

# DDAS Accident Report

## Accident details

<b>Report date:</b> 15/05/2006	<b>Accident number:</b> 129
<b>Accident time:</b> not recorded	<b>Accident Date:</b> 02/03/1998
<b>Where it occurred:</b> Naghrak Village, Surkhroud District, Nangahar Province	<b>Country:</b> Afghanistan
<b>Primary cause:</b> Field control inadequacy (?)	<b>Secondary cause:</b> Field control inadequacy (?)
<b>Class:</b> Excavation accident	<b>Date of main report:</b> [No date recorded]
<b>ID original source:</b> none	<b>Name of source:</b> MAPA/UNOCHA
<b>Organisation:</b> Name removed	
<b>Mine/device:</b> P2Mk2 P4Mk1 AP blast	<b>Ground condition:</b> not recorded
<b>Date record created:</b> 13/02/2004	<b>Date last modified:</b> 08/07/2005
<b>No of victims:</b> 1	<b>No of documents:</b> 1

## Map details

<b>Longitude:</b>	<b>Latitude:</b>
<b>Alt. coord. system:</b>	<b>Coordinates fixed by:</b>
<b>Map east:</b>	<b>Map north:</b>
<b>Map scale:</b> not recorded	<b>Map series:</b>
<b>Map edition:</b>	<b>Map sheet:</b>
<b>Map name:</b>	

## Accident Notes

inadequate investigation (?)

no independent investigation available (?)

partner's failure to "control" (?)

visor not worn or worn raised (?)

## Accident report

At the time of the accident the UN MAC in Afghanistan favoured the use of two-man teams (usually operating a one-man drill). The two would take it in turns for one to work on vegetation cutting, detecting and excavation, while the other both rested and supposedly "controlled" his partner.

No independent accident report was available in July 1998.

An insurance claim stated that the victim was moderately wounded on his face and head and returned to work after two weeks.

The accident classification is inferred from the injuries.

This accident involved a "P2MK2" minimum metal blast mine. [P2MK1 and P2MK2 mines are frequently given the same last number.] A letter explaining why it was not identified at the time was found on file in September 1999 - stating that the same mine occurred in two accidents at the site and that survey had not thrown up the presence of minimum metal mines.

## Victim Report

<b>Victim number:</b> 165	<b>Name:</b> Name removed
<b>Age:</b>	<b>Gender:</b> Male
<b>Status:</b> deminer	<b>Fit for work:</b> presumed
<b>Compensation:</b> not made available	<b>Time to hospital:</b> not recorded
<b>Protection issued:</b> Helmet	<b>Protection used:</b> not recorded
Thin, short visor	

### Summary of injuries:

#### INJURIES

minor Eyes

minor Face

minor Head

#### COMMENT

See medical report.

### Medical report

No medical report was made available.

An insurance claim was submitted on 23<sup>rd</sup> April 1998 stating that the victim suffered moderate head trauma, multiple deep wounds on face nose and upper eyelid in a mine accident.

No record of compensation was found in June 1998.

### Analysis

The primary cause of this accident is listed as a "*Field control inadequacy*" because it appears that the deminer was working without wearing his protective equipment and this error was not corrected.

It is possible that the visor was too damaged to see through properly (as was seen frequently during 1998), in which case the management's failure to provide useable equipment may represent a serious management failing.

Gathering of medical treatment and compensation details was prevented by the UN programme manager who denied all access to records in September 1999. Access has continued to be denied up to the date of completion of this version of the database.

The agency that was used to make investigations for the UN MAC (based in Pakistan) at this time was frequently constrained by lack of funds, staff and transport. At times their movement was constrained by safety concerns. As a result, investigations were frequently delayed by weeks, meaning that an assessment of the site at the time of the accident was impossible.