



AI-Assisted Hazard Identification and Risk Reduction Course

11 – 15 April 2027
Zanzibar

AI-Assisted Hazard Identification and Risk Reduction Course

Ref: 267_122982 **Date:** 11 – 15 April 2027 **Location:** Zanzibar **Fees:** 5500 Euro

Overview

AI-Assisted Hazard Identification and Risk Reduction Course is a five-day foundation course for health and safety managers, safety engineers, risk professionals, operations supervisors, incident investigators, and occupational safety teams, who leave with an AI-Assisted Hazard Identification and Risk Reduction Plan. Participants connect workplace observations, tasks, exposures, incidents, and near misses to hazard scenarios, risk priorities, control options, verification, and accountable human decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center provides training in AI-assisted hazard identification and risk reduction.

Who Should Attend

- Safety teams responsible for hazard identification and controls
- Risk professionals responsible for assessment and prioritization
- Operations supervisors responsible for work conditions and response
- Incident investigators responsible for evidence and causes
- Occupational health teams responsible for exposure information
- Governance teams responsible for verification and accountability

The course assumes participants work with safety or operational information and leaves out legal interpretation, equipment certification, technical computer vision, model development, and emergency-response command.

Departments and Industries

The course supports reviewed hazard and risk decisions across workplace operations.

- Health, safety, and environment functions
- Operations, maintenance, and engineering teams
- Risk, assurance, and incident-investigation functions
- Manufacturing, energy, and construction organizations
- Transport, logistics, and infrastructure organizations
- Healthcare, hospitality, and government organizations

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Apply decision boundaries to AI-assisted safety use cases
- Analyze observation, incident, exposure, and task evidence
- Build hazard scenarios and risk priorities
- Compare control options using the hierarchy of controls
- Evaluate AI findings through verification and human review
- Build an AI-Assisted Hazard Identification and Risk Reduction Plan

Course Agenda

Day 1: Safety Scope and Evidence

- Safety Use-Case and Decision Boundary Register
- Workplace, Task, and Exposure Data Map
- Observation and Reporting Quality Checklist
- Privacy and Worker Impact Review
- Human Approval and Escalation Matrix

Day 2: Hazard Identification

- Hazard Category and Source Register
- Task-Step Hazard Analysis Sheet
- Exposure Pathway and Receptor Map
- Incident and Near-Miss Pattern Table
- Hazard Evidence Validation Gate

Day 3: Risk Scenarios and Priorities

- Hazard Scenario and Consequence Set
- Likelihood Evidence and Uncertainty Log
- Risk Rating and Priority Matrix
- Vulnerable Group and Context Check
- Risk Assumption and Challenge Record

Day 4: Controls and Verification

- Hierarchy of Controls Option Board
- Control Feasibility and Residual Risk Table
- Control Owner and Implementation Map
- Effectiveness Verification and Trigger Plan
- Leading Indicator and Review Scorecard



Day 5: Hazard and Risk Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Map Safety Evidence and Boundaries
- Suggested Exercise: Identify Task and Exposure Hazards
- Suggested Exercise: Build and Prioritize Risk Scenarios
- Suggested Exercise: Select Controls and Verify Effectiveness
- Capstone Exercise: AI-Assisted Hazard Identification and Risk Reduction Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities that convert safety evidence into reviewed risk-reduction actions.

- Suggested activity: define use cases, map tasks and exposures, check reporting quality, and assign review rights
- Suggested activity: classify hazards, analyze task steps, connect exposure pathways, and validate incident patterns
- Suggested activity: construct scenarios, document likelihood evidence and uncertainty, and prioritize risk with context
- Suggested activity: compare controls, assess residual risk, assign owners, and establish verification triggers and indicators

FAQs

Who suits AI-assisted hazard identification and risk reduction training?

AI-assisted hazard identification and risk reduction training suits safety, risk, operations, investigation, occupational health, and governance teams. It assumes experience with safety information and requires no programming.

How does AI hazard identification differ from general safety management?

AI hazard identification focuses on evidence patterns, scenarios, uncertainty, risk priorities, control comparisons, and verification. General safety management covers wider policy, systems, consultation, competence, and operational responsibilities.

Which data supports AI-assisted workplace hazard identification?

Useful data includes observations, task analyses, incidents, near misses, exposures, inspections, permits, alarms, maintenance, equipment conditions, work schedules, environmental readings, corrective actions, and worker feedback.

Why must safety professionals verify AI-identified hazards?

Human verification checks evidence quality, missing context, vulnerable workers, changing conditions, false positives, severity, uncertainty, control feasibility, legal duties, authorization, and accountable ownership.



What belongs in an AI-Assisted Hazard Identification and Risk Reduction Plan?

The plan includes use cases, evidence sources, tasks, exposures, hazards, scenarios, likelihood, consequences, uncertainty, priorities, control options, residual risk, owners, verification triggers, indicators, and escalations.

Conclusion

Participants take back an AI-Assisted Hazard Identification and Risk Reduction Plan connecting workplace evidence, hazards, scenarios, priorities, controls, and verification. The plan makes uncertainty, review rights, and ownership visible. It supports traceable safety decisions, coordinated risk reduction, and monitored control effectiveness.