

FULL PREDICTIVE RISK REPORT

SafeAspect AI Enterprise HSE Intelligence
Engine

MEDIUM OPERATIONAL RISK EXPOSURE

Company: Installation of
window frame panes..

Site: Unspecified site /
project

Reporting Period: Last 30
Days

Generated: 15 Oct 2026
UTC

Version: PRR-1.0

Confidentiality: Internal —
Management Use Only

OVERALL RISK
SCORE

39/100

Medium exposure;
trend reported as
stable

PREDICTIVE
CONFIDENCE

45%

Constrained by
limited exposure
and closure data

OPEN CONTROL
RECORDS

3

Two
observations
and one NCR
remain open

HIGHEST
CONTRACTOR
RISK

61

Conditional
approval and 9%
training reported

1. Executive Risk Overview

Critical Executive Alert

The reported medium risk score should not be interpreted as assurance of effective control. Zero recorded incidents coexist with a 0% observation closure rate, one open NCR, weak contractor training indicators, and inconsistent contractor approval information. This combination creates a credible risk of latent exposure remaining unidentified or uncorrected until an event occurs.

SafeAspect reports an overall risk score of 39/100 with a stable trend. The site-level score is 23 and is classified as low; however, contractor risk scores of 58 and 61 are materially higher than the site score. This variance indicates that workforce and contractor governance, rather than recorded incident frequency, is the principal source of current exposure.

No incidents, lost-time cases, recordable cases, near misses, or disciplinary violations were captured during the reporting period. This is favorable only in a narrow outcome sense. The absence of reported events cannot demonstrate low underlying risk because hours worked are incomplete, near-miss reporting is zero, observation details are sparse, and all two recorded observations remain open.

Management attention should focus on verifying field controls for window-frame and pane installation, including work at height, glass handling, dropped-object prevention, access equipment, edge protection, lifting methods, and exclusion zones. These hazards are inferred from the company activity and must be confirmed through competent site assessment rather than assumed from the limited database record.

If open findings remain unresolved while contractor personnel continue or return to work, the risk profile may escalate from medium to high without a preceding rise in lagging indicators. The most important near-term management test is whether corrective actions can be assigned, verified, and closed against objective evidence.

2. Enterprise Risk Exposure Analysis

The dominant exposure pattern is not incident recurrence but control-system incompleteness. Three open assurance records, limited descriptive information, and contractor readiness concerns weaken management's ability to determine whether hazards are controlled. The stable dashboard trend therefore reflects limited change in recorded data, not necessarily stable field conditions.

PRIORITY	EXPOSURE	CORRELATED EVIDENCE	OPERATIONAL IMPLICATION
Immediate	Unclosed field observations	Two observations are open and the closure KPI is 0%.	Potential unsafe conditions may remain active because hazards, owners, due dates, and closure evidence are not visible.
High Priority	Contractor competency and mobilization readiness	Both contractors report 9% training; risk scores are 58 and 61.	A potentially large workforce may be exposed without demonstrated role-specific competency or adequate supervision.
High Priority	Open NCR governance	One NCR raised on 2 Oct 2026 remains open; severity, project, contractor, summary, owner, and due date are absent.	Management cannot determine materiality, aging status, recurrence potential, or accountability from the available record.
Monitoring	Weak leading-indicator signal	No near misses, violations, insights, forecasts, or open action records are available.	Low reporting volume may indicate low activity, under-reporting, or incomplete module use; these scenarios cannot be distinguished.

3. OSHA & ISO45001 Operational Interpretation

Operational interpretation only — not legal advice. The available data does not establish a specific regulatory breach. It does, however, identify conditions that could increase regulatory and certification exposure if field controls, training, hazard assessment, or corrective-action records cannot be demonstrated.

CONTROL DOMAIN	OPERATIONAL INTERPRETATION	POTENTIAL EXPOSURE	REQUIRED ASSURANCE
Hazard identification and control	Observation descriptions and hazard classifications were not supplied.	Inability to demonstrate that site-specific hazards were assessed and controlled.	Document task hazard analyses for glazing, access, lifting, manual handling, sharp edges, and falling objects.
Training and competence	Both contractor records show only 9% training.	Possible competency gap affecting up to 176 listed workers, subject to verification of workforce scope.	Validate training definitions, worker rosters, qualifications, toolbox talks, and task authorization before deployment.
Corrective action	Two observations and one NCR remain open; no action list is present.	Weak evidence of timely correction, effectiveness review, and management follow-through.	Assign owners and due dates, apply interim controls, and verify closure using objective evidence.
Contractor governance	Completed workflow statuses conflict with rejected or conditional outcomes.	Potential mobilization or procurement control failure.	Introduce approval gates that block mobilization until all conditions are formally discharged.

4. Global Safety KPI Intelligence

Lagging indicators show no recorded harm, but leading indicators show limited assurance activity and no completed closure. KPI interpretation is therefore weighted toward data reliability and control completion rather than nominal zero rates.

KPI	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	TREND	OPERATIONAL INTERPRETATION
Overall Risk Score	39/100 — Medium	Not supplied	Stable	Recorded risk has not materially changed, but limited input data reduces assurance that field risk is stable.
LTIFR	0.00	Not supplied	Not reliably comparable	No lost-time incidents were recorded; incomplete hours-worked data limits rate validity.
TRIR	0.00	Not supplied	Not reliably comparable	No recordable incidents were captured, but a reliable exposure denominator is not established.
Near-Miss Rate	0%	Not supplied	Weak reporting signal	Zero reporting may reflect low activity or under-reporting and should not be treated automatically as positive performance.
Observation Closure	0%	Not supplied	Adverse	Neither of the two recorded observations is shown as closed, indicating a breakdown in

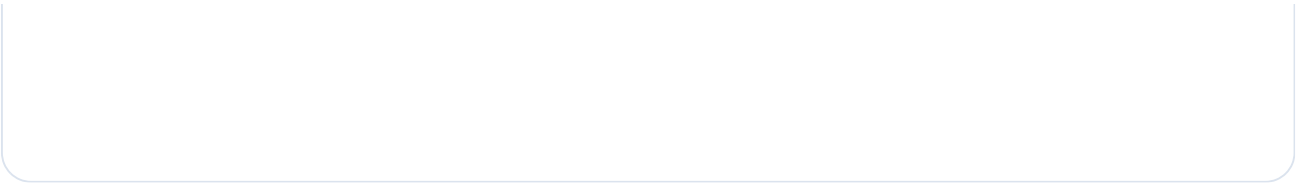
KPI	CURRENT	PREVIOUS	TREND	OPERATIONAL INTERPRETATION
				corrective-action completion.
Recordable Incidents	0	Not supplied	No recorded cases	Favorable outcome indicator, subject to reporting completeness and hours-worked limitations.
Lost-Time Incidents	0	Not supplied	No recorded cases	No lost-time outcome is present in the incident module.
High-Potential Incidents	0 recorded	Not supplied	Unverified	No incident records exist; the absence of high-potential events cannot be validated against field exposure.
Severity Indicator	No incident severity recorded	Not supplied	Insufficient data	Outcome severity is zero by record count, but NCR severity and observation risk

5. Project / Site Risk Intelligence

Only one unspecified site or project is represented. Its dashboard score is 23, classified as low, with no open incidents and no critical NCR identified. This score is not sufficiently supported by location-specific detail because the NCR has no project assignment and the two observations contain dates and codes but no work area, finding, risk rating, responsible party, or status narrative.

SITE RISK DIMENSION	CURRENT SIGNAL	ASSESSMENT	MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENT
Site outcome profile	No incidents recorded	Currently favorable but weakly validated	Confirm hours worked, workforce attendance, and reporting coverage.
Inspection assurance	Two open observations	Unresolved exposure	Recover full findings, classify risk, apply interim controls, and verify closure.
Nonconformance control	One open NCR without project assignment	Accountability gap	Assign the NCR to the correct site, process, contractor, and accountable manager.
Likely activity hazards	Window-frame and pane installation	Potential SIF exposure	Verify work-at-height protection, glazing controls, lifting plans, access equipment, edge protection, and exclusion zones.
Hotspot visibility	No locations or work fronts supplied	Insufficient intelligence	Capture building, floor, elevation, work front, shift, and responsible supervisor for every assurance record.

No images were supplied. Scene conditions, physical safeguards, PPE use, housekeeping, access systems, glazing storage, and worker positioning could not be

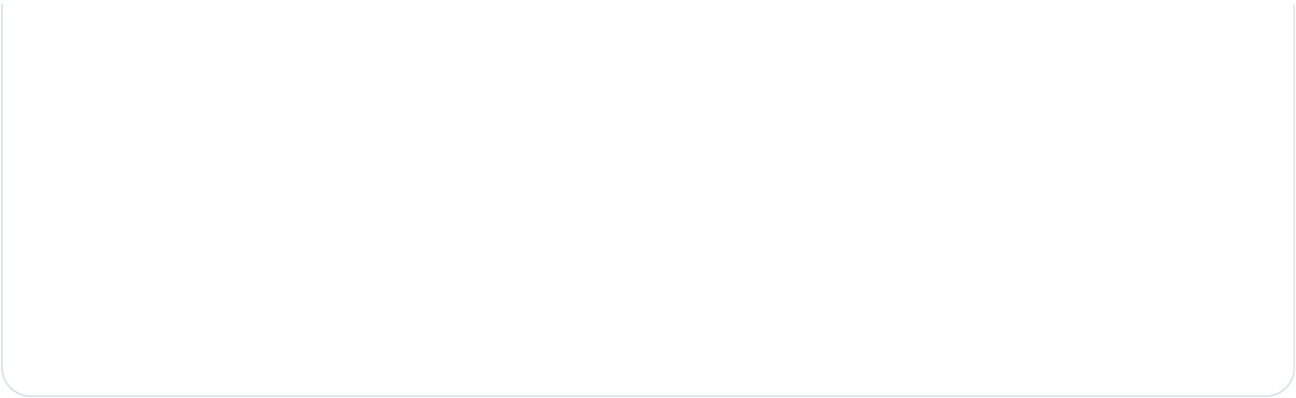


6. Contractor & Workforce Risk Intelligence

Contractor data represents the clearest elevated risk signal. The listed workforce totals 176 people across two contractors, while each record reports only 9% training. If that percentage means current completion, only approximately 16 workers in total may have recorded training, leaving approximately 160 without demonstrated completion. This estimate must be validated because the training metric definition and workforce deployment status were not supplied.

CONTRACTOR	RISK SCORE	WORKFORCE	TRAINING	GOVERNANCE STATUS	RISK INTERPRETATION
XXXX CONTRACTOR	61	99	9%	Completed; key issue states "Conditional Approval"; ISO 45001: No	Highest contractor risk. Mobilization should remain conditional on verified competency, supervision, control plans, and closure of approval conditions.
DEMO COMPANY	58	77	9%	Completed; key issue states "Rejected"; ISO 45001: Yes	The completed workflow status conflicts with rejection. Certification does not override the rejection decision or substitute for site-specific verification.

The lack of recorded contractor incidents or NCRs does not offset the approval and training concerns. Contractors may be completed in the selection workflow rather than



7. Root Cause & Systemic Failure Analysis

Primary systemic weakness — corrective-action governance: Two observations and one NCR remain open, but no action records are available. This indicates a probable disconnect between identifying a condition and assigning, tracking, verifying, and sustaining the remedy. Without owners and deadlines, findings can persist while dashboard totals remain static.

Secondary systemic weakness — contractor decision integrity: Contractor workflow statuses are marked completed while outcomes indicate rejection or conditional approval. The likely issue is not merely contractor performance; it is the internal control design governing selection, approval, mobilization, and communication of conditions.

Competency assurance weakness: Both contractors show the same low training percentage despite different workforce sizes and approval profiles. This may indicate a common onboarding backlog, incomplete record synchronization, or a standardized data-entry issue. Any of these conditions can undermine reliable authorization of workers for higher-risk tasks.

Data-quality root cause: The NCR has no severity, summary, project, or contractor. Observations have no finding details, risk levels, owners, or closure information. This prevents meaningful causal coding and can hide repeated failure types across equipment, supervision, planning, competence, and work environment.

Reporting culture uncertainty: Zero incidents, near misses, and violations alongside open observations may indicate that inspections identify conditions but event and behavioral reporting channels are underused. Management should avoid interpreting silence as evidence of control until reporting accessibility and workforce confidence are tested.

Potential SIF pathway: For glazing and frame installation, a plausible pathway is inadequate planning or training, followed by unsafe access or material handling, failure of edge or drop prevention, worker or glass instability, and a fall, struck-by event, or severe laceration. No event proves this pathway is active, but current competency and closure weaknesses reduce confidence that preventive barriers are consistently effective.

8. Predictive Incident & Exposure Forecasting

Forecasts are scenario-based rather than statistically mature because only 30 days of sparse records are available. Probability ratings combine the nature of the stated activity, contractor indicators, open assurance records, and missing control evidence. They should be validated through field inspection before operational decisions are finalized.

FORECAST CATEGORY	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY	WHY PROBABILITY IS ELEVATED	ESCALATION PATHWAY AND CONSEQUENCE
Falls / Work at Height	Medium-High	Major to Fatal	Window installation commonly involves elevated edges and access equipment; training is reported at 9%, with no permit or fall-protection evidence.	Inadequate access or edge control leads to loss of balance, failed restraint, and a fall from elevation.
Glass Handling / Sharp-Edge Injury	Medium-High	Serious to Major	Pane installation creates direct handling and breakage exposure; lifting methods, cut-resistant PPE, storage, and handling competence are unknown.	Manual instability or glass failure causes deep laceration, crush injury, eye injury, or dropped material.
Dropped Objects / Struck-By	Medium	Major to Fatal	Elevated material installation is plausible, while exclusion-zone	Unsecured frame, pane, fitting, or tool falls into an

FORECAST CATEGORY	PROBABILITY	SEVERITY	WHY PROBABILITY IS ELEVATED	ESCALATION PATHWAY AND CONSEQUENCE
			and tool/material tethering evidence is absent.	occupied area below.
Equipment / Access-System Event	Medium	Serious to Major	No evidence was provided for scaffold, mobile elevated work platform, ladder, hoist, or lifting-equipment inspection.	Incorrect selection, overload, instability, or inspection failure causes collapse, trapping, or a fall.
Behavioral / Procedural Deviation	Medium-High	Variable; potentially Major	Very low recorded training and no violation data create uncertainty regarding rule knowledge and enforcement.	Schedule pressure or normalization of shortcuts bypasses a critical control during installation.
Contractor Escalation	High	Systemic exposure	Risk scores of 58 and 61, approval inconsistencies, and 9% training affect a listed workforce of 176.	Unresolved qualification conditions reach site mobilization, multiplying exposure across crews and shifts

9. Critical Risk Prioritization

RISK CLASSIFICATION	PRIORITY ISSUE	OPERATIONAL IMPACT	POTENTIAL ESCALATION	URGENCY
Critical	Potential work-at-height and dropped-object controls not demonstrated	Work may proceed without verified life-safety barriers.	Fall or struck-by event with fatal potential.	Verify before affected work starts or continues.
Critical	Contractor training recorded at 9%	Competency cannot be assured across a potentially large workforce.	Common procedural failures across multiple crews.	Immediate roster and authorization audit.
High	Two observations remain open	Potential hazards may remain uncontrolled.	Repeated exposure or conversion into an incident.	Contain within 24 hours; close based on risk.
High	Contractor approval-status conflict	Rejected or conditional contractors may be treated as approved.	Unauthorized mobilization and governance failure.	Resolve before purchase order, access, or mobilization.

10. Strategic Mitigation & Action Plan

Actions follow the hierarchy of controls: eliminate or engineer exposure first, strengthen operational controls second, and use administrative controls and PPE as supporting barriers rather than primary solutions.

Immediate (0–7 Days)

- Stop or restrict any glazing work at unprotected edges until engineered edge protection, rated anchors, safe access, and rescue arrangements are verified.
- Use mechanical glass-handling devices, suitable lifting frames, restraints, and exclusion zones wherever practicable to reduce manual and dropped-load exposure.
- Inspect and quarantine defective access equipment, lifting accessories, glazing tools, storage racks, and damaged panes.
- Recover the full details of observations SA-2026-9247 and SA-2026-7655; apply interim controls and assign accountable owners.
- Complete the missing severity, scope, cause, site, contractor, owner, and due-date fields for NCR-EN-20261002-134406320.

Short-Term (7–30 Days)

- Complete a competent-person engineering review of access, edge protection, pane lifting, storage, wind limits, anchorage, and façade work sequencing.
- Implement a pre-task control verification for each work front, including permits where required and documented supervisor sign-off.
- Close open observations and the NCR using photographic or documentary evidence and an effectiveness check; do not use administrative closure alone.
- Define minimum contractor competency, supervision ratios, equipment certification, and site induction requirements.
- Establish a simple near-miss and hazard-reporting channel with non-retaliation messaging and supervisor response standards.

- Block mobilization of rejected or conditional contractors until procurement and HSE formally reconcile approval status.
- Validate training records against worker rosters and authorize only demonstrably competent personnel for assigned tasks.

- Audit PPE selection for cut, eye, head, foot, and fall hazards after higher-order controls have been addressed.

Medium-Term (30–90 Days)

- Standardize engineered glazing methods, prefabricated handling aids, protection systems and

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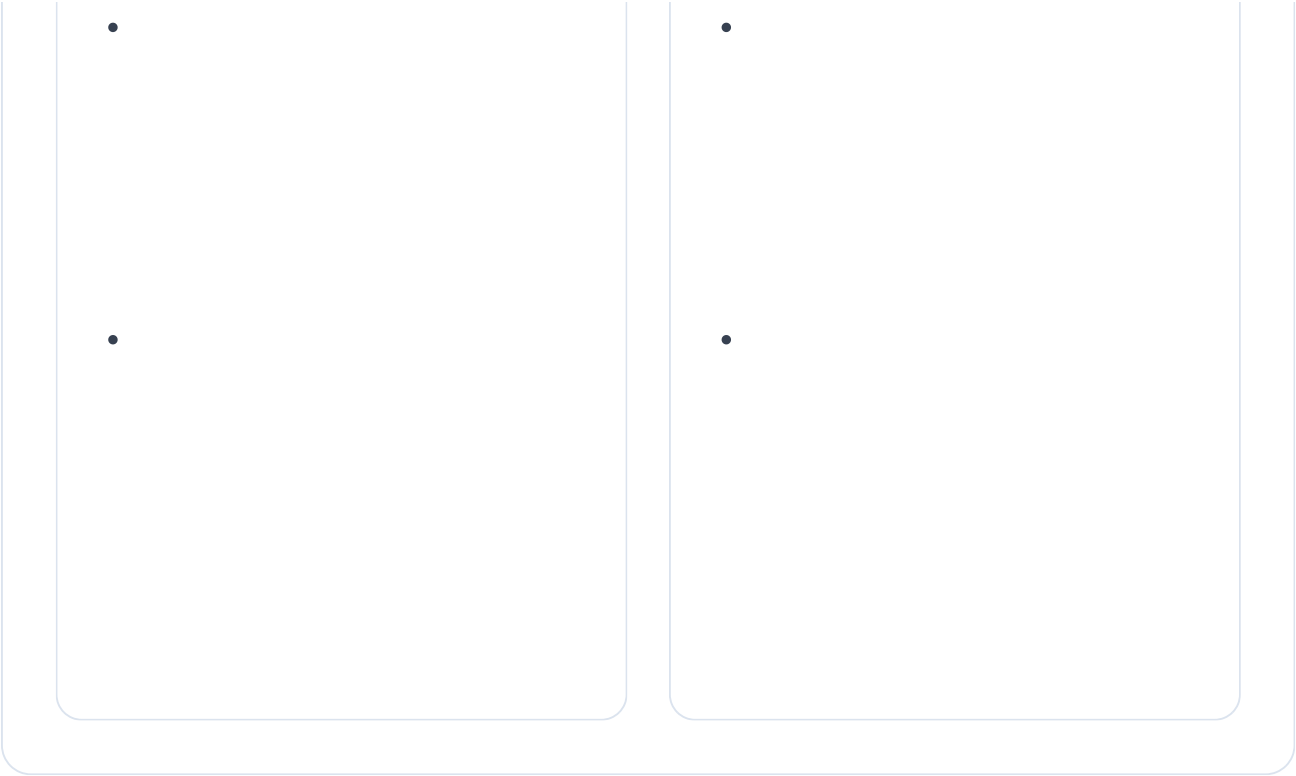
Long-Term Strategic Improvements

- Design out work at height through off-site assembly, ground-level installation

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11. Executive Management Recommendations

Require a management control reset: Treat the current medium rating as provisional until contractor readiness, observation closure, and the open NCR are verified. The principal risk is the gap between apparently favorable incident outcomes and weak evidence that preventive barriers are functioning.

Establish a conditional work-release decision: No rejected or conditionally approved contractor should receive access or proceed with higher-risk work without written release from procurement, HSE, and the accountable operational manager.

Demand evidence-based closure: Management should review the three open assurance records at least weekly until closed. Closure should require proof that the hazard was removed or controlled and that the remedy remains effective.

Allocate competent resources: Assign a competent work-at-height and glazing specialist to verify installation methodology, access systems, material handling, wind limitations, and rescue provisions. Provide sufficient supervision for the size and distribution of the contractor workforce.

Correct KPI governance: LTIFR and TRIR should be labeled provisional or insufficient-data metrics until accurate hours worked are available. Executive reporting should distinguish "zero events" from "verified low exposure."

Strengthen culture and reporting: Leadership should actively request near-miss and hazard reports, respond visibly, and avoid incentives that discourage reporting. A temporary rise in reporting may indicate improved visibility rather than deteriorating safety.

Define escalation thresholds: Escalate the overall classification to high if critical controls cannot be verified, training remains materially incomplete for deployed personnel, a rejected contractor mobilizes, or high-risk findings remain open beyond their approved due dates.

12. AI Predictive Confidence Analysis

45%

Overall predictive confidence: Moderate-Low.

Confidence-supporting drivers: Six active SafeAspect modules; an enterprise risk score; two contractor profiles with workforce, training, certification, and risk information; one NCR record; two observation records; and a defined 30-day reporting period.

Confidence-reducing drivers: No incident history, incomplete hours worked, no previous-period KPI values, no observation findings or risk ratings, no NCR severity or summary, no corrective-action owners or due dates, no project allocation, no permit data, no detailed inspection evidence, and no images.

Consistency concerns: Contractor records are marked completed while the recorded outcomes indicate rejection or conditional approval. Zero near-miss and violation reporting also limits confidence in workforce-culture conclusions.

Forecast limitation: Probability ratings are qualitative and scenario-based. They identify plausible exposure pathways but are not actuarial predictions of event frequency.

Predictive confidence could rise materially if SafeAspect captures verified workforce hours, detailed observation findings, risk categories, locations, corrective-action aging, contractor deployment status, competency records, critical-control inspections, and at least three to twelve months of consistent trend data.

The overall medium classification remains reasonable as a baseline, but its reliability is limited. Management should not reduce controls or resources on the basis of the 39/100 score alone.

AI and Professional Review Warning: This report is an AI-assisted operational risk interpretation based solely on the supplied SafeAspect records. It is not legal advice, a regulatory determination, an

engineering certification, or a substitute for site inspection. All findings, forecasts, and recommended actions require review and validation by a qualified HSE professional and, where relevant, competent engineering and legal specialists before implementation.