

# Call for Presentation Abstracts

The Organizing Committee is inviting you to join our list of reputable speakers, by submitting an abstract within the range of topics on page two.

Preference will be given to abstracts that will contribute to the sharing, exchanging, understanding and advancement of knowledge in these fields, and will include practical case studies, concept development, methodologies, tools and techniques.

The intention is that presentations could lead to the publication of articles, white papers, research papers or conference proceedings that can add value to the broader fields of risk management, leadership and organizational safety.

The Committee will not consider papers that aim to promote consulting services or personal publications.

Please complete the below form and email a pdf to [contact@safetyontheedge.com](mailto:contact@safetyontheedge.com)

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Job Title</b>	
<b>Phone Number</b>	<b>Email</b>
<b>Subject Title</b> (maximum 50 words)	
<b>Abstract</b> (maximum 200 words)	
<b>Stream</b>	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3
<b>Topic</b>	

▶ Note that you will be contacted once the committee has reviewed your submission.

Safety On The Edge



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# Call for abstracts in the following fields of study and application:

## Stream 1

### Leadership, Culture and Organizational Development/ESG

The fields of leadership, culture and organizational development in safety integrates leadership, a positive safety culture, and organizational sustainability. It emphasizes leadership, commitment, effective communication, trust, and employee engagement. Key aspects include training, ensuring safety is a core value embedded in all organizational operations, and a focus on mental wellness and psychological safety and psychosocial risks.

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### New Safety Paradigms

The field of New View safety, or Safety-II, emphasizes adaptability, resilience, and positive outcomes in complex systems. It focuses on resilience engineering, human factors, and learning from success, viewing safety as an emergent property of interconnected elements. This approach prioritizes proactive safety management, understanding specific contexts, and enabling systems to function successfully under varying conditions.

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### Behavioral/Cognitive

The behavioral field in safety focuses on understanding and influencing human behaviors to improve safety outcomes in various environments, such as workplaces, homes, public spaces, and transportation systems. This field integrates principles from psychology, sociology, human factors, and organizational behavior to design interventions that promote safe practices and reduce the risk of accidents and injuries.

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## Stream 2

### Risk management

Risk management in safety involves identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks to protect individuals and assets. Key components include hazard recognition, risk evaluation, and implementing risk reduction strategies. This includes developing safety protocols, emergency plans, and regulatory compliance. Continuous improvement, crisis management, safety culture, and technology integration for real-time monitoring and predictive modeling are essential. It's a dynamic, collaborative process requiring ongoing commitment. This aspect includes high risk, catastrophic yet low probability as well as serious injury and fatality (SIF) prevention management.

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### Safety/Process Engineering

Safety/Process Engineering ensures safe, efficient operations across industries by identifying hazards, assessing risks, and implementing safety measures primarily through safety by design or design for safety. Key aspects include risk assessments, integrating safety features, complying with standards, hazard analyses, designing safety systems, emergency preparedness, considering human factors, enhancing reliability, process safety, accident investigations, and communication.

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### Safety Technology – Next Generation Tools

Safety technology leverages advanced tools to enhance safety, mitigate risks, and prevent accidents across industries. It may use real-time monitoring, sensors, IoT devices, predictive analytics, machine learning to detect hazards as well as the numerous applications of Artificial Intelligence. Key aspects include Safety Instrumented Systems, drones, robotics, wearable tech, AR/VR training, automation, biometric access, communication systems, virtual assessments, blockchain for safety records, and autonomous vehicles, all promoting safer work environments.

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## Stream 3

### High Reliability Organizations

High Reliability Organizations (HROs) thrive in complex, high-risk environments by ensuring exceptional reliability and safety management. Key traits include constant vigilance, avoiding oversimplification, operational sensitivity, resilience, continuous learning, deference to expertise, mindfulness, decentralized decision-making, redundancy, crisis preparedness, open communication, and strong leadership. HROs empower frontline workers, value expertise, and foster a culture of openness and continuous improvement, benefiting industries like aviation and healthcare.

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### Systems Engineering

Systems engineering is an interdisciplinary field focusing on the design, integration, and management of complex systems. It involves requirements engineering, system design, integration/testing, and lifecycle management. Key aspects include risk mitigation, decision analysis, modeling, simulation, configuration management, and verification/validation. Interdisciplinary collaboration and quality assurance are essential. Applied across industries like aerospace, defense, automotive, healthcare, and IT, it ensures efficient and effective outcomes through integrated systems methodologies.

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### Resilience engineering

Resilience engineering, emerging from high-risk industries like aviation and healthcare, enhances complex systems' ability to handle unexpected challenges whilst managing their impact. It focuses on system complexity, adaptation to changes, and learning from successes and failures. Emphasizing human factors and proactive preparation, it fosters a safety culture beyond rule compliance. Applied in IT and finance, it aims to fortify systems against uncertainties through the promotion of flexibility and adaptability.

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