OpsPilot

Operator Rounds — User Manual

Operator-Led Inspection Rounds · TPM / ISA-101 · AI Engineering Co-Pilot

What this guide covers — what operator rounds are, how the OpsPilot module designs them to avoid “tick-and-flick,” what to have ready, and the design you receive.

1. What are operator rounds?

Operator rounds are the structured walkdown and inspection routes performed by operators — not maintenance — as the continuous eyes of the plant. Because operators are present all the time, they are best placed to catch the early-warning signals (a new noise, a weep, a rising temperature) long before anything reaches an alarm threshold. The single failure mode that destroys their value is “tick-and-flick” — rounds done as a mindless checkbox exercise, where everything gets a tick and nothing gets observed.

OpsPilot designs rounds to prevent exactly that, applying *JIPM TPM Autonomous Maintenance (Jishu Hozen), ISA-101 for operator displays, API RP 754 and AS IEC 62682*.

2. What the OpsPilot module does

Role	Responsibility
🎯 **AI Coach — Operations Manager (OpsPilot)**	Designs a defensible operator-rounds programme grounded in TPM Autonomous Maintenance — the route, the checks, the readings, and the tick-and-flick prevention that keeps rounds meaningful.
👷 **Operations Manager / Shift Supervisor (you)**	Provide the facility scope, the critical assets, the current rounds practice, the operator organisation and the TPM maturity and target state — and you own the operational culture work that makes rounds stick.

3. How it works — the process

- Facility scope and the critical assets the rounds must cover.
- Current rounds practice and the operator organisation.
- TPM maturity and the target state for the programme.
- Route design with meaningful checks — readings and observations, not just ticks.
- The action path for when an operator finds something, and the KPIs that show rounds are real.

4. Preventing “tick-and-flick”

The design forces each check to capture something — a measured value or a specific observation — rather than a yes/no tick. A check that asks for the bearing temperature reading cannot be completed without actually looking at the gauge; a check that asks “is the pump OK?” can be ticked from the tea room. That single design choice is what separates a round that finds the early-warning signal from one that misses it.

5. What you receive — the output

A complete Operator Rounds design (Word): the route and scope, the critical-asset checks with the specific readings and observations to capture, the action path for findings, the tick-and-flick prevention built into each check, and the KPIs and TPM-maturity progression for the programme.

6. Worked example (illustrative)

A round past a critical pump. The weak check is “Pump 3 — OK? ☐.” The designed check asks the operator to record the bearing temperature (a number, so the gauge must be read), note whether there's any new noise or leak (a specific observation), and confirm the discharge pressure is in band. If the bearing temperature is climbing across successive rounds, that trend is the early warning — caught by an operator days before a vibration alarm would trip. And the design gives the operator the action path: who to notify and what to raise, so finding the problem actually leads somewhere. Over time the programme builds through the TPM autonomous-maintenance steps toward operators owning more of the basic care of their equipment.

7. Getting the best result

- **Make every check capture something.** A reading or a specific observation can't be faked from the tea room.
- **Focus on critical assets.** Rounds that try to cover everything cover nothing well.
- **Give operators an action path.** Finding a problem must lead somewhere, or they stop looking.
- **Build toward autonomous maintenance.** Rounds are the first step of operators owning the basic care of their plant.