

OpsPilot

Project Risk Register — User Manual

ISO 31000-Aligned Project Risk · AI Engineering Co-Pilot



AI-GENERATED CONTENT · INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION REQUIRED

This manual was produced with AI assistance and is only as good as the information it was given. Every statement, figure, standard reference and conclusion must be independently verified by a competent, suitably qualified person before it is relied upon. It is a draft aid to your judgement — not a finished, authoritative, or certifying document. Professional and legal responsibility for any reliance rests with you and your organisation. See the full Engineering Disclaimer at opsinnovatech.com/engineering-disclaimer.

What this guide covers — what a project risk register is, how the OpsPilot module builds one, what to have ready, and the register you receive.

The deadliest pattern. Accepting a risk “with monitoring” but without a defined trigger threshold is the most dangerous entry in any register — it looks managed but nothing actually happens until it's too late. OpsPilot requires an explicit trigger for every accepted risk.

1. What is a project risk register?

A project risk register is the live record of what could go wrong on a project, how likely and how bad each risk is, what's being done about it, and what risk remains after treatment. Its value is not the list — it's the discipline: every risk evaluated against the project's risk appetite, every treatment a real commitment, and every accepted risk carrying a trigger that says “if this happens, act now.”

OpsPilot builds it to *ISO 31000 and ISO 31010, with PMI risk categories*, and in its quantitative mode runs Monte Carlo simulation for defensible P50 / P80 / P90 contingency.

2. What the OpsPilot module does

Role	Responsibility
AI Coach — PMI-RMP equivalent (OpsPilot)	Structures identification across the PMI categories, applies qualitative likelihood × consequence analysis, evaluates against your risk appetite, and structures treatment (avoid / reduce / transfer / accept / exploit) with explicit triggers for accepted risks — and Monte Carlo contingency in quantitative mode.
Risk Manager / Project Manager (you)	Provide the project context, the risk-identification inputs, the likelihood and consequence ratings, the risk appetite and the treatment commitments — and you own the residual risk position.

3. How it works

- Identify risks across the PMI categories — strategic, commercial, technical, schedule, cost, HSE, social, regulatory, execution, handover, benefits.
- Analyse each with likelihood × consequence.
- Evaluate against the project's risk appetite.

- Treat — avoid / reduce / transfer / accept / exploit — with an explicit trigger for every accepted risk.
- (Quantitative mode) Monte Carlo for P50 / P80 / P90 contingency.

4. What you will be asked — have this ready

- The project context and the risk-identification inputs.
- Likelihood and consequence ratings for each risk.
- The project's risk appetite.
- The treatment commitments — and, for accepted risks, the trigger threshold.

5. What you receive — the output

A complete Project Risk Register (Word): risks across all categories with likelihood × consequence, evaluation against appetite, treatments with owners, the residual position, explicit triggers for accepted risks, and a critical-risk watch-list — Steering-Committee-ready.

6. Worked example (illustrative)

A long-lead vendor delivery is a schedule risk. The team rates it high likelihood, high consequence, and decides to accept it (there's no alternative supplier). The dangerous version of that entry reads “accept — monitor” and is never looked at again. OpsPilot won't allow that: the accepted risk must carry a trigger — “if the vendor's confirmed ship date slips past [date], activate the contingency: expedite, dual-source the critical sub-components, or re-sequence the affected work.” Now the risk is genuinely managed — there's a defined point at which someone acts, rather than a comforting word in a column. In quantitative mode, the aggregate of such risks drives a Monte Carlo contingency, giving a defensible P80 number rather than a guessed percentage.

7. Getting the best result

- **Every accepted risk needs a trigger.** “Accept and monitor” without a threshold is the deadliest entry in the register.
- **Evaluate against appetite.** A risk only matters relative to how much the project can tolerate.
- **Make treatments real commitments.** A treatment with no owner or date is a wish.
- **Quantify contingency.** Monte Carlo P80 beats a flat percentage pulled from the air.

OpsPilot — AI Engineering Co-Pilot. Learn more at opsinnovatech.com