

OpsPilot

Permit to Work — User Manual

Work Authorisation Under Control · AI Engineering Co-Pilot



AI-GENERATED CONTENT · INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION REQUIRED

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What this guide covers — what a permit to work is, how the OpsPilot module builds the draft, what to have ready, and the document you receive.

Safety-critical document. The OpsPilot output is a Permit to Work draft — For Review Only. It is not valid until all controls are verified, site conditions are confirmed, and competent authorised persons have signed. Work must not commence before then.

1. What is a permit to work?

A Permit to Work (PTW) is the formal authorisation that high-risk work may proceed — but only under defined controls, for a defined scope, for a defined time. It forces the right conversations before the job starts: what are the hazards, what's isolated, does the atmosphere need testing, who's competent, and what stops the work if conditions change.

2. What the OpsPilot module does

Role	Responsibility
AI PTW Coach (OpsPilot)	Guides, challenges and documents — covering hazard identification, permit category, isolation and energy control, atmospheric testing, control measures, PPE, emergency arrangements, competence and authorisation. It never issues or approves the permit, and it flags red-line conditions and stops if safety-critical information is missing.
Permit Coordinator / Issuing Authority (you)	Provide the site-specific knowledge, verify conditions on the ground, and authorise the final permit. The OpsPilot output is a structured draft for your review and validation.

3. How it works — the 12-stage process

#	Stage
1	Permit type and work scope
2	Permit category selection — 22 categories checked
3	Hazard identification — task and adjacent plant
4	Isolation and energy control — all energy types

#	Stage
5	Atmospheric testing — where required
6	Control measures and stop-work triggers
7	PPE requirements
8	Emergency arrangements
9	Competence and authorisation
10–12	Cross-permit and SIMOPS checks, authorisation routing, and document generation

4. What you will be asked — have this ready

- The work type and scope, and which permit categories apply.
- The hazards — of the task and of the adjacent plant.
- The isolations and energy controls, and whether atmospheric testing is required.
- The control measures, stop-work triggers, PPE, emergency arrangements, and who is competent and authorised.

5. What you receive — the output

A formal Permit to Work report (Word), marked For Review Only, covering the scope, applicable categories, hazards, isolation and energy control, atmospheric testing, control measures and stop-work triggers, PPE, emergency arrangements, competence and the authorisation block — ready for competent persons to verify and sign.

6. Worked example (illustrative)

Hot work near a line that has carried flammable product. The category is hot work; the adjacent-plant hazard is the flammable atmosphere. OpsPilot requires atmospheric gas testing before and during the work, a fire watch with means to intervene, isolation and purging of the adjacent line, and a stop-work trigger if gas is detected. It will not let the permit proceed as a draft if, say, the atmospheric testing arrangement is missing — that's a red-line condition. The output then goes to the issuing authority, who verifies each control on the ground before signing.

7. Getting the best result

- **It's a draft, not the permit.** Never treat the OpsPilot output as a live, valid permit — competent sign-off comes first.
- **Look at the adjacent plant.** The hazard that gets people is often next to the job, not in it.
- **Set explicit stop-work triggers.** Define what changes on site mean work stops immediately.
- **Respect the red lines.** If OpsPilot stops for missing safety-critical info, that gap is real.

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