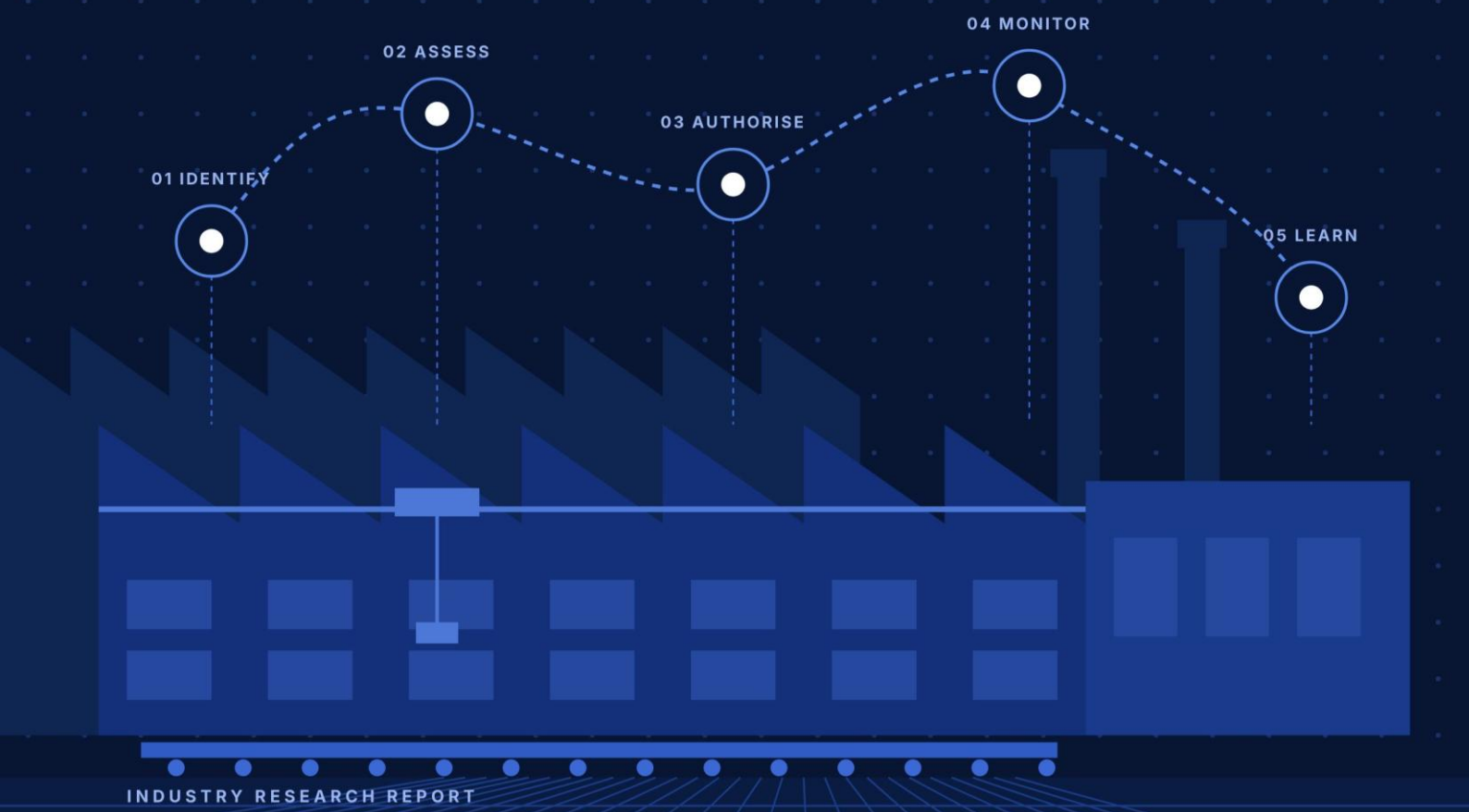
Soft Designers

RESEARCH WHITEPAPER · NOVEMBER 2026



INDUSTRY RESEARCH REPORT

Connected EHS for the Smart Factory

A practical guide to digitising risk, work authorisation, incident learning and AI-assisted safety monitoring

FROM FRAGMENTED SAFETY TASKS TO A CONNECTED PREVENTION SYSTEM

Manufacturing safety depends on more than a checklist, a camera or a permit. It depends on whether hazards are identified, controls are authorised, work is monitored, people are prepared, and lessons are carried through to closure. This whitepaper maps the EHS capabilities published by Soft Designers to that operating model.

IDENTIFY	ASSESS	AUTHORISE	MONITOR	LEARN
Hazards & observations	Risk & controls	PTW / LOTO	Field & AI signals	Incidents & CAPA

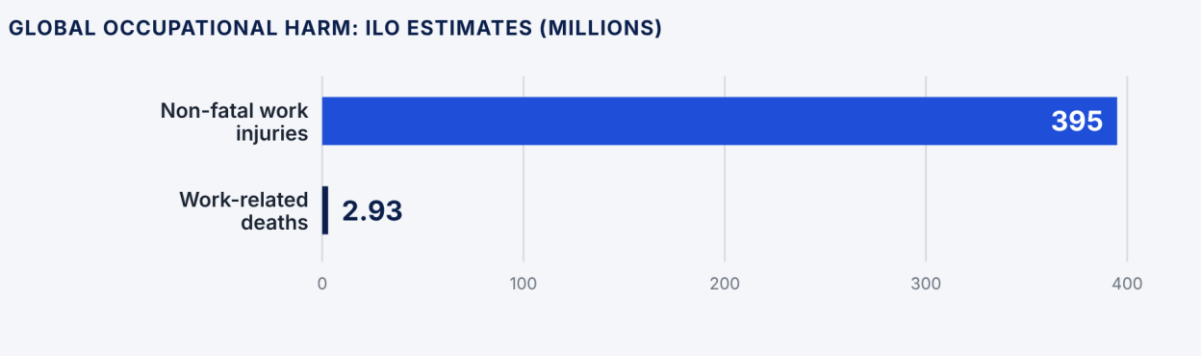
A research-led whitepaper for EHS leaders, plant managers, operations, maintenance and digital transformation teams.

Prepared November 2026 | Company source: softdesigners.co.in

Executive summary

Factories rarely lack safety procedures. The harder problem is keeping those procedures connected to real work: a risk assessment may sit apart from a permit; a permit may not reflect a changed condition; an observation may never become a corrective action; and a camera alert may not reach the team responsible for resolving it. Fragmented records weaken the operational picture.

Soft Designers presents a portfolio spanning digital EHS workflows and AI-enabled workplace monitoring. Public pages describe Permit to Work, LOTO, risk assessment, incident and near-miss reporting, audits, inspections, change management, safety induction, visitor management, SDS and related registers. AI pages describe camera-based PPE detection and broader workplace-safety use cases. The value proposition is strongest when these capabilities form one prevention-and-learning loop.



Global, cross-sector estimates; not manufacturing-only. ILO sources listed in references.

The 2.93 million figure refers to work-related deaths; 395 million refers to non-fatal work injuries annually. These measures are not directly comparable in severity, but illustrate the scale of occupational harm.

What this paper recommends

PRIORITY	OPERATIONAL RESPONSE
Connect the workflow	Link hazard identification, HIRA, PTW, LOTO, field verification, incident reporting and CAPA through shared identifiers and clear ownership.
Treat AI as a signal	Use camera analytics to flag defined events for human verification; never treat a model alert as proof or as a substitute for engineering controls.
Measure control quality	Track overdue high-risk actions, permit quality, isolation verification, repeat hazards and response times—not only training counts.
Prove outcomes locally	Establish a baseline, pilot a bounded use case, validate data quality and compare like-for-like results before making ROI claims.

EVIDENCE NOTE

Company capabilities are based on publicly accessible Soft Designers pages reviewed for this report. Product pages are vendor-published descriptions, not independent technical validation.

Contents & how to use this paper

01	The manufacturing EHS problem
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08	KPIs, formulas and business-case method
09	Risks, limitations and responsible deployment
10	References and verification notes

READ THIS AS AN OPERATING BLUEPRINT

Use the product map to scope a pilot, scenarios to test workflows, and KPIs to define measurable acceptance criteria.

TERMINOLOGY

TERM	MEANING
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
PTW	Permit to Work
LOTO	Lockout/Tagout
HIRA	Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
CAPA	Corrective and Preventive Action
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
MOC	Management of Change

01 The manufacturing EHS problem

Manufacturing combines moving machinery, stored energy, work at height, hot work, electrical systems, chemicals, vehicle movements, confined spaces and changing production conditions. Risk is dynamic: maintenance begins, contractors arrive, production priorities shift, equipment is modified, and simultaneous jobs can interact in the same area.

The management challenge is technical and organisational. A safe method may exist, but the control can fail if the right people do not see it, authorisation is incomplete, isolation is not verified, a change is not reviewed, or a near miss is not learned from.

FAILURE PATTERN	SHOP-FLOOR MANIFESTATION	POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCE
Fragmented records	Risk assessment, permit, induction and inspection records live in separate files.	Critical context missed during job review or handover.
Delayed visibility	A hazard is recorded but owner, due date or escalation is unclear.	Unsafe condition remains present.
Permit as paperwork	Permit approved once while worksite or scope changes.	Authorisation no longer reflects actual conditions.
Weak energy control	Isolation steps and verification are not consistently evidenced.	Unexpected energisation or release of stored energy.
Reactive learning	Events logged, but root causes and actions are not tracked to effectiveness.	Repeat events and recurring hazards.
Limited field evidence	Inspections depend on later data entry and incomplete descriptions.	Slow triage and poor trend analysis.

A USEFUL DESIGN PRINCIPLE

Digitisation should shorten the distance between a hazard being noticed and a control being verified. It should not simply convert a paper form into a screen.

02 The connected EHS operating model

A connected system has a lifecycle. A hazard or change triggers assessment; controls are assigned; high-risk work is authorised; field execution is checked; events and observations are captured; and actions are verified before the organisation declares the issue closed.



LAYER	CORE QUESTION	DIGITAL EVIDENCE
Hazard discovery	What can hurt people, damage assets or harm the environment?	Observation, inspection, risk library, photos, location and time.
Risk evaluation	How severe and likely is harm, and what controls are required?	HIRA score, control owner, rationale and review date.
Work authorisation	Is the job safe to start under defined conditions?	Permit scope, approvals, JSA, isolations, tests and validity.
Execution assurance	Are controls still in place as work proceeds?	Field inspection, permit monitoring, isolation checks and change notifications.
Event learning	What happened, why, and what could have prevented it?	Incident/near-miss record, evidence, investigation and causal analysis.
Closure & learning	Did corrective action work and prevent recurrence?	Owner, due date, proof, effectiveness check and trend review.

The hierarchy of controls remains the decision framework

AI-generated suggestions and digital workflows can help teams consider controls consistently. They do not change the preferred order: eliminate the hazard, substitute a safer option, apply engineering controls, use administrative controls, and rely on PPE for residual risk.

PREFERRED ORDER	EXAMPLES IN A MANUFACTURING CONTEXT
1. Elimination	Remove the need for a hazardous manual intervention.
2. Substitution	Use a less hazardous chemical or safer process.
3. Engineering	Guarding, interlocks, ventilation, physical separation.
4. Administrative	Procedures, permits, training, scheduling, signage.
5. PPE	Task-specific protective equipment for residual exposure.

This ordering reflects NIOSH's established hierarchy of controls. PPE is important, but least effective when used alone because it depends on correct selection, fit and continued use.

03 Soft Designers EHS portfolio: published capability map

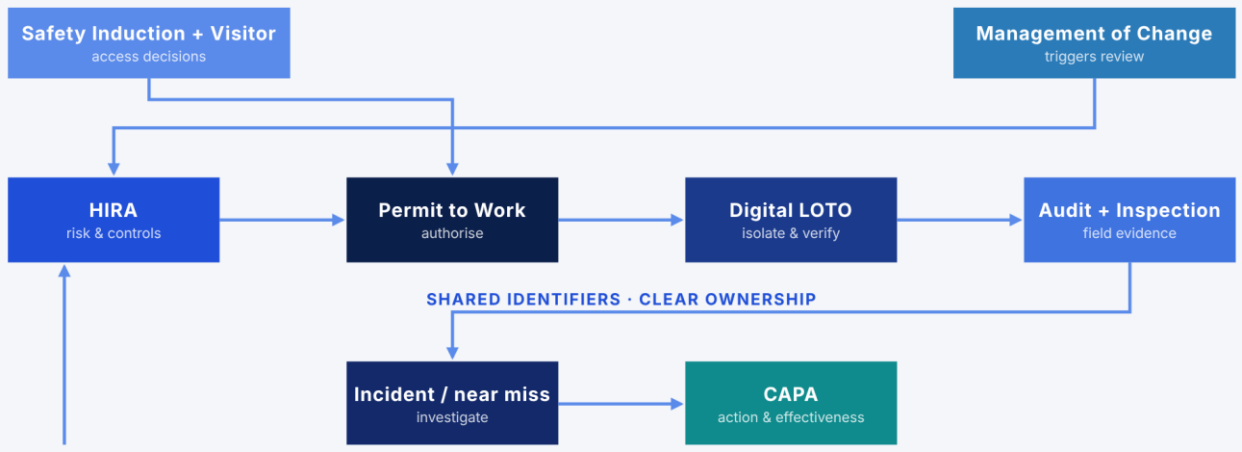
This map consolidates modules and solution areas explicitly listed across Soft Designers' EHS, HSE, product and enquiry pages. Descriptions summarise public-facing scope; buyers should validate configuration, licensing, workflow rules, integrations and deployment details in a demonstration.

PORTFOLIO AREA	PUBLISHED MODULES / CAPABILITIES	PROBLEM ADDRESSED
PLAN & AUTHORISE WORK		
Risk & change	Risk Assessment / HIRA; configurable risk matrix; hierarchy of controls; AI-suggested controls; PTW and LOTO links; Management of Change.	Hazards introduced by tasks, equipment, materials, layouts or process changes.
Work authorisation	Permit to Work; requests, reviews, approvals, issue, monitoring and closure. Templates include hot work, cold work, confined space, electrical, height and excavation.	Work starting without complete, current authorisation and agreed controls.
Energy isolation	LOTO system / digital LOTO; work request, hazard identification, communication, shutdown, isolation, lock/tag and verification steps described.	Unexpected start-up or release of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic or stored energy.
LEARN & ASSURE		
Events & learning	Incident Reporting; Near-miss Reporting; safety observations; root-cause analysis and action tracking described.	Events and unsafe conditions not captured, investigated or translated into prevention.
Assurance	Audit Management; Inspection Management; mobile inspection evidence and dashboards described on HSE page.	Inconsistent inspections, slow audit preparation and findings that do not close.
PREPARE PEOPLE & PLACE		
People & access	Safety Induction; Visitor Management; contractor/visitor registration and check-in/check-out; training tracking listed.	People entering without clear induction, authorisation or presence records.
Chemical & environment	SDS Management; waste management; fire safety registers; environmental compliance and sustainability/ESG offerings listed.	Scattered chemical safety information and environmental obligation records.
MONITOR		
AI safety	AI PPE Detection; AI for Workplace Safety; enquiry page lists fall, emergency obstruction, headcount, near-miss and man-down AI areas.	Monitoring gaps and slow detection of selected observable conditions.

IMPORTANT SCOPE BOUNDARY

A module name on a product or enquiry page is evidence that the solution is marketed, not proof of a specific integration, accuracy level, regulatory certification or guaranteed result. Not every listed capability has equally detailed public technical documentation.

How core modules work together



Risk assessment and HIRA

The Risk Assessment page describes configurable likelihood/severity scoring, a risk dashboard, quick risk recognition, AI-suggested control measures, hierarchy-of-controls guidance, CAPA tracking, audit-ready reporting, and links to PTW and LOTO. This can provide a structured record of hazards, ratings, selected controls, owners and review dates. Quality still depends on competent assessment, accurate task information and worker participation.

Permit to Work

The PTW page describes a lifecycle of request/review, risk assessment/approval, permit issuance, work execution/monitoring and completion/closure. Listed permit types include hot work, cold work, confined space, electrical, work at height and excavation. A robust deployment should make scope, location, validity, affected equipment, isolations, test requirements and stop-work triggers explicit.

1. Request / review
2. Risk assessment / approval
3. Permit issuance
4. Work execution / monitoring
5. Completion / closure

LOTO

The Digital LOTO page describes work request and hazard identification, permit/authorisation, pre-lockout communication, shutdown, isolation, lock/tag application, verification and work execution. Digital records support traceability; they cannot physically isolate equipment. Physical locks, tags, isolation devices, try-out/testing and competent verification remain essential.

1. Work request & hazard identification
2. Permit / authorisation
3. Pre-lockout communication
4. Shutdown
5. Isolation
6. Lock/tag application
7. Verification

8. Work execution

Incident, near miss and corrective action

The incident page describes mobile/web reporting, notifications and escalation, categorisation, investigation, root-cause tools (including 5 Whys and fishbone) and action tracking. Connect each event to the relevant machine, task, permit, risk assessment, shift and corrective action so analysis can identify recurring causes.

Audit, inspection and MOC

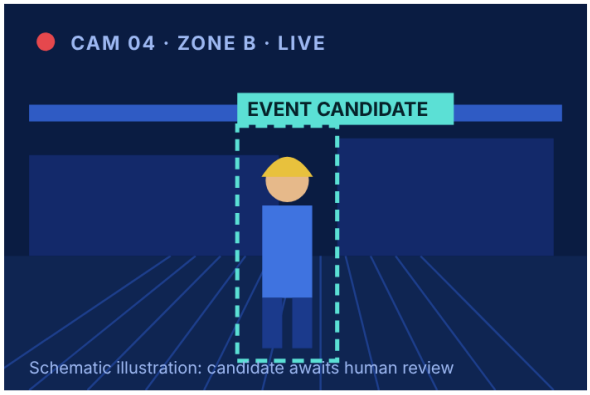
Digital audits and inspections can standardise checklists, record evidence, assign findings and monitor closure. Management of Change should trigger review when equipment, process, material, staffing, layout or work method changes. The test is whether the change updates risk assessment, procedures, training and permits before the changed process goes live.

People readiness and site access

Safety induction and visitor management pages describe role-based induction, mobile access, compliance tracking, pre-registration and check-in/check-out. For contractor-heavy plants, connect access decisions to induction completion, required training, host approval and task-specific permit requirements. A visitor log alone is not a substitute for emergency roll-call arrangements.

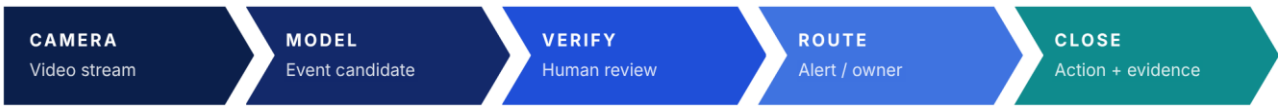
04 AI-enabled workplace safety: where it fits

Soft Designers' AI PPE page describes use of existing CCTV infrastructure, real-time detection, captured image/video, notifications and connections to incident management, near-miss reporting, CAPA, safety audits and compliance reporting. Its AI safety surveillance page describes camera-based checks of required PPE and alerts by SMS/email. The enquiry page lists AI fall detection, emergency obstruction, emergency headcount, AI near miss and man-down detection as areas of interest.



AI USE CASE LISTED	POTENTIAL SAFETY VALUE	HUMAN / SYSTEM CONTROL
PPE detection	Flag missing or incorrectly worn configured PPE in defined zones.	Verify camera angle, lighting, PPE classes and false alerts; supervisor confirms before escalation.
Fall detection	Prompt a response when a person appears to fall.	Confirm event quickly; define alarm routing, response ownership and camera coverage limits.
Man-down detection	Identify a person who may be motionless or in distress.	Treat as welfare alert, not diagnosis; trained responder checks the person.
Emergency obstruction	Flag objects or activity that may obstruct an emergency route/exit.	Human inspection confirms whether route is blocked and removes obstruction.
Headcount / evacuation	Support visibility of people present or accounted for.	Reconcile access records, muster checks and manual confirmation; cameras do not prove everyone is safe.
AI near-miss / unsafe event	Surface selected visual patterns for review.	Define event taxonomy and evidence review; do not infer intent or blame from video alone.

AI-to-action workflow



Computer vision can miss events or produce false positives because of occlusion, camera placement, lighting, PPE variation, reflections, crowding and changing production conditions. Test representative site footage before operational reliance.

> Do not use AI as a substitute for the hierarchy of controls, safe equipment design, competent supervision, worker consultation, physical guarding or emergency planning.

05 Practical manufacturing scenarios

These are illustrative workflows—not customer case studies and not claims that a customer has deployed every step.

Scenario A | Maintenance on a production conveyor

MOMENT	CONNECTED WORKFLOW	EVIDENCE / DECISION
Job raised	Maintenance requests permit for conveyor repair; task, location, equipment ID and crew captured.	Traceable work request with defined scope.
Risk review	HIRA identifies nip points, stored energy, electrical and mechanical hazards; controls selected using hierarchy.	Risk rating, controls, owners and review.
Isolation	LOTO records shutdown, energy sources, lock/tag details and verification.	Physical isolation completed and verified by authorised personnel.
Work execution	Permit visible to operations and maintenance; field checks confirm job stays within scope.	Permit status, checks, changes and stop-work events.
Close & learn	Area inspected, guards restored, permit closed; deviations become events and CAPA.	Closure evidence and lessons linked to asset/task.

Scenario B | Contractor hot work near chemical storage

A contractor is pre-registered and completes role-appropriate induction. A hot-work permit is requested with exact location and time window. The risk review checks nearby flammables, SDS information, ignition control, fire watch, emergency arrangements and conflicting work. The permit is approved only after required controls are verified. Inspection records housekeeping and fire-protection checks. After work, the area is checked and the permit closed. Unsafe conditions become observations or near misses with assigned actions.

Scenario C | PPE non-compliance in a defined zone

A configured camera model flags potential missing eye protection in a zone where it is mandatory. The alert goes to the supervisor for verification. If confirmed, the supervisor intervenes, records the event in the appropriate workflow, checks whether PPE availability, signage, induction or the job risk assessment contributed, and assigns corrective action. Trend analysis looks for patterns by shift, zone, contractor group or task. The goal is to improve conditions—not turn video into automatic disciplinary evidence.

Scenario D | Emergency evacuation and accountability

Access/visitor records provide a starting roster of people expected on site. Muster teams perform physical roll-call and report discrepancies. AI headcount or camera-based capability is supplementary, subject to validated coverage and reconciliation. The incident commander uses verified information—not a raw camera count—to direct response.

06 Customer examples published by Soft Designers

Soft Designers publishes customer stories. These are vendor-published summaries, not independent evaluations. Public summaries do not provide full study protocols, baselines, sample sizes or independent verification.

Luminous

VENDOR-PUBLISHED RESULT

70%

safety compliance within a year

As reported by Soft Designers. Metric and baseline not fully defined on the public page.

PUBLIC CASE SUMMARY

Case page identifies Permit to Work and Change Management as deployed modules and says the organisation achieved 70% safety compliance within a year.

RESPONSIBLE INTERPRETATION

Vendor-published summary reports 70% safety compliance within a year. Public page does not fully define metric or baseline.

Schneider Electric

DEPLOYED MODULES

PTW
Change Management
Incident Management

PUBLIC CASE SUMMARY

Case page describes manual processes, fragmented data and inconsistent compliance monitoring; modules listed are PTW, Change Management and Incident Management.

RESPONSIBLE INTERPRETATION

Public summary describes problem context and deployed modules; no numerical outcome in accessible summary.

Bühler

HOMEPAGE CLAIM

13+

modules deployed

Incident Management
EHS Audits and Training

PUBLIC CASE SUMMARY

Homepage lists EHS case story naming Incident Management, EHS Audits and Training, and states 13+ modules deployed.

RESPONSIBLE INTERPRETATION

Homepage markets a 13+ modules deployed claim. Confirm detailed deployment scope and outcomes from full case study.

HOW TO USE THESE EXAMPLES IN A BUSINESS CASE

Use the Luminous result only with attribution and the metric caveat. Do not translate 70% safety compliance into a 70% incident reduction or guaranteed result. For Schneider Electric and Bühler, use module scope as a reference—not proof of a quantified outcome. Request full case PDFs, metric definitions, customer-approved references and permission to quote.

CASE STUDY DISCIPLINE

A credible whitepaper distinguishes customer-reported outcomes from independently measured evidence. No performance statistic has been invented in this report.

07 Implementation roadmap

A staged deployment reduces operational disruption and makes it easier to test whether workflows are used correctly. Start with a high-risk process and a clear site owner; expand only after the control loop works in practice.



PHASE	WORK TO COMPLETE	EXIT CRITERIA
0. Discover	Map hazards, obligations, workflows, sites, shifts, roles, systems and data. Identify high-risk work and failure points.	Agreed scope, process map, baseline, owners, data inventory and pilot criteria.
1. Configure	Configure HIRA, permit types, approval matrices, LOTO records, checklists, incident categories, action rules and dashboards.	User acceptance tests passed; role access and escalation rules validated.
2. Pilot	Pilot one plant/area or process, such as maintenance PTW + LOTO or a defined PPE camera zone.	Adoption, data quality, response times and control verification meet agreed thresholds.
3. Integrate & expand	Connect relevant identity, asset, access or operational data where supported and approved; extend modules and sites.	Interfaces reconciled; change control, support and ownership established.
4. Optimise	Review trends, repeat hazards, false alerts, action effectiveness, worker feedback and audit findings.	Quarterly improvement plan and documented governance review.

Pilot design checklist

DESIGN ITEM	QUESTIONS TO RESOLVE
Scope	Which site, zone, tasks, hazards, shifts and contractor groups are included?
Ownership	Who owns each workflow, alert, permit approval, action and escalation?
Data	What is mandatory? How are duplicates, missing values and asset IDs handled?
Controls	Which steps must be physically verified? What prevents bypass or premature closure?
AI validation	What is the test set? What are false-positive/false-negative rates by relevant conditions?
People	How will workers be briefed, consulted, trained and given a way to challenge errors?
Resilience	What happens during network, camera, power or device outages? What is the fallback?

Suggested planning ranges should be set by site complexity; this paper does not prescribe a guaranteed implementation duration.

08 KPIs, formulas and business-case method

Measure leading indicators that show whether controls are working, alongside lagging indicators that record harm. A lower incident count is not proof of safer work if reporting participation has also fallen.

KPI	FORMULA	INTERPRETATION
High-risk action closure	High-risk actions closed by due date ÷ high-risk actions due × 100	Tests whether critical findings are resolved on time.
Permit first-pass completeness	Permits passing review without return ÷ permits reviewed × 100	Indicates quality of work planning and request data.
LOTO verification completion	Jobs with documented required isolation verification ÷ jobs requiring LOTO × 100	Tracks evidence; does not prove physical isolation quality alone.
Near-miss reporting rate	Near-miss reports ÷ hours worked × 200,000 (or chosen factor)	Useful only with stable definitions and non-punitive culture.
CAPA effectiveness	Actions passing effectiveness check ÷ actions effectiveness-checked × 100	Measures whether actions address causes, not just task completion.
AI alert precision	Confirmed true alerts ÷ all alerts reviewed × 100	Proportion of reviewed alerts that were valid.
AI event recall	True events detected ÷ all true events in validated test set × 100	Requires representative labelled test set.
Acknowledgement time	Time from alert generation to authorised acknowledgement	Track median and 90th percentile by severity and shift.
Camera availability	Available operating time ÷ scheduled operating time × 100	Model cannot monitor reliably if camera/network unavailable.

Building a defensible ROI model

VALUE CATEGORY	CALCULATION APPROACH
Administrative time	(Baseline hours − future hours) × loaded hourly cost.
Audit preparation	(Baseline preparation hours − future hours) × loaded hourly cost.
Permit cycle time	Change in request-to-authorisation time; monetise only where a real constraint or delay cost is evidenced.
Downtime avoided	Verified avoidable downtime hours × contribution margin per hour; avoid double counting.
Incident cost	Use organisation's own direct/indirect cost method; attribute savings only with credible evaluation design.
Total cost of ownership	Licences + implementation + integration + devices + training + support + internal administration.

COMPARISON DESIGN

A before/after comparison should control for production volume, hours worked, workforce mix, reporting changes, seasonality and process changes. Where feasible, compare a pilot area with a similar non-pilot area and document limitations.

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09 Governance, privacy and limitations

AI-enabled monitoring can create safety value, but introduces risks: inaccurate alerts, missed events, surveillance concerns, bias across lighting or clothing conditions, unclear retention, excessive access and overreliance on automated decisions. Governance must be designed before cameras are repurposed for analytics.

GOVERNANCE TOPIC	MINIMUM CONTROL TO DEFINE
Purpose limitation	Document the specific safety purpose for each camera zone and event type. Do not silently repurpose footage.
Transparency	Inform workers, contractors and visitors about monitoring, purposes, responsible contacts and policies.
Data minimisation	Process only fields and footage needed; restrict access and avoid unnecessary identity data.
Retention & access	Set retention periods, role-based access, audit logs, export controls and secure deletion.
Human review	Require competent review before an AI event becomes a formal incident, disciplinary action or compliance finding.
Model validation	Test day/night shifts, camera angles, PPE variants, occlusion, crowd density and environmental conditions.
Worker participation	Consult workers; provide correction and appeal routes for misclassification.
Cybersecurity	Review network segmentation, camera credentials, patching, encryption, vendor access, backups and incident response.
Fallback operation	Define manual procedures when cameras, connectivity, models or platforms are unavailable.

Limitations to state openly

- AI vision cannot reliably infer every hazard, intent, fatigue state or unsafe act from video.
- PPE detection depends on camera resolution, placement, lighting, model scope and configured PPE classes.
- Camera coverage does not establish that every worker or visitor is accounted for in an emergency.
- Digital LOTO records do not replace physical locks, tags, isolation and verification.
- Digital permits do not replace competent job planning, field inspection or stop-work authority.
- A completed checklist does not prove a control is effective; verification and follow-up are required.

STANDARDS AND LEGAL ALIGNMENT

Soft Designers' pages refer to OSHA, ISO and other standards. A product workflow can support recordkeeping and management-system processes, but software alone does not confer certification or guarantee legal compliance. Each site must map obligations to its jurisdiction, regulator, industry code and current standard edition with competent legal and EHS review.

10 A practical path forward

The strongest EHS digitalisation strategy is not to digitise every form at once. It is to connect the controls that matter most to the work that creates the greatest risk. For many plants, start with a high-risk maintenance or contractor workflow: risk assessment, permit authorisation, energy isolation, field verification and close-out. Then connect observations, incidents, audits and CAPA so lessons change the next job.

AI camera analytics can add visibility for selected observable conditions such as configured PPE compliance or other defined events. Its role is to surface signals for trained people to verify and act on. The foundation remains sound engineering, safe systems of work, competent supervision and worker participation.

THE TARGET STATE

One connected view of risk, authorisation, execution, evidence and learning—so safety controls are visible, owned and verified.

Recommended next steps

STEP	ACTION
1	Select one high-risk process and map its current failure points.
2	Confirm the Soft Designers modules and configurations required.
3	Define data ownership, approval rules, integrations, privacy controls and outage procedures.
4	Pilot with frontline users; test real tasks, exceptions and shift handovers.
5	Measure control quality and adoption against a pre-agreed baseline.
6	Expand only when the workflow is reliable and evidence supports the business case.

About Soft Designers

Soft Designers describes its business as delivering digital solutions across EHS, Industry 4.0 and AI for industrial organisations. Its public portfolio includes safety and compliance workflows, AI-based safety monitoring and manufacturing digitisation solutions. Website: www.softdesigners.co.in.

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References & source notes

Company sources | Soft Designers

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- **Risk Assessment Software —** https://www.softdesigners.co.in/risk-assessment-software/
- **Permit to Work Software —** https://www.softdesigners.co.in/permit-to-work-software/
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- **Safety Induction Software —** https://www.softdesigners.co.in/safety-induction-software-program/
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2. ILO, “The global burden of work-related injuries and diseases” (2023): estimates based on 2019 data and methodological context. Report PDF.
3. NIOSH, “Hierarchy of Controls”: elimination, substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls and PPE. NIOSH resource.
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5. ISO 45001:2018, Occupational health and safety management systems — Requirements with guidance for use. ISO standard overview.

RESEARCH AND VERIFICATION NOTES

This is a desk-research synthesis of publicly accessible company pages and authoritative reference material. Pages were reviewed in November 2026; product descriptions may change. Customer stories and performance figures are attributed to Soft Designers and have not been independently audited for this paper. No third-party customer interviews, product demonstrations, source-code review, AI accuracy testing or site-level safety data were available. This report does not claim independent verification of product performance, AI accuracy, legal compliance or financial returns.

Before external publication, confirm the latest product scope, case-study permissions, brand assets, applicable legal references and numerical claims with Soft Designers. Where a capability is not described in detail on a public page, validate it directly rather than assuming it is included.

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