

Professional Pipelines Overview

How survivor roles mature into community trades, technicians, and infrastructure professions

PURPOSE

This guide is part of the v1.8 editorial test library. It explains how to use the structure without treating the current proposal as irrevocable.

Medicine	field medic	community clinician / midwife	clinical technician	public-health and hospital system	specialty medicine
Sanitation	contamination monitor	sanitation lead	process operator	waterworks / wastewater professional	environmental systems specialist
Building	shelter lead	builder / mason / carpenter	construction technician	civil works professional	advanced civil engineer
Mechanical	salvage and repair lead	blacksmith / mechanic / toolmaker	machinist / manufacturing technician	depot and fleet specialist	precision / reliability engineer
Electrical	power-isolation monitor	electrical salvager / rewinder	electrician / generator technician	grid and distribution professional	electrical systems engineer
Knowledge	recorder / messenger	teacher / binder / copyist	printer / cataloger / radio operator	archivist / public-information professional	information-systems specialist

PIPELINES ARE NOT CASTES

Roles describe capability continuity, not fixed social rank. A survivor may hold several roles; practical demonstration, teaching ability, and safe judgment matter more than inherited credentials.

How a pipeline advances

- A0: demonstrate safe action under scarcity and stress.
- A1: repeat the work, maintain tools, train helpers, and document local practice.
- A2: operate standardized equipment and controlled processes; produce repeatable results.
- A3: coordinate institutions, networks, public safety, and long-lived infrastructure.
- A4: extend precision, specialization, research depth, and advanced system integration.

Apprenticeship records

Each pipeline should retain task checklists, safety incidents, local material substitutions, tool maintenance logs, drawings, and demonstrated competencies. Promotion should be based on evidence that the next dependency level can be operated and taught safely.

Critical cross-training

- Every community needs more than one person able to operate critical water, sanitation, medical, energy, and records systems.
- A1 salvage and repair specialists should train alongside builders, sanitation leads, and electrical workers.
- A2 specialists should maintain fallback A1 methods so industrial failure does not erase capability.
- Knowledge stewards should capture oral practice, diagrams, inventories, and revisions as systems change.