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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Board Safety Governance Training Course for Directors

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

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Board Safety Governance for directors is the focus of this 2-week advanced training course for executives, general managers and board members who answer for hazard exposure across several sites, and who leave with an executive safety accountability charter. Investors, insurers and communities now judge boards on how they oversee fatal and life-changing risk, not on falling injury counts. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course for boardroom leaders.

Why Board Safety Governance Matters Now

Three pressures shape board safety governance today: directors carry personal duties of oversight that courts and investors increasingly test, capital is stretched between growth projects and ageing plant, and stakeholders expect boards to show how they know their worst hazards are controlled. A board that governs well asks sharper questions, funds the barriers that matter and hears bad news early; a board that governs poorly learns of weaknesses after a fatality, through inquiries and lost licences to operate. The course rests on ISO 45001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems, whose top management and worker participation clauses anchor the oversight duties examined throughout.

Who Gains Most from Board Safety Governance

- Directors who sit on a board or its risk committee and sign off the organisation's hazard exposure
- Chief executives and general managers who answer to the board for several operating sites at once
- Executives who allocate capital and headcount between production growth and integrity spending
- Heads of HSE function who brief the board and shape the papers it receives
- Company secretaries and governance officers who design board agendas, charters and committee terms

The greatest gain comes when a chair, a chief executive and the head of HSE attend together, because the charter then reflects one agreed view of oversight duties across the top table.

Board Safety Governance Capabilities

Participants move from receiving safety reports passively to directing what the board asks, funds and verifies about catastrophic hazard exposure.

- Assess whether current board papers reveal or conceal fatal-risk exposure — board agenda redesign
- Specify a risk appetite statement for serious-injury and major-accident hazards — chair and risk committee
- Weigh integrity capital requests against growth investment with explicit hazard criteria — budget approval
- Design executive assurance questions that test barrier health independently — audit and risk committee
- Communicate board expectations to site executives through measurable stewardship duties — chief executive accountability
- Build a director due diligence record that evidences active oversight — shareholders and insurers

Key Board Safety Governance Terms

- Due diligence — the reasonable steps directors take to know their hazards, resource controls and verify that controls work.
- Risk appetite — the level and type of hazard exposure a board is prepared to accept in pursuit of its objectives.
- Major accident hazard — an event with potential for multiple fatalities, severe environmental damage or loss of an asset.
- Assurance — independent evidence, beyond management's own reporting, that critical barriers are performing as intended.
- Board charter — a written statement of the board's duties, committees, information rights and decision powers.
- Chronic unease — a deliberate habit among leaders of doubting good news and probing for weak signals of failure.

Board Safety Governance Day by Day

Day 1: The Boardroom View of Hazard

- Director Oversight Duties — Personal Exposure of Board Members
- Board Inquiry Findings From Major Disasters — Recurring Oversight Gaps
- Fatal Risk Versus Injury Frequency — What Boards Should Track
- Stakeholder Expectations Map — Investors, Insurers and Host Communities
- Board Self-Assessment Questionnaire — Baseline of Current Oversight

Day 2: Duties, Structures and Charters

- Board and Committee Terms of Reference — Allocating Oversight Duties
- Executive Accountability Matrix — Who Answers for Which Hazard
- ISO 45001 Top Management Clauses — Board-Level Interpretation
- Delegation of Authority Limits — Decisions Reserved for Directors
- Board Charter Drafting Principles — Information Rights and Powers

Day 3: Setting Risk Appetite

- Risk Appetite Statement Structure — Tolerable and Intolerable Exposure
- ALARP Reasoning for Directors — When Further Spending Is Justified
- Major Accident Hazard Registers — Board Visibility of Worst Cases
- Risk Tolerance Thresholds — Triggers for Escalation to the Board
- Appetite Calibration Exercise — Aligning Directors' Individual Views

Day 4: Information Reaching the Board

- Board Paper Quality Criteria — Signal Versus Reassurance
- Barrier Health Dashboards — Status of Critical Safeguards Fleet-Wide
- Process Safety Event Tiers — Reading Precursors Before Disasters
- Exception Reporting Rules — What Must Never Wait for Quarter End
- Board Information Audit — Gaps Between Papers and Site Reality

Day 5: Assurance Beyond Management

- Three Lines Model — Separating Ownership, Oversight and Audit
- Independent Technical Audits — Commissioning and Scoping by Committee
- Director Site Visits — Probing Questions Rather Than Tours
- Chronic Unease Practices — Challenging Green Indicators
- Assurance Map — Coverage of Top Hazards by Each Line

Day 6: Capital, Resources and Trade-Offs

- Integrity Investment Cases — Ranking Barrier Renewals by Exposure
- Deferred Maintenance Backlogs — Board Tolerance and Escalation
- Headcount and Competence Decisions — Effect on Hazard Control
- Mergers and Acquisitions Due Diligence — Inherited Hazard Liabilities
- Budget Challenge Session — Defending or Cutting Safety Spending

Day 7: Stewardship Across Several Sites

- Group Standards Versus Local Autonomy — Setting Non-Negotiables
- Portfolio Risk Comparison — Spotting Outlier Sites Early
- Joint Venture Oversight — Influence Without Operational Control
- Contracting Strategy Choices — Board View of Outsourced Hazards
- Executive Performance Contracts — Linking Pay to Hazard Stewardship

Day 8: When a Major Event Happens

- Board Crisis Protocol — First Twenty-Four Hours of Oversight
- Regulatory and Legal Exposure Briefings — Questions Directors Must Ask
- Independent Investigation Commissioning — Protecting Objectivity of Findings
- Stakeholder Disclosure Decisions — Families, Media and Investors
- Post-Event Board Review — Lessons Into Governance Changes

Day 9: Culture From the Top Table

- Tone at the Top Signals — Board Behaviours Workers Notice
- Board Diversity of Expertise — Technical Competence on the Board
- Whistleblowing Channels to Directors — Protecting Escalated Concerns
- Annual Reporting on Hazard Stewardship — Credible External Disclosure
- Board Effectiveness Review — Measuring Oversight Quality Over Time

Day 10: Practising the Executive Safety Accountability Charter

- Risk Appetite Statement Applied — Final Wording for Board Approval
- Assurance Map Applied — Committee Calendar for the Coming Year
- Board Paper Redesign Applied — Revised Dashboard Template
- Capital Trade-Off Criteria Applied — Hazard Ranking for Budgets
- Executive Safety Accountability Charter — Peer Challenge and Sign-Off

Applying Board Safety Governance After the Course

- Table a draft risk appetite statement for major accident hazards at the next risk committee and record each director's challenge.
- Commission an assurance map of the five worst hazards and report coverage gaps to the board within the month.

Board Safety Governance Questions FAQ

What is Board Safety Governance and why does it matter now?

Board Safety Governance is the way directors oversee fatal and major-accident hazards through duties, risk appetite, information and assurance. It matters now because investors, insurers and courts expect boards to prove active oversight rather than rely on falling injury statistics.

Which roles gain most from Board Safety Governance training?

Directors, chief executives and general managers who answer for several sites gain most, alongside heads of HSE and governance officers. You benefit if you sign off hazard exposure, approve integrity budgets or shape what reaches the board.

How does Board Safety Governance differ from a site safety leadership course?

A site safety leadership course builds supervisors' and site leaders' daily routines with crews. Board Safety Governance works at the top table: directors' duties, risk appetite, board papers, independent assurance and capital trade-offs across a portfolio of sites.

What do you bring back from Board Safety Governance training?

You bring back an executive safety accountability charter, with a risk appetite statement, an assurance map, a redesigned board dashboard and criteria for capital trade-offs, ready for your board to adopt.

Board Safety Governance: The Way Forward

The executive safety accountability charter first informs which hazards the board reserves for its own decisions and what evidence it demands. The chair, chief executive and risk committee use it to set agendas, approve integrity spending and commission audits. After a year of use, the risk appetite thresholds and the depth of independent assurance deserve fresh challenge as the portfolio changes.