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COURSE BROCHURE

Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management Training Course

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management Training Course

Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management is a 2-week advanced training course for warehouse managers, materials controllers and supply chain leads, who build a Critical Spares Stocking Policy for their own site. Unplanned shutdowns on wells, compressors and process units often trace back to a missing, degraded or misplaced spare, while slow-moving stock ties up working capital for years. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course for those who run that balance.

Why Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management Matters Now

Three pressures shape materials stores today: maintenance teams that expect immediate issue of critical spares, finance functions pressing to cut inventory carrying cost, and longer lead times from original equipment manufacturers. A store that handles these well keeps rotating equipment and valves available, preserves items so they work when installed and releases cash from obsolete stock. A store that handles them badly drives emergency purchases, cannibalisation of assets and safety exposure. The course rests on criticality analysis, ABC and VED classification, reliability-centred stocking and cycle counting, with examples from upstream fields and refineries.

Who Gains Most from Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management

- Warehouse heads accountable for receiving, storage, issue and stock accuracy
- Materials controllers who set reorder points and maximum levels
- Inventory planners who link stock to maintenance work orders and shutdowns
- Cataloguing specialists responsible for item master data and duplicate removal
- Supply chain leads who own surplus disposal and inventory value targets

Materials departments gain most when stores, planning and cataloguing staff attend together and agree one approach to critical spares.

Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management Capabilities

Participants move from classifying spares by consequence of failure to setting stock levels, preserving equipment and measuring store performance.

- Assess spare parts criticality with maintenance and reliability engineers — stocking decisions for rotating and static equipment
- Calculate reorder points and safety stock for slow-moving items — inventory budget holders
- Design a warehouse layout and bin location scheme — storekeepers and forklift operators
- Specify preservation routines for motors, seals and valves — equipment owners at installation
- Build a cycle counting regime and stock accuracy measures — auditors and finance

- Apply surplus and obsolete stock disposal criteria — asset owners releasing capital

Key Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management Terms

- Critical spare — an item whose absence would stop production, create a safety hazard or cause long downtime if the parent equipment fails.
- Insurance spare — a high-value, rarely used item held against a low-probability failure with a long replacement lead time.
- VED classification — grouping items as vital, essential or desirable according to the consequence of a stock-out.
- Cycle counting — counting a scheduled subset of bin locations continually instead of closing the store for a full annual count.
- Preservation — periodic care such as shaft rotation, desiccant change and coating checks that keeps stored equipment fit for service.
- Item master — the catalogue record describing a material with its part number, description, unit and stocking parameters.

Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management Day by Day

Day 1: Materials in the Oil and Gas Asset Life Cycle

- Materials Flow From Purchase Order to Installation — Ownership at Each Handover
- Inventory Profile of Upstream and Downstream Sites — Where Capital Sits
- Cost of a Stock-Out Versus Carrying Cost — Setting the Service Target
- Original Equipment Manufacturer Lead Times — Exposure on Long-Delivery Items
- Stores Organisation Models — Central Hub or Satellite Warehouses

Day 2: Spare Parts Classification and Criticality

- Equipment Criticality Ranking — Linking Spares to Consequence of Failure
- ABC Analysis by Annual Usage Value — Control Effort per Item
- VED Classification — Vital, Essential and Desirable Stock Choices
- Insurance Spares and Capital Spares Rules — Accounting and Holding Decisions
- Bill of Materials for Rotating Equipment — Spares Lists by Asset Tag

Day 3: Cataloguing and Item Master Quality

- Noun-Modifier Description Standards — Consistent Item Naming
- Duplicate Item Detection Techniques — Removing Hidden Excess Stock
- Manufacturer Part Number Cross-Referencing — Interchangeability Decisions
- Units of Issue and Packaging Rules — Accurate Quantities at Issue
- Master Data Change Control — Who Approves New Stock Codes

Day 4: Inventory Optimisation for Slow-Moving Spares

- Demand Patterns for Intermittent Items — Choosing a Forecast Method
- Reorder Point and Safety Stock Calculation — Service Level Choices
- Poisson-Based Stocking for Low-Usage Spares — Holding One or None
- Min-Max Parameter Review Cycles — Keeping Levels Current
- Pooling Spares Across Sites and Partners — Shared Inventory Agreements

Day 5: Warehouse Layout and Storage Design

- Slotting by Size, Weight and Velocity — Travel Time and Handling Risk
- Bin Location Coding Schemes — Fast and Accurate Picking
- Yard Storage for Pipe, Casing and Heavy Items — Racking and Dunnage
- Climate-Controlled Rooms for Electronics and Seals — Shelf-Life Protection
- Segregated Storage for Chemicals and Gas Cylinders — Compatibility Rules

Day 6: Receiving, Inspection and Preservation

- Goods Receipt and Three-Way Match — Accepting or Rejecting Deliveries
- Receiving Inspection and Quarantine — Certificates and Traceability Checks
- Preservation Schedules for Motors, Pumps and Valves — Readiness at Installation
- Shelf-Life Management for Elastomers and Consumables — First-Expired First-Out
- Repairable Spares Loop — Return, Refurbish and Restock Decisions

Day 7: Issue Control and Stock Accuracy

- Material Reservations Against Work Orders — Kitting for Planned Maintenance
- Shutdown and Turnaround Materials Staging — Readiness Before Breaking Containment
- Cycle Counting by Classification — Count Frequency per Item Group
- Variance Investigation and Root Causes — Correcting Process Gaps
- Barcode and RFID Identification — Reducing Transaction Errors

Day 8: Surplus, Obsolescence and Disposal

- Obsolete Stock Identification by Asset Retirement — Write-Off Candidates
- Surplus Redeployment Across Sites — Avoiding New Purchases
- Disposal Routes for Scrap, Sale and Return to Vendor — Recovery Value
- Inventory Provisioning Rules — Financial Statement Impact
- Preventing Re-Accumulation Through Purchase Request Checks — Demand Discipline

Day 9: Warehouse KPIs, Safety and Improvement

- Stock Accuracy, Fill Rate and Stock-Out Measures — Store Service Scorecard
- Inventory Turns and Days on Hand — Capital Efficiency Targets
- Manual Handling and Lifting Safety in Stores — Injury Prevention
- Forklift and Racking Inspection Routines — Structural and Traffic Safety
- Lean 5S in Warehouse Areas — Visual Control and Housekeeping

Day 10: Practising the Critical Spares Stocking Policy

- Criticality and VED Ranking of a Case Asset Register — Applying Classification
- Stocking Parameter Set for Selected Spares — Applying Optimisation Methods
- Preservation and Storage Plan for Critical Items — Applying Layout and Care Rules
- Surplus Reduction Shortlist — Applying Disposal Criteria
- Critical Spares Stocking Policy Presentation — Approval by Maintenance and Finance

Applying Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management After the Course

- Rank the top critical rotating equipment spares on site by VED class and compare the result with current min-max levels.
- Launch a cycle counting schedule for vital items and report the first month of stock accuracy results.

Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management Questions FAQ

What is Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management and why does it matter now?

It is the control of spares from receipt to installation so that critical items are available, preserved and accurately recorded. It matters now because lead times are longer, inventory budgets are tighter and a missing spare can stop production.

Which roles gain most from Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management?

Warehouse heads, materials controllers, inventory planners, cataloguers and supply chain leads gain most. You benefit if you set stock levels, run a store or answer for inventory value and spares availability at an oil and gas site.

How does Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management differ from a general warehousing course?

It concentrates on maintenance spares rather than fast-moving goods. General warehousing courses focus on order picking and distribution; this course addresses criticality, insurance spares, preservation of equipment and stocking of intermittent demand items.

What do you bring back from Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management?

You bring back a stocking approach for critical spares at your site. It includes a classified item list, stocking parameters, a preservation plan and a surplus shortlist ready for discussion with maintenance and finance.

Oil and Gas Spare Parts Warehouse Management: The Way Forward

The Critical Spares Stocking Policy gives stores and maintenance one basis for deciding which items to hold, in what quantity and under what preservation routine. Materials controllers use it first when the next min-max review is due, and finance uses it to plan inventory value. After its first use, revisit the criticality ranking whenever equipment is added or retired.