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COURSE BROCHURE

Wind Turbine Site Safety, Climbing and Rescue Training Course

27 September – 1 October 2027
Dar es Salaam

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Wind Turbine Site Safety, Climbing and Rescue Training Course

Ref: 3271_124628 **Date:** 27 September – 1 October 2027 **Location:** Dar es Salaam **Fees:** 7900 GBP

Wind turbine site safety, climbing and rescue is a 1-week training course for wind turbine technicians, site supervisors and health and safety officers, and it ends with a turbine site safe system of work and rescue plan for their own fleet. Taller towers and offshore access lengthen the time a casualty waits for help. Jupiter Prime Training treats wind turbine site safety as a planned discipline rather than a checklist.

Why Wind Turbine Site Safety Matters Now

Three pressures shape turbine safety today. Hub heights keep rising and offshore fleets keep growing, so each climb, transfer and rescue takes longer and leaves less margin for error. Service crews are increasingly drawn from contractors who move between different turbine models. A site that handles this well keeps technicians climbing with confidence and turbines available; a site that handles it poorly risks serious injury and long stoppages. The course rests on accepted wind industry practice for working at height, rescue and isolation, described in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Wind Turbine Site Safety

- Technicians who climb towers and work inside nacelles, hubs and blades
- Supervisors who issue permits and decide whether weather allows a climb
- Safety specialists who audit fall arrest equipment, rescue kits and drills
- Authorised persons who isolate and lock out high-voltage and mechanical energy
- Marine and logistics coordinators who plan vessel transfers to offshore turbines

The largest gain comes when a service contractor sends technicians and supervisors from the same crew to rehearse shared rescue roles.

Wind Turbine Site Safety Capabilities

Participants leave able to judge every climb, entry and isolation against the time it would take to rescue someone from that point.

- Assess tower, nacelle and hub tasks for fall, crush, entanglement and arc flash exposure — site supervisors issuing permits
- Specify fall arrest, anchor and service lift checks — technicians and equipment inspectors
- Design rescue sequences from nacelle, hub and blade — emergency coordinators
- Apply lockout of rotor, yaw, pitch and electrical systems before entry — authorised persons
- Weigh wind speed, lightning, icing and sea state against go or no-go limits — shift leads and marine coordinators
- Communicate a site emergency response — safety officers and asset owners

Key Wind Turbine Site Safety Terms

- Fall arrest system — harness, lanyard, guided type fall arrester and anchor that stop a fall.
- Suspension intolerance — dangerous circulation effects in a person hanging motionless in a harness.
- Rotor lock — a mechanical pin or device that holds the rotor still for hub entry.
- Permit to work — a written authorisation that defines the task, isolations, controls and people.
- Safe system of work — the planned sequence of controls, checks and roles that keeps a defined turbine task safe.
- Walk to work — transfer of technicians from a vessel to a turbine platform.

Wind Turbine Site Safety Day by Day

Day 1: Turbine Hazards and the Site Safety Picture

- Turbine Hazard Map From Foundation to Blade Tip — Where Exposure Concentrates
- Incident Learning From Falls, Crush and Fire Events — Control Priorities
- Contractor Interface Matrix — Owner, Service Provider and Crew Responsibilities
- Onshore and Offshore Access Comparison — Rescue Time and Isolation Differences
- Task Risk Assessment Format — Linking Hazards to Turbine Maintenance Activities

Day 2: Climbing, Fall Protection and Service Lifts

- Harness, Lanyard and Fall Arrester Inspection — Equipment Fit for Each Ascent
- Ladder, Platform and Anchor Point Checks — Safe Tower Climbing Routes
- Service Lift Operation and Emergency Descent — Lift Use Decisions
- Suspension Intolerance Recognition — Casualty Handling Time Limits
- Dropped Object Controls in Tower and Nacelle — Exclusion Zone Setting

Day 3: Isolation, Lockout and Mechanical Hazards

- High Voltage Switching and Earthing at the Turbine Transformer — Isolation Sequence
- Rotor Lock, Yaw Brake and Pitch Lockout — Hub Entry Conditions
- Hydraulic and Stored Energy Release — Safe Work on Brakes and Accumulators
- Permit to Work and Lockout Tags — Control of Multiple Crews
- Fire Risk in the Nacelle — Hot Work, Detection and Escape Routes

Day 4: Weather Limits, Rescue and Emergency Response

- Wind Speed, Lightning and Icing Thresholds — Go or No-Go Climb Decisions
- Vessel Transfer and Sea State Limits — Offshore Access Choices
- Nacelle and Hub Rescue Using Descent Devices — Casualty Lowering Sequences
- Blade and Confined Space Rescue — Equipment Staging and Team Roles
- Emergency Response Plan With Control Centre and Responders — Communication Chain

Day 5: Practising the Safe System of Work and Rescue Plan

- Rescue Drill Scenario Built From Day 4 Methods — Timed Casualty Recovery
- Permit and Isolation Walk-Through Using Day 3 Sequences — Gaps Found
- Pre-Climb Briefing Card Drawing on Day 2 Checks — Crew Sign-Off
- Safety Observation and Drill Debrief Records — Corrective Actions
- Turbine Site Safe System of Work and Rescue Plan — Final Plan

Applying Wind Turbine Site Safety After the Course

- Lead a timed nacelle rescue drill on one turbine.
- Run a walk-through of the hub entry permit and lockout sequence.

Wind Turbine Site Safety Questions FAQ

What is wind turbine site safety and why does it matter now?

Wind turbine site safety is the control of climbing, isolation, mechanical and weather hazards on wind sites. It matters now because taller turbines and offshore fleets lengthen access and rescue times, so planning must happen before anyone climbs.

Which roles gain most from wind turbine site safety training?

Wind turbine technicians, site supervisors and health and safety officers gain most. Each holds part of the climb, permit and rescue chain.

How does wind turbine site safety differ from a wind energy fundamentals course?

It focuses on hazards, access, isolation and rescue rather than wind resource, turbine design or energy yield.

What do you bring back from a wind turbine site safety course?

You bring back a safe system of work and rescue plan for your own turbines. It sets permit steps, weather limits, isolation sequences and rescue roles.

Wind Turbine Site Safety: The Way Forward

The turbine site safe system of work and rescue plan first informs whether current rescue arrangements can recover a casualty from the hub in time. Technicians, supervisors and safety officers use it to brief crews, issue permits and schedule drills. After the first live drill, revisit the weather limits and lockout sequence, since real conditions often expose steps that looked sound on paper.