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COURSE BROCHURE

Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control Training Course

4 – 8 October 2027
Amsterdam

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control Training Course

Ref: 958_36295 **Date:** 4 – 8 October 2027 **Location:** Amsterdam **Fees:** 6200 GBP

Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control is a 1-week training course for terminal and tank farm supervisors who want a tank farm loss control plan they can put to work on their own site. Storage terminals face tighter custody scrutiny, ageing tanks and leaner shift crews, so every unexplained barrel now reaches the boardroom. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course for supervisors who own product movement and stock accuracy.

Why Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control Matters Now

Three forces shape tank farm work today: product owners who demand transparent custody records, asset managers who must stretch the life of ageing tanks, and safety teams who expect overfill and fire protection to work every time. A terminal that reconciles stock daily, explains every variance and keeps its tanks fit for service earns throughput contracts and avoids product spills. One that tolerates gauging drift, unchecked roof seals and informal line-ups loses product, money and trust. The course rests on recognised industry practice for tank gauging, tank inspection and overfill prevention, described in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control

- Supervisors who run daily receipts, transfers and deliveries across tank fields
- Inventory controllers who reconcile book stock against measured stock
- Shift leads who sign off line-ups, valve status and tank changeovers
- Maintenance coordinators who plan tank inspection and repair windows
- Terminal safety officers who own overfill, vapour and fire protection

A terminal crew that sends its operations, inventory and maintenance supervisors together gains most, because loss control fails at the hand-offs between those groups.

Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control Capabilities

Participants leave able to trace a variance from the dip tape to the balance sheet and act on it.

- Calculate gross and net standard volumes from gauge, temperature and density readings — custody transfer sign-off
- Assess daily stock variances against tolerance bands — the inventory controller's escalation call
- Design transfer line-up checks that prevent misrouting and overfill — shift lead approval
- Specify tank inspection intervals from condition evidence — maintenance budget holders
- Build a terminal indicator set covering losses, throughput and tank availability — terminal manager reviews
- Communicate loss findings to product owners and auditors — customer trust and contract renewal

Key Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control Terms

- Strapping table — the calibration chart converting liquid height in a tank to volume at each gauge level.
- Net standard volume — product volume corrected to a reference temperature, with water and sediment removed.
- Book-to-physical variance — the difference between recorded stock and measured stock over a period.
- Line-up — the set of valve and pump positions that routes product from source to destination.
- Floating roof seal — the barrier between a floating roof and the shell that limits vapour loss.
- Overfill prevention system — independent high-level alarms and shutdowns that stop a tank from overflowing.

Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control Day by Day

Day 1: The Tank Farm as a Custody System

- Tank Types and Roof Designs — Matching Product to Storage Duty
- Terminal Product Flow Map — Locating Custody Points and Loss Exposure
- Custody Chain Roles — Who Signs for Each Product Movement
- Strapping Tables and Tank Calibration — Trusting Volume Conversions
- Loss Categories Framework — Separating Real Loss from Apparent Loss

Day 2: Gauging, Sampling and Volume Correction

- Manual Dip and Ullage Gauging — Choosing Method by Tank Condition
- Automatic Tank Gauge Verification — Accepting or Rejecting Gauge Readings
- Temperature and Density Sampling — Reducing Volume Correction Error
- Free Water and Sediment Measurement — Adjusting Net Standard Volume
- Volume Correction Factor Tables — Signing Off Custody Quantities

Day 3: Transfers, Line-Ups and Safety Systems

- Transfer Line-Up Checklist — Preventing Misrouting and Product Contamination
- Tank Changeover Sequence — Controlling Switching Losses During Receipts
- Overfill Prevention Layers — Setting Alarm and Shutdown Levels
- Vapour Control and Roof Seal Checks — Limiting Evaporation Loss
- Bund, Drain and Fire Protection Readiness — Containing Spills Safely

Day 4: Reconciliation, Inspection and Terminal Indicators

- Daily Stock Reconciliation Sheet — Escalating Variances Beyond Tolerance
- Variance Root Cause Tree — Tracing Meter, Gauge and Leak Causes
- Risk-Based Tank Inspection Intervals — Prioritising Shell and Floor Work
- Out-of-Service Tank Planning — Balancing Capacity Against Repair Windows
- Terminal Performance Indicator Set — Reporting Loss, Throughput and Availability

Day 5: Practising the Tank Farm Loss Control Plan

- Case Reconciliation on a Fuel Depot — Applying Volume Correction Methods
- Line-Up Error Simulation in a Chemical Terminal — Testing Transfer Checks
- Inspection Backlog Prioritisation — Applying Risk-Based Interval Logic
- Loss Findings Briefing — Presenting Variances to Product Owners
- Tank Farm Loss Control Plan — Completing Targets, Owners and Checks

Applying Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control After the Course

- Run a two-week daily reconciliation trial on the highest-throughput tanks, logging each variance against the root cause tree.
- Audit five transfer line-ups per shift against the new checklist and feed the gaps into the shift handover.

Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control Questions FAQ

What is tank farm operations and inventory loss control, and why does it matter now?

It is the discipline of moving, measuring and protecting stored liquid products so that every litre is accounted for. It matters now because product owners, insurers and auditors expect transparent custody records while terminals run older tanks with smaller crews.

Which roles gain most from tank farm operations and inventory loss control?

Supervisors responsible for transfers, gauging, stock reconciliation, tank maintenance and terminal safety gain most. You benefit most when operations, inventory and maintenance supervisors attend together, because many losses arise where their responsibilities meet.

How does tank farm operations and inventory loss control differ from a marine terminal course?

It focuses on what happens inside the tank field rather than at the jetty. A marine terminal course centres on ship loading, berthing and ship-shore safety, while this course covers gauging, line-ups, reconciliation and tank inspection on shore.

What do you bring back from tank farm operations and inventory loss control?

You bring back a site loss control plan with tolerance bands, line-up checks and inspection priorities. You also return with worked reconciliation methods and a terminal indicator set you can present to your manager in the first week.

Tank Farm Operations and Inventory Loss Control: The Way Forward

The tank farm loss control plan first informs which tanks and transfers need tighter checks this month. Shift leads, inventory controllers and maintenance planners use it to set tolerance bands, line-up audits and inspection slots. After its first month, revisit the plan from the product owner's view: are the variances you report the ones customers question, and does your indicator set explain them?