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COURSE BROCHURE

Oil and Gas Operational Safety for Field Supervisors Training Course

24 – 28 May 2027
Geneva

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Oil and Gas Operational Safety for Field Supervisors Training Course

Ref: 1390_52039 **Date:** 24 – 28 May 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 7500 GBP

Oil and Gas Operational Safety for Field Supervisors is a 1-week training course for operations supervisors, HSE staff and field leaders, and each participant leaves with a Supervisor Shift Safety Routine for their own crew. Wells, gathering stations and processing plants now run with mixed contractor workforces and more concurrent activity, so the supervisor on shift is the person who most often stops or allows a hazardous job. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course.

Why Oil and Gas Operational Safety Matters Now

Three groups shape safety on the ground today: contractor crews who arrive with different rules and habits, operators pushing for more simultaneous work to protect production, and boards who now ask how frontline controls are verified, not only how many hours passed without injury. A site where supervisors run sharp toolbox talks, challenge weak permits and test isolations before work starts prevents the release, fire or dropped object that halts production and harms people. The course rests on the hierarchy of controls, the bow-tie barrier model and the systematic causal analysis approach used in incident investigation.

Who Gains Most from Oil and Gas Operational Safety

- Staff who lead a shift crew and authorise jobs at the start of each day
- Staff who issue or accept permits and confirm isolations in the field
- Staff who advise crews on hazards, audits and corrective actions
- Staff who coordinate contractors working alongside operations
- Staff who take charge at the scene until the emergency team arrives

An operating asset gains most when supervisors from operations, maintenance and the safety department attend together and agree one way of stopping unsafe work.

Oil and Gas Operational Safety Capabilities

Participants turn rules on paper into checks they can lead at the wellhead, the manifold or the compressor deck.

- Assess task hazards with job safety analysis and last-minute risk checks — the crew about to start work
- Test permit content and isolation points before signing — the permit issuing authority
- Weigh conflicts between concurrent jobs using a SIMOPS matrix — the operations superintendent
- Apply bow-tie thinking to confirm which barriers protect a live job — the area owner
- Build a factual incident timeline and causal chart — the investigation panel
- Communicate stop-work decisions and safety expectations clearly — contractor crew leads

Key Oil and Gas Operational Safety Terms

- Job safety analysis — a step-by-step breakdown of a task that names each hazard and the control applied before work begins.
- Permit-to-work — a written authorisation that defines the job, its hazards, isolations, precautions and the people responsible.
- Positive isolation — physical separation of equipment from energy sources by blinds, spades or disconnection, verified before work.
- SIMOPS — simultaneous operations: two or more activities in one area whose interaction can create added hazards.
- Bow-tie diagram — a picture linking threats, a top event and consequences through preventive and mitigating barriers.
- Stop-work authority — the right and duty of any worker to halt a task they believe is unsafe without penalty.

Oil and Gas Operational Safety Day by Day

Day 1: Hazards on the Hydrocarbon Site

- Hydrocarbon Release, Fire and H2S Hazards — What Can Hurt Crews Today
- Hierarchy of Controls — Choosing Elimination Before Protective Equipment
- Job Safety Analysis and Last-Minute Risk Checks — Starting Jobs Safely
- Dropped Objects and Line-of-Fire Exposure — Positioning People Around Work
- Contractor Onboarding and Site Rules — One Standard for Mixed Crews

Day 2: Control of Work in the Field

- Permit-to-Work Cycle — Issue, Accept, Suspend and Hand Back Decisions
- Positive Isolation and Lock-Out Tag-Out — Verifying Zero Energy
- Gas Testing and Confined Space Entry — Conditions for Safe Entry
- Hot Work Controls Near Live Plant — Spark, Fire Watch and Shielding
- Shift Handover Logs — Passing Open Permits and Abnormal Conditions

Day 3: Concurrent Activity and Barriers

- SIMOPS Matrix and Activity Mapping — Allowing or Sequencing Concurrent Jobs
- Bow-Tie Barrier Model — Seeing Which Controls Protect a Live Task
- Overrides, Bypasses and Inhibits — Authorising Temporary Defeats of Protection
- Management of Change at Shift Level — Small Changes With Big Consequences
- Safety Leadership Walks — Coaching Conversations at the Worksite

Day 4: Incidents and Emergencies

- Scene Preservation and Witness Interviews — Gathering Reliable Facts
- Timeline and Causal Charting — Moving From Blame to Underlying Causes
- Corrective Action Tracking — Closing Findings Before They Repeat
- Emergency Response Roles and Muster — First Minutes of a Release or Fire
- Drill Design and Debrief — Testing Readiness of Crews and Equipment

Day 5: Practising the Supervisor Shift Safety Routine

- Toolbox Talk Delivery Exercise — Applying Day 1 Hazard Controls
- Permit and Isolation Audit Walk — Applying Day 2 Verification Steps
- SIMOPS Conflict Scenario — Applying Day 3 Sequencing Decisions
- Mini Investigation of a Near Miss — Applying Day 4 Causal Methods
- Supervisor Shift Safety Routine Drafting — Daily Checks, Talks and Escalations

Applying Oil and Gas Operational Safety After the Course

- Run a permit and isolation audit on three live jobs and share findings with the permit issuers.
- Lead a near-miss review using timeline and causal charting with your crew.

Oil and Gas Operational Safety Questions FAQ

What is oil and gas operational safety and why does it matter now?

It is the day-to-day control of hazards during production, maintenance and construction work on hydrocarbon sites. It matters now because mixed contractor crews and more concurrent activity make the supervisor's checks the last line before a release or injury.

Which roles gain most from oil and gas operational safety for field supervisors?

Shift supervisors, permit issuers, area authorities and site safety advisers gain most, along with contractor leads who share the same work areas.

How does oil and gas operational safety differ from a process safety management course?

It focuses on what supervisors check and decide on shift rather than on the design and auditing of a corporate safety system. A process safety management course covers system elements; this subject covers permits, isolations, SIMOPS and crew conversations.

What do you bring back from oil and gas operational safety training?

You bring back a Supervisor Shift Safety Routine listing daily checks, toolbox talk topics, permit verification steps and escalation points for your crew.

Oil and Gas Operational Safety: The Way Forward

The Supervisor Shift Safety Routine first informs which jobs a supervisor allows, sequences or stops on the next shift. Shift leaders, permit issuers and safety advisers use it to apply the same checks across crews. After its first month, compare near-miss reports and audit findings to see which checks catch problems and which need sharpening.