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Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit Training Course

31 October – 4 November 2027
Kuala Lumpur

Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit Training Course

Ref: 1463_54336 **Date:** 31 October – 4 November 2027 **Location:** Kuala Lumpur **Fees:** 4900 GBP

Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit is a 1-week training course for quality managers, QA/QC engineers and lead auditors who audit manufacturers, fabricators and service companies, built around one work product: a supplier audit schedule with a finished audit report. Valve, pipe and wellhead failures traced back to weak supplier quality still halt projects and production. Jupiter Prime Training offers this subject to quality functions serving operators and contractors.

Why Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit Matters Now

Two pressures shape supplier audits today. Operators push more fabrication and machining to lower tier suppliers, so a single weak subcontractor can compromise a pressure-containing part. Project schedules compress inspection windows, making a pre-award QMS audit the main defence. A buyer that audits suppliers well catches traceability gaps before material reaches site; one that does not discovers them during hydrotest or after a leak. The course rests on ISO 9001 for quality management system requirements and ISO 19011 for guidance on auditing management systems.

Who Gains Most from Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit

- Supplier quality engineers who qualify and monitor manufacturers of pressure equipment
- QA/QC engineers who review inspection and test plans and material records
- Lead auditors who plan and close audits at fabrication yards and machine shops
- Quality managers at service companies preparing for operator audits
- Procurement quality coordinators who link audit outcomes to approved vendor lists

A buyer's supplier quality unit gains most when its auditors and expediting inspectors attend together and agree one grading approach.

Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit Capabilities

Participants trace a part from mill certificate to final dossier.

- Design a risk-ranked supplier audit schedule — approved vendor list decisions
- Build audit checklists from purchase order quality requirements — source inspectors
- Test material traceability from heat number to finished part — project quality leads
- Grade nonconformities by product risk — supplier management
- Assess corrective action evidence for root cause depth — buyer quality managers
- Communicate audit findings in a report suppliers can act on — supplier leadership

Key Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit Terms

- Inspection and test plan — a document listing each inspection activity, its acceptance criteria and the hold or witness points for buyer attendance.
- Mill certificate — a manufacturer's record of chemical and mechanical test results for a specific heat of material.
- Heat number traceability — the ability to link a finished component back to the exact batch of material it was made from.
- Major nonconformity — a finding showing a requirement is absent or failing in a way likely to release defective product.
- Approved vendor list — the buyer's register of suppliers qualified to supply defined products or services.
- Manufacturing record book — the final dossier of certificates, reports and approvals delivered with an item of equipment.

Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit Day by Day

Day 1: Supplier Quality Risk in Oil and Gas

- Supply Chain Tier Mapping — Where Pressure Parts Are Really Made
- ISO 9001 Clause Structure — Linking Requirements to Supplier Processes
- Product Criticality Ratings — Deciding Audit Depth per Supplier
- Failure Case Reviews from Valves and Line Pipe — Lessons for Auditors
- Supplier Audit Schedule Design — Frequency and Scope by Risk

Day 2: Preparing the Audit

- ISO 19011 Audit Principles — Independence and Evidence-Based Approach
- Purchase Order Quality Requirements — Building the Audit Checklist
- Document Review of Quality Plans — Spotting Gaps Before Travel
- Inspection and Test Plan Review — Hold and Witness Point Logic
- Opening Meeting Agenda — Setting Scope with Supplier Management

Day 3: On the Shop Floor

- Heat Number Traceability Trails — From Mill Certificate to Machined Part
- Welding Procedure and Welder Qualification Records — Fabrication Control
- Calibration and Measuring Equipment Checks — Trust in Test Results
- Nondestructive Testing Report Sampling — Technician Qualification and Coverage
- Interview Techniques with Operators — Gathering Objective Evidence

Day 4: Findings and Corrective Action

- Nonconformity Grading Matrix — Major, Minor and Observation
- Root Cause Tools for Suppliers — Five Whys and Fishbone Diagrams
- Corrective Action Plan Review — Accepting or Rejecting Responses
- Verification Visits and Desk Close-Out — Proving Effectiveness
- Supplier Scorecards — Feeding the Approved Vendor List

Day 5: Practising the Supplier Audit Report

- Risk Ranking of a Sample Supplier Base — Applying Day 1
- Checklist Build for a Valve Manufacturer — Applying Day 2
- Traceability and Grading Exercise on Case Records — Applying Days 3 and 4
- Closing Meeting Role Play — Presenting Findings Under Pressure
- Supplier Audit Schedule and Report — Completed for the Chosen Supplier

Applying Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit After the Course

- Re-rank the current supplier base by product criticality and revise the audit schedule for the next cycle.
- Run a heat number traceability check on one recent delivery and log any gaps as graded nonconformities.

Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit Questions FAQ

What is oil and gas supply chain QMS audit and why does it matter now?

It is the auditing of manufacturers and service suppliers' quality management systems against buyer and sector requirements. Deeper subcontracting and tighter schedules make supplier audits the main barrier against defective pressure parts reaching site.

Which roles gain most from oil and gas supply chain QMS audit?

Supplier quality engineers, QA/QC engineers and lead auditors gain most, along with quality managers at service companies and procurement quality coordinators who maintain approved vendor lists.

How does oil and gas supply chain QMS audit differ from a general quality management course?

It focuses on auditing suppliers rather than running your own system. A general quality management course designs and improves an organisation's QMS; here you test traceability, fabrication records and corrective actions at supplier sites.

What do you bring back from oil and gas supply chain QMS audit training?

You bring back a risk-ranked audit schedule, a checklist built from purchase order requirements, and a graded audit report for one supplier, ready for your quality unit to use.

Oil and Gas Supply Chain QMS Audit: The Way Forward

The supplier audit schedule and report first informs which suppliers stay on the approved vendor list and which need verification visits. Supplier quality engineers, procurement and project quality leads use it to plan expediting and inspection. After the first audit cycle, revisit whether product criticality ratings matched the nonconformities found and adjust audit depth accordingly.