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COURSE BROCHURE

# Upstream Field Operations Management Training Course

7 – 11 February 2027
Muscat

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

# Upstream Field Operations Management Training Course

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Upstream Field Operations Management is a 1-week training course for operations engineers, field superintendents and asset managers who run producing wells and gathering facilities, and it ends with a Field Operating Plan for one asset. Producing fields face tighter cost targets, ageing equipment and closer partner scrutiny, so daily operating choices now decide asset value. Jupiter Prime Training delivers Upstream Field Operations Management for field leaders across the industry.

## Why Upstream Field Operations Management Matters Now

Three pressures shape field operations today: mature reservoirs that need more intervention to hold output, partners and host authorities who expect transparent operating cost, and a workforce in which experienced operators are retiring faster than successors arrive. A field run with a clear operating rhythm keeps deferment low, catches integrity threats early and justifies its budget to the operating committee. The course rests on the asset life-cycle view, the operating envelope concept, well and reservoir management practice and the bow-tie method for major hazards.

## Who Gains Most from Upstream Field Operations Management

- Field operations leads responsible for daily production targets and shift handovers
- Production engineers responsible for well performance, surveillance and optimisation choices
- Asset managers responsible for operating budgets and partner reporting
- Maintenance and integrity coordinators responsible for keeping wells and plant within their envelope
- Drilling and completion interface staff responsible for handing new wells over to production

A single asset team gains most when its operations lead, production engineer and maintenance coordinator attend together and build one operating plan for their own field.

## Upstream Field Operations Management Capabilities

Participants leave able to run a producing field as a managed system.

- Map the exploration-to-production workflow for one asset — clarifying hand-offs between subsurface, wells and surface teams
- Specify well handover criteria from drilling and completion — protecting early production from avoidable start-up faults
- Calculate production deferment by cause — directing optimisation effort to the largest losses
- Build an operating cost baseline per barrel — supporting budget defence before the operating committee
- Apply bow-tie barriers to field hazards — aligning HSE controls with daily operating tasks
- Design a partner reporting pack — meeting joint venture expectations on cost and performance

## Key Upstream Field Operations Management Terms

- Operating envelope — the safe limits of pressure, rate and temperature within which a well or facility may run without added risk.
- Production deferment — oil or gas not produced on time because of downtime, constraints or planned work, measured against potential.
- Well integrity — the application of technical and operational barriers that keep reservoir fluids contained throughout the life of a well.
- Lifting cost — the operating expenditure needed to bring each barrel of oil equivalent to the surface and process it.
- Operating committee — the joint venture body where partners approve the annual work plan, budget and major operating decisions.
- Bow-tie diagram — a visual model linking hazard causes and consequences through preventive and recovery barriers.

## Upstream Field Operations Management Day by Day

## Day 1: The Producing Asset in Context

- Exploration-To-Production Workflow — Where Operations Decisions Begin
- Asset Life-Cycle Stages — Shifting Priorities From Plateau To Decline
- Field Organisation Models — Clarifying Roles Across Subsurface And Surface
- Joint Venture Operating Structure — Reporting Lines To Partners
- Field Performance Indicators — Selecting Measures That Drive Behaviour

## Day 2: Wells and the Drilling Interface

- Well Handover Checklist — Accepting New Wells Into Production
- Completion Design Basics — Matching Equipment To Reservoir Conditions
- Well Integrity Barrier Schematics — Deciding Shut-In Versus Continued Flow
- Well Surveillance Routines — Spotting Decline And Water Breakthrough Early
- Workover And Intervention Planning — Ranking Candidates By Recoverable Gain

## Day 3: Facilities and Production Optimisation

- Gathering And Separation Overview — Removing Surface Bottlenecks
- Operating Envelope Limits — Setting Safe Rate And Pressure Targets
- Deferment Accounting By Cause — Prioritising Optimisation Spend
- Artificial Lift Performance Review — Choosing Between Tuning And Replacement
- Planned Shutdown Scheduling — Balancing Maintenance Against Lost Output

## Day 4: Cost, HSE and Partner Decisions

- Lifting Cost Baseline — Defending The Annual Operating Budget
- Contractor And Service Cost Control — Choosing Lump Sum Or Rates
- Bow-Tie Hazard Analysis — Linking Barriers To Daily Tasks
- Permit To Work And Simultaneous Operations — Managing Overlapping Activities
- Operating Committee Reporting — Securing Partner Approval For Work Scope

## Day 5: Practising the Field Operating Plan

- Asset Workflow Map Applied — Fixing Hand-Off Gaps In One Field
- Deferment And Lift Review Applied — Setting Next Quarter Targets
- Cost Baseline And Barrier Review Applied — Testing Plan Assumptions
- Peer Challenge Session — Stress-Testing Priorities Against Constraints
- Field Operating Plan — Completing The Plan For Partner Review

## Applying Upstream Field Operations Management After the Course

- Run a deferment-by-cause review on the field's last quarter and present the top three loss sources to the asset team.
- Walk one bow-tie diagram for a major field hazard with shift supervisors and confirm each barrier has a named owner.

## Upstream Field Operations Management Questions FAQ

### What is upstream field operations management and why does it matter now?

Upstream field operations management is the daily running of wells and facilities to meet production, cost and safety targets. It matters now because mature fields, cost pressure and partner scrutiny leave little room for unplanned downtime or reactive spending.

### Which roles gain most from upstream field operations management training?

Field operations leads, production engineers, asset managers and maintenance coordinators gain most. The course gives them a shared method for deferment, integrity and cost decisions.

## How does upstream field operations management differ from an exploration and production fundamentals course?

It focuses on running producing assets, not on explaining the whole industry. A fundamentals course introduces seismic, drilling and production at a high level, while this one works on handover, deferment, lifting cost and partner reporting for a live field.

## What do you bring back from upstream field operations management training?

You bring back a Field Operating Plan for one asset. It sets deferment targets, well intervention priorities, a lifting cost baseline and the barriers that protect daily work.

## Upstream Field Operations Management: The Way Forward

The Field Operating Plan first informs the next quarter's intervention and shutdown schedule. Operations leads use it to brief shifts, asset managers use it to defend budgets, and partners see it in the operating committee pack. After its first cycle, revisit the deferment categories and cost baseline.