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COURSE BROCHURE

Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers Training Course

30 August – 3 September 2027
Amsterdam

Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers Training Course

Ref: 1757_64470 **Date:** 30 August – 3 September 2027 **Location:** Amsterdam **Fees:** 6200 GBP

Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers is a 1-week training course for site supervisors, HSE officers and field crew leads that produces a site injury prevention plan for one rig, plant or terminal. Hand injuries, dropped objects and permit failures still cause most lost-time cases in drilling and processing. Jupiter Prime Training runs this Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers course.

Why Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers Matters Now

Three forces shape injury prevention on petroleum sites today. Contractor crews rotate more often, so hazard knowledge walks off site at every crew change. Ageing rigs and plants carry more manual handling, stored energy and work at height during maintenance. Sites that read their leading indicators and act on near misses avoid shutdowns and investigations; sites that rely on luck face repeat events. The course rests on the hierarchy of controls, the permit-to-work principle and the Swiss cheese model of layered barriers.

Who Gains Most from Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers

- Supervisors who brief crews, sign permits and stop unsafe jobs on the rig floor or plant
- HSE officers who audit work sites, track near misses and coach field teams
- Crew leads who run toolbox talks and job safety analyses before each task
- Maintenance coordinators who plan isolations, lifts and hot work during turnarounds

Drilling crews and plant shift teams gain most when a supervisor, an HSE officer and a crew lead attend together and agree one set of field controls.

Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers Capabilities

Participants move from reacting to injuries towards spotting serious injury potential before a job starts and choosing controls crews will actually use.

- Assess task hazards with a job safety analysis — the supervisor's go or no-go decision
- Apply permit-to-work and isolation checks — release of hot work and confined space entry
- Specify dropped object controls and exclusion zones — derrick and lifting crews
- Design hand and finger injury controls for pinch points — tool selection and crew briefings
- Build a near miss reporting and stop-work routine — site leadership and contractors
- Calculate leading and lagging injury indicators — monthly site safety reviews

Key Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers Terms

- Job safety analysis — a step-by-step breakdown of a task that names each hazard and the control agreed before work starts.
- Permit to work — a written authorisation that defines the job, its hazards, isolations and sign-offs before high-risk work begins.
- Dropped object — any tool, fitting or part that falls from height.
- Pinch point — a place where a hand or finger can be caught between moving and fixed parts.
- Serious injury and fatality potential — the chance that an event, even a near miss, could have caused life-changing harm.
- Root cause analysis — a structured search for the system weaknesses behind an incident.

Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers Day by Day

Day 1: Injury Patterns on Rigs and Plants

- Lost-Time and Recordable Case Trends — Where Field Injuries Concentrate
- Serious Injury and Fatality Potential Screening — Prioritising Site Effort
- Swiss Cheese Model of Layered Barriers — Seeing How Defences Fail
- Hierarchy of Controls — Choosing Elimination Before Gloves
- Drilling and Gas Plant Case Events — Lessons for Field Crews

Day 2: Hazard Recognition and Job Planning

- Job Safety Analysis Worksheets — Agreeing Controls Before the Task
- Field Hazard Hunts and Walkdowns — Spotting Stored Energy and Line of Fire
- Toolbox Talk Structure — Turning Hazards into Crew Commitments
- Stop-Work Authority — When Any Worker Halts a Job
- Simultaneous Operations Mapping — Avoiding Clashes Between Crews

Day 3: Permits, Isolations and Dropped Objects

- Permit-to-Work Cycle and Sign-Offs — Releasing High-Risk Jobs Safely
- Lockout and Energy Isolation Checks — Proving Zero Energy Before Work
- Dropped Object Surveys at Height — Securing Fittings and Tools
- Exclusion Zones and Lifting Plans — Keeping Crews Out of Drop Paths
- Confined Space and Hot Work Controls — Gas Testing and Standby Duties

Day 4: Hand Injuries, Behaviour and Investigation

- Pinch Point Mapping on Tongs and Slips — Hands-Free Tool Choices
- Glove Selection and Impact Protection — Matching Gloves to Tasks
- Behaviour Observation and Coaching Cards — Reinforcing Safe Habits
- Incident Reporting and Near Miss Capture — Building Crew Openness
- Root Cause Analysis Methods — Finding System Weaknesses Behind Injuries

Day 5: Practising the Site Injury Prevention Plan

- Site Injury Data Review — Applying Serious Injury Potential Screening
- Top Task Hazard Register — Applying Job Safety Analysis Results
- Permit and Dropped Object Gap Check — Applying Field Controls
- Leading Indicator Dashboard — Setting Monthly Review Measures
- Site Injury Prevention Plan — Completing Actions, Owners and Targets

Applying Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers After the Course

- Run a dropped object survey on one derrick, pipe rack or process unit and close the top findings.
- Rewrite the job safety analysis for one high-risk recurring task.

Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers Questions FAQ

What is Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of finding and controlling the hazards that hurt people on rigs, plants and terminals. It matters now because crew turnover, ageing equipment and closer stakeholder scrutiny make every serious injury more costly to operations and trust.

Which roles gain most from Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers training?

Site supervisors and HSE officers gain most. Crew leads and maintenance coordinators also benefit.

How does Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers differ from a process safety management course?

It focuses on personal injuries to field workers rather than major hazard releases. You work on hand injuries, dropped objects, permits and crew behaviour.

What do you bring back from Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers training?

You bring back an injury prevention plan for your site. It ranks task hazards, sets field controls, names action owners and defines leading indicators for monthly review.

Accident and Injury Prevention for Petroleum Workers: The Way Forward

The site injury prevention plan first informs which high-risk tasks receive new controls before the next crew change. Supervisors use it in daily briefings, while HSE officers track its indicators each month. After the first quarter, compare near miss trends with injury data to test whether controls changed crew behaviour.