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COURSE BROCHURE

# Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions Training Course

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

# Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions Training Course

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Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions is a 1-week training course for terminal, marine and field operations staff who may be first on scene, and each participant leaves with a site-ready first response checklist. Spills at jetties, tank farms, flowlines and loading hoses still happen, and the minutes before a response team arrives decide how far oil travels and how many people are exposed. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions.

## Why Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions Matters Now

Leaner shift crews mean the person who spots sheen is often a lone technician, not a trained responder. Neighbouring communities and port users expect fast containment and honest reporting, and asset owners examine the first hour when liability is assessed. Handled well, early actions keep a release small and responders safe; handled badly, they spread oil and injure staff. The course rests on the tiered response concept and incident command principles. Spill kits staged near loading points only help when crews know how to use them.

## Who Gains Most from Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions

- Shift operators who raise the alarm and isolate the source
- Jetty crews responsible for hose and manifold connections
- Field operators who patrol flowlines and tank farm bunds
- Marine crews on workboats who may deploy boom
- Safety officers who support initial assessment and reporting

Shift teams from one terminal gain most when several members attend together and agree roles before a real release.

## Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions Capabilities

Participants practise the sequence from detection to hand-over.

- Assess a release using source, volume, oil type, weather and current — the initial notification
- Apply scene safety controls for vapour, slips, fire and drowning risks — the go or no-go decision for entry
- Deploy containment and deflection boom in simple configurations — protection of intakes and sensitive shoreline
- Specify skimmer, sorbent and temporary storage needs for the first hours — the request to the response contractor
- Communicate a clear situation report using a standard format — the incoming incident commander
- Build a first response checklist for a named site — shift supervisors and drill planners

## Key Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions Terms

- Tiered response — Grading a spill by size and resources needed, from site equipment to outside specialists.
- Containment boom — A floating barrier with a skirt that holds or steers surface oil.
- Skimmer — A device that lifts oil from the water surface into storage.
- Sorbent — Pads, rolls or booms that soak up oil and become oily waste.
- Exclusion zone — The marked area only protected, briefed responders may enter.
- Situation report — A short message stating what happened, where, how much and help needed.

## Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions Day by Day

### Day 1: Spill Behaviour and the First Minutes

- Oil Types, Spreading and Weathering — Expected Movement in the First Hours
- Common Release Points at Jetties and Tank Farms — Where Patrols Should Look
- Tiered Response Concept — When Local Resources Are Enough
- Detection Cues and Sheen Appearance — Estimating Slick Size and Thickness
- Source Isolation Options — Stopping Pumps, Closing Valves and Emergency Release Couplings

### Day 2: Responder Safety and Scene Control

- Vapour, Fire and Hydrogen Sulphide Hazards — Gas Testing Before Approach
- Exclusion, Warm and Support Zones — Controlling Access to the Scene
- Protective Equipment Selection — Matching Gloves, Suits and Flotation to Tasks
- Working Over Water and on Slippery Surfaces — Rescue and Buddy Rules
- Go or No-Go Assessment — Deciding Whether Containment Can Start Safely

### Day 3: Notification, Assessment and Command

- Internal Alarm and Call-Out Chain — Who Is Told and in What Order
- Initial Volume Estimate Methods — Tank Gauging, Flow Rate and Slick Area
- Situation Report Format — Briefing the Incoming Incident Commander
- Incident Command Roles at Site Level — Handing Over Without Losing Control
- Response Contractor Activation — What to Request and What to Describe

### Day 4: Containment, Recovery and Shoreline Protection

- Boom Configurations for Enclosure and Deflection — Current Speed and Angle Limits
- Skimmer and Pump Selection — Oil Viscosity, Debris and Storage Volume
- Sorbent Use on Land and Water — Avoiding Excess Oily Waste
- Sensitive Area Maps — Choosing Which Shoreline or Intake to Protect First
- Oily Waste Segregation and Temporary Storage — Handing Over to Disposal

## Day 5: Practising the First Response Checklist

- Tabletop Scenario at a Loading Jetty — Applying Isolation and Notification Steps
- Field Scenario at a Tank Farm Bund — Applying Scene Safety and Sorbents
- Boom Deployment Drill Debrief — Applying Containment Lessons to Site Layout
- Drill Frequency and Equipment Inspection Routines — Keeping Kits Ready
- Site First Response Checklist — Completing and Testing the Final Version

## Applying Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions After the Course

- Run a short shift tabletop using the situation report format and call-out chain.
- Walk the site with the sensitive area map and check that boom and sorbents are staged where needed.

## Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions Questions FAQ

### What are oil spill first responder field actions and why do they matter now?

They are the steps the first person on scene takes to stay safe, stop the source, raise the alarm and limit spreading. They decide whether a spill stays small.

### Which roles gain most from oil spill first responder field actions training?

Operators, jetty crews, field patrol staff and marine crews gain most, because they usually see a release first. Safety officers also benefit.

### How does oil spill first responder field actions training differ from a spill management course?

It covers the first hour at site level, not large incident management or long-term clean-up. The focus is early actions a small crew can take before specialists arrive.

### What do you bring back from oil spill first responder field actions training?

You bring back a first response checklist for your own site, tested in scenarios, setting out isolation, safety checks, notification and hand-over points.

## Oil Spill First Responder Field Actions: The Way Forward

The first response checklist gives each shift a clear sequence for the first hour of a release. Its first use is deciding whether containment can begin safely, and operators, jetty crews and supervisors all use it. After the first drill, revisit how quickly the source was isolated and whether boom was where the crew needed it.