JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals Training Course

10 – 14 May 2027
Rome

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals Training Course

Ref: 2398_90166 **Date:** 10 – 14 May 2027 **Location:** Rome **Fees:** 7200 GBP

Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals is a 1-week training course for terminal operations, marine and HSE staff who receive, store and transfer dangerous cargoes, with a terminal hazardous cargo handling checklist as the work product. Larger vessels, mixed product slates and closer neighbouring communities leave less margin for a misrouted drum or an unchecked hose. This course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals Matters Now

Three forces are reshaping hazardous cargo work at oil and gas terminals: wider product ranges, with liquefied gases and additives sharing crude jetties; insurers and charterers inspecting terminals more closely before fixing vessels; and experienced operators retiring faster than replacements gain field hours. Disciplined segregation, transfer and documentation keep berths open; lapses bring fires, toxic releases and lost charters. The course rests on the international maritime dangerous goods rules and recognised tanker and terminal safety guidance, described in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals

- Operators who line up tanks, pumps and loading arms for cargo movements
- Marine staff who manage berthing, mooring and the ship-shore interface
- HSE advisers who set exposure controls and run emergency drills
- Warehouse and yard staff who store drums, cylinders and packaged chemicals
- Shift supervisors who sign off transfers and handovers

A berth crew made up of operations, marine and HSE members gains most, since every transfer relies on all three.

Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals Capabilities

Participants turn hazard properties into storage, transfer and response decisions.

- Assess the hazards of each cargo using safety data sheets — berth instructions
- Apply segregation rules to bulk and packaged cargo — storage allocation
- Specify ship-shore transfer conditions and stop criteria — the person in charge
- Test emergency shutdown and response arrangements — the emergency coordinator
- Build accurate dangerous goods documentation — carriers and port authorities
- Communicate handover conditions between shifts — supervisors and relief crews

Key Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals Terms

- Segregation — keeping incompatible dangerous goods apart by distance or barriers so a leak cannot cause a reaction.
- Packing group — a ranking of the danger a substance presents within its class, from high to low.
- Ship-shore safety checklist — a jointly completed list confirming that vessel and terminal are ready for cargo transfer.
- Emergency shutdown — a system that stops pumps and closes valves quickly when a transfer goes wrong.
- Hazardous area zoning — classification of places where flammable atmospheres may occur, guiding equipment choice.
- Vapour return — a line sending displaced vapour from the receiving tank back to its source.

Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals Day by Day

Day 1: Hazards Moving Through the Terminal Fence

- Terminal Product Inventory Profiling — Which Cargoes Drive Hazard Exposure
- Flammability, Toxicity and Reactivity Properties — Setting Handling Precautions
- Safety Data Sheets Interpretation — Translating Hazards Into Berth Instructions
- Hydrogen Sulphide and Benzene Exposure Sources — Personal Protection Choices
- Incident Case Studies From Tank Farms and Jetties — Recurring Failure Patterns

Day 2: Classification, Segregation and Storage Layout

- Dangerous Goods Class and Packing Group Assignment — Correct Labelling
- Segregation Tables for Packaged and Bulk Cargo — Compatible Storage Decisions
- Tank Farm Bunding and Separation Distances — Spill Containment Design
- Drum, Cylinder and Intermediate Bulk Container Storage — Yard Layout Choices
- Ignition Source Control and Hazardous Area Zoning — Equipment Selection

Day 3: Ship-Shore Transfer and Stowage on Carriers

- Ship-Shore Safety Checklist — Agreeing Transfer Conditions Before Pumping Starts
- Loading Arm, Hose and Manifold Inspection — Connection Integrity Decisions
- Vapour Return and Inerting Arrangements — Controlling Flammable Atmospheres
- Stowage Planning on Tankers and Gas Carriers — Cargo Compatibility and Stability
- Static Electricity and Loading Rate Limits — Preventing Ignition During Transfer

Day 4: Emergency Response and Cargo Documentation

- Terminal Emergency Response Plan — Roles for Leaks, Fires and Toxic Releases
- Emergency Shutdown and Breakaway Coupling Tests — Stopping Transfers Safely
- Spill Kits, Booms and Foam Systems — Matching Response Equipment to Cargo
- Dangerous Goods Declarations and Cargo Manifests — Document Accuracy Checks
- Permit to Work and Gas Testing Records — Audit Trail for Hot Work

Day 5: Practising the Terminal Hazardous Cargo Handling Checklist

- Applying Segregation Rules to a Mixed Cargo Arrival — Storage Allocation
- Applying Ship-Shore Checks to a Simulated Berthing — Go or No-Go Call
- Applying Emergency Shutdown Logic to a Leak Drill — Response Timing
- Peer Audit of Draft Checklists — Closing Gaps Between Shifts
- Terminal Hazardous Cargo Handling Checklist Completion — Ready for Site Trial

Applying Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals After the Course

- Walk the tank farm and drum yard with the segregation tables and record every incompatible pairing for correction
- Run an emergency shutdown test during a scheduled transfer and compare closure times with the response plan

Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals Questions FAQ

What is Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals and why does it matter now?

It is the safe receipt, storage, transfer and documentation of dangerous cargoes at jetties and tank farms. It matters now because product ranges are widening and inspectors expect tighter evidence of control.

Which roles gain most from Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals?

Terminal operators, marine staff, HSE advisers and yard storekeepers gain most, especially when a full berth crew attends together.

How does Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals differ from a dangerous goods acceptance course?

It focuses on the terminal itself: tank farms, jetties, ship-shore transfer and emergency response. An acceptance course concentrates on checking packaged consignments before they are shipped.

What do you bring back from Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals?

You bring back a draft handling checklist, segregation charts for your cargo mix and a tested emergency shutdown sequence ready for trial on your site.

Hazardous Materials Handling at Oil and Gas Terminals: The Way Forward

The terminal hazardous cargo handling checklist first informs the go or no-go decision before each ship-shore transfer. Berth supervisors, marine staff and HSE advisers use it at every arrival and shift change. After its first use, revisit the segregation and emergency sections whenever a new cargo enters the terminal, so the checklist keeps pace with the product slate.