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COURSE BROCHURE

Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance Training Course

28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027
Paris

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance Training Course

Ref: 2497_94663 **Date:** 28 December 2026 – 1 January 2027 **Location:** Paris **Fees:** 6900 GBP

Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance is a 1-week training course for operations, control room and automation engineers who watch wells, gathering networks and process trains from a central location, and it ends with a remote surveillance roadmap for their own asset. Fewer people on site now make the quality of central watchkeeping a direct driver of uptime and safe production. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course on Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance.

Why Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance Matters Now

Three forces are reshaping how producing assets are watched. Unmanned and lightly manned sites push routine checks into a central room, where a handful of engineers may oversee hundreds of wells. Sensor counts keep rising, so the risk is no longer missing data but drowning in it. Organisations that design exception-based watchkeeping well catch slugging, choke erosion and compressor trips early; those that do not see alarm floods, slow responses and deferred barrels.

Who Gains Most from Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance

- Control room engineers who watch live well and plant trends and decide when to intervene
- Production engineers who set operating envelopes and review well performance exceptions
- Automation and instrumentation engineers who maintain telemetry, historians and display screens
- Operations supervisors who coordinate field crews dispatched from the central room
- Asset reliability engineers who use surveillance trends to plan interventions on rotating equipment

A cross-shift group from one asset gains most, since the rules it agrees apply on every watch.

Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance Capabilities

Participants leave able to turn a stream of telemetry into a short list of exceptions that someone owns and acts on.

- Design exception rules and operating envelopes for wells and process trains — the shift engineer deciding where attention goes
- Assess telemetry quality, scan rates and historian gaps — the automation lead prioritising instrument fixes
- Build console displays that separate overview, trend and detail levels — the control room supervisor
- Specify escalation paths from the central room to field crews — the operations superintendent
- Apply production loss tracking to surveillance exceptions — the asset manager weighing intervention spend
- Communicate a staged surveillance roadmap with clear handover points — the leadership team funding it

Key Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance Terms

- Exception-based surveillance — a watchkeeping approach where engineers act only on readings that break agreed limits or patterns, not on every value.
- Operating envelope — the set of upper and lower limits within which a well or unit is expected to run safely and efficiently.
- Process historian — the database that stores time-stamped readings from field instruments for trending and later diagnosis.
- Telemetry latency — the delay between a field measurement and its arrival on the central console.
- Deferred production — volume not produced because a well or unit ran below potential or was shut in.
- Situational awareness display — a screen layout that shows normal and abnormal states at a glance using restrained colour and grouping.

Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance Day by Day

Day 1: The Central Room and Its Asset

- Remote Centre Operating Models — Which Sites Move To Central Watch
- Asset Surveillance Scope Map — Wells, Pipelines, Compressors and Separators Covered
- Watch Roles and Shift Patterns — Span of Control per Engineer
- Field-To-Centre Handover Agreements — Who Owns Each Response
- Deferred Production Baseline — Where Losses Hide Today

Day 2: Telemetry, Historians and Data Trust

- Remote Terminal Units and Radio Links — Scan Rate Choices
- Historian Compression and Gap Checks — Trusting Trend Shapes
- Instrument Health Scoring — Which Sensors to Repair First
- Virtual Flow Metering Estimates — Filling Gaps Between Well Tests
- Telemetry Latency Budgets — Setting Response Time Expectations

Day 3: Exception Rules and Console Design

- Operating Envelope Setting — Limits for Wells and Process Trains
- Pattern Rules for Slugging and Choke Wear — Early Warning Logic
- Alarm Priority and Flood Suppression — Keeping Consoles Readable
- Layered Display Hierarchy — Overview, Trend and Detail Screens
- Automated Well Test Validation — Accepting or Rejecting Results

Day 4: From Exception to Field Action

- Escalation Ladders — When the Centre Calls the Field Crew
- Remote Start, Stop and Setpoint Changes — Permission Boundaries
- Compressor and Pump Trip Diagnosis — Restart or Dispatch Decisions
- Production Loss Accounting — Ranking Exceptions by Lost Volume
- Shift Logbook and Handover Notes — Continuity Across Watches

Day 5: Practising the Remote Surveillance Roadmap

- Surveillance Scope Gap Review — Applying the Day 1 Asset Map
- Data Trust Remediation List — Applying Instrument Health Scores
- Exception Rule Library Draft — Applying Envelope and Pattern Logic
- Escalation Drill on a Simulated Trip — Testing the Ladder
- Remote Surveillance Roadmap — Staged Improvements With Owners

Applying Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance After the Course

- Run an operating envelope review for the ten wells with the highest deferred production and load agreed limits into the console.
- Score instrument health across one gathering network and hand the repair list to the automation team.

Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance Questions FAQ

What is oilfield remote operations centre surveillance and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of watching wells and plants from a central room and acting on exceptions. It matters now because sites are less manned and sensor volumes are rising, so central watchkeeping decides uptime.

Which roles gain most from oilfield remote operations centre surveillance training?

Control room, production and automation engineers gain most. Supervisors who dispatch field crews also benefit.

How does oilfield remote operations centre surveillance differ from a control system maintenance course?

This subject is about how engineers watch and respond, not how control hardware is repaired. A maintenance course covers controllers and fault tracing instead.

What do you bring back from oilfield remote operations centre surveillance training?

You bring back a staged roadmap for your own central room. It sets out scope gaps, telemetry fixes, starter exception rules and an escalation ladder, each with an owner.

Oilfield Remote Operations Centre Surveillance: The Way Forward

The remote surveillance roadmap first informs which wells and units move to exception-based watch and in what order. Control room leads and production engineers use it to agree limits and response duties, while automation teams use its data trust list to plan repairs. After its first quarter in use, revisit the exception rules against actual deferred production to see which rules earn their place.