Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

GExperts Learning Academy | C-X02 | C | 8-16 weeks

Course overview

8-16 weeks C programme focused on Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Graduates, technicians and professionals

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry.
- Interpret an applied case using evidence and stated assumptions.
- Identify risks, safeguards, role boundaries and escalation points.
- Prepare a clear recommendation for a multidisciplinary audience.

Course guide

Work through each module objective, lesson and teaching note, complete the applied activity and assessment, then use the separate Academy practice page for practice questions and answer feedback.

Separate practice questions:
https://www.globalexpertsconsultoria.com/training/academy/courses/questions/?course=C-X02

Academic and certification status

Draft learning resource for study and review. It does not confer accreditation, external certification, a regulated qualification, professional licence, safety-critical competence or site authorisation. Confirm approvals, current laws, standards, approved procedures and awarding-body requirements before delivery.

Module 1: Flow assurance

Learning objectives

- Explain flow assurance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Flow assurance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Flow assurance manages the ability to transport fluids through operating and transient conditions. Hydrates, wax, scale, corrosion and slugging can threaten performance. Explain the pressure-temperature-composition relationship qualitatively with a cooling pipeline sketch.

Decision logic. Assess startup, shutdown and restart as well as steady operation. Chemical treatment, insulation and operating strategies interact with facilities and environmental constraints. Classroom discussion does not prescribe inhibitor doses or live restart sequences.

Worked example. A pipeline flows normally when warm but cools during a long shutdown, changing restart risk.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Build a flow-assurance risk register for normal operation and shutdown.

Model answer guide. Include fluid data, thermal history, safeguards, monitoring and an authorised specialist review before restart.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Build a flow-assurance risk register for normal operation and shutdown.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 2: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Risk Con

Learning objectives

- Explain certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: risk controls, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Risk Controls
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Risk Controls describes a practical part of Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: risk controls. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: risk controls while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Prepare a decision brief for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: risk controls: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: risk controls: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 3: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Systems

Learning objectives

- Explain certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: systems and interfaces, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Systems and Interfaces
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Systems and Interfaces describes a practical part of Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: systems and interfaces. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: systems and interfaces while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Prepare a decision brief for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: systems and interfaces: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: systems and interfaces: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 4: Corrosion mechanisms and damage management

Learning objectives

- Explain corrosion mechanisms and damage management, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Corrosion mechanisms and damage management
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Corrosion depends on materials, fluids, temperature, environment and operating history. Internal corrosion, external marine corrosion and localised attack can require different controls. Explain general thinning versus pitting and why average thickness may hide local damage.

Decision logic. Identify credible damage mechanisms before selecting inspection or mitigation. Coatings, inhibitors, material selection and cathodic protection have different applications. Competent engineers establish acceptance criteria; classroom measurements never approve equipment for continued service.

Worked example. A plate's average thickness appears acceptable but a local pit is much deeper.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Review a fictional damage map and propose a specialist inspection scope.

Model answer guide. Address local severity, mechanism, inspection coverage and operating conditions rather than average thickness alone.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Review a fictional damage map and propose a specialist inspection scope.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 5: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Work Pla

Learning objectives

- Explain certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: work planning, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Work Planning
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Work Planning describes a practical part of Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: work planning. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: work planning while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Prepare a decision brief for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: work planning: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: work planning: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 6: Marine monitoring and evidence quality

Learning objectives

- Explain marine monitoring and evidence quality, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine monitoring and evidence quality
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Monitoring tests defined questions using repeatable sampling, measurement and analysis. Explain baseline, reference locations, quality control and detection limits. A changing measurement does not establish its cause automatically.

Decision logic. Specify indicators, frequency, methods, responsibilities and action thresholds through competent review. Maintain chain of custody and calibration records. Interpret trends alongside natural variability and other activities. Avoid using unsupported universal compliance limits.

Worked example. A sample result rises after a storm at both project and reference locations.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Interpret the result and propose a proportionate follow-up.

Model answer guide. Consider regional variability, method quality and exposure pathways before attributing causation.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Interpret the result and propose a proportionate follow-up.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 7: Integrated reservoir management

Learning objectives

- Explain integrated reservoir management, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Integrated reservoir management
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Reservoir management links surveillance, models, wells, facilities and economics to an agreed objective. Define decision triggers and data owners. A model is useful when it helps choose an action and exposes uncertainty, not simply because it has many cells.

Decision logic. Use a closed learning cycle: predict, measure, compare, diagnose and revise. History matching can be non-unique, so retain plausible alternatives and test decisions against them. Integrate subsurface and operations teams when reviewing constraints and new evidence.

Worked example. Measured water breakthrough is earlier than predicted. Review connectivity and completion assumptions before merely adjusting a curve.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Create a surveillance plan with three measurements and associated decision triggers.

Model answer guide. Each measurement must connect to a management choice, owner and review frequency.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Create a surveillance plan with three measurements and associated decision triggers.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 8: Risk assessment and uncertainty management

Learning objectives

- Explain risk assessment and uncertainty management, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Risk assessment and uncertainty management
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Define the activity and potential harm, identify hazards, evaluate existing controls, then decide further controls and ownership. A risk matrix supports prioritisation but does not prove a risk is tolerable. Include affected people and changing conditions.

Decision logic. Test whether controls are present and effective. Residual risk should be reassessed after control implementation, not merely after a promise. Escalate high-consequence uncertainty for competent review. Project risk also includes schedule, cost and opportunity effects.

Worked example. A permit lists a barrier that has not yet been installed. The claimed residual risk is premature.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Complete a risk register with cause, event, consequence, control, owner and verification.

Model answer guide. Keep hazard and consequence distinct and require evidence before taking control credit.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Complete a risk register with cause, event, consequence, control, owner and verification.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 9: Production optimisation

Learning objectives

- Explain production optimisation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Production optimisation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Production optimisation considers reservoir inflow, wellbore outflow, gathering network and facilities together. Nodal analysis examines pressure balance across the system. The best local setting may overload shared equipment or harm recovery.

Decision logic. Use constraints and marginal value to prioritise opportunities. Validate meter quality before changing settings. Changes require operating review and controlled implementation; the classroom does not authorise adjustments to live wells or control systems.

Worked example. Opening one fictional well increases its rate but exceeds separator capacity, reducing total stable production.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Identify the system bottleneck and compare two constrained operating cases.

Model answer guide. Optimise total safe value and honour facility limits, rather than maximising each well independently.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Identify the system bottleneck and compare two constrained operating cases.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Module 10: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Compet

Learning objectives

- Explain certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry: Competence Review describes a practical part of Certificate in Flow Assurance and Production Chemistry. Learners connect the principles to asset performance, people, operational risk, project value and local context.

Decision logic. Review the objective, evidence, limits, interfaces and applicable controls for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: competence review. Decisions require current information, role-appropriate authority, competent review and documented assumptions.

Worked example. Use an applied Namibia-relevant case in which a team plans certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: competence review while balancing safety, integrity, schedule, cost, environmental protection and local capability.

Facilitator prompts. Ask learners to distinguish verified facts from assumptions, identify who has decision authority, name stop-work triggers and state what evidence could change their recommendation. Compare technical, HSE, commercial and community perspectives.

Activity. Prepare a decision brief for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: competence review: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Model answer guide. A sound response defines scope; uses current, traceable evidence; applies approved requirements and controls; records assumptions; assigns competent owners; checks interfaces; and communicates a measurable decision with an escalation path.

Assessment evidence. Score accuracy (30%), use of evidence (20%), safeguards (20%), analysis (20%) and communication (10%).

Applied activity

Prepare a decision brief for certificate in flow assurance and production chemistry: competence review: scope, evidence, assumptions, hazards, safeguards, owner, decision gate and escalation trigger.

Assessment

Formative: 10-question practice quiz with answer feedback

Summative: Applied decision brief or practical case assessed against the rubric; proposed pass mark 70%, subject to academic approval.

Practice

Use the separate Academy practice questions and answer key page for this module.

Facilitator close-out and resources

Facilitator close-out

Record attendance, assessment evidence, learner support needs, incidents and improvement actions according to approved provider processes. Do not sign learners off for regulated or safety-critical work without the authorised assessment and certification route.

Resources and references

- Supplied GExperts/IUM reference materials; verify reuse rights and currentness.
- Current applicable Namibian legislation, standards and approved site procedures supplied by the provider.
- Case worksheet and instructor slides must be produced and reviewed before course release.