Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

GExperts Learning Academy | EX-070 | EX | 2 days

Course overview

2 days EX programme focused on Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Learners appropriate to the stated programme level

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk.
- 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=EX-070

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: Process safety fundamentals

Learning objectives

- Explain process safety fundamentals, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Process safety fundamentals
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Process safety prevents major loss-of-containment and energy-release events. Personal injury rates do not measure every major-accident risk. Explain hazard, initiating event, preventive barriers, mitigative barriers and consequences using a bowtie.

Decision logic. Assess barrier performance standards, degradation and independent assurance. HAZID, HAZOP and other reviews have different purposes and need competent facilitation. Do not call a classroom checklist a certified safety study. Track temporary changes and overdue critical actions.

Worked example. An asset reports no slips but has several overdue safety-critical tests; major-accident assurance remains weak.

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 bowtie for a fictional separator loss of containment.

Model answer guide. Separate prevention and mitigation and assign barrier evidence, owner and degradation response.

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

Applied activity

Build a bowtie for a fictional separator loss of containment.

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: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Risk

Learning objectives

- Explain board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: risk controls, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Risk Controls
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Risk Controls describes a practical part of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: 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: Environmental and social impact assessment

Learning objectives

- Explain environmental and social impact assessment, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Environmental and social impact assessment
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. An ESIA identifies project alternatives, baseline conditions, potential impacts, mitigation and monitoring. Social assessment includes affected livelihoods, access, distribution of benefits and grievance processes. Assessment should inform choices before they are fixed.

Decision logic. Apply avoidance before mitigation and consider cumulative impacts. Consultation needs accessible information and documented responses. A study's completion does not guarantee regulatory approval or community agreement. Actual scope follows applicable requirements and specialist review.

Worked example. Two fictional supply-base sites differ in transport distance and fishing-community access impacts.

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. Compare alternatives and prepare a consultation and mitigation plan.

Model answer guide. Show impact pathways, alternatives, affected groups, residual impacts and monitoring commitments.

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

Applied activity

Compare alternatives and prepare a consultation and mitigation plan.

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: Emergency preparedness and command

Learning objectives

- Explain emergency preparedness and command, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Emergency preparedness and command
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Emergency planning identifies credible scenarios, warning, command, communications, muster, evacuation, medical support and external interfaces. Responsibilities and fallback communications should be understood before an event. Awareness differs from emergency-team qualification.

Decision logic. Use tabletop exercises with timed injects, observer records and debrief actions. Test loss of communications or unavailable resources. Never simulate an actual distress call or activate real emergency equipment without authorised arrangements.

Worked example. A fictional offshore incident interrupts the primary communication link during a weather restriction.

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. Run a tabletop with incident controller, operations, logistics and communications roles.

Model answer guide. Prioritise people, establish command, verify information, use planned backup channels and document decisions.

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

Applied activity

Run a tabletop with incident controller, operations, logistics and communications roles.

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: Safety and project leadership

Learning objectives

- Explain safety and project leadership, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Safety and project leadership
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Leadership sets priorities through decisions, resources and response to bad news. Explain the difference between stated values and incentives that reward unsafe shortcuts. Leaders need clear delegation, listening and evidence-based challenge.

Decision logic. Use leading indicators tied to important barriers and delivery outcomes. Review overdue actions and organisational capacity, not just aggregate counts. Encourage escalation and resolve conflicting objectives openly. Authority remains accountable even when tasks are delegated.

Worked example. A manager requests schedule recovery while critical tests are incomplete. The team must resolve priorities explicitly.

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. Write a leadership response and a 30-day improvement plan.

Model answer guide. Require safe sequencing, resources, action owners and follow-up; do not reward concealment of incomplete work.

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

Applied activity

Write a leadership response and a 30-day improvement plan.

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: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Data

Learning objectives

- Explain board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: data and performance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Data and Performance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Data and Performance describes a practical part of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: data and performance. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: data and performance 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: data and performance: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: data and performance: 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 7: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Appli

Learning objectives

- Explain board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: applied case, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Applied Case
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Applied Case describes a practical part of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: applied case. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: applied case 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: applied case: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: applied case: 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 8: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Comm

Learning objectives

- Explain board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: communication and escalation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Communication and Escalation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Communication and Escalation describes a practical part of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: communication and escalation. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: communication and escalation 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: communication and escalation: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: communication and escalation: 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 9: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Know

Learning objectives

- Explain board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: knowledge check. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: knowledge check 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: knowledge check: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: knowledge check: 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 10: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Com

Learning objectives

- Explain board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk: Competence Review describes a practical part of Board Oversight of Offshore Safety and Environmental Risk. 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: 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 board oversight of offshore safety and environmental risk: 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.