Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

GExperts Learning Academy | SC-007 | SC | 2 days

Course overview

2 days SC programme focused on Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Learners appropriate to the stated programme level

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness.
- 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=SC-007

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: Offshore hazards and safe working

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore hazards and safe working, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore hazards and safe working
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Hazards include moving machinery, hydrocarbons, pressure, electricity, weather, dropped objects and human exposure. Risk depends on likelihood and consequence in a defined task. Hazard recognition is the beginning of control, not permission to work.

Decision logic. Use elimination, substitution and engineered controls before relying only on procedures or PPE. Include manual handling and hazardous substances from the IMIST source themes. Train learners to stop and escalate unsafe conditions and remain within their authority.

Worked example. A walkway crosses a lifting zone. A helmet alone does not remove dropped-load exposure.

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 five hazards in a fictional deck layout and propose controls in hierarchy order.

Model answer guide. Prefer segregation or changed routing over PPE alone; identify responsible verification.

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

Applied activity

Identify five hazards in a fictional deck layout and propose controls in hierarchy order.

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: 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: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

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 3: Permit to work isolation and SIMOPS

Learning objectives

- Explain permit to work isolation and simops, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Permit to work isolation and SIMOPS
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. A permit coordinates specified work within defined conditions and time. It complements risk assessment, isolation, competence and supervision. SIMOPS review considers interactions between tasks that may be safe individually but unsafe together.

Decision logic. Walk through planning, authorisation, briefing, verification, suspension and handback conceptually. A signature does not establish a safe condition. Changes in scope, personnel or environment require review under the site system. Never reuse a classroom permit as operational authorisation.

Worked example. Hot work and a nearby hydrocarbon transfer are proposed concurrently. Their interaction needs coordinated review.

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 two fictional permits and identify interface conflicts and suspension triggers.

Model answer guide. Include shared hazards, isolation boundaries, authority, communication and revalidation after change.

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

Applied activity

Review two fictional permits and identify interface conflicts and suspension 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 4: 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: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

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 5: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Work Pla

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: work planning, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Work Planning
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Work Planning describes a practical part of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness. 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Data and

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: data and performance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Data and Performance

2. Systems and operating context

3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates

4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation

5. Applied case: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Data and Performance describes a practical part of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness. 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Applied

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: applied case, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Applied Case
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Applied Case describes a practical part of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness. 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Commun

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: communication and escalation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Communication and Escalation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Communication and Escalation describes a practical part of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness. 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Knowled

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness. 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Compe

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness: Competence Review describes a practical part of Offshore Safety, Permit to Work and SIMOPS Awareness. 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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 offshore safety, permit to work and simops awareness: 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.