Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

GExperts Learning Academy | SC-010 | SC | 2 days

Course overview

2 days SC programme focused on Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Learners appropriate to the stated programme level

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases.
- 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-010

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 supply base operations

Learning objectives

- Explain offshore supply base operations, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Offshore supply base operations
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. A supply base connects procurement, warehousing, vessel movements and offshore demand. Explain receiving, inspection, storage, picking, packing, manifesting and dispatch. Errors at these interfaces can delay work or create safety risks offshore.

Decision logic. Plan around vessel capacity, weather, priorities and return logistics. Maintain segregation, traceability and quality holds. A fast dispatch is unsuccessful if cargo is wrong or unusable. Use synthetic manifests and no actual customs declarations.

Worked example. A spare is dispatched urgently but lacks the required preservation and identification.

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. Trace the spare from purchase request to offshore receipt and identify control points.

Model answer guide. Include identity, condition, documentation, packing, manifest and receiving confirmation.

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

Applied activity

Trace the spare from purchase request to offshore receipt and identify control points.

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: Marine aviation and offshore logistics

Learning objectives

- Explain marine aviation and offshore logistics, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine aviation and offshore logistics
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Marine and aviation logistics move people and materials through different capacity, weather and regulatory constraints. Explain planning, manifests, interfaces and contingency arrangements. Passenger and cargo operations require appropriate specialist authorisation.

Decision logic. Evaluate reliability and total service needs, not only transport price. Emergency arrangements, dangerous goods and communications affect planning. Do not infer STCW, aviation or offshore survival certification from this course. Real limits and booking approvals remain with authorised operators.

Worked example. A fictional weather delay blocks a planned crew change and critical spare delivery.

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. Develop a contingency plan that protects personnel welfare and operating limits.

Model answer guide. Include accommodation, revised schedules, priority cargo, communications and approved alternatives.

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

Applied activity

Develop a contingency plan that protects personnel welfare and operating limits.

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: Warehouse and inventory control

Learning objectives

- Explain warehouse and inventory control, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Warehouse and inventory control
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Inventory control balances service availability, cost, condition and obsolescence. Explain stock codes, locations, cycle counts, reorder logic and preservation. Recorded quantity may differ from usable quantity when items are damaged or uncertified.

Decision logic. Use demand and lead-time assumptions transparently. Distinguish safety stock from unplanned surplus. Critical spares require failure-consequence review, not just demand averages. Investigate count differences rather than silently adjusting the system.

Worked example. Average demand is 2 items/week and replenishment takes 3 weeks; basic lead-time demand is 6 items before safety stock.

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. Calculate the same quantity at 5-week lead time and discuss uncertainty.

Model answer guide. Ten items before safety stock; variability and criticality influence any additional holding.

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

Applied activity

Calculate the same quantity at 5-week lead time and discuss uncertainty.

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: Dangerous goods and marine cargo

Learning objectives

- Explain dangerous goods and marine cargo, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Dangerous goods and marine cargo
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Dangerous-goods controls depend on substance, quantity, packaging, transport mode and role. Classification, segregation, marking and documentation require current authoritative rules. Awareness is distinct from authorisation to prepare or accept shipments.

Decision logic. Use mock documents and inert training items. Never assign actual classification or pack live dangerous goods from this handout. Damaged or uncertain cargo should be held and escalated. Air, sea and road requirements are not interchangeable.

Worked example. A fictional battery shipment is offered as general cargo without enough product or condition information.

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 missing information and route the case for qualified review.

Model answer guide. Hold processing, verify battery details and applicable mode-specific requirements, and document the review.

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

Applied activity

Identify missing information and route the case for qualified review.

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: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Work Planning

Learning objectives

- Explain marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: work planning, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Work Planning
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Work Planning describes a practical part of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases. 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Data and Perf

Learning objectives

- Explain marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: data and performance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Data and Performance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Data and Performance describes a practical part of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases. 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Applied Case

Learning objectives

- Explain marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: applied case, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Applied Case
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Applied Case describes a practical part of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases. 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Communicatio

Learning objectives

- Explain marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: communication and escalation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Communication and Escalation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Communication and Escalation describes a practical part of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases. 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Knowledge Ch

Learning objectives

- Explain marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases. 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Competence

Learning objectives

- Explain marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases: Competence Review describes a practical part of Marine Logistics, Ports and Offshore Supply Bases. 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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 marine logistics, ports and offshore supply bases: 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.