

Ageing Oil and Gas Asset Life Extension Training Course

14 – 18 March 2027
Phuket

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Training Center

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Ref: 1933_243589 **Date:** 14 – 18 March 2027 **Location:** Phuket **Fees:** 8000 Euro

Overview

Ageing Oil and Gas Asset Life Extension Training Course is a one-week advanced course for asset, integrity, maintenance, operations, inspection, assurance, and decommissioning functions who leave with an Ageing Asset Life-Extension Decision File. Participants distinguish degradation, obsolescence, and organizational ageing; verify integrity data; rank late-life threats; and build evidence for continued operation, repair, life extension, or retirement. The course links condition, risk, cost, competence, and transition decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center presents ageing asset life-extension governance.

Who Should Attend

- Asset governance functions responsible for late-life strategy, value, risk, and investment decisions
- Integrity functions responsible for degradation threats, barriers, anomalies, and assurance evidence
- Maintenance and reliability functions responsible for aging equipment strategies, backlog, and intervention timing
- Operations functions responsible for operating envelopes, temporary controls, and escalation
- Inspection and technical-authority functions responsible for condition evidence and continued-service recommendations
- Decommissioning planning functions responsible for cessation, preservation, transition, and retirement interfaces

The course assumes participants already use asset registers, inspection findings, maintenance histories, risk assessments, and technical reports, and it leaves out detailed corrosion calculations, equipment design, predictive-system implementation, and abandonment cost estimating.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that govern continued operation and retirement of late-life facilities.

- Upstream oil and gas production
- Gas processing, refining, and petrochemical operations
- Pipeline, terminal, and storage operations
- Industrial utilities and power-generation facilities
- Asset integrity, inspection, maintenance, and reliability
- Technical assurance, projects, finance, and decommissioning

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Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze physical, technological, and organizational ageing modes
- Evaluate integrity-data confidence and late-life threat exposure
- Prioritize inspection, maintenance, and obsolescence actions
- Compare continued-service, repair, re-rating, and retirement options
- Build a risk-controlled life-extension justification
- Apply governance, change, competence, and transition controls

Course Agenda

Day 1: Define the Ageing Asset Case

- Asset Life-Cycle Stage and Decision-Boundary Map
- Physical Degradation, Obsolescence, and Organizational Ageing Taxonomy
- Safety-Critical Function and Barrier Dependency Register
- Design-Basis, Modification, and Operating-History Evidence Map
- Ageing Asset Governance and Accountability Matrix

Day 2: Establish Condition and Data Confidence

- Asset Register Completeness and Data-Lineage Checklist
- Inspection Finding and Anomaly Normalization Method
- Damage Mechanism and Failure-Mode Screening Matrix
- Remaining-Life Assumption and Uncertainty Register
- Condition Evidence Confidence-Rating Scorecard

Day 3: Set Risk-Based Intervention Strategy

- Criticality and Late-Life Consequence Ranking Matrix
- Risk-Based Inspection Interval Review Method
- Maintenance Backlog and Deferral Exposure Dashboard
- Spare-Part, Technology, and Vendor Obsolescence Plan
- Competence, Knowledge-Retention, and Contractor Risk Map

Day 4: Justify Continued Operation and Transition

- Fitness-for-Service Evidence and Technical-Qualification Gate
- Repair, Re-Rating, Replacement, and Retirement Option Screen
- Temporary Repair and Management-of-Change Decision Log
- Life-Extension Cost, Risk, and Benefit Comparison Model
- Cessation, Preservation, and Decommissioning Interface Plan

Day 5: Practice Life-Extension Decisions

- Suggested Exercise: Reconstruct an Ageing Asset Evidence Baseline
- Suggested Exercise: Rank Degradation and Obsolescence Threats
- Suggested Exercise: Select Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair Actions
- Suggested Exercise: Challenge a Continued-Operation Justification
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Ageing Asset Life-Extension Decision File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn fragmented late-life evidence into traceable asset decisions.

- Suggested activity: reconcile design, inspection, operating, maintenance, and modification records for one asset boundary.
- Suggested activity: score data confidence and rank physical, technological, and organizational ageing threats.
- Suggested activity: compare repair, re-rating, replacement, continued-service, and retirement options under uncertainty.
- Suggested activity: document conditions, controls, owners, review dates, and transition triggers for a life-extension case.

FAQs

Who suits ageing oil and gas asset life extension training, and what does it assume?

Ageing asset life-extension training suits asset, integrity, maintenance, operations, inspection, assurance, and decommissioning functions. It assumes practical use of asset registers, inspection evidence, maintenance histories, risk assessments, and technical reports.

How does ageing asset life extension differ from generic asset management training?

Ageing asset life extension concentrates on late-life degradation, obsolescence, evidence gaps, remaining life, continued-operation justification, and transition decisions. Generic asset management training addresses broader lifecycle value, policy, planning, performance, and governance.

What evidence supports continued operation of an ageing oil and gas asset?

Continued operation is supported by a defined boundary, current condition evidence, credible degradation assumptions, verified barriers, risk controls, competent review, managed changes, intervention plans, and explicit operating limits.

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How should obsolescence be managed in ageing oil and gas assets?

Obsolescence should be managed by identifying unsupported technology, scarce spares, vendor dependence, software and documentation gaps, competence loss, substitution constraints, and failure consequences, then assigning controlled mitigation and transition actions.

Conclusion

Participants take back an Ageing Asset Life-Extension Decision File linking condition, data confidence, threats, barriers, intervention options, uncertainty, costs, controls, and transition triggers. It changes scattered late-life records into a reviewable decision path. The file supports continued operation, repair, replacement, re-rating, or retirement choices with visible assumptions and ownership.