

Crude Oil Tanker Cargo Operations and Safety Training Course

13 – 17 June 2027
Bali

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Training Center

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Ref: 1959_245101 **Date:** 13 – 17 June 2027 **Location:** Bali **Fees:** 6500 Euro

Overview

Crude Oil Tanker Cargo Operations and Safety Training Course is a one-week course for cargo officers, marine supervisors, loading masters, planners, and assurance personnel who leave with a Tanker Cargo Operations Control File. Participants connect cargo planning, tank allocation, transfer sequencing, inert-gas control, crude oil washing, ballast coordination, hazard controls, and operating evidence. The course resolves gaps between vessel plans, ship/shore agreements, equipment line-ups, and emergency decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center presents crude oil tanker cargo operations and safety.

Who Should Attend

- Onboard cargo functions responsible for plans, line-ups, transfers, and tank monitoring
- Marine operations functions responsible for tanker readiness and operating assurance
- Loading and terminal-interface functions responsible for coordinated transfer controls
- Petroleum logistics functions responsible for cargo nominations, sequences, and documentation
- Safety functions responsible for hazardous atmospheres, simultaneous operations, and emergency response
- Technical assurance functions responsible for records, handovers, and control verification

The course assumes participants already use tanker cargo plans, transfer checklists, operating records, or petroleum-cargo terminology, and it leaves out navigation, statutory certification, detailed tanker design, independent cargo inspection, shore tank-farm control, FPSO operations, and liquefied-gas cargoes.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that execute, coordinate, or assure crude-oil transfers.

- Oil tanker fleet operations
- Marine terminals and loading operations
- Petroleum shipping and logistics
- Refining and crude-oil supply functions
- Marine safety and operational assurance
- Port and vessel support services

Learning Objectives

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

- Build a traceable tanker cargo plan and tank-allocation basis
- Analyze stability, trim, stress, and transfer-sequence constraints
- Apply ship/shore interface and cargo-system line-up controls
- Diagnose inert-gas, venting, static, H2S, and VOC hazards
- Evaluate pumping, stripping, crude oil washing, and ballast decisions
- Use emergency, documentation, handover, and closeout controls

Course Agenda

Day 1: Establish the Cargo Plan

- Cargo Nomination and Voyage Requirement Register
- Tank Allocation and Compatibility Matrix
- Loading Condition, Trim, and Stability Review Sheet
- Longitudinal Stress and Transfer Constraint Check
- Cargo Plan Assumption and Approval Log

Day 2: Control the Ship Shore Interface

- ISGOTT Ship Shore Safety Checklist Application
- Transfer Rate, Pressure, and Communication Agreement
- Cargo Pipeline, Valve, and Manifold Line-Up Diagram
- Tank Level, Temperature, Ullage, and Alarm Monitoring Plan
- Simultaneous Operations and Stop-Work Control Matrix

Day 3: Manage Tank Atmosphere and Hazards

- Inert Gas System Operating Envelope
- Tank Pressure, Venting, and Closed Ullage Control
- Static Electricity Ignition Control Method
- H2S and VOC Exposure Control Plan
- Spill Containment and Emergency Shutdown Logic

Day 4: Execute Discharge and Closeout

- Cargo Pump Start-Up and Discharge Sequence
- Stripping and Remaining-on-Board Control Sheet
- Crude Oil Washing Operations and Equipment Manual Check
- Ballast and Deballast Coordination Schedule
- Cargo Documentation, Handover, and Closeout Record

Day 5: Practice Cargo Operations Assurance

- Suggested Exercise: Reconcile Tank Allocation with Stability Constraints
- Suggested Exercise: Verify Ship Shore Controls and Cargo Line-Up
- Suggested Exercise: Respond to Inert-Gas and Transfer Deviations
- Suggested Exercise: Coordinate Discharge, Washing, Stripping, and Ballast
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the Tanker Cargo Operations Control File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to convert cargo data, operating limits, interfaces, hazards, and records into controlled decisions.

- Suggested activity: build a tank-allocation and sequence plan from cargo nominations and vessel constraints.
- Suggested activity: conduct a positive-confirmation review of the ship/shore agreement and cargo-system line-up.
- Suggested activity: diagnose an inert-gas deviation, pressure trend, transfer alarm, and emergency-stop decision.
- Suggested activity: close out discharge evidence, remaining-on-board figures, ballast actions, and handover records.

FAQs

Who suits crude oil tanker cargo operations training, and what does it assume?

Crude oil tanker cargo operations training suits onboard cargo, marine operations, loading, planning, safety, and assurance functions. It assumes familiarity with tanker plans, transfer checklists, operating records, or petroleum-cargo terminology.

How does crude oil tanker cargo operations training differ from cargo inspection training?

Crude oil tanker cargo operations training controls onboard planning, line-up, transfer, pumping, tank atmosphere, washing, ballast, and emergencies. Cargo inspection training focuses on independent measurement, sampling, quantity reconciliation, and reporting.

How is a crude oil tanker cargo plan checked before loading?

A crude oil tanker cargo plan is checked against nominations, tank allocation, compatibility, loading limits, trim, stability, longitudinal stress, transfer rates, line-up, monitoring points, ballast sequence, and agreed ship/shore controls.

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How does inert gas support crude oil tanker cargo operations?

Inert gas supports crude oil tanker cargo operations by controlling tank atmosphere, maintaining positive pressure, supporting purging and washing conditions, and reducing flammable-atmosphere exposure when operating limits and alarms are managed.

How are discharge, stripping, crude oil washing, and ballast coordinated?

They are coordinated through a staged sequence that aligns pump capacity, tank levels, pressure, washing requirements, stripping targets, stability, stress, ballast demand, communications, and stop criteria.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Tanker Cargo Operations Control File linking the cargo plan, vessel constraints, ship/shore controls, system line-up, tank atmosphere, transfer sequence, hazards, and closeout evidence. The file changes disconnected checks into one traceable operating basis. It supports clearer decisions, stronger handovers, and documented assurance before, during, and after transfer.