Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

GExperts Learning Academy | TV-X33 | TV | 3-12 months

Course overview

3-12 months TV programme focused on Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator, using energy-sector cases and applied decisions.

Designed for: Trade entrants with supervised practical assessment

Learning outcomes

- Explain core principles and terminology for Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator.
- 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=TV-X33

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: Drilling rigs and crew responsibilities

Learning objectives

- Explain drilling rigs and crew responsibilities, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Drilling rigs and crew responsibilities
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Describe roustabout, roughneck, driller, toolpusher and specialist service roles without suggesting job entitlement. Introduce rig floor, pipe handling, mud systems and lifting interfaces. Supervisory accountability does not remove each person's duty to report unsafe conditions.

Decision logic. Use a task-responsibility chart to identify who plans, authorises, executes and verifies work. Shift handovers must communicate well status, restrictions and outstanding actions. Entry-level workers should recognise boundaries and stop rather than improvise around unfamiliar equipment.

Worked example. A new crew member sees an unclear lifting signal. Work pauses until communication and responsibility are re-established.

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. Role-play a shift handover with one unresolved equipment restriction.

Model answer guide. A good handover identifies status, responsible person, restriction, next action and acknowledgement.

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

Applied activity

Role-play a shift handover with one unresolved equipment restriction.

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: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

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: 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: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

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 4: Marine operations and station keeping

Learning objectives

- Explain marine operations and station keeping, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Marine operations and station keeping
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Floating facilities and vessels maintain position through mooring, dynamic positioning or combinations appropriate to their design. Marine operations depend on weather, equipment condition and personnel competence. Explain station-keeping failure consequences for risers, lines and transfer operations.

Decision logic. Operating windows are vessel- and task-specific. Review weather forecasts, redundancy, assurance and abort criteria before work. Do not use classroom numbers as vessel limits. Interface plans should define who can pause the operation and how changes are communicated.

Worked example. An operation remains within yesterday's forecast but the latest forecast deteriorates during the planned work window.

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 go-or-defer briefing identifying information needed, authority and contingency.

Model answer guide. Use current metocean data, approved limits, equipment status and safe disengagement planning.

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

Applied activity

Prepare a go-or-defer briefing identifying information needed, authority and contingency.

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: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Work Planning

Learning objectives

- Explain field logistics and crew-change coordinator: work planning, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Work Planning
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Work Planning describes a practical part of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator. 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Data and Performan

Learning objectives

- Explain field logistics and crew-change coordinator: data and performance, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Data and Performance
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Data and Performance describes a practical part of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator. 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Applied Case

Learning objectives

- Explain field logistics and crew-change coordinator: applied case, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Applied Case
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Applied Case describes a practical part of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator. 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Communication an

Learning objectives

- Explain field logistics and crew-change coordinator: communication and escalation, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Communication and Escalation
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Communication and Escalation describes a practical part of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator. 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Knowledge Check

Learning objectives

- Explain field logistics and crew-change coordinator: knowledge check, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Knowledge Check
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Knowledge Check describes a practical part of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator. 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Competence Revie

Learning objectives

- Explain field logistics and crew-change coordinator: competence review, interpret a case, select appropriate controls and justify a documented decision.

Lessons

1. Purpose and key terms of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Competence Review
2. Systems and operating context
3. Evidence, assumptions and decision gates
4. Hazards, safeguards and escalation
5. Applied case: Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator

Detailed teaching notes

Teaching notes

Core explanation. Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator: Competence Review describes a practical part of Field Logistics and Crew-Change Coordinator. 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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 field logistics and crew-change coordinator: 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.