

Description Sheet

Basic Offshore Safety Induction and Emergency Training (BOSIET) with Compressed Air Emergency Breathing System (CA-EBS) – [STCW 95/2010 Conversion] 8hrs40min



Rev. 00.127112025

Description Training

OPITO has been setting standards for the oil and gas industry since 1991 to help improve workforce safety and competence - over 350,000 people per year train to OPITO Standards across the globe.

In partnership with industry stakeholders, OPITO identifies the needs and requirements for new and improved training and competence standards for both onshore and offshore. O Opito produce world-class, industry-driven standards that are recognised globally and we ensure that your approved training providers deliver training in compliance with these standards.

Learning outcomes of the BOSIET (with CA-EBS)

Program content / Workload

Unit Code	Unit Title
OIS-78	Helicopter Safety and Escape CA-EBS
OIS-280	Firefighting and Self Rescue
OIS-279	Offshore Evacuation
OIS-277	Offshore Induction

Unit Code	OIS-78
Title	Helicopter Safety and Escape CA-EBS
Guided Learning Hours	6 hours
OUTCOMES	
1 Outcome: Helicopter Travel	
The learner will understand:	
CRITERIA	
1.1 Pre-flight briefings	
1.2 The procedures and requirements for pre-boarding, safe boarding, in-flight and safe disembarkation including:	
1.1.1 Arrival time	
1.1.2 Correct dress	
1.1.3 Documentation	
1.1.4 Prohibited articles	

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1.1.5 Check-in procedures 1.1.6 Safe boarding 1.1.7 Pre-flight video
1.3 *Learners must be made aware that they should ensure they familiarise themselves with the aviation transit suit they are expected to use before boarding a helicopter. *This is in addition to the information detailed during pre-flight briefings. *Note: There are various types of aviation transit suits being used in the industry. Although one type of aviation transit suit will be used in the training centre where the learner is trained, it is important that the learner is made aware that other types will be used in other regions/areas Note 2: This criteria should be omitted when delivering as part of Product 5754.
OUTCOMES
2 Outcome: Helicopter Emergencies The learner will understand:
CRITERIA
2.1 Informing the crew of suspected or observed helicopter emergencies, to include: 2.1.1 Discovering a fire 2.1.2 Smoke 2.1.3 Fuel leaks 2.1.4 Abnormal conditions which the crew may not be aware of
2.2 In-flight procedures to include: 2.2.1 Don hood – ensure survival suit is zipped up 2.2.2 Check seat belt is tight, and life jacket is secure 2.2.3 Following crew instructions Note: Criteria 2.2.1 should be omitted when delivering as part of Product 5754. 2.3 Aircraft basic flotation characteristics 2.4 Aircraft escape routes for ditching and emergency landing 2.5 Independent action 2.6 Survival techniques following ditching and emergency landing either on land or in water 2.7 How to don an aviation transit suit (of a type typically used in the region/area of operations) compressed air breathing system (CA-EBS) and an aviation life jacket Note: This criteria should be omitted when delivering as part of Product 5754.

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- 2.8 Actions in preparation for a helicopter ditching and emergency landing, including brace positions for the range of seating locations and harness types
- 2.9 Helicopter evacuation, to include:
 - 2.9.1 Locate
 - 2.9.2 Release (on-command)
 - 2.9.3 Evacuating through nominated exits and push-out windows: on-water, underwater and capsized.
 - 2.9.4 Impact attenuating seats, to include purpose and operation of seat and evacuation technique (demonstration not required, this will be achieved by the use of video Or slides)
- 2.10 Emergency equipment onboard the helicopter, including stowage location of aviation liferaft, operation and entry
- 2.11 Initial actions on boarding the aviation liferaft i.e. how to use mooring lines, deploying the sea anchor, raising the canopy and raft maintenance
- 2.12 Use of aviation liferaft equipment and secondary actions on boarding the aviation liferaft, to include e.g. posting lookouts, activating the radio beacons and first aid

Note: Secondary actions do not need to be demonstrated

OUTCOMES

3 Outcome: Use of Compressed Air Emergency Breathing System (CA-EBS)

The learner will understand:

CRITERIA

- 3.1 The principles of compressed air emergency breathing systems (CA-EBS)
- 3.2 The principles of other typical emergency breathing systems (EBS) used in the oil and gas industry (i.e. re-breather systems)
- 3.3 The principles of compressed air emergency breathing systems (CA-EBS)
- 3.4 The principles of other typical emergency breathing systems (EBS) used in the oil and gas industry (i.e. re-breather systems)
- 3.5 The components and elements of the CA-EBS, including:
 - 3.5.1 Hose (if fitted)
 - 3.5.2 Mouthpiece
 - 3.5.3 Cylinder
 - 3.5.4 Demand Valve
 - 3.5.5 Pressure indicator
 - 3.5.6 On/Off ratchet/knob (if fitted)

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- 3.5.7 On/Off Status Indicator (if fitted)
- 3.5.8 Purge button
- 3.5.9 Nose clip (if fitted)
- 3.5.10 Charging Port
- 3.4 The operation of the compressed air EBS equipment in conjunction with other survival equipment:
 - 3.4.1 Life jacket
 - 3.4.2 Survival suit (including importance of correctly sized suit)
 - 3.4.3 Personal Locator Beacon (PLB)
Note: Criteria 3.4.2 should be omitted when delivering as part of Product 5754.
- 3.5 The hazards associated with compressed air EBS:
 - 3.5.1 Medical hazards associated with lung over-expansion injuries
 - 3.5.2 Gasp reflex associated with cold water entry shock
 - 3.5.3 Coughing
 - 3.5.4 Dislodged mouthpiece (accidental or intentional)
 - 3.5.5 Accidental or deliberate loss of air including purging and hazards of incorrect purging
 - 3.5.6 Running out of air
- 3.6 The pre-donning checks on the life jacket and compressed air EBS, including:
 - 3.6.1 Pressure indicator reading
 - 3.6.2 Appropriate on/off status indicator (if fitted)
 - 3.6.3 Ratchet knob on/off (if fitted)
- 3.7 How to don the life jacket complete with compressed air EBS:
 - 3.7.1 Ensuring life jacket waist belt is not twisted (if fitted)
 - 3.7.2 Fastening of life jacket
 - 3.7.3 Adjustment of waist belt to ensure correct fit
 - 3.7.4 Engagement of crotch strap ensuring correct fit and roll away and securing of excess webbing (if fitted)
 - 3.7.5 Ensure CA-EBS mouthpiece is correctly fitted
 - 3.7.6 Ensure CA-EBS hose is correctly fitted (where appropriate)
- 3.8 Deployment of CA-EBS, including:
 - 3.8.1 One handed deployment of the mouthpiece and nose clip in accordance with manufacturers' guidelines
 - 3.8.2 How to achieve a good seal around mouthpiece

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3.8.3	How to purge water from the mouthpiece
3.8.4	How to recover a dislodged mouthpiece
3.8.5	Use of demand valve
OUTCOMES	
4. Outcome: Use of Compressed Air Emergency Breathing System (CA-EBS)	
The learner will perform:	
CRITERIA	
4.1 The pre-donning checks on the life jacket and compressed air EBS, including:	
4.1.1	Pressure indicator reading
4.1.2	Appropriate on/off status indicator (if fitted)
4.1.3	Ratchet knob on/off (if fitted)
4.2	How to don the life jacket complete with compressed air EBS:
4.2.1	Ensuring life jacket waist belt is not twisted (if fitted)
4.2.2	Fastening of life jacket
4.2.3	Adjustment of waist belt to ensure correct fit
4.2.4	Engagement of crotch strap ensuring a correct fit and roll away and securing of excess webbing (if fitted)
4.2.5	Ensure CA-EBS mouthpiece is correctly fitted
4.2.6	Ensure CA-EBS hose is correctly fitted (where appropriate)
4.3	Deployment of CA-EBS, including:
4.3.1	One handed deployment of the mouthpiece and nose clip in accordance with manufacturers' guidelines
4.3.2	How to achieve a good seal around mouthpiece
4.3.3	How to purge water from the mouthpiece
4.3.4	How to recover a dislodged mouthpiece
4.3.5	Use of demand valve
OUTCOMES	
5. Outcome: Practical Helicopter Escape Techniques	
The learner will perform:	
CRITERIA	

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- 5.1 Donning of an aviation transit suit, an aviation life jacket, compressed air emergency breathing system (CA-EBS) equipment and conducting integrity checks of the CA-EBS equipment, including buddy checks

Note: This criteria should be omitted when delivering as part of Product 5754.

- 5.2 Deploying (left and right hand) and breathing from CA-EBS equipment at atmospheric pressure in dry conditions

- 5.3 Actions to take in preparing for a helicopter emergency landing

- 5.4 Following instruction from the crew, location of CA-EBS equipment and evacuation from a helicopter using a nominated exit, following a controlled emergency descent to a dry landing (conducted in helicopter simulator at poolside on dry land)

- 5.5 Actions to be taken in preparing for an in-water ditching including location of exit, deploying and breathing from CA-EBS equipment at atmospheric pressure in dry conditions (conducted in helicopter simulator at poolside on dry land)

- 5.6 Dry evacuation, using a nominated exit, to an aviation life raft from a helicopter ditched on water (and, on instructions from the aircrew, operation of a push out window), assisting others where possible and carrying out initial actions on boarding the aviation life raft, to include: mooring lines, deploying the sea anchor, raising the canopy and raft maintenance

- 5.7 Escaping through a window opening which is underwater, from a partially submerged helicopter (without operation of a push out window)

- 5.8 Escaping through a window opening which is underwater, from a partially submerged helicopter (with operation of a push out window)

- 5.9 Escaping through a window opening which is underwater, from a capsized helicopter (without operation of a push out window)

- 5.10 Inflation of an aviation life jacket, deployment of a spray visor and boarding of an aviation life raft from the water

OUTCOMES

6. Outcome: Additional CA-EBS Training (In-Water)

The learner will perform:

CRITERIA

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- 6.1 Deploying CA-EBS (above the water surface) and breathing from the CA-EBS in a pool, face down in shallow water (at a maximum depth of 0.7m, measured at the chest)
- 6.2 Deploying CA-EBS (below the water surface, face down in a pool in shallow water) and clearing the mouthpiece by exhaling under the water surface (at a maximum depth of 0.7m, measured at the chest)
- 6.3 Deploying CA-EBS (below the water surface, face down in a pool in shallow water, using opposite hand to previous exercise) and clearing with purge button under the water surface (at a maximum depth of 0.7m, measured at the chest)
- 6.4 Deploying CA-EBS (above water surface), in a pool and breathing from CA-EBS underwater in a vertical position (at a maximum depth of 0.7m, measured at the chest)
- 6.5 Deploying CA-EBS (underwater), in a pool and breathing from CA-EBS underwater in a vertical position (at a maximum depth of 0.7m, measured at the chest)
- 6.6 Deploying CA-EBS (underwater), in a pool, breathing from CA-EBS underwater, and moving along a horizontal rail for a period of no less than 30 seconds, including a change in direction (at a maximum depth of 0.7m, measured at the chest)
- 6.7 Escaping through a representative window opening which is underwater from a seat adjacent to the window opening, in a partially submerged helicopter. Deploy and breathe from CA-EBS immediately before and during submersion. No operation of a push-out window.
- 6.8 Escaping through a representative window opening which is underwater from a seat adjacent to the window opening, in a partially submerged helicopter. Deploy and breathe from CA-EBS underwater. With operation of a push-out window.
- 6.9 Escaping through a representative window opening which is underwater from a seat adjacent to the window opening, in a partially submerged helicopter. (opposite side of helicopter from previous exercise). Deploy and breathe from CA-EBS underwater. With operation of a push-out window.
- 6.10 Escaping through a representative window opening which is underwater, from a non-adjacent (aisle) seat to the window opening, in a partially submerged helicopter. Deploy and breathe from CA-EBS immediately prior to submersion. No operation of a push-out window.
- 6.11 Escaping through a representative window opening which is underwater from a seat adjacent to the window opening, in a capsized helicopter. Deploy and breathe from CA-EBS underwater. No operation of a push-out window.

Basic Offshore Safety Induction and Emergency Training (BOSIET) with Compressed Air Emergency Breathing System (CA-EBS) – [STCW 95/2010 Conversion] 8hrs40min

Unit Code	OIS-280
Title	Firefighting and Self Rescue
Guided Learning Hours	1 hour 15 minutes
OUTCOMES	
1.Outcome: Causes off offshore fires and actions to be taken	
The learner will understand:	
CRITERIA	
1.1The common causes and nature of fires onboard offshore oil and gas installations including PED and batteries, domestic and welding related fires	
1.2The purpose of fixed fire and gas detection and firefighting systems.	
1.3Actions and precautions to take in areas where these systems are deployed in respect of those having an effect on a person's health and safety i.e. deluge, halon (and halon replacement extinguishant), CO2, and the urgent need to evacuate the area if the extinguishant has been released.	
1.4 Action to take on discovering a fire (installation emergency procedures) with emphasis on:	
1.4.1 Raising the alarm	
1.4.2 Locations of portable handheld firefighting equipment (types to be used during practical session)	
1.4.3 Evacuation to designated area.	
OUTCOMES	
2.Outcome: Self - rescue	
The learner will understand	
CRITERIA	
2.1 The selection of smoke type hoods	
2.2 The donning of smoke type hoods	
2.3 Self-rescue techniques with and without respiratory protection from areas which are being subjected to smoke and heat.	
2.4 Small group escape techniques with respiratory protection from an area which is being subjected to smoke and heat	

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OUTCOMES
3.Outcome: Self-rescue practical The learner will perform:
CRITERIA
3.1 Donning and use of smoke hood
3.2 Self-rescue techniques with a smoke hood from areas where learner visibility is reduced
3.3 **Self-rescue techniques with a smoke hood from areas where learner visibility is completely obscured.
**This exercise may be achieved by conducting exercises in darkness or by using “blackened out” smoke hoods or partial blindfolds Note: smoke hoods must be used in cosmetic smoke
3.4 **Small group escape techniques with a smoke hood from areas where learner visibility is completely obscured concluding with a muster exercise
**This exercise may be achieved by conducting exercises in darkness or by using “blackened out” smoke hoods or partial blindfolds Note: smoke hoods must be used in cosmetic smoke

Unit Code	OIS-279
Title	Offshore Evacuation
Guided Learning Hours	2 hours
OUTCOMES	
1.Outcome: Offshore Evacuation Methods and Procedures	
The learner will understand:	
CRITERIA	
1.1 Typical types of offshore installation* emergencies to include floating installations such as FPSOs and drilling rigs	
1.2 Station bills	
1.3 Various means of escape	
1.4Actions to be taken prior to, during and after selective evacuation or escape from an offshore installation.	
1.5 Installation emergency knowledge required of all personnel onboard, to include:	
1.5.1 Typical layout of installations (escape routes, temporary refuge, muster locations, abandonment locations, access routes including helideck, bridge landing points and tertiary escape points)	

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- 1.5.2 Installation alarms and communications (locations, use and appropriate response)
 - 1.5.3 The possibility of devolved command within the installation's organizational structure and appropriate procedures and actions should this occur
 - 1.5.4 The need for and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) e.g., gloves, torch, smoke hoods, survival/abandonment suits and donning a life jacket etc. (where applicable)
 - 1.5.5 The importance of appropriate personal clothing
 - 1.5.6 Methods of rescue i.e., standby vessel, FRC, MRRD, net, basket, and ladder (this may be achieved using video or slides)
 - 1.6 The various types of survival craft (TEMPSC) – freefall/single/twin
 - 1.7 The function and capabilities of TEMPSC (e.g., air supply, fire protection, buoyancy)
 - 1.8 The procedure for mustering, boarding, and strapping in, including the safety precautions during lowering and release, emergency equipment and supplies
 - 1.9 The various methods of tertiary escape (this may be achieved using video or slides) to include:
 - 1.9.1 Knotted rope
 - 1.9.2 Scramble net
 - 1.9.3 Davit-launched life raft
 - 1.9.4 1.9.4 Ladders
 - 1.9.5 1.9.5 Person descending escape devices
- Note: Minimum of one of the above methods is to be demonstrated practically

OUTCOMES

2. Outcome: Muster and actions upon boarding a survival craft (TEMPSC)

The learner will perform:

CRITERIA

- 2.1 Mustering, donning a life jacket, boarding and strapping in as a TEMPSC passenger

OUTCOMES

3. Outcome: Sea Survival and Emergency in-water Actions

The learner will perform:

CRITERIA

- 3.1 The fitting of a helicopter rescue device, subsequent lifting and (simulated) entry into a rescue helicopter including:
 - 3.1.1 Single strop, double strop or basket (minimum of one method to be performed practically)
 - 3.1.2 Body posture
 - 3.1.3 Aircraft entry

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Unit Code	OIS-277
Title	Offshore Induction
Guided Learning Hours	1 hour 10 mins
OUTCOMES	
1. Outcome: Typical offshore oil and gas activities	
The learner will understand:	
CRITERIA	
1.1 Formation, finding and exploitation of oil and gas; how hydrocarbons are formed, found and produced	
1.2 Types of offshore installations, specialist vessels and their main functions and features; to include:	
1.2.1 Drilling – jack-up, semi-sub, drill ship	
1.2.2 Production - oil and gas, gas, fixed, floating	
1.2.3 Construction – heavy lift, pipe laying	
1.2.4 Accommodation - flotel	
1.2.5 Specialist vessels – standby, support, diving support	
1.3 The offshore environment, to include:	
1.3.1 Remote nature	
1.3.2 Harsh conditions	
1.3.3 Proximity of various environments	
OUTCOMES	
2. Outcome: The main working consideration in the offshore environment	
The learner will understand:	
CRITERIA	
2.1 Fitness requirements and medical standards	
2.2 The procedure for taking prescribed medicines offshore	
2.3 Offshore routine requirements and welfare, to include:	
2.3.1 Administration arrangements and requirements on arrival on an offshore installation.	
2.3.2 Items permitted/not permitted offshore	
2.3.3 Installation induction	
2.3.4 Safety constituencies	
2.3.5 Role of safety representatives and safety committees	
2.3.6 Responsibilities of employers	
2.3.7 Employee line of reporting	
2.3.8 Cabin/laundry/bond	

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- 2.3.9 Recreation /smoking
- 2.3.10 Getting on with others.
- 2.3.11 Waste disposal

2.4 Communicating safety, including lines of communication

2.5 What to do when not satisfied with response to safety communication, to include contacting immediate supervisor, OIM, Safety Representative, health, and safety regulator

OUTCOMES

3. Outcome: Injuries, illness, and the role of the Offshore Medic

The learner will understand:

CRITERIA

- 3.1 Reporting incidents, accidents, near misses and illnesses
- 3.2 The role of the offshore medic
- 3.3 Investigation of incidents and accidents
- 3.4 Preventing a recurrence
- 3.5 Support available to relatives in the event of illness/injury/major incident/evacuation.
- 3.6 First aid arrangements offshore
- 3.7 Industry recognised first aid practice*

* Industry recognised first aid practice – this may vary depending on first aid practice guidelines adopted in different countries/regions

Practical training

Practical training areas designed to enable each learner to individually, or as part of a team, to view, hear and practise the following:

- 1) Dry evacuation into an aviation life raft on water from a helicopter trainer.
- 2) Escape from a partially submerged helicopter trainer through an exit that is underwater.
- 3) Escape from a capsized helicopter trainer and use of a lifejacket.
- 4) Evacuate from a helicopter trainer following an emergency dry landing.
- 5) Operation of emergency exits and push-out windows of a type currently found on helicopters operating

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offshore.

- 6) Donning of compressed air emergency breathing system equipment and an aviation lifejacket.
- 7) Operation and use of compressed air emergency breathing system.
- 8) Operation of an aviation life raft.
- 9) The donning of a permanent buoyancy life jacket.
- 10) The use of a helicopter lifting device and winching to a simulated rescue aircraft.
- 11) The boarding of a marine life raft from the water.
- 12) In-water procedures, including individual and group survival techniques, followed by rescue by one of the recognised methods available offshore.
- 13) Mustering, boarding and strapping in as a TEMPSC passenger.
- 14) The donning and wearing of a smoke hood in an area that can be smoke logged using cosmetic smoke.

Training Organization Form

Face to Face Presential

Training Methodologies

The methods to be used will be expository, demonstrative and participatory / active.

Learning Assessment Methodologies

Learning outcomes of the BOSIET (with CA-EBS)

CEDROS must ensure that all trainees pass the theoretical component of the training before undertaking the practical component.

Unit Code	Unit Title	Assessment Methodologies
OIS-78	Helicopter Safety and Escape CA-EBS	Assessment Guidance for Outcomes 1-3 Students will take a written test at the end of the Unit OIS-78 as a method of verifying that they have achieved all learning outcomes. The test will be "open book" and the questions must be clearly referenced in relation to the specific learning outcomes of the Unit in question. Assessment Guidance for Outcome 4-5

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		The practical evaluation of the training is carried out by carrying out the practical exercises, covering all the specific criteria. Students must successfully complete the practical exercises. The assessment method will be practical observation using the observation grid used to record the individual learning of each trainee. Note 1: CA-EBS equipment must not be worn during exercises 5.6 thru 5.10 Note 2: In addition to theoretical learning, demonstrations for HUET Exercises detailed in criteria 5.6 to 5.9, must be provided using video footage. Assessment Guidance for Outcome 6 Learners must not participate in Additional CA-EBS Training practical exercises if they have not satisfied the additional medical. The practical evaluation of the training is carried out by carrying out the practical exercises, covering all the specific criteria. Students must successfully complete the practical exercises. The assessment method will be practical observation using the observation grid used to record the individual learning of each trainee. Note 1: Centre staff must directly supervise learners during any underwater ascent using CA-EBS equipment to ensure that the learner exhales during the ascent. Note 2: In addition to theoretical learning, demonstrations for HUET Exercises detailed in criteria 6.7 to 6.11, must be provided using video footage.
OIS-280	Firefighting and Self Rescue	Assessment Guidance for Outcomes 1 and 2 Students will take a written test at the end of the Unit OIS-280 as a method of verifying that they have achieved all learning outcomes. The test will be "open book" and the questions must be clearly referenced in relation to the specific learning outcomes of the Unit in question Assessment Guidance for Outcome 3 The practical evaluation of the training is carried out by carrying out the practical exercises, covering all the specific criteria. Students must successfully complete the practical exercises. The assessment method will be practical observation using the observation grid used to record the individual learning of each

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		trainee.
OIS-279	Offshore Evacuation	Assessment Guidance for Outcomes 1 and 2 Students will take a written test at the end of the Unit OIS-279 as a method of verifying that they have achieved all learning outcomes. The test will be "open book" and the questions must be clearly referenced in relation to the specific learning outcomes of the Unit in question Assessment Guidance for Outcome 3 The practical evaluation of the training is carried out by carrying out the practical exercises, covering all the specific criteria. Students must successfully complete the practical exercises. The assessment method will be practical observation using the observation grid used to record the individual learning of each trainee.
OIS-277	Offshore Induction	Centres must ensure that learners receive all theoretical learning specified in each Unit Outcome prior to any practical assessment taking place. Assessment is conducted through questions that should be clearly related to the specific learning objectives of the Unit in question. Assessment

Pedagogical resources / Spaces and equipment

Audiovisual and technical material to be made available in each action: room with adequate furniture; video projector; blackboard and others.

Each learner will be given a Training Support Manual.

According to the needs detected at the level of specific resources to be used by the trainers, these will be requested by the same.

Equipment

The following equipment, of a type in use regionally on offshore oil and gas installations and helicopters involved in offshore operations, is required to meet the needs of the training programme:

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- (1) Aviation and marine lifejackets.
- (2) Cosmetic smoke generator.
- (3) Sufficient Compressed Air Emergency Breathing System (CA-EBS) Equipment or life jackets/ transit suits with integrated CA-EBS.
- (4) Method of charging compressed air cylinders.
- (5) Helicopter rescue device (of a type used regionally offshore).
- (6) Helicopter Underwater Escape Trainer(s) c/w removable exits.
- (7) Installation emergency organisation chart (examples).
- (8) Location aids suitable for training purposes (e.g. dummy radio beacons and pyrotechnics).
- (9) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
- (10) Aviation life raft and ancillary equipment.
- (11) Smoke hoods (plus a different type of smoke hood for demonstration purposes).
- (12) An aviation transit suit: to include actual transit suits used in region/area for helicopter transfers.
- (13) Pool training suits.
- (14) TEMPSC and ancillary equipment.
- (15) One actual Tertiary Escape System and video/slide presentation of others.
- (16) Sufficient diving equipment for HUET safety divers.
- (17) PLB Video – where applicable.

The following equipment, of a type in use regionally on offshore oil and gas installations and helicopters involved in offshore operations, is required to meet the needs of the training programme:

Compressed Air Emergency Breathing System.

Note: (1) Particular attention must be paid to the hygienic maintenance of CA-EBS equipment. CA-EBS units (not cylinders) must be individually numbered to facilitate traceability.

Target Group:

This Product is for personnel new (or returning) to the offshore oil and gas industry who have been part of the Marine industry and as such have undergone STCW 95/2010 Basic Safety Training or the corresponding refresher training and must have also undergone the OPITO Minimum Industry Safety Training (MIST) or International Minimum Industry Safety Training (IMIST).

Total Training Duration: 8hrs40min

Validity: The maximum interval between the successful completion of BOSIET (with CA-EBS) - [STCW 95/2010 Conversion] training and subsequent completion of FOET (with CA-EBS) training is 4 years.

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Please note: If the expiry date on the learners previous certificate is within 3 months prior of the course enrolment date then the date of the new certificate should correspond with the expiry date of the existing/previous certificate unless stated otherwise by the Duty Holder or Asset Owner or Operator.

Specific characteristics of training

a) Registration process

- **Place / time of the training** - The training takes place at the CEDROS facilities in Palmela (Rua Vale de Craveiros CCI 8807 2950-731 Quinta do Anjo). Training will take place between 9:00 am and 6:00 pm, any changes will be communicated. The learner should consult his email, where he will receive confirmation of his registration and details of the training.

- **Prerequisites** - The learner must consider the fulfillment of the prerequisites according to the training program of the course, when applicable.

- **Medical Entry Requirements** - Training activities contained within this Product may include physically demanding and potentially stressful elements. All personnel who participate in such activities must be capable of participating fully.

OPITO-approved Centres are therefore required, as a minimum, to ensure that prior to participating in practical exercises, suitable and sufficient risk assessments are in place and that the learners must either:

- a) Possess a valid, current offshore medical certificate, OR,
- b) Possess an employing company approved medical certificate equivalent to an offshore medical certificate, OR,
- c) Possess a valid, unexpired, medical certificate of fitness to work at sea, OR,
- d) Possess a valid and current certificate of medical fitness for diving at work, OR,
- e) Undergo medical screening by completing an appropriate medical screening form provided by the OPITO-approved centre.

Additional Medical Requirements specific to Additional CA-EBS Shallow Water Training (Outcome 4, criteria 4.1 through to 4.6)

- a) Satisfied National and/or State medical requirements relating to learners participating in Shallow Water CA-EBS training and are supported by suitable and sufficient risk assessments,

OR,

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- b) Possess a valid, unexpired OEUK offshore medical certificate confirming the learner's fitness for offshore work* OR possess a valid, unexpired offshore medical certificate issued by a body outside of the UK which is recognised as equivalent to the OEUK medical certificate of fitness for offshore work* OR possess a valid, unexpired, medical certificate of fitness to work at sea, OR possess a valid and current certificate of medical fitness provided by an Approved Medical Examiner of Diving (AMED) that meets the requirements of the Diving at Work Regulations 1997,

AND,

- c) Possess a certificate of fitness to undertake shallow water CA-EBS training issued by a registered OEUK examining doctor*, OR, where the medical fitness certificate for work at sea includes a restriction or is subject to conditions, possess a statement from an appropriately registered practitioner that the restriction or condition does not result from a respiratory or ENT condition and there is no absolute contraindication to the shallow water learner's participation in the training*,

AND,

- d) On the date on which the learner is to undertake shallow water CA-EBS training, and prior to entering the water in which the training takes place, the learner gives to the OPITO-approved Centre a statement, that to the best of the learner's knowledge and belief, the learner has no (current or past) medical condition which makes the learner unfit to participate in the training.

In addition to the above medical requirements Centres need to ensure that the below requirements are also achieved:

Additional Medical Requirements specific to CA-EBS in HUET training (Outcome 4, Criteria 4.7 through to 4.11)

- a) Possess a valid and current certificate of medical fitness for diving at work,

OR

- b) Possess a valid and current medical that has been provided by a registered medical practitioner. The registered medical practitioner must have completed a full clinical assessment of the HUET trainee's respiratory and ENT systems and not identified any issue contraindicating CA-EBS use and undertaken a spirometric assessment of the HUET trainee which confirms the HUET trainee has a minimum lung function of FEV1 and FVC > 80% of predicted and FEV1/FVC ratio >70%,

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AND,

- c) Satisfied National and/or State medical requirements relating to learners participating in CA-EBS in HUET training.

NOTE 1: All the above requirements must be supported by suitable and sufficient risk assessments.

NOTE 2: Learners must not participate in Additional CA-EBS Training practical exercises if they are unable to meet medical requirements.

NOTE 3: Learners who do not meet the above requirements will be able to successfully complete the Product excluding Outcome 6 and achieve certification

The OPITO-approved Centre shall keep a record of the learner's declaration of fitness in accordance with their document control policy(s) or procedures.

This information, along with summary details of the type of physical activities the learner will be asked to perform, will be given to learners by the OPITO-approved Centre and, if applicable, to their sponsoring company as part of the joining instructions. The responsibility for declaring any known current or pre-existing medical conditions that could have adverse effects to the individual's state of health while undertaking the training activities lies with the learner and/or company sponsoring the learner.

Where doubt exists regarding the fitness of any learner, the OPITO-approved Centre should direct the individual to consult a medical officer familiar with the nature and extent of the training.

Practical exercises must be designed and delivered solely to meet this Product, and must not place on the learner any demands other than those required to meet the Product.

• **Photographic Record Identification Document** - The learner must make sure that on the training day he / she brings with him a valid identification document (e.g.: citizen card, passport, etc.) to show the trainer at the beginning of the training and to do the recognition of the trainee.

• **Equipment** - Most of the equipment used in the training is provided by CEDROS, however the learner must bring some Personal Protective Equipment, including safety boots, gloves and appropriate clothing. Other equipment can be considered in the confirmation email of the training action. If the learner does not have any equipment, he must communicate to CEDROS, in order to solve the situation.

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• **Hygiene** - The learner has changing rooms at his disposal, where he can change his clothes and have a bath. We recommend that you bring a change of clothes, slippers, towel and hygiene products.

• **Overnight / Meals** - CEDROS has a partnership with local accommodation close to the training center (<http://www.casadaspipas.pt/>), where the trainee can stay (meals not included).

On the training day, CEDROS offers coffee breaks to the learners. Lunch is the trainee's responsibility, there are several local restaurants, on the day of the training more information will be given to the trainee's about the nearby restaurants.

b) Equal training opportunities

CEDROS is committed to provide all trainees with equal opportunity with regard to access to training, regardless of gender, nationality, ethnicity, religious belief, political affiliation, marital status, age or disability.

The following clarifies some conditions for access to training, considering particular situations.

• **Disability** - When a learner has some type of disability / physical limitation, he / she must inform CEDROS upon registration, so that we can provide the necessary support and follow-up during the training. However, there are courses in which some physical strength is required to carry out the practical component of the course, in which case the criteria must be analyzed and the effective possibility of compliance with the CEDROS technical team must be verified for health and safety reasons.

• **Literacy** - learners who have difficulties in terms of language / literacy, must communicate to CEDROS at the time of registration, so that it verifies the possibility of guaranteeing, during the training, the support through the presence of a designated person which will assist in terms of reading and / or writing, during the training and in carrying out the evaluation process.

• **Language / Language** - If the learner's mother tongue is not the same as the one in which the training is given, they must have a minimum level of understanding and conversation to integrate the training.

We recommend that the trainee has a B1 level, according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (Levels: A1 / A2 Basic User | B1 / B2 Independent User | C1 / C2 Advanced User).

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Evaluation review process:

The learner's evaluation process can be revised whenever justified, it can occur at the trainee's request or if any non-conformity is detected.

The review of the trainee's evaluation process is carried out as follows: the evaluation test is reviewed by another OPITO trainer of the respective course, and there may be the need to repeat the practical component, through the reassessment of the exercises with another trainer.

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Description Sheet

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