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Professional Certificate in Subsea Engineering for Oil and Gas

## Subsea Project Management

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Subsea Project Management is a critical discipline within the oil and gas industry that involves planning, executing, and controlling activities related to the development of subsea infrastructure. This field requires a deep understanding of engineering principles, project management techniques, and industry-specific challenges. In this course, participants will gain a comprehensive overview of key terms and vocabulary essential for successful Subsea Project Management.

- Subsea Engineering**: The branch of engineering that deals with the design, construction, installation, and maintenance of infrastructure located underwater. Subsea engineering encompasses a wide range of disciplines, including mechanical, electrical, and structural engineering.
- Oil and Gas Industry**: A global industry that explores, produces, refines, and distributes petroleum products. The oil and gas industry plays a crucial role in powering economies and meeting energy demands worldwide.
- Project Management**: The practice of initiating, planning, executing, controlling, and closing a project to achieve specific goals and meet specific success criteria. Project management involves coordinating resources, schedules, and activities to deliver projects on time and within budget.
- Subsea Project Management**: The application of project management principles to subsea engineering projects. Subsea project managers oversee the planning, design, construction, and installation of subsea infrastructure, ensuring that projects are completed successfully and meet all requirements.
- Subsea Infrastructure**: The network of pipelines, risers, control systems, and other equipment used to extract oil and gas from offshore fields. Subsea infrastructure is typically located on the seabed and requires specialized engineering solutions for design and installation.
- Subsea Field Development**: The process of planning and executing the development of an offshore oil and gas field. Subsea field development involves designing and installing subsea infrastructure to extract hydrocarbons from beneath the seabed.
- Subsea Equipment**: The specialized equipment used in subsea engineering projects, including subsea trees, manifolds, umbilicals, and risers. Subsea equipment is designed to operate in harsh underwater environments and withstand high pressures and temperatures.
- Subsea Tree**: A complex piece of equipment that controls the flow of oil and gas from a subsea well. Subsea trees are installed on the seabed and are essential for regulating production rates and pressures in subsea fields.

9. **Subsea Manifold**: A structure that connects multiple subsea wells to a central production system. Subsea manifolds distribute fluids from individual wells to processing facilities on the surface.
10. **Umbilical**: A bundle of cables and hoses that connect subsea equipment to surface facilities. Umbilicals provide power, control, and communication capabilities to subsea installations.
11. **Riser**: A vertical pipe that connects subsea equipment to surface facilities. Risers transport oil and gas from the seabed to processing facilities on offshore platforms or vessels.
12. **Subsea Control System**: A system that remotely monitors and controls subsea equipment. Subsea control systems use hydraulic, electrical, or pneumatic mechanisms to operate valves, chokes, and other components on the seabed.
13. **Subsea Installation**: The process of deploying subsea equipment in offshore environments. Subsea installations require specialized vessels, equipment, and procedures to ensure safe and efficient deployment.
14. **Subsea Inspection, Maintenance, and Repair (IMR)**: The activities involved in assessing, maintaining, and repairing subsea infrastructure. IMR operations are essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of subsea installations throughout their operational life.
15. **Subsea Integrity Management**: The process of ensuring the structural and operational integrity of subsea infrastructure. Integrity management involves monitoring, inspecting, and maintaining subsea equipment to prevent failures and ensure safe and reliable operation.
16. **Subsea Interface Management**: The coordination of interfaces between different components of subsea systems. Interface management is crucial for ensuring compatibility and functionality between subsea equipment from different suppliers.
17. **Subsea Project Lifecycle**: The stages involved in the development of a subsea project, including concept development, design, construction, installation, commissioning, and operation. Each stage of the project lifecycle requires specific activities and deliverables to be completed successfully.
18. **Front-End Engineering Design (FEED)**: The phase of a project where the basic engineering design is developed before detailed design and construction begin. FEED studies are essential for defining project scope, cost, and schedule.
19. **Subsea Risk Management**: The process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks associated with subsea projects. Risk management is critical for ensuring project success and minimizing potential hazards to personnel and the environment.
20. **Subsea Cost Estimation**: The process of estimating the cost of subsea projects, including equipment, materials, labor, and services. Accurate cost estimation is essential for budgeting and financial planning

throughout the project lifecycle.

21. **Subsea Project Schedule**: The timeline for completing activities and milestones in a subsea project. Project schedules define the sequence of tasks, durations, and dependencies to ensure projects are delivered on time.
22. **Subsea Project Execution**: The phase of a project where plans are put into action, and activities are completed according to the project schedule. Project execution involves coordinating resources, managing risks, and ensuring quality standards are met.
23. **Subsea Project Control**: The process of monitoring, evaluating, and adjusting project performance to ensure project objectives are met. Project control involves tracking progress, identifying variances, and implementing corrective actions as needed.
24. **Subsea Commissioning**: The process of testing and verifying the functionality of subsea equipment before it is put into operation. Commissioning activities ensure that subsea systems are installed correctly and perform according to design specifications.
25. **Subsea Operations and Maintenance**: The activities involved in operating and maintaining subsea infrastructure throughout its operational life. Operations and maintenance activities include monitoring performance, conducting inspections, and performing repairs as needed.
26. **Subsea Environmental Considerations**: The environmental impact of subsea projects on marine ecosystems and biodiversity. Subsea projects must comply with environmental regulations and standards to minimize their impact on the environment.
27. **Subsea Regulatory Framework**: The laws, regulations, and guidelines that govern subsea operations in different regions. Subsea projects must adhere to regulatory requirements to ensure compliance and mitigate legal risks.
28. **Subsea Quality Management**: The process of ensuring that subsea projects meet quality standards and requirements. Quality management involves establishing procedures, conducting inspections, and implementing controls to deliver high-quality outcomes.
29. **Subsea Communication and Collaboration**: The exchange of information and coordination between project stakeholders, including engineers, contractors, suppliers, and regulators. Effective communication and collaboration are essential for successful subsea project management.
30. **Subsea Project Challenges**: The obstacles and complexities faced in subsea project management, including technical, operational, environmental, and economic challenges. Overcoming these challenges requires expertise, innovation, and effective management strategies.

In conclusion, Subsea Project Management is a multifaceted discipline that requires a deep understanding

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of engineering principles, project management techniques, and industry-specific challenges. By mastering key terms and vocabulary related to subsea engineering, participants in the Professional Certificate in Subsea Engineering for Oil and Gas will be well-equipped to plan, execute, and control subsea projects successfully.