Borehole Image Applications in Clastic and Carbonate Reservoirs Training Course

OGI-1454 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

Borehole Image Applications in Clastic and Carbonate Reservoirs is a specialised technical training course designed to strengthen the interpretation and application of borehole image data in complex oil and gas reservoir environments. Delivered by Institute For Oil & Gas Training, this programme develops the practical capabilities required to apply borehole imaging techniques to clastic reservoir evaluation, carbonate reservoir evaluation, sedimentary fabric analysis, bedding characterization, and the identification of depositional features that influence reservoir quality and performance.

Borehole image technology provides detailed information about geological structures and sedimentary characteristics surrounding a wellbore. Unlike conventional open-hole logging measurements, which provide averaged responses across a formation interval, borehole images deliver high-resolution visual representations of the borehole wall. These images enable geoscientists, petrophysicists, and reservoir engineers to examine geological features at a much finer scale, supporting more informed interpretations of formation architecture, structural orientation, sedimentary processes, and reservoir heterogeneity.

In modern exploration and production operations, understanding the geological complexity of clastic and carbonate reservoirs is essential for improving subsurface characterisation and reducing uncertainty in reservoir development decisions. Clastic reservoirs contain depositional structures, grain arrangements, sedimentary textures, and stratigraphic variations that influence porosity distribution, permeability pathways, and fluid movement. Carbonate reservoirs present additional interpretation challenges because of their complex depositional environments, diagenetic alteration, fractures, vugs, stylolites, and variable pore systems. Borehole imaging provides valuable evidence for identifying and evaluating these features.

The Borehole Image Applications in Clastic and Carbonate Reservoirs Training Course addresses the technical skills gap between acquiring borehole image data and translating that information into reliable geological and reservoir interpretations. Professionals working with image logs require more than an understanding of tool outputs. They need the ability to recognise geological features, distinguish depositional structures from structural deformation, assess image quality, interpret bedding orientations, identify fractures, and integrate image observations with conventional well logs and other subsurface datasets.

The programme examines the different applications of borehole imaging in sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite reservoirs. Participants develop an understanding of how sedimentary fabric analysis supports the interpretation of depositional environments, how bedding characterization contributes to structural and stratigraphic understanding, and how image-derived observations improve the evaluation of reservoir heterogeneity. Particular attention is given to recognising the differences between clastic and carbonate geological systems and selecting appropriate interpretation approaches for each reservoir type.

A central component of the course is the integration of borehole image interpretation with petrophysical and geological workflows. Participants examine the relationship between image log features and gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron porosity, sonic, and other conventional logging measurements. This integrated approach supports more consistent formation evaluation and provides additional geological context for understanding reservoir architecture, fracture distribution, sedimentary structures, and potential flow barriers.

The course also addresses the interpretation of static and dynamic geological features, including bedding boundaries, cross-bedding, laminations, fractures, faults, breakouts, conductive features, and borehole-related artefacts. Participants examine how acquisition conditions, borehole geometry, mud systems, tool configurations, and image processing influence interpretation reliability. Understanding these factors is essential for distinguishing genuine geological features from measurement-related distortions.

For organisations operating in exploration, appraisal, field development, and production, the effective application of borehole imaging strengthens subsurface decision-making. Improved geological interpretation supports well correlation, structural modelling, reservoir compartmentalisation studies, and the identification of geological controls on production behaviour. It also improves communication between geology, petrophysics, drilling, and reservoir engineering teams.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme through an industry-focused approach that connects technical interpretation principles with practical reservoir evaluation requirements. Participants develop the knowledge and analytical skills to use borehole image information more effectively across clastic and carbonate reservoir projects, improving the quality, consistency, and operational relevance of their subsurface interpretations.

Objectives

- Explain the principles, applications, and limitations of modern borehole imaging technologies in oil and gas operations.
- Distinguish between different borehole image acquisition systems and understand their applications in reservoir evaluation.
- Interpret borehole image responses in sandstone, shale, limestone, and dolomite formations.
- Apply systematic approaches to clastic reservoir evaluation using sedimentary structures and depositional indicators.
- Evaluate carbonate reservoir characteristics through the identification of fractures, vugs, stylolites, bedding features, and geological fabrics.
- Perform sedimentary fabric analysis to recognise depositional structures and their implications for reservoir architecture.

- Identify and characterise bedding boundaries, laminations, cross-bedding, and sedimentary discontinuities.
- Recognise geological and structural features, including fractures, faults, folds, and borehole breakouts.
- Assess reservoir heterogeneity through the interpretation of geological variations and structural features.
- Differentiate natural geological features from borehole-related artefacts and image acquisition limitations.
- Integrate borehole image observations with conventional petrophysical logs and available geological datasets.
- Improve the quality of geological interpretation reports through consistent feature classification and documentation.
- Apply borehole image interpretation results to reservoir modelling, well correlation, and field development studies.
- Communicate image-derived geological observations effectively across multidisciplinary subsurface teams.

Training methodology

The Borehole Image Applications in Clastic and Carbonate Reservoirs Training Course uses a practical, technically focused delivery approach that combines geological interpretation principles with realistic oil and gas industry applications. The methodology connects image acquisition concepts, geological feature recognition, and integrated reservoir evaluation workflows to ensure participants understand how borehole image information contributes to operational and development decisions.

The programme incorporates the following learning approaches:

Technical Presentations and Specialist Discussions

Structured presentations introduce the fundamental principles of borehole imaging, image acquisition, geological feature recognition, and reservoir interpretation. Discussions focus on the differences between clastic and carbonate depositional systems and the implications of geological complexity for image log analysis.

Real-World Borehole Image Case Studies

Participants examine representative borehole image datasets from different geological environments. These case studies demonstrate the identification of bedding boundaries, sedimentary structures, fractures, faults, and other geological features. Practical interpretation exercises highlight how geological observations contribute to reservoir characterisation.

Image Interpretation Exercises

Guided exercises develop the ability to recognise image patterns, assess feature orientation, distinguish geological structures from borehole artefacts, and document interpretation results. Participants apply systematic approaches to

sedimentary fabric analysis and bedding characterization.

Clastic and Carbonate Reservoir Comparisons

Comparative exercises demonstrate the differences between interpreting sandstone and shale formations and evaluating limestone and dolomite reservoirs. Participants examine how depositional architecture, diagenesis, pore systems, and structural deformation influence image responses and geological interpretation.

Integrated Data Evaluation

Participants explore the integration of borehole images with conventional well logs, core descriptions, sedimentological observations, and available geological information. These exercises demonstrate how multiple datasets strengthen formation evaluation and improve confidence in reservoir interpretation.

Group Exercises and Technical Discussions

Group activities encourage participants to compare interpretations, discuss geological uncertainties, and evaluate alternative explanations for observed image features. This approach strengthens technical communication between professionals working in geology, petrophysics, reservoir engineering, and drilling.

Operational Scenarios and Interpretation Reviews

Realistic operational scenarios demonstrate the application of borehole image information to well planning, reservoir appraisal, structural analysis, and development studies. Participants review interpretation workflows and identify opportunities to improve data quality, analytical consistency, and reporting practices.

Organisational impact

Organisations operating in oil and gas exploration, appraisal, and production depend on reliable subsurface information to manage geological uncertainty and optimise reservoir development. Effective application of borehole image data strengthens the technical basis of these activities and supports better coordination between specialist disciplines.

The course provides sponsoring organisations with several operational and strategic benefits.

Improved Reservoir Characterisation

More effective interpretation of borehole image data strengthens the understanding of geological structures, sedimentary architecture, and reservoir distribution. Organisations gain improved insight into the characteristics of clastic and carbonate formations, supporting more informed reservoir characterisation and development planning.

Better Understanding of Reservoir Heterogeneity

Recognising variations in bedding, sedimentary fabric, fractures, and depositional features helps technical teams evaluate geological factors that influence reservoir continuity and fluid movement. This improves the geological input used in reservoir models and reduces uncertainty associated with poorly characterised formation features.

More Consistent Interpretation Workflows

Developing a common understanding of borehole image interpretation principles promotes greater consistency across subsurface teams. Standardised feature recognition, interpretation documentation, and quality review practices improve the reliability and repeatability of geological assessments.

Improved Well Planning and Development Decisions

Borehole image interpretation provides valuable information about structural orientation, fractures, bedding geometry, and formation characteristics. These insights support well trajectory evaluation, target selection, horizontal well planning, and the assessment of geological risks during field development.

Stronger Integration Between Technical Departments

The programme improves collaboration between geologists, petrophysicists, reservoir engineers, drilling specialists, and well operations personnel. A shared understanding of image-derived information strengthens technical discussions and improves the integration of geological evidence into operational decisions.

Reduced Interpretation Errors

Recognising borehole artefacts, image quality limitations, and acquisition-related distortions reduces the risk of treating misleading image features as genuine geological structures. More rigorous interpretation reviews strengthen confidence in subsurface datasets and technical recommendations.

More Effective Use of Subsurface Data

Organisations improve the value obtained from borehole imaging programmes by strengthening the ability of personnel to extract meaningful geological information from acquired datasets. Integrating image logs with conventional logging and core information supports more comprehensive formation evaluation.

Improved Technical Reporting and Knowledge Retention

Consistent interpretation practices improve the clarity of technical reports and preserve geological knowledge for future appraisal and development activities. Better documentation also supports internal technical reviews, multidisciplinary project assessments, and the transfer of subsurface knowledge between teams.

Personal impact

The Borehole Image Applications in Clastic and Carbonate Reservoirs Training Course strengthens the technical and professional capabilities of individuals involved in subsurface evaluation and oil and gas reservoir development.

Participants develop a more comprehensive understanding of how borehole imaging contributes to geological interpretation and formation evaluation. They gain practical capabilities that support their responsibilities across exploration, petrophysics, reservoir characterisation, and production operations.

Advanced Borehole Image Interpretation Skills

Participants improve their ability to recognise and interpret geological features displayed in borehole images. They develop a systematic understanding of image responses, bedding patterns, structural features, and sedimentary characteristics in different reservoir environments.

Specialised Clastic Reservoir Evaluation Capabilities

Attendees strengthen their understanding of depositional structures, sedimentary fabrics, bedding relationships, and stratigraphic variations in clastic formations. These capabilities support more detailed sandstone and shale reservoir interpretation.

Improved Carbonate Reservoir Evaluation

Participants develop greater confidence in recognising geological features associated with carbonate formations. They examine fractures, vugs, stylolites, bedding patterns, and diagenetic characteristics that influence carbonate reservoir complexity.

Stronger Geological Analytical Skills

The programme develops the ability to distinguish depositional structures from structural deformation and borehole-related artefacts. Participants improve their geological reasoning and interpretation of complex subsurface features.

Better Multidisciplinary Communication

Attendees become more effective at explaining image-derived observations and their implications to geologists, petrophysicists, drilling engineers, and reservoir development teams. This strengthens technical reporting and cross-functional communication.

Enhanced Professional Confidence

Participants develop greater confidence in reviewing image logs, questioning interpretation assumptions, assessing geological evidence, and contributing to subsurface technical discussions.

Career and Professional Development

The specialist knowledge gained supports professional development in petrophysics, sedimentology, formation evaluation, structural geology, reservoir characterisation, and integrated subsurface interpretation. It also strengthens the ability to undertake more advanced responsibilities within exploration and production organisations.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: To strengthen image log interpretation and integrate geological observations with conventional formation evaluation measurements.
- Well Log Analysts: To improve their ability to recognise bedding, sedimentary structures, fractures, and geological features from borehole images.
- Geologists: To develop practical skills in sedimentary fabric analysis, depositional interpretation, and structural characterisation.

- Sedimentologists: To improve the interpretation of depositional features, sedimentary architecture, and bedding relationships in clastic and carbonate formations.
- Reservoir Geologists: To strengthen geological models through more detailed interpretation of reservoir structures and heterogeneity.
- Reservoir Engineers: To understand how geological features identified from borehole images influence reservoir connectivity, compartmentalisation, and development planning.
- Exploration Geoscientists: To improve formation evaluation and geological interpretation during exploration and appraisal activities.
- Structural Geologists: To develop a stronger understanding of fractures, faults, bedding orientation, and structural deformation using image log information.
- Formation Evaluation Specialists: To improve the integration of borehole images with conventional well logging and other subsurface datasets.
- Well Logging Engineers: To understand the geological applications, acquisition considerations, and quality requirements associated with borehole imaging.
- Drilling Engineers: To understand borehole image applications in wellbore stability evaluation, fracture identification, and well trajectory planning.
- Geoscience Team Leaders: To improve technical oversight of borehole image interpretation and multidisciplinary subsurface workflows.
- Exploration and Production Managers: To strengthen their understanding of the operational value of image log data in reservoir appraisal and development decisions.
- Technical Consultants: To expand their specialist capabilities in borehole image interpretation and integrated reservoir evaluation.

Course outline

Borehole Imaging Principles, Technologies and Interpretation Fundamentals

This module establishes the technical foundation for understanding borehole imaging systems and their applications in subsurface geological evaluation. Participants examine the principles behind electrical and acoustic borehole imaging, the characteristics of different imaging tools, and the geological information obtained from high-resolution borehole wall measurements.

The module also explores image orientation, resolution, coverage, acquisition conditions, and processing considerations. Emphasis is placed on understanding the strengths and limitations of different imaging technologies and recognising the factors that influence image quality and interpretation reliability.

Clastic Reservoir Evaluation and Sedimentary Fabric Analysis

This module focuses on applying borehole imaging to the geological evaluation of clastic reservoirs, particularly sandstone and shale formations. Participants examine how sedimentary structures and depositional characteristics appear in borehole images and how these observations contribute to understanding reservoir architecture.

The module covers sedimentary fabric analysis, bedding characterization, laminations, cross-bedding, grain-related depositional patterns, and stratigraphic variations. Particular attention is given to recognising depositional features associated with different sedimentary environments and understanding their implications for reservoir continuity, permeability distribution, and heterogeneity.

Participants also explore how image-derived geological observations support the interpretation of depositional processes and the correlation of reservoir intervals across wells.

Carbonate Reservoir Evaluation and Diagenetic Characterisation

This module examines the application of borehole imaging to carbonate reservoir evaluation, where complex depositional and post-depositional processes influence reservoir architecture and quality. Participants explore the interpretation of limestone and dolomite formations, focusing on sedimentary textures, bedding relationships, fractures, stylolites, vugs, and other geological features.

Carbonate reservoirs frequently display substantial variation in pore structure and connectivity because of depositional conditions, compaction, dissolution, cementation, dolomitisation, and fracturing. Borehole images provide valuable information for identifying these characteristics and understanding their distribution within the formation.

The module also addresses the integration of borehole images with conventional petrophysical measurements and core observations to improve the interpretation of carbonate reservoir heterogeneity.

Structural Interpretation, Fracture Analysis and Reservoir Heterogeneity

This module focuses on the structural applications of borehole imaging and the interpretation of geological discontinuities that influence reservoir behaviour. Participants examine how image logs support the identification and characterisation of fractures, faults, folds, bedding deformation, breakouts, and other structural features.

The module explores the measurement of feature orientation, the distinction between natural and drilling-induced features, and the interpretation of geological structures within their regional and local structural context. Participants also examine the importance of structural interpretation in understanding fracture networks, reservoir compartmentalisation, and potential fluid movement pathways.

Particular attention is given to evaluating reservoir heterogeneity in both clastic and carbonate systems and understanding how structural and depositional characteristics interact to influence reservoir architecture.

Integrated Borehole Image Interpretation and Reservoir Applications

This module brings together the geological, structural, and petrophysical interpretation principles covered throughout the programme. Participants examine how borehole image information integrates with conventional well logs, core descriptions, geological models, and other subsurface datasets to improve formation evaluation.

The module focuses on applying integrated interpretation workflows to reservoir appraisal, well correlation, geological modelling, and field development planning. Participants evaluate the contribution of image-derived information to identifying depositional boundaries, structural discontinuities, reservoir heterogeneity, and geological features that influence reservoir performance.

The final component addresses interpretation quality control, technical documentation, and the communication of findings to multidisciplinary project teams. Participants consolidate their knowledge through integrated case studies involving both clastic and carbonate reservoir environments.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,200

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
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19 - 23 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Borehole Image Applications in Clastic and Carbonate Reservoirs Training Course, attendees receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises participation in the professional training programme and the development of knowledge and practical capabilities in borehole image interpretation, clastic reservoir evaluation, carbonate reservoir evaluation, and integrated geological characterisation.

Attendees are required to meet the course attendance requirement established by Institute For Oil & Gas Training to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.