Borehole Image Applications in Sedimentology Training Course

OGI-1422 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Borehole Image Applications in Sedimentology Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical capabilities required to interpret borehole image logs and translate subsurface geological features into reliable sedimentological interpretations. Within the Oil & Gas Borehole Imaging specialisation, this course focuses on using high-resolution borehole images for sedimentary structure identification, bedding characterization, depositional environment analysis and facies recognition.

Borehole imaging provides valuable information about geological features that conventional wireline logs do not resolve in sufficient detail. High-resolution electrical and acoustic images reveal the orientation, distribution and geometry of geological structures along the borehole wall. These observations support detailed interpretations of sedimentary architecture, stratigraphic relationships, structural features and depositional processes. For oil and gas organisations, the ability to extract meaningful sedimentological information from borehole images strengthens subsurface characterisation and supports more informed exploration and development decisions.

The interpretation of borehole images requires an understanding of sedimentology, petrophysics, image acquisition principles and geological structures. Image logs contain complex visual patterns that represent bedding surfaces, laminations, fractures, faults, sedimentary textures and other geological features. Distinguishing between these features requires systematic interpretation techniques and an understanding of how depositional processes influence their geometry and orientation. Without these capabilities, important geological information remains underutilised, affecting reservoir interpretation and the confidence of subsurface models.

The Borehole Image Applications in Sedimentology Training Course addresses this technical skills gap by connecting borehole image interpretation with practical sedimentological principles. Participants develop the ability to recognise sedimentary structures, distinguish bedding characteristics, evaluate facies relationships and interpret geological environments from image-log observations. The programme also explores the relationship between borehole imaging, conventional wireline logs, core descriptions and other subsurface datasets.

A major focus of the course is the application of borehole images in clastic sedimentology and carbonate sedimentology. Clastic reservoirs frequently contain complex depositional architectures associated with fluvial, deltaic, shallow marine, deepwater and other sedimentary systems. Borehole images help identify sedimentary structures, recognise changes in bedding orientation and establish relationships between individual sedimentary units. These observations contribute to the interpretation of depositional processes and reservoir heterogeneity.

Carbonate sedimentology presents different interpretation challenges because carbonate rocks develop through a combination of biological, chemical and physical processes. Their geological characteristics include depositional textures, bedding geometries, stylolites, fractures, dissolution features and diagenetic modifications. Borehole images provide important visual evidence for evaluating these features and understanding their distribution within carbonate

successions.

The course also examines facies recognition and depositional environment analysis through integrated interpretation workflows. Participants learn to combine image-log observations with gamma-ray, density, neutron, resistivity and sonic measurements, alongside available core and geological information. This integrated approach helps distinguish between geological features that produce similar image responses and improves the consistency of sedimentological interpretations.

For exploration and production organisations, accurate sedimentological interpretation contributes to better reservoir description, geological modelling, well placement and development planning. Understanding bedding orientation, sedimentary architecture and facies distribution supports the identification of reservoir compartments, potential flow barriers and geological heterogeneity. It also improves communication between geologists, petrophysicists, reservoir engineers and drilling professionals.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme for professionals who require practical expertise in applying borehole imaging to sedimentological interpretation. The course combines geological concepts, image-log interpretation methods, technical discussions and realistic industry applications. Participants strengthen their ability to convert borehole image observations into meaningful geological interpretations that support exploration, appraisal, reservoir development and field management.

By the end of the programme, attendees will have a structured approach to evaluating borehole images in different sedimentary settings. They will understand the limitations of image-log interpretation, recognise the importance of data quality and establish stronger connections between sedimentological observations and operational subsurface requirements.

Objectives

- Explain the fundamental principles of electrical and acoustic borehole imaging and their applications in sedimentological interpretation.
- Understand the relationship between borehole image characteristics and geological features within sedimentary formations.
- Identify sedimentary structures and distinguish them from structural features and borehole-related artefacts.
- Interpret bedding orientation, geometry, continuity and internal sedimentary characteristics from high-resolution borehole images.
- Apply sedimentological principles to the analysis of clastic and carbonate reservoir formations.
- Recognise sedimentary facies and evaluate their characteristics using image-log observations.
- Interpret sedimentary structures associated with different depositional environments.

- Apply borehole image data to depositional environment analysis and geological interpretation.
- Evaluate the significance of laminations, cross-bedding, graded bedding and other sedimentary features.
- Understand the relationship between image-log observations, conventional wireline measurements and core descriptions.
- Assess image quality and identify limitations affecting geological interpretation.
- Recognise the influence of fractures, faults, stylolites and diagenetic features on sedimentological interpretation.
- Develop systematic workflows for documenting and communicating borehole image interpretations.
- Translate sedimentological observations into information that supports reservoir characterisation and geological modelling.
- Improve collaboration between geology, petrophysics, reservoir engineering and drilling teams.

Training methodology

The Borehole Image Applications in Sedimentology Training Course uses an applied, industry-focused delivery methodology that connects geological theory with practical borehole image interpretation. The learning approach reflects the technical requirements of exploration, petrophysics, reservoir characterisation and subsurface development teams.

The programme combines specialist presentations, guided interpretation exercises, geological case studies, technical discussions and collaborative problem-solving activities. Each learning method reinforces the relationship between borehole image characteristics and the sedimentological processes responsible for the observed geological features.

Specialist Technical Presentations

Instructor-led presentations establish the geological and technical foundations of borehole image interpretation. Topics include borehole imaging principles, image orientation, bedding geometry, sedimentary structures, facies characteristics and depositional systems. Presentations also explain the differences between electrical and acoustic imaging measurements and how image quality influences geological interpretation. Participants examine the strengths and limitations of different image-log technologies and understand the importance of selecting suitable interpretation approaches for different geological environments.

Practical Image Interpretation Exercises

Participants work with representative borehole image examples to identify bedding surfaces, laminations, sedimentary structures, fractures, faults and geological discontinuities. These exercises develop visual recognition skills and establish a consistent approach to describing image-log features. Practical activities also address image

orientation, structural dip interpretation and the relationship between observed image patterns and borehole reference directions. Participants learn to distinguish sedimentological observations from structural and borehole-related artefacts.

Geological Case Studies

Industry-oriented case studies demonstrate how borehole imaging supports the interpretation of different depositional environments. Examples cover clastic and carbonate successions, highlighting the geological characteristics that influence image-log responses. Participants examine how sedimentary structures, bedding patterns and facies associations contribute to depositional environment analysis. Case studies also demonstrate how image-log interpretation supports geological correlation and reservoir characterisation.

Integrated Interpretation Workshops

Group exercises explore the integration of borehole images with conventional wireline logs, core descriptions, geological reports and other available subsurface datasets. Participants assess how different sources of information support or challenge an initial interpretation. These workshops develop the ability to recognise uncertainty, identify inconsistencies and establish interpretations that reflect the available geological evidence. The approach also reinforces communication between different technical disciplines.

Real-World Operational Scenarios

Practical scenarios introduce common interpretation challenges encountered during exploration, appraisal and development operations. These include poor image quality, incomplete geological information, complex bedding relationships and uncertainty in distinguishing sedimentary features from structural discontinuities. Participants discuss appropriate interpretation responses, evaluate alternative geological explanations and consider the implications of their findings for reservoir understanding and operational decisions.

Group Discussions and Technical Review

Collaborative discussions encourage participants to compare interpretations, explain their geological reasoning and assess alternative explanations. These activities strengthen technical communication and support consistent interpretation practices across multidisciplinary subsurface teams. Participants also develop the ability to present geological evidence clearly, evaluate different interpretations and contribute effectively to technical reviews.

Organisational impact

Organisations operating in the oil and gas sector depend on accurate subsurface information to support exploration, appraisal, reservoir development and production management. Borehole image interpretation provides detailed geological observations that improve the understanding of sedimentary formations. Developing this capability within technical teams creates operational and commercial value across the asset lifecycle.

Improved Subsurface Characterisation

The course strengthens the organisation's ability to extract geological information from high-resolution borehole images. Improved recognition of bedding geometries, sedimentary structures and facies characteristics contributes to

more detailed subsurface descriptions. Geological teams gain a stronger basis for identifying changes in sedimentary architecture and understanding the distribution of reservoir and non-reservoir intervals. These interpretations support more reliable geological models and improve the quality of technical assessments.

Better Reservoir Heterogeneity Assessment

Sedimentary formations frequently contain variations in grain size, bedding orientation, depositional texture and facies distribution. These variations influence reservoir connectivity, permeability distribution and fluid movement. The ability to interpret sedimentological features from borehole images helps organisations identify geological heterogeneity and evaluate potential barriers or flow pathways. This information supports more informed reservoir management and development planning.

More Effective Exploration and Appraisal

Understanding depositional environments and sedimentary architecture contributes to the evaluation of reservoir potential during exploration and appraisal. Borehole images provide additional geological evidence for interpreting formation characteristics and comparing subsurface intervals. Improved interpretation supports geological correlation, prospect evaluation and the refinement of subsurface understanding. It also helps technical teams identify areas requiring additional geological investigation.

Stronger Well Placement Decisions

Bedding orientation, facies distribution and sedimentary architecture influence the geological understanding required for well placement. Image-log interpretation helps identify formation boundaries, changes in geological characteristics and structural relationships. These observations contribute to better communication between geologists, petrophysicists and drilling teams when evaluating well trajectories and formation targets.

Improved Data Integration

The programme develops a consistent approach to integrating borehole images with core descriptions, conventional wireline logs and geological information. This reduces dependence on isolated datasets and strengthens the interpretation process. Better integration supports more consistent technical reviews, geological correlations and reservoir evaluation activities across different organisational departments.

More Efficient Technical Workflows

A structured interpretation methodology helps reduce inconsistencies in the identification and description of geological features. Teams develop a common technical vocabulary and a clearer understanding of the evidence required to support sedimentological conclusions. This improves the efficiency of technical discussions, interpretation reviews and subsurface reporting.

Stronger Technical Decision-Making

Reliable geological interpretations support decisions throughout exploration, appraisal and production. The organisation benefits from stronger technical input when evaluating reservoir architecture, geological uncertainty and development alternatives. The programme also strengthens the organisation's ability to communicate subsurface risks and uncertainties to management and other technical stakeholders.

Improved Knowledge Retention

Developing internal expertise reduces dependence on a limited number of specialists for routine image-log interpretation activities. Participants gain transferable skills that support knowledge sharing, technical mentoring and more consistent interpretation practices across subsurface teams.

Personal impact

The course provides individual professionals with specialist knowledge and practical interpretation capabilities that strengthen their contribution to oil and gas subsurface operations.

Advanced Borehole Image Interpretation Skills

Participants develop the ability to examine high-resolution borehole images and identify geological features associated with sedimentary formations. They strengthen their understanding of bedding geometry, sedimentary structures, facies characteristics and depositional patterns. These skills improve their ability to interpret image-log information and connect visual observations with geological processes.

Stronger Sedimentological Knowledge

Attendees develop a deeper understanding of clastic sedimentology and carbonate sedimentology, including the depositional processes that influence sedimentary architecture. They learn to recognise the characteristics of different sedimentary environments and understand how these environments influence reservoir properties and geological heterogeneity.

Improved Technical Analysis

The programme develops analytical skills in image-log evaluation, structural dip interpretation, facies recognition and geological correlation. Participants gain a systematic approach to reviewing image data, evaluating alternative interpretations and identifying uncertainty.

Better Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Participants improve their ability to communicate geological observations to petrophysicists, reservoir engineers, drilling professionals and other subsurface specialists. They develop a stronger understanding of how borehole image interpretation contributes to wider reservoir evaluation and operational decisions.

Greater Professional Confidence

Attendees strengthen their confidence in discussing sedimentological interpretations, presenting geological evidence and contributing to technical reviews. They gain practical knowledge that supports their responsibilities in exploration, appraisal, reservoir development and production environments.

Career Development

The specialist capabilities developed through this programme support professional growth in sedimentology, borehole imaging, petrophysics, formation evaluation and reservoir characterisation. Participants expand their technical

knowledge and strengthen their contribution to complex subsurface projects

Who should attend

- Petroleum Geologists: Develop expertise in interpreting sedimentary structures, bedding characteristics and depositional environments from borehole images.
- Sedimentologists: Strengthen their ability to identify sedimentary facies and evaluate depositional processes using high-resolution image data.
- Wellsite Geologists: Improve their understanding of borehole image observations and their relationship with geological descriptions and formation characteristics.
- Borehole Imaging Specialists: Expand their knowledge of sedimentological applications and improve the geological interpretation of electrical and acoustic images.
- Petrophysicists: Integrate image-log observations with conventional wireline measurements to support formation evaluation and reservoir characterisation.
- Reservoir Geologists: Apply sedimentological interpretations to geological modelling, reservoir architecture assessment and heterogeneity evaluation.
- Reservoir Engineers: Develop a better understanding of sedimentary features that influence reservoir connectivity and fluid movement.
- Exploration Geologists: Use borehole image information to strengthen depositional environment analysis and exploration assessments.
- Formation Evaluation Specialists: Improve their ability to integrate image logs with other formation evaluation datasets.
- Geosteering Professionals: Understand the significance of bedding orientation, facies changes and geological boundaries when evaluating well trajectories.
- Geological Modellers: Incorporate sedimentological observations into geological correlation and reservoir model development.
- Subsurface Team Leaders and Managers: Strengthen their understanding of borehole imaging applications and the interpretation requirements of multidisciplinary teams.

- Technical Consultants and Senior Specialists: Expand their capabilities in advanced geological interpretation and subsurface evaluation.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Borehole Imaging and Sedimentological Interpretation

This module introduces the principles of borehole imaging and its application in geological and sedimentological interpretation. Participants examine the characteristics of electrical and acoustic image logs, understand their measurement principles and explore how high-resolution images reveal geological features along the borehole wall.

The module establishes the foundations for interpreting sedimentary structures and distinguishing geological observations from image artefacts. Participants also examine image orientation, data quality and the importance of understanding borehole reference directions when evaluating sedimentary formations.

Sedimentary Structures and Bedding Characterisation

This module focuses on sedimentary structure identification and bedding characterization through borehole image interpretation. Participants examine how sedimentary processes create distinctive geological patterns and how these patterns appear on electrical and acoustic images.

The module explores bedding boundaries, laminations, cross-bedding, inclined strata, graded bedding and other sedimentary features. Attention is given to recognising bedding orientation, evaluating structural dip and understanding the geological significance of sedimentary geometries. Participants also examine how sedimentary structures provide evidence of depositional processes and changes in sedimentary conditions.

Clastic Sedimentology and Depositional Environment Analysis

This module examines the application of borehole imaging to clastic sedimentology and depositional environment analysis. Participants explore the relationship between sediment transport, deposition, sedimentary architecture and the geological features visible in borehole images.

The module covers the interpretation of clastic depositional systems, including fluvial, deltaic, shallow marine, shoreface and deepwater environments. Participants examine how changes in grain size, sedimentary structures, bedding geometries and facies associations provide evidence of depositional conditions. The focus is on translating image-log observations into geological interpretations that support reservoir description and stratigraphic correlation.

Carbonate Sedimentology and Diagenetic Features

This module explores the application of borehole imaging to carbonate sedimentology, focusing on the identification of depositional textures, bedding characteristics and diagenetic features. Participants examine how carbonate formations differ from clastic successions and why their interpretation requires an understanding of biological, chemical and physical depositional processes.

The module addresses carbonate bedding, depositional textures, stylolites, fractures, dissolution features and other geological characteristics. Participants examine the relationship between depositional facies and post-depositional

modification, recognising how diagenesis influences the appearance and interpretation of carbonate formations. The module also considers the importance of distinguishing primary sedimentary features from secondary geological modifications.

Integrated Facies Recognition and Reservoir Characterisation

This module brings together the geological and technical concepts developed throughout the course. Participants apply borehole image interpretation techniques to integrated sedimentological analysis, focusing on facies recognition, geological correlation and reservoir characterisation.

The module explores how image-log observations contribute to the interpretation of sedimentary architecture and reservoir heterogeneity. Participants examine the integration of borehole images with gamma-ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic logs, as well as core descriptions and geological reports. Emphasis is placed on developing defensible geological interpretations, documenting uncertainty and communicating findings to multidisciplinary subsurface teams.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,200

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
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15 - 19 Mar 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200

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12 - 16 Jul 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Borehole Image Applications in Sedimentology 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 completion of its learning requirements. Attendees are required to meet the course attendance requirement and participate in the scheduled training activities to qualify for the certificate.