Core Analysis for Carbon Capture and Geological Storage Training Course

OGI-1455 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Core Analysis for Carbon Capture and Geological Storage Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical capabilities required to evaluate subsurface formations for secure, long-term carbon dioxide storage. As the oil and gas industry expands its involvement in carbon capture, utilisation and storage, organisations require reliable core analysis methods to understand reservoir quality, assess storage capacity, evaluate containment integrity and predict the interaction between injected CO2 and geological formations.

Geological carbon storage is an increasingly important component of industrial decarbonisation strategies. Oil and gas companies, energy operators, geological service providers and carbon storage developers are applying their existing subsurface expertise to identify suitable storage formations, assess injection performance and establish reliable monitoring programmes. However, successful carbon storage depends on more than identifying a potentially suitable geological structure. It requires detailed knowledge of the physical, petrophysical, geochemical and mechanical properties of reservoir rocks and their surrounding formations.

Core samples provide direct geological evidence that supports these decisions. Laboratory measurements of porosity, permeability, fluid saturation, mineral composition, pore structure and mechanical strength establish the foundation for reliable CO2 storage rock characterization. When integrated with well logs, seismic interpretation, formation pressure data and geological models, core analysis provides essential information for assessing storage formation permeability, reservoir connectivity, injectivity and containment performance.

This Core Analysis for Carbon Capture and Geological Storage course addresses the technical skills gap between conventional petroleum core analysis and the specialised requirements of geological carbon storage. Traditional reservoir evaluation focuses heavily on hydrocarbon production, whereas carbon sequestration assessment requires additional attention to CO2 phase behaviour, geochemical reactions, mineral alteration, pressure development, caprock integrity and long-term storage security. Understanding these differences is essential for organisations transitioning depleted hydrocarbon reservoirs and developing saline aquifer storage projects.

A central component of the programme is understanding CO2-rock interaction under representative reservoir conditions. Injected carbon dioxide interacts with formation fluids and minerals through physical, chemical and geochemical processes. These interactions influence pore structure, mineral stability, permeability, wettability and the mechanical behaviour of reservoir and sealing formations. Accurate laboratory testing helps technical teams identify potential changes in formation properties and understand their implications for injection operations and long-term containment.

The course also examines caprock evaluation as a fundamental requirement of geological storage development. Caprocks provide the primary geological barrier against upward CO2 migration. Their effectiveness depends on properties such as pore-throat distribution, capillary entry pressure, permeability, mineral composition, fracture

characteristics and mechanical behaviour. Core-based investigations provide direct evidence for evaluating sealing capacity and identifying geological uncertainties that require additional investigation.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training connects established petroleum engineering practices with the requirements of carbon storage projects. Participants develop a structured understanding of core acquisition, sample preparation, laboratory testing, data quality assurance, geochemical analysis and integrated formation evaluation. The programme also explores the interpretation of experimental results within geological models and storage development plans.

The training is particularly relevant to depleted oil and gas reservoirs and deep saline formations, where reliable subsurface characterisation supports storage site selection, injection planning and containment assessment. It considers the importance of representative sampling, preservation of core integrity, appropriate laboratory conditions and the interpretation of measurements in relation to in-situ pressure and temperature.

By completing this programme, participants strengthen their ability to translate laboratory measurements into operationally useful geological and engineering information. They gain the technical foundation to contribute to storage site screening, reservoir characterisation, injectivity assessment, caprock evaluation and risk management.

For organisations developing carbon capture and geological storage capabilities, the programme supports better technical decisions throughout the storage project lifecycle. It strengthens collaboration between geologists, petrophysicists, reservoir engineers, laboratory specialists and carbon storage project teams, helping ensure that core analysis results contribute directly to safe, technically defensible and efficient storage development.

Objectives

- Explain the role of conventional and specialised core analysis in carbon capture and geological storage projects.
- Identify the geological and petrophysical characteristics required for suitable CO2 storage formations.
- Evaluate porosity, permeability, pore structure and fluid saturation using appropriate core analysis techniques.
- Understand the influence of CO2-rock interaction on mineral composition, pore systems and reservoir properties.
- Assess the suitability of laboratory methods for evaluating storage formation permeability.
- Interpret capillary pressure, wettability and relative permeability data in relation to CO2 injection and migration.
- Examine caprock properties and evaluate their significance for long-term geological containment.
- Understand laboratory procedures for geochemical and mineralogical characterisation of reservoir and sealing rocks.
- Assess the influence of pressure, temperature and formation water chemistry on experimental results.

- Interpret geomechanical test results relevant to reservoir integrity and fracture behaviour.
- Apply sample preparation, preservation and quality assurance principles to core analysis programmes.
- Integrate laboratory measurements with well logs, geological models and reservoir engineering data.
- Identify technical uncertainties affecting carbon sequestration assessment and storage site suitability.
- Communicate core analysis findings through structured technical reports and engineering recommendations.

Training methodology

The Core Analysis for Carbon Capture and Geological Storage Training Course uses an applied, industry-focused methodology that combines technical instruction, laboratory interpretation, engineering case studies and collaborative problem-solving. The delivery approach reflects the multidisciplinary nature of geological carbon storage, where laboratory measurements must be interpreted alongside geological conditions, reservoir engineering requirements and containment objectives.

Technical Presentations and Specialist Instruction

Participants examine the scientific and engineering principles behind core analysis for carbon storage applications. Specialist instruction covers rock properties, pore systems, fluid-rock interactions, CO2 behaviour, permeability measurements, capillary pressure and mechanical integrity. The emphasis remains on practical application and the interpretation of results for storage development decisions.

Laboratory Testing Case Studies

Representative case studies demonstrate how core samples are evaluated to establish reservoir and caprock properties. Participants review laboratory procedures for porosity, permeability, saturation, mineralogical composition and mechanical testing. They also examine the importance of sample preparation, preservation, testing conditions and measurement reliability.

CO2-Rock Interaction Scenarios

Practical scenarios explore how CO2 interacts with formation water and mineral surfaces under different geological conditions. Participants examine dissolution, precipitation, mineral alteration and changes in pore structure. These exercises demonstrate how geochemical processes influence reservoir performance and long-term containment.

Caprock and Storage Formation Evaluation

Participants work through formation evaluation scenarios involving reservoir quality, sealing capacity, capillary entry pressure and potential migration pathways. They assess how core measurements support the identification of storage intervals and the evaluation of geological barriers.

Data Interpretation and Group Exercises

Group exercises focus on interpreting laboratory datasets and translating findings into engineering recommendations. Participants compare core properties, identify inconsistencies, assess uncertainties and discuss the implications of test results for storage capacity and injectivity.

Integrated Industry Scenarios

Real-world-inspired scenarios bring together core analysis, geological interpretation and reservoir engineering. Participants evaluate how laboratory evidence contributes to site screening, injection planning, storage performance assessment and monitoring strategies. This approach develops the ability to communicate technical findings across multidisciplinary project teams.

Organisational impact

The programme strengthens an organisation's technical capability to assess geological formations for carbon dioxide storage and make informed decisions throughout the storage project lifecycle. By improving the quality and interpretation of core analysis data, companies establish a stronger technical foundation for storage site selection, reservoir development, injection planning and long-term containment management.

Improved Storage Site Characterisation

Organisations develop a more systematic approach to evaluating potential storage formations. Core analysis provides direct measurements of reservoir properties, allowing technical teams to distinguish between formations with favourable storage characteristics and those requiring additional investigation.

Improved CO2 storage rock characterization supports:

- More informed screening and ranking of potential storage sites.
- Better understanding of reservoir heterogeneity and geological continuity.
- Improved estimates of porosity, permeability and available pore volume.
- More reliable evaluation of reservoir and caprock characteristics.
- Better integration of laboratory measurements into geological models.

More Reliable Injection Planning

Understanding storage formation permeability and pore structure helps reservoir engineering teams evaluate injection performance and formation response. Improved interpretation of laboratory measurements supports decisions concerning injection intervals, pressure management and reservoir connectivity.

The organisation benefits from better identification of formation characteristics that influence injectivity, including permeability variations, pore-throat distribution, fluid saturation and rock heterogeneity. This improves the technical basis for injection planning and reduces reliance on assumptions unsupported by laboratory evidence.

Stronger Containment and Risk Assessment

Caprock evaluation is essential for understanding the ability of geological formations to retain injected CO2. Training strengthens the organisation's ability to interpret capillary pressure, permeability, mineral composition and geomechanical properties when assessing containment risks.

Improved technical understanding supports:

- Identification of potential geological weaknesses.
- Evaluation of sealing capacity and capillary entry pressure.
- Better assessment of fracture-related containment concerns.
- More informed investigation of possible CO2 migration pathways.
- Stronger integration of laboratory findings into geological risk registers.

Better Understanding of Geochemical Risks

CO2-rock interaction influences the long-term behaviour of storage formations. Improved understanding of mineral dissolution, precipitation, fluid chemistry and pore structure changes helps organisations assess the implications of geochemical reactions.

This knowledge supports more effective selection of laboratory testing programmes and improves collaboration between geochemists, petrophysicists and reservoir engineers.

Improved Laboratory Data Quality

Reliable engineering decisions depend on representative samples, suitable test procedures and accurate measurements. The programme reinforces the importance of core preservation, sample preparation, laboratory documentation, equipment suitability and quality assurance.

Organisations benefit from:

- More consistent core analysis procedures.
- Improved traceability of laboratory measurements.
- Better recognition of sampling and measurement limitations.
- More effective technical review of laboratory reports.
- Stronger communication between laboratory and subsurface teams.

More Effective Technical Collaboration

Carbon storage projects require coordinated decisions across geology, petrophysics, reservoir engineering, geomechanics, geochemistry and environmental management. Training creates a shared technical understanding of core analysis results and their significance for storage development.

This improves the ability of multidisciplinary teams to discuss technical uncertainties, evaluate competing interpretations and develop recommendations supported by laboratory evidence.

Greater Project Efficiency

A structured approach to core analysis helps organisations identify the laboratory measurements required for specific project decisions. It supports more focused testing programmes, reduces unnecessary duplication and improves the use of existing geological data.

The resulting benefits include better laboratory programme planning, more efficient technical reviews and stronger integration of subsurface information into project development decisions.

Stronger Technical Governance

Organisations gain a clearer understanding of how core analysis evidence contributes to storage site characterisation, operational planning and long-term containment assessment. This strengthens technical documentation, supports internal assurance processes and improves the defensibility of engineering recommendations.

Personal impact

Participants develop a broader technical understanding of core analysis and its application to carbon capture and geological storage. The programme strengthens existing petroleum engineering and geoscience capabilities while introducing the specialised considerations associated with subsurface CO2 storage.

Specialised Carbon Storage Knowledge

Participants develop an understanding of the differences between conventional hydrocarbon reservoir evaluation and carbon storage formation assessment. They learn how porosity, permeability, pore structure, mineralogy and fluid properties influence geological storage performance.

This knowledge supports professionals moving into carbon capture and storage projects from conventional oil and gas assignments.

Stronger Core Analysis Interpretation

Participants improve their ability to interpret laboratory measurements and understand their significance for reservoir and sealing formation evaluation. They develop a clearer understanding of how core properties relate to storage capacity, injectivity and containment.

Improved CO2-Rock Interaction Assessment

The course develops practical knowledge of geochemical processes affecting reservoir rocks and formation fluids. Participants understand how mineral dissolution, precipitation and changes in pore structure influence storage formation characteristics.

Greater Confidence in Caprock Evaluation

Participants strengthen their ability to interpret the laboratory properties used to assess sealing formations. They gain a better understanding of caprock permeability, capillary entry pressure, mechanical properties and the significance of fractures and discontinuities.

Better Technical Decision-Making

Participants learn to connect laboratory evidence with geological models, reservoir engineering requirements and storage project objectives. This strengthens their ability to identify uncertainties, challenge unsupported assumptions and present technically justified recommendations.

Improved Professional Collaboration

The programme develops the ability to communicate effectively with specialists from different technical disciplines. Participants become better equipped to discuss laboratory results with geologists, reservoir engineers, laboratory personnel, geochemists and carbon storage project managers.

Enhanced Career Development

The knowledge gained supports professional development in:

- Carbon capture and geological storage.
- Reservoir characterisation and evaluation.
- Petrophysical analysis.
- Core laboratory management.
- Geological storage site assessment.
- Geochemical and geomechanical evaluation.
- Subsurface project development.
- Carbon storage risk assessment.

Who should attend

- Petroleum Geologists: To improve their understanding of reservoir and caprock characteristics relevant to geological CO2 storage.
- Reservoir Engineers: To interpret core analysis results for injectivity, storage capacity and reservoir performance assessment.
- Petrophysicists: To integrate core measurements with well logs and formation evaluation models.
- Core Analysis Specialists: To extend conventional core analysis expertise into carbon storage applications.
- Core Laboratory Managers: To improve laboratory programme planning, testing procedures and data quality management.
- Geochemists: To understand the laboratory evidence required to evaluate CO2-rock interaction and mineral alteration.
- Geomechanical Engineers: To assess rock strength, deformation characteristics and mechanical integrity considerations.
- Carbon Capture and Storage Engineers: To develop a stronger understanding of the subsurface properties governing geological storage performance.
- CCUS Project Managers: To improve their understanding of technical evidence required for storage project planning and assurance.
- Subsurface Development Managers: To support storage site selection, formation evaluation and multidisciplinary technical decisions.
- Well Logging and Formation Evaluation Specialists: To connect core measurements with petrophysical interpretation and geological models.
- Research and Laboratory Professionals: To develop their understanding of testing methods and experimental data interpretation for carbon storage.
- Technical Consultants and Advisors: To strengthen their ability to evaluate and communicate geological storage assessment findings.
- Senior Technical Professionals and Department Heads: To improve oversight of core analysis programmes and subsurface storage evaluation activities.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Core Analysis for Geological Carbon Storage

This module introduces the principles of core analysis and their application to geological carbon storage. Participants examine the geological characteristics of potential storage formations, including depleted hydrocarbon reservoirs and deep saline aquifers. The focus is on understanding how direct examination of core samples supports storage site characterisation and the evaluation of subsurface conditions.

The module explores the relationship between lithology, mineralogical composition, porosity, permeability, pore structure and geological heterogeneity. Participants examine core acquisition, preservation, description and preparation requirements, with particular attention to maintaining sample integrity and obtaining representative laboratory measurements. The module also establishes the connection between conventional petroleum core analysis and the additional requirements of carbon sequestration assessment.

Petrophysical Core Analysis and Storage Formation Permeability

This module examines the petrophysical properties that control the ability of geological formations to accommodate injected CO2. Participants explore laboratory methods for measuring porosity, permeability, fluid saturation, pore volume and pore-throat characteristics. Particular emphasis is placed on understanding how these properties influence storage capacity, fluid movement and injection performance.

The module also addresses the relationship between conventional core measurements and CO2-specific laboratory investigations. Participants examine the importance of pressure, temperature, fluid composition, effective stress and saturation conditions when interpreting experimental results. The module highlights the limitations of applying conventional water-based permeability measurements directly to multiphase CO2 injection scenarios.

CO2-Rock Interaction, Geochemistry and Geomechanical Properties

This module focuses on the physical, chemical and mechanical changes associated with introducing CO2 into geological formations. Participants investigate the interaction between injected carbon dioxide, formation water and reservoir minerals, examining how these processes influence rock properties and long-term storage performance.

The module also addresses the geomechanical characteristics of reservoir and sealing formations. Participants examine rock strength, elastic properties, deformation behaviour and the influence of pore pressure and effective stress. The emphasis is on understanding how laboratory findings contribute to the assessment of formation integrity and the identification of potential storage risks.

Caprock Evaluation, Containment Integrity and Geological Storage Assessment

This module examines the role of sealing formations in preventing the upward migration of injected CO2. Participants investigate the properties that determine caprock effectiveness, including permeability, pore-throat distribution, capillary entry pressure, mineralogy and geomechanical characteristics.

The module connects laboratory core analysis with geological containment assessment and storage site development. Participants examine potential migration pathways, natural fractures, faults and abandoned wells as relevant elements of a storage complex. They also consider how core analysis findings contribute to storage site

characterisation, risk assessment and long-term containment planning.

Integrated Core Analysis, Laboratory Quality Assurance and Storage Project Applications

The final module integrates the technical knowledge developed throughout the programme into practical carbon storage project applications. Participants examine how laboratory measurements, geological descriptions, petrophysical data, geochemical investigations and geomechanical results contribute to a comprehensive evaluation of storage formations.

The module also focuses on laboratory quality assurance, data validation, technical reporting and multidisciplinary interpretation. Participants explore how to develop appropriate core analysis programmes, review laboratory findings and communicate recommendations to support storage project decisions. The emphasis is on producing reliable technical evidence that contributes to storage site selection, injection planning and long-term containment management.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,300

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,300

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,300

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,300
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,300
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,300
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19 - 23 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,300

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,300
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,300

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,300

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,300

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,300
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,300

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Core Analysis for Carbon Capture and Geological Storage Training Course, attendees receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises participation in the professional training programme and completion of its learning requirements. Attendees must satisfy the course attendance requirement of at least 80% of the total programme to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.