Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control Training Course

OGI-1417 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control is a specialised professional training course designed to strengthen the reliability, consistency and technical integrity of laboratory measurements used in oil and gas reservoir evaluation. The Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control Training Course equips professionals with the procedures, quality assurance principles and data validation techniques required to maintain dependable core analysis results throughout the laboratory testing process.

Core analysis laboratories generate critical information about reservoir rock properties, including porosity, permeability, fluid saturation, grain density and other petrophysical characteristics. These measurements support reservoir characterisation, formation evaluation, production forecasting, field development planning and asset management decisions. The technical quality of this information directly influences the confidence that petroleum engineers, geoscientists and reservoir management teams place in laboratory results.

However, producing technically useful measurements requires more than operating laboratory instruments correctly. Organisations need systematic controls covering sample receipt, preparation, preservation, testing, calibration, measurement uncertainty, data processing, technical review and final reporting. Weaknesses in any of these activities introduce inconsistencies, compromise sample representativeness and reduce confidence in the resulting reservoir data.

The Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control Training Course addresses these operational and technical challenges by establishing a structured understanding of laboratory quality assurance and control across the complete core analysis workflow. It examines how laboratory personnel apply standardised core laboratory procedures, maintain equipment performance, assess measurement uncertainty, validate laboratory data and produce technically defensible core analysis reporting.

The course also focuses on the relationship between sample condition and measurement reliability. Core samples undergo several handling and preparation stages before laboratory testing. Incorrect preservation, contamination, unsuitable cleaning procedures, drying inconsistencies and inadequate documentation affect the physical characteristics of the material being analysed. Participants examine how these risks influence laboratory results and how systematic quality controls protect the integrity of core samples.

Another important area is the establishment of effective laboratory data validation processes. Core analysis results require technical scrutiny before they are accepted for reservoir engineering applications. Participants explore repeatability, reproducibility, instrument performance, control samples, anomalous readings, data consistency and acceptance criteria. They learn to distinguish between genuine geological variation and measurement problems arising from laboratory procedures or equipment limitations.

Measurement uncertainty is also an essential component of reliable laboratory quality control. Every laboratory measurement has limitations associated with equipment, procedures, environmental conditions, sample characteristics and operator practices. Understanding these influences enables laboratory professionals to interpret

results appropriately, identify sources of variation and communicate the reliability of reported measurements.

For oil and gas organisations, effective Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control provides a practical foundation for improving laboratory performance and strengthening confidence in technical information. Consistent quality assurance reduces avoidable testing errors, improves traceability, supports internal and external technical reviews and strengthens communication between laboratory teams and reservoir engineering departments.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme through an industry-focused approach that connects recognised quality management principles with the operational requirements of petroleum core analysis laboratories. Participants develop the capability to assess laboratory workflows, identify quality weaknesses, implement appropriate controls and improve the technical reliability of core analysis results.

The programme is particularly relevant to organisations managing in-house core laboratories, outsourced laboratory testing, reservoir characterisation programmes and integrated subsurface projects. It supports a consistent approach to laboratory quality, from the initial receipt of core material through measurement, validation and final technical reporting.

By completing this course, participants strengthen their ability to maintain laboratory quality assurance, evaluate measurement performance and ensure that core analysis information provides a dependable basis for petroleum engineering and reservoir management decisions.

Objectives

- Explain the principles and operational importance of quality assurance and quality control in petroleum core analysis laboratories.
- Evaluate laboratory quality management arrangements and their application to core analysis operations.
- Establish consistent core laboratory procedures for sample receipt, preservation, preparation, testing and storage.
- Assess sample representativeness and identify factors affecting the physical integrity of core material.
- Identify potential sources of contamination, sample alteration and measurement error during laboratory operations.
- Evaluate laboratory equipment calibration, verification, maintenance and performance monitoring requirements.
- Apply appropriate quality control checks to porosity, permeability, density and saturation measurements.
- Interpret repeatability and reproducibility when evaluating laboratory measurement performance.
- Identify and investigate anomalous measurements, inconsistent results and procedural deviations.
- Understand measurement uncertainty and its influence on the interpretation of laboratory results.

- Apply structured laboratory data validation techniques before approving analytical results.
- Improve laboratory documentation, measurement traceability and technical record management.
- Evaluate the quality and completeness of core analysis reporting.
- Develop corrective and preventive actions for recurring laboratory quality problems.
- Strengthen communication between laboratory personnel, reservoir engineers, petrophysicists and quality management teams.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers the Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control Training Course through an applied professional methodology combining technical presentations, laboratory quality case studies, measurement evaluation exercises, sample management scenarios, data validation activities and structured group discussions.

The delivery approach follows the complete core analysis quality control workflow. Participants examine the requirements for establishing laboratory quality systems before progressing through sample handling, preparation, measurement procedures, equipment calibration, quality control checks, uncertainty evaluation, data verification and technical reporting.

The methodology connects quality management principles with practical laboratory operations. Rather than treating quality assurance as a separate administrative responsibility, the programme demonstrates how quality controls operate at each stage of the core analysis process. This enables participants to understand the relationship between procedural discipline, equipment performance, sample integrity and the reliability of final results.

Technical Presentations and Professional Discussions

Specialist presentations introduce the fundamental principles of laboratory quality assurance, quality control planning, measurement traceability, standard operating procedures and technical documentation. Professional discussions examine the challenges associated with maintaining consistent core analysis results across different laboratories, operators, testing conditions and sample types.

Participants consider how laboratory management systems support operational consistency and how quality responsibilities should be distributed between laboratory supervisors, technical personnel and quality management teams. This approach strengthens their understanding of quality management requirements and their practical application within petroleum laboratory operations.

Core Laboratory Procedures and Case Studies

Practical case studies examine sample receipt, preservation, preparation, cleaning, drying, testing and storage. Participants review situations involving sample contamination, incomplete documentation, inconsistent preparation and deviations from approved testing procedures.

These exercises demonstrate how weaknesses in core laboratory procedures affect sample representativeness and measurement reliability. Participants identify appropriate preventive controls and examine the documentation required to establish sample history and testing traceability. This develops a systematic understanding of sample management and its influence on laboratory quality.

Measurement Quality and Equipment Evaluation

Equipment-focused exercises examine calibration records, verification checks, instrument condition, reference measurements and operational control limits. Participants explore how equipment performance affects porosity, permeability, density and saturation measurements.

The exercises also demonstrate how laboratories identify abnormal instrument behaviour, evaluate inconsistent readings and determine when equipment requires investigation before further testing. Participants develop a practical understanding of equipment monitoring and the importance of maintaining reliable measurement systems.

Laboratory Data Validation Exercises

Participants work through representative laboratory datasets to examine measurement consistency, repeatability, reproducibility, outliers and data completeness. They assess whether recorded results satisfy established technical and procedural requirements and identify information requiring additional verification.

These activities develop a systematic approach to laboratory data validation, ensuring that reported measurements undergo appropriate technical review before release. Participants also examine how data validation supports confidence in analytical results and strengthens the quality of information supplied to reservoir engineering and petrophysical teams.

Measurement Uncertainty and Reporting Scenarios

Case studies examine the sources of measurement uncertainty and their influence on the interpretation of core analysis results. Participants consider instrument limitations, sample variability, environmental conditions, preparation methods and operator-related factors.

Reporting exercises focus on presenting measurements accurately, recording deviations, documenting limitations and communicating quality control findings. Participants examine how clear core analysis reporting supports technical decision-making and strengthens confidence in laboratory information.

Group Exercises and Operational Improvement Planning

Structured group activities allow participants to assess laboratory quality challenges from operational, technical and management perspectives. They identify weaknesses in existing workflows, recommend corrective actions and establish practical improvement priorities.

Participants discuss approaches to improving testing consistency, strengthening documentation, maintaining equipment performance and reducing recurring quality problems. These activities encourage collaboration and the exchange of professional experience while connecting quality management principles with actual laboratory requirements.

The methodology ensures that participants can translate quality management concepts into practical laboratory controls, documented procedures and measurable performance improvements.

Organisational impact

Effective Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control strengthens the reliability of subsurface information and improves the operational performance of organisations involved in exploration, development and production activities. By establishing consistent laboratory quality practices, sponsoring companies improve the integrity of technical measurements used throughout the reservoir evaluation process.

Improved Reliability of Reservoir Data

Consistent testing procedures, equipment verification and technical reviews reduce avoidable measurement inconsistencies. Organisations gain greater confidence in porosity, permeability, density and saturation data used for reservoir characterisation, petrophysical evaluation and engineering studies. Reliable laboratory measurements provide a stronger technical foundation for subsurface assessments and development planning.

Stronger Laboratory Quality Assurance

A structured approach to laboratory quality assurance establishes clear responsibilities, documented procedures and systematic control points. This improves operational discipline and supports consistent execution across laboratory personnel, shifts, projects and testing programmes. Organisations benefit from standardised laboratory practices that strengthen quality management and reduce procedural variations.

Reduced Testing Errors and Rework

Early identification of sample handling problems, equipment deviations and measurement inconsistencies reduces the likelihood of accepting unreliable results. Improved procedural controls also help limit unnecessary repeat testing, avoidable sample consumption and delays associated with investigating incomplete laboratory records. These improvements support more efficient use of laboratory resources and personnel.

Better Sample Integrity and Representativeness

Organisations strengthen their ability to preserve core material and maintain reliable sample histories. Better controls over receipt, storage, preparation and testing protect the physical characteristics of samples and support more representative laboratory measurements. This improves confidence in the relationship between tested core material and the reservoir properties being evaluated.

Improved Technical Decision-Making

Validated laboratory data provides a stronger technical foundation for reservoir modelling, petrophysical evaluation, formation assessment and development planning. Improved confidence in laboratory results helps engineering teams distinguish measurement limitations from actual reservoir characteristics. This supports more informed technical assessments and reduces uncertainty associated with unreliable laboratory information.

More Effective Equipment Management

Systematic calibration, verification and performance monitoring improve visibility of equipment condition. Laboratory management teams gain a clearer basis for identifying instrument problems, scheduling maintenance and evaluating the suitability of equipment for specific testing requirements. Effective equipment management also supports measurement consistency and reduces disruptions caused by unrecognised equipment performance issues.

Greater Measurement Traceability

Improved records connect individual samples with their preparation history, testing procedures, equipment, measurement results and technical approvals. This strengthens internal reviews, project audits and investigations into inconsistent laboratory findings. Better traceability also enables organisations to establish a clear record of how laboratory results were generated and verified.

Improved Compliance and Audit Readiness

Documented quality controls, controlled procedures and traceable technical records support laboratory assessments against applicable quality management requirements and contractual specifications. Organisations improve their ability to demonstrate that testing activities follow established procedures and that reported results undergo appropriate technical review. This strengthens accountability and supports more effective quality management oversight.

More Efficient Laboratory Operations

Standardised workflows and clearly defined quality checkpoints reduce procedural confusion and improve coordination between laboratory teams. This supports better use of equipment, personnel and sample material while improving the consistency of testing operations. Clearer responsibilities and controlled procedures also strengthen laboratory workflow management.

Stronger Coordination Between Technical Departments

Improved core analysis reporting gives reservoir engineers, geoscientists, petrophysicists and laboratory personnel a clearer understanding of measurement methods, data limitations and quality findings. This reduces communication gaps and supports more effective technical collaboration. Consistent reporting also helps different departments work with a common understanding of laboratory results and their suitability for engineering applications.

Personal impact

The Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control Training Course strengthens the technical and professional capabilities of individuals responsible for maintaining the quality and reliability of petroleum laboratory measurements.

Participants develop a broader understanding of how laboratory quality assurance connects with core analysis operations, reservoir evaluation and organisational performance. They gain practical knowledge that supports more effective decision-making in technical, supervisory and laboratory management positions.

Enhanced Technical Understanding

Participants strengthen their understanding of core analysis measurements, laboratory procedures and the factors affecting measurement reliability. They become better equipped to assess the relationship between sample condition,

testing methods, equipment performance and analytical results. This knowledge improves their ability to evaluate laboratory activities and recognise factors that influence the quality of core analysis data.

Improved Quality Control Capabilities

Attendees develop a structured approach to identifying procedural deviations, evaluating equipment performance and applying laboratory quality control checks. This improves their ability to recognise potential quality problems before results are accepted. They also gain a stronger understanding of how standard operating procedures and documented quality controls support consistent laboratory performance.

Greater Confidence in Data Validation

Participants gain the capability to examine laboratory datasets, investigate inconsistent measurements and evaluate the completeness of technical records. They develop stronger professional judgement when determining whether results require further investigation or verification. These capabilities support more reliable technical reviews and improve their contribution to laboratory data approval processes.

Better Understanding of Measurement Uncertainty

Attendees learn to recognise the main sources of measurement uncertainty and understand how these limitations affect the interpretation and communication of laboratory findings. They become better equipped to evaluate measurement variations, assess testing limitations and explain the reliability of results to technical colleagues and project stakeholders.

Improved Technical Reporting Skills

Participants strengthen their ability to review core analysis reports, assess supporting documentation and communicate measurement limitations. This supports clearer technical communication with engineering teams, laboratory managers and project stakeholders. They also develop a better understanding of reporting accuracy, measurement traceability and the importance of presenting validated laboratory information.

Stronger Problem-Solving Capabilities

Practical exercises improve participants' ability to investigate laboratory errors, identify underlying causes and recommend corrective actions. They develop a more systematic approach to recurring quality problems and gain confidence in evaluating procedural weaknesses, equipment-related issues and data inconsistencies. These skills support more effective responses to laboratory quality challenges.

Enhanced Professional Effectiveness

The programme supports professionals seeking greater responsibility in laboratory quality management, technical supervision, core analysis operations and reservoir evaluation. The knowledge gained strengthens their contribution to multidisciplinary petroleum projects and laboratory performance improvement initiatives. Participants also improve their ability to collaborate with technical teams, support quality management decisions and contribute to consistent laboratory operations.

Who should attend

- Core Analysis Laboratory Technicians: Strengthen their understanding of testing procedures, sample preparation, equipment checks and measurement quality.
- Core Analysis Engineers: Improve their ability to evaluate analytical results, identify measurement inconsistencies and maintain technical reliability.
- Laboratory Supervisors: Develop stronger capabilities in procedural control, personnel coordination, quality monitoring and laboratory performance management.
- Laboratory Managers: Improve laboratory quality systems, documentation practices, equipment oversight and continuous improvement planning.
- Quality Assurance and Quality Control Professionals: Apply quality management principles to laboratory testing, data validation and technical documentation.
- Petrophysicists: Improve their ability to assess the reliability and limitations of core analysis measurements used in formation evaluation.
- Reservoir Engineers: Strengthen their understanding of laboratory data quality and its implications for reservoir characterisation and engineering studies.
- Geologists and Core Analysts: Understand sample representativeness, core preservation and the quality requirements associated with laboratory measurements.
- Laboratory Quality Managers: Improve quality monitoring, audit preparation, corrective action management and measurement traceability.
- Technical Services Managers: Strengthen oversight of laboratory testing services and improve coordination between laboratory operations and subsurface departments.
- Laboratory Method Development Specialists: Improve their understanding of method verification, measurement performance and procedural consistency.
- Technical Consultants and Service Company Professionals: Strengthen their ability to evaluate laboratory quality practices and deliver reliable core analysis services.
- Petroleum Operations and Subsurface Managers: Develop a better understanding of laboratory quality requirements and their influence on technical project decisions.

Course outline

Laboratory Quality Management and Assurance Principles

This module establishes the foundations of quality management within petroleum core analysis laboratories. Participants examine how laboratory quality assurance systems support technically reliable measurements, consistent testing practices and controlled laboratory operations.

The module explores quality responsibilities, laboratory procedures, personnel competence, document control and the importance of maintaining a systematic approach to quality management. Participants examine how quality requirements translate into operational controls and how laboratory managers establish processes for monitoring performance and addressing non-conformities.

The focus is on developing an integrated quality management approach that connects technical competence, procedural consistency and measurement reliability across laboratory activities.

Core Sample Handling, Preservation and Representativeness

Reliable laboratory measurements begin with appropriate sample management. This module examines the quality requirements associated with core sample receipt, identification, preservation, storage, preparation and handling before testing.

Participants explore how mechanical damage, moisture changes, contamination, temperature variations and unsuitable storage conditions influence sample integrity. The module also considers the importance of maintaining sample representativeness when selecting material for porosity, permeability, grain density and other core analysis measurements.

Particular attention is given to traceability throughout the sample lifecycle. Participants examine sample identification systems, handling records, preparation documentation and procedures for identifying unsuitable or compromised material before laboratory testing.

Measurement Systems, Calibration and Uncertainty Control

This module focuses on measurement reliability and the controls required to maintain dependable laboratory equipment performance. Participants examine how calibration, equipment verification, maintenance, environmental conditions and measurement procedures influence core analysis results.

The module considers the measurement requirements associated with porosity, permeability, grain density and related laboratory testing. Participants explore how instrument condition, measurement range, resolution, calibration status and operating conditions affect the suitability of measurement systems.

A central component is the evaluation of measurement uncertainty. Participants examine the different sources of uncertainty, including equipment limitations, sample characteristics, operator influence, environmental variation and testing procedures. The module establishes how laboratories assess measurement performance and communicate uncertainty when interpreting analytical results.

Laboratory Data Validation and Measurement Performance

This module develops the technical skills required to assess the accuracy, consistency and completeness of laboratory measurements. Participants examine laboratory data validation processes and their importance in ensuring that core

analysis results are suitable for technical interpretation.

The module explores repeat measurements, measurement precision, trueness, reproducibility, anomalous results and statistical evaluation. Participants examine how laboratory teams investigate unexpected measurements and distinguish between genuine sample variability and inconsistencies arising from equipment, preparation methods or testing procedures.

Attention is also given to the establishment of acceptance criteria and the technical review of measurement datasets. Participants consider how data validation procedures improve confidence in porosity, permeability, density and other core analysis results before their release to reservoir engineering and petrophysical teams.

Core Analysis Reporting, Documentation and Continuous Improvement

This module focuses on the final stages of the laboratory quality control process, particularly technical review, data approval, documentation and core analysis reporting. Participants examine how laboratory results are converted into reliable technical information for reservoir engineers, petrophysicists, geologists and other stakeholders.

The module explores report completeness, sample identification, testing methodology, measurement units, equipment traceability, quality control records and the communication of measurement uncertainty. Participants also examine how deviations, limitations and corrective actions should be documented to maintain transparency and technical accountability.

The final component addresses continuous improvement within laboratory operations. Participants consider quality performance indicators, internal reviews, audit findings, corrective and preventive actions and the importance of using quality records to improve testing consistency and operational efficiency.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,900

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,900

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
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12 - 16 Jul 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
12 - 16 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Core Analysis Laboratory Quality Control 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 are required to meet the course attendance requirement and participate in the scheduled training activities to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.