Dipmeter and Image Log Applications Training Course

OGI-1398 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Dipmeter and Image Log Applications Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical capabilities required to interpret borehole measurements, evaluate geological structures and extract reliable subsurface information from dipmeter and borehole image logs. Dipmeter and Image Log Applications play an important role in formation evaluation, structural interpretation, reservoir characterisation and well placement decisions across oil and gas exploration and production operations.

Accurate interpretation of borehole data is essential for understanding subsurface geological conditions and reducing uncertainty in reservoir development. Dipmeter logs provide valuable information about formation dip, bedding orientation, structural trends and stratigraphic relationships. Borehole image logs extend this interpretation capability by delivering detailed representations of geological features along the wellbore. Together, these logging techniques help geoscientists and petrophysical specialists develop a more comprehensive understanding of formation geometry, sedimentary structures, fractures and geological discontinuities.

Organisations operating in complex geological environments require personnel who can interpret dipmeter measurements and borehole images with confidence. Inconsistent interpretation, poor recognition of geological features and inadequate integration of logging datasets affect the reliability of geological models and subsequent operational decisions. The ability to distinguish structural dip from stratigraphic variations, identify formation boundaries and recognise fracture orientations directly supports more accurate subsurface evaluation.

The Dipmeter and Image Log Applications Training Course addresses these technical requirements through an integrated approach to dipmeter log analysis, formation dip measurement, bedding orientation assessment and structural dip analysis. Participants examine the principles behind conventional dipmeter measurements and modern borehole imaging technologies, developing an understanding of how different logging tools acquire geological information and how their outputs contribute to formation evaluation.

The programme also explores the interpretation of conductive and resistive image features, geological discontinuities, sedimentary structures and fracture patterns. Participants examine how image log characteristics relate to lithology, borehole conditions, formation properties and geological processes. This enables them to distinguish genuine geological features from artefacts caused by tool orientation, borehole geometry, drilling conditions and acquisition limitations.

An important component of the course focuses on integrating dipmeter and image log information with other subsurface datasets. Participants examine the relationship between formation dip measurements, well logs, core observations, seismic interpretation and geological models. This integrated approach strengthens stratigraphic correlation, improves the identification of structural features and supports more consistent geological interpretations across individual wells and wider reservoir developments.

The course also develops practical competence in dip interpretation techniques, including the recognition of consistent dip patterns, identification of geological discontinuities and evaluation of structural changes across logged

intervals. Particular attention is given to interpreting bedding orientation, recognising faults and fractures, evaluating unconformities and distinguishing structural deformation from depositional features.

For oil and gas companies, these capabilities contribute to improved reservoir understanding and more reliable subsurface decisions. Accurate borehole image interpretation supports well trajectory evaluation, fracture characterisation, geological modelling and reservoir connectivity assessment. It also provides valuable information for horizontal and highly deviated wells, where conventional logging measurements alone do not always provide sufficient geological detail.

Delivered by Institute For Oil & Gas Training, this programme is designed for professionals involved in well logging, petrophysics, formation evaluation, sedimentology, structural geology and reservoir characterisation. It combines technical principles with practical interpretation exercises and industry-based applications to strengthen the quality, consistency and operational relevance of geological interpretations.

Objectives

- Explain the principles, measurement techniques and applications of conventional dipmeter and modern borehole imaging tools.
- Understand the geological information provided by different dipmeter and image logging technologies.
- Conduct systematic dipmeter log analysis and evaluate the reliability of formation dip measurements.
- Interpret bedding orientation and identify changes in geological dip across logged intervals.
- Apply structural dip analysis to recognise folds, faults, fractures and other geological discontinuities.
- Distinguish structural dip patterns from stratigraphic and depositional variations.
- Interpret conductive and resistive features on borehole image logs.
- Recognise sedimentary structures, fractures, breakouts and borehole-related artefacts.
- Apply appropriate dip interpretation techniques to vertical, deviated and horizontal well data.
- Improve stratigraphic correlation through the integration of dipmeter, image log and conventional wireline information.
- Evaluate borehole image quality and identify factors that influence interpretation reliability.
- Integrate borehole imaging information with core observations, seismic data and geological models.

- Interpret fracture orientation and structural features to support reservoir characterisation.
- Apply image log interpretation to geological modelling, well placement and formation evaluation.
- Communicate geological interpretations and associated uncertainties through clear technical reporting.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers the Dipmeter and Image Log Applications Training Course through a practical, industry-focused methodology that connects logging principles with the geological and operational requirements of oil and gas organisations. The approach combines technical presentations, worked interpretation examples, geological case studies, group discussions and practical exercises using representative dipmeter and borehole image log datasets.

The training begins with an examination of the principles of borehole logging and the geological information obtained from different measurement technologies. Participants explore conventional dipmeter measurements, modern imaging tools and the factors that influence data acquisition and interpretation. This establishes a technical foundation for understanding the strengths, limitations and appropriate applications of each logging method.

Case studies form an important part of the delivery approach. Participants examine representative geological scenarios involving dipping formations, folded structures, faults, fractures, sedimentary bedding and borehole irregularities. These exercises demonstrate how different geological conditions appear in logging data and how interpretation decisions affect the resulting geological model.

Practical dipmeter log analysis exercises develop the ability to recognise meaningful dip patterns and distinguish between structural and stratigraphic features. Participants evaluate formation dip measurements, examine bedding orientation and interpret changes in dip magnitude and direction. They also consider how borehole deviation, tool orientation and measurement quality influence the reliability of calculated formation dips.

Image log interpretation exercises introduce participants to the visual characteristics of conductive and resistive features. They examine bedding traces, fractures, breakouts, faults, stylolites and other geological structures. Particular emphasis is placed on understanding image orientation, recognising artefacts and evaluating the relationship between image characteristics and geological conditions.

Group exercises encourage participants to compare interpretations and discuss the geological evidence supporting their conclusions. These activities help develop consistent interpretation practices and improve communication between geologists, petrophysicists, drilling engineers and reservoir specialists.

Integrated interpretation scenarios bring together dipmeter measurements, borehole images, conventional wireline logs, core information and geological models. Participants examine how different datasets complement each other and how inconsistencies between measurements can be investigated. This develops a more systematic approach to geological evaluation and reduces reliance on isolated logging indicators.

The methodology also incorporates operational scenarios involving horizontal wells, fractured reservoirs, complex structural settings and stratigraphic variations. Participants consider how borehole imaging contributes to well placement, reservoir characterisation and geological uncertainty management.

Throughout the programme, the emphasis remains on practical interpretation, technical judgement and the application of logging information to real operational requirements. This approach enables participants to transfer their learning into workplace activities involving formation evaluation, geological modelling and subsurface decision-making.

Organisational impact

The Dipmeter and Image Log Applications Training Course strengthens the technical capabilities of organisations that depend on accurate geological interpretation for exploration, drilling and reservoir development. By improving personnel's ability to extract meaningful geological information from borehole measurements, sponsoring companies enhance the quality of subsurface evaluations and operational decisions.

Improved Subsurface Interpretation Quality

A consistent approach to dipmeter log analysis and borehole image interpretation improves the identification of geological structures and formation characteristics. Organisations develop stronger capabilities in evaluating bedding orientation, structural dip and geological discontinuities. This supports more reliable geological interpretations and reduces inconsistencies between individual well evaluations.

Better Reservoir Characterisation

Borehole images provide valuable information about fractures, sedimentary structures, formation boundaries and geological features that influence reservoir behaviour. Improved interpretation enables geoscience teams to develop more detailed reservoir descriptions and evaluate geological controls on reservoir properties. This strengthens reservoir characterisation and supports more effective development planning.

More Reliable Well Placement Decisions

Accurate structural interpretation supports the identification of formation boundaries, dipping intervals, faults and geological changes along well trajectories. These insights help subsurface and drilling teams evaluate geological conditions and make better-informed well placement decisions, particularly in horizontal and highly deviated wells.

Improved Fracture Evaluation

Reliable identification and orientation analysis of natural fractures provide important information for evaluating fractured reservoirs. Organisations strengthen their understanding of fracture distribution, orientation and geological relationships. This supports more effective reservoir modelling and improves the evaluation of potential fluid flow pathways.

Stronger Geological Modelling

Integrating dipmeter and image log information with core observations, seismic data and conventional logging datasets improves the geological evidence available for model construction. This enables organisations to develop

more consistent structural interpretations, refine geological boundaries and evaluate uncertainty in subsurface models.

Reduced Interpretation Uncertainty

Systematic interpretation techniques improve the recognition of logging artefacts, measurement limitations and geological inconsistencies. Technical teams become better equipped to distinguish reliable geological indicators from features requiring further investigation. This supports transparent interpretation decisions and strengthens confidence in technical recommendations.

Improved Stratigraphic Correlation

Integrating formation dip measurements, bedding orientation and image log characteristics strengthens stratigraphic correlation between wells. Organisations gain a better understanding of lateral geological variations and the relationships between depositional units across reservoir intervals. This improves geological continuity assessments and supports more consistent subsurface interpretations.

More Effective Cross-Functional Collaboration

A shared understanding of borehole imaging applications improves communication between petrophysicists, geologists, drilling engineers and reservoir specialists. This creates a stronger technical basis for evaluating subsurface conditions, sharing geological interpretations and coordinating decisions throughout exploration, appraisal and development activities.

Better Technical Reporting and Knowledge Transfer

Improved interpretation and reporting practices help organisations communicate geological observations, assumptions and uncertainties more effectively. This supports technical reviews, strengthens internal knowledge sharing and encourages the consistent application of dipmeter and image log interpretation methods across projects and assets.

Personal impact

Participants develop a stronger technical understanding of how dipmeter and borehole image logging technologies contribute to geological interpretation and formation evaluation. The course strengthens their ability to work with complex logging datasets and convert measured information into meaningful geological interpretations.

They improve their competence in dipmeter log analysis, including the evaluation of formation dip measurements, recognition of bedding patterns and assessment of changes in geological orientation. These skills support more confident interpretation of structural and stratigraphic conditions encountered in different well environments.

Participants also develop practical image log interpretation skills. They learn to recognise conductive and resistive features, identify geological structures and evaluate the significance of fractures, faults, bedding traces and sedimentary features. This improves their ability to distinguish geological observations from borehole-related artefacts and acquisition limitations.

The programme strengthens participants' understanding of structural geology and its application to subsurface evaluation. They develop a more systematic approach to recognising folds, faults, unconformities and changes in formation orientation. Their ability to interpret structural relationships contributes to more effective geological analysis and technical decision-making.

Another important benefit is the ability to integrate different subsurface datasets. Participants gain a better understanding of how image logs relate to conventional wireline measurements, core observations, seismic interpretation and geological models. This broadens their technical perspective and strengthens their contribution to multidisciplinary projects.

The course also improves professional judgement when evaluating logging quality, interpretation limitations and geological uncertainty. Participants become better prepared to explain their interpretations, justify technical conclusions and communicate relevant observations to colleagues and management.

For professionals seeking to strengthen their capabilities in petrophysics, well logging, formation evaluation or structural geology, this programme provides practical knowledge that supports increased responsibility in subsurface interpretation and reservoir development activities.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Professionals responsible for interpreting wireline and LWD data who require stronger capabilities in dipmeter and borehole image analysis.
- Well Logging Specialists: Personnel involved in logging operations and data evaluation who need to understand the geological information obtained from dipmeter and imaging tools.
- Geologists: Exploration and development geologists responsible for evaluating bedding orientation, structural features and stratigraphic relationships.
- Structural Geologists: Specialists involved in interpreting faults, folds, fractures and structural deformation using borehole measurements.
- Sedimentologists: Professionals evaluating depositional environments, sedimentary structures and stratigraphic variations using image log information.
- Formation Evaluation Engineers: Technical specialists responsible for integrating logging measurements to evaluate formation characteristics and subsurface conditions.
- Reservoir Engineers: Engineers who require a stronger understanding of geological structures, fracture orientations and reservoir characteristics affecting development decisions.

- Geosteering Engineers: Professionals responsible for evaluating geological information to support well trajectory control and reservoir navigation.
- LWD and MWD Specialists: Personnel involved in acquiring and evaluating downhole measurements during drilling operations.
- Reservoir Geologists: Specialists responsible for geological modelling, reservoir characterisation and interpretation of subsurface structural features.
- Exploration and Development Managers: Managers overseeing geological and petrophysical activities who require a better understanding of borehole imaging applications and their contribution to exploration and development decisions.
- Technical Team Leaders and Supervisors: Senior personnel responsible for reviewing logging interpretations, coordinating multidisciplinary teams and maintaining technical consistency across subsurface projects.

Course outline

Dipmeter Logging Principles and Measurement Fundamentals

This module introduces the principles of dipmeter logging and the measurement techniques used to determine formation orientation within a borehole. Participants examine conventional dipmeter tools, electrode configurations, measurement responses and the acquisition of directional information from formation boundaries.

The module explores the relationship between borehole geometry, tool orientation and geological measurements. Participants examine how dipmeter measurements are processed into formation dip information and how data quality, borehole conditions and operational factors influence interpretation. Emphasis is placed on understanding the distinction between measured tool responses and interpreted geological dip.

Formation Dip Measurement and Bedding Orientation Analysis

This module focuses on the interpretation of formation dip measurements and the identification of bedding orientation from dipmeter datasets. Participants examine the relationship between dip magnitude, dip azimuth and the orientation of geological layers within the subsurface.

The module develops a systematic approach to evaluating dip patterns and understanding their geological significance. Participants investigate how consistent dip trends indicate geological continuity, while changes in dip magnitude and direction provide evidence of structural deformation, depositional variations and stratigraphic changes. Attention is also given to the identification of anomalous measurements and the importance of validating interpreted dip information against available geological evidence.

Structural Interpretation and Geological Feature Recognition

This module examines the application of dipmeter measurements and borehole imaging to structural geology. Participants explore how changes in formation orientation provide evidence of folding, faulting, fracturing, unconformities and other geological discontinuities.

The module develops structural dip analysis capabilities through the examination of geological patterns and their relationships with borehole measurements. Participants evaluate how structural features influence formation continuity, reservoir geometry and subsurface interpretation. They also examine the importance of distinguishing regional structural trends from local disturbances and understanding how geological features appear differently across various well orientations.

Borehole Image Log Interpretation and Fracture Characterisation

This module focuses on the interpretation of borehole image logs and their application to detailed geological evaluation. Participants examine the principles of borehole imaging and the differences between electrical and other image acquisition technologies. The module explains how conductive and resistive image responses represent variations in borehole wall properties and how these responses contribute to the identification of geological features.

Participants investigate bedding traces, natural fractures, faults, breakouts, stylolites and sedimentary structures. Particular attention is given to image orientation, feature continuity, borehole conditions and the recognition of acquisition-related artefacts. The module also examines how image log observations support fracture characterisation and the evaluation of geological features in complex reservoirs.

Integrated Interpretation, Stratigraphic Correlation and Reservoir Applications

This module brings together the interpretation techniques developed throughout the programme and examines their application to integrated subsurface evaluation. Participants explore how dipmeter measurements and borehole image information complement conventional wireline logs, core observations, seismic interpretation and geological models.

The module focuses on stratigraphic correlation, reservoir characterisation, geological modelling and operational decision-making. Participants examine how integrated interpretation improves understanding of formation continuity, structural relationships and fracture distribution. Industry-based scenarios demonstrate the application of dipmeter and image log information in horizontal well evaluation, well placement, reservoir development and multidisciplinary subsurface workflows.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,600

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,600

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,600

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,600
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,600
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,600
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15 - 19 Mar 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
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12 - 16 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,600
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,600

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,600

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,600

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,600
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,600

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Dipmeter and Image Log Applications Training Course, attendees will receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises participation in the programme and completion of its training requirements. Attendees are required to meet the stipulated attendance requirement and participate in the scheduled training activities to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.