Formation Evaluation in Cased Hole Wells Training Course

OGI-1452 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Formation Evaluation in Cased Hole Wells Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the specialist technical capabilities required to evaluate reservoir properties, monitor fluid saturation and assess remaining hydrocarbon potential in completed oil and gas wells. The programme focuses on Formation Evaluation in Cased Hole Wells, equipping industry professionals with the knowledge to interpret cased hole logging measurements, apply pulsed neutron measurements, conduct behind casing evaluation and support effective reservoir surveillance.

As oil and gas assets mature, operators face increasing challenges in maintaining production, identifying remaining hydrocarbon reserves and understanding changing reservoir conditions. A significant proportion of producing assets operate through existing casing and completion infrastructure, making conventional open hole measurements unavailable or impractical for many evaluation requirements. Cased hole formation evaluation provides an essential approach to obtaining additional subsurface information without relying exclusively on new wells or repeating the original open hole logging programme.

For reservoir management teams, understanding formation properties behind casing is essential for assessing water movement, identifying changes in hydrocarbon saturation, evaluating producing intervals and determining opportunities for production optimisation. Pulsed neutron logging technologies provide valuable information about formation fluid conditions through casing, supporting reservoir saturation monitoring and the assessment of changes in oil, gas and water distribution. These measurements contribute to a more complete understanding of reservoir behaviour throughout the producing life of a well.

The course examines the physical principles, measurement techniques and interpretation methods associated with cased hole formation evaluation. Participants develop an understanding of sigma measurements, neutron capture, carbon-oxygen logging, thermal neutron decay and other pulsed neutron applications. The programme also addresses the influence of casing, cement, wellbore fluids, completion configurations and formation characteristics on measurement responses.

A major focus is the interpretation of reservoir saturation changes between successive logging surveys. Production and injection activities alter reservoir fluid distributions, creating the need for reliable evaluation methods that distinguish genuine saturation changes from measurement variations and environmental effects. Participants examine how repeat logging, reference measurements and integrated interpretation support remaining oil assessment and identify intervals requiring further investigation.

Behind casing evaluation also plays an important role in understanding reservoir connectivity and production performance. The course explores the relationship between cased hole measurements, open hole log interpretation, completion information, production records and geological models. This integrated perspective enables professionals to interpret formation responses in the context of actual well conditions rather than treating individual logging measurements as independent indicators.

The programme addresses the practical challenges of selecting appropriate logging technologies, planning evaluation programmes, assessing measurement quality and recognising interpretation limitations. Particular attention is given to the effects of borehole conditions, casing characteristics, cement placement, formation lithology, salinity and fluid composition on logging responses. Understanding these influences strengthens confidence in technical conclusions and reduces the risk of making operational decisions based on incomplete or misleading interpretations.

For organisations managing mature fields, water injection projects, enhanced recovery operations and complex producing assets, reservoir surveillance provides an important foundation for maintaining production efficiency. Repeated cased hole measurements help identify changing reservoir conditions, evaluate fluid movement and compare current formation responses with historical measurements. These capabilities support decisions concerning production allocation, water management, selective completion interventions and further reservoir development.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme for professionals involved in petrophysics, well logging, reservoir engineering, production technology, subsurface interpretation and field development. The course connects measurement physics with practical reservoir applications, enabling participants to evaluate cased hole data more effectively and communicate technically supported recommendations across multidisciplinary asset teams.

By completing the Formation Evaluation in Cased Hole Wells Training Course, participants strengthen their ability to interpret specialised logging measurements, assess reservoir saturation changes, evaluate remaining hydrocarbon potential and contribute to integrated reservoir management. The programme provides organisations with stronger technical capabilities for maximising information from existing wells, supporting production decisions and improving the quality of reservoir surveillance throughout the asset lifecycle.

Objectives

- Explain the principles, applications and limitations of cased hole formation evaluation in producing oil and gas wells.
- Understand the physical foundations of pulsed neutron logging and neutron capture measurements.
- Differentiate between sigma, thermal neutron decay and carbon-oxygen measurement techniques.
- Evaluate the influence of casing, cement, wellbore fluids and completion configurations on logging responses.
- Interpret pulsed neutron measurements for reservoir fluid identification and saturation evaluation.
- Apply appropriate interpretation approaches for reservoir saturation monitoring in oil, gas and water-bearing formations.
- Compare repeat cased hole logging surveys to identify changes in formation fluid conditions.
- Assess remaining oil potential using integrated cased hole logging and supporting reservoir information.

- Identify the technical requirements for behind casing evaluation in producing and injection wells.
- Evaluate measurement quality, environmental effects and interpretation uncertainties.
- Integrate cased hole logging results with open hole logs, production records and geological information.
- Apply reservoir surveillance findings to production optimisation and well intervention planning.
- Prepare technically supported evaluation findings and communicate recommendations to multidisciplinary asset teams.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training applies an industry-focused training methodology that combines technical presentations, practical interpretation exercises, logging case studies, simulated evaluation scenarios and structured group discussions. The delivery approach connects the scientific principles of cased hole logging with the operational responsibilities of professionals working across producing oil and gas assets.

The programme progresses from fundamental measurement principles to advanced interpretation and integrated reservoir evaluation. Participants develop an understanding of how cased hole logging tools acquire formation information, how different physical measurements respond to reservoir fluids and how interpretation results contribute to production optimisation and reservoir management decisions.

Technical Presentations and Measurement Demonstrations

Technical presentations introduce the physical principles behind pulsed neutron logging, neutron capture, sigma measurements and carbon-oxygen measurements. Participants examine how logging instruments generate measurement responses and how casing, cement and completion conditions influence the information acquired from formations. These presentations establish the technical foundation for understanding cased hole measurement technologies and their practical applications.

Practical Log Interpretation Exercises

Participants examine representative cased hole logging datasets and interpret measurement responses in relation to formation characteristics and fluid conditions. Practical exercises address baseline comparisons, saturation changes, water movement and remaining hydrocarbon potential. Particular emphasis is placed on recognising measurement limitations and distinguishing reliable interpretation evidence from uncertain responses.

Industry Case Studies

Industry case studies demonstrate the application of cased hole formation evaluation in mature producing fields, water injection projects and reservoirs experiencing changing production conditions. Participants examine how logging results contribute to decisions involving reservoir monitoring, production optimisation and well intervention planning. These case studies connect technical interpretation principles with actual operational requirements in the oil

and gas sector.

Simulated Reservoir Evaluation Scenarios

Simulated evaluation scenarios allow participants to investigate changing reservoir conditions using repeat logging measurements and supporting production information. These exercises develop their ability to compare historical and current datasets, identify potential saturation changes and assess the operational significance of observed responses. Participants also consider how evaluation findings influence reservoir management and production decisions.

Multidisciplinary Group Exercises

Group exercises encourage collaboration between petrophysical, reservoir engineering, production and well intervention perspectives. Participants evaluate technical findings, discuss alternative interpretations and develop recommendations based on available subsurface and operational information. This approach strengthens multidisciplinary communication and improves understanding of how cased hole evaluation supports integrated asset management.

Integrated Technical Discussions

Structured technical discussions address practical challenges involving logging tool selection, measurement quality, environmental corrections, data integration and interpretation uncertainty. Participants consider how technical findings should be communicated to asset management teams and incorporated into reservoir surveillance programmes. These discussions also reinforce the importance of evaluating measurement limitations before making operational recommendations.

Through this applied methodology, Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops both technical understanding and practical interpretation capabilities. Participants gain a structured approach to evaluating cased hole measurements and applying the results to real operational challenges involving reservoir saturation monitoring, remaining oil assessment and production optimisation.

Organisational impact

Effective cased hole formation evaluation provides oil and gas organisations with valuable subsurface information for managing existing wells, understanding reservoir behaviour and supporting production decisions. By strengthening personnel capabilities, the programme improves reservoir monitoring practices and the effective utilisation of available well data.

Improved Reservoir Surveillance and Monitoring

Organisations strengthen their ability to monitor changing reservoir conditions through repeat cased hole logging and integrated data interpretation. The effective application of pulsed neutron measurements supports the identification of fluid saturation changes and provides additional information about water movement, hydrocarbon distribution and producing interval behaviour. These capabilities improve the technical foundation for ongoing reservoir surveillance.

Better Remaining Hydrocarbon Assessment

Improved interpretation of cased hole measurements supports more informed assessments of remaining oil potential. Organisations develop stronger capabilities in evaluating producing and non-producing intervals, identifying zones with potential hydrocarbon contribution and assessing opportunities for additional recovery from existing assets. This supports more effective reservoir development and production management decisions.

More Informed Production Optimisation

Integrating cased hole logging results with production history and reservoir engineering information strengthens the technical basis for production optimisation. Asset teams gain additional evidence when evaluating water production, changing fluid distribution, declining well performance and opportunities for selective intervention. This contributes to better-informed operational decisions and more effective production planning.

Reduced Uncertainty in Well Intervention Decisions

Behind casing evaluation provides valuable information for identifying and assessing potential well intervention opportunities. Improved interpretation of formation responses helps organisations distinguish between reservoir-related production changes and issues requiring further well investigation. This supports more structured intervention planning, better technical assessment and more effective allocation of operational resources.

Improved Utilisation of Existing Assets

Cased hole evaluation enables organisations to obtain additional formation information from completed wells without depending exclusively on new drilling or additional open hole logging. This increases the value of existing well infrastructure and historical subsurface datasets while supporting decisions concerning the continued development of mature reservoirs.

Stronger Multidisciplinary Coordination

The programme develops a common technical understanding between petrophysicists, reservoir engineers, production technologists and well intervention teams. Improved communication across these functions supports consistent data interpretation, more effective technical reviews and stronger coordination of reservoir management activities.

More Reliable Technical Reporting

Improved measurement interpretation and data quality assessment contribute to clearer and more technically consistent reporting. Organisations benefit from evaluation findings that distinguish observed measurements, interpretation assumptions, environmental influences and operational recommendations. This strengthens the quality of technical documentation and supports more informed management decisions.

Improved Operational Planning

A stronger understanding of logging technology selection, measurement limitations and reservoir evaluation requirements helps technical teams prepare appropriate logging programmes. This improves coordination between subsurface planning, wireline service providers, production operations and asset management teams, supporting more efficient execution of evaluation activities.

Stronger Technical Risk Management

Recognising measurement uncertainties and wellbore influences reduces the risk of misinterpreting cased hole logging results. Organisations develop a more systematic approach to reviewing technical evidence before making decisions concerning production changes, reservoir interventions and asset development. This supports more reliable evaluation processes and better-controlled operational decisions.

Personal impact

The Formation Evaluation in Cased Hole Wells Training Course strengthens participants' technical expertise in specialised well logging applications and reservoir interpretation. It develops practical capabilities that support professional contributions across petrophysics, reservoir engineering, production technology and well intervention functions.

Advanced Cased Hole Logging Knowledge

Participants develop a comprehensive understanding of the physical principles behind cased hole measurements and the technologies used to investigate formations through casing. They gain technical knowledge of pulsed neutron tools, neutron capture measurements, sigma interpretation and carbon-oxygen logging applications, strengthening their ability to understand specialised logging data.

Improved Technical Interpretation Skills

Participants strengthen their ability to evaluate cased hole logging responses, recognise relevant measurement patterns and understand the influence of environmental conditions. They develop a structured approach to interpreting measurements in relation to reservoir properties and fluid distribution, improving their technical contribution to formation evaluation activities.

Greater Confidence in Saturation Evaluation

The programme develops participants' understanding of reservoir saturation monitoring and the interpretation of changing fluid conditions. They gain practical insight into comparing repeat logging surveys and evaluating changes in oil, gas and water saturation. This strengthens their ability to assess reservoir behaviour and interpret fluid movement behind casing.

Stronger Remaining Oil Assessment Capabilities

Participants learn to integrate cased hole measurements with production and reservoir information when assessing remaining hydrocarbon potential. This improves their ability to contribute to reservoir evaluation, identify potential producing intervals and support production optimisation discussions with technically informed interpretations.

Improved Multidisciplinary Communication

Participants develop the ability to explain logging results, identify interpretation limitations and communicate technical conclusions to reservoir engineers, production specialists and asset managers. These communication capabilities strengthen collaboration across technical departments and support more effective participation in integrated reservoir management activities.

Enhanced Professional Versatility

The course expands participants' technical capabilities across reservoir surveillance, well logging, petrophysical evaluation and production support. This broader expertise strengthens their professional contribution to mature field management, producing asset evaluation and integrated subsurface projects.

Better Technical Decision Support

Participants gain a systematic approach to reviewing logging evidence, evaluating alternative interpretations and preparing technically supported recommendations. These capabilities improve their participation in reservoir reviews, well intervention assessments and production planning activities, allowing them to contribute more effectively to operational and technical decisions.

Career Development

The specialist knowledge developed through the programme strengthens participants' professional profiles in cased hole logging and reservoir evaluation. It supports career progression towards more technically demanding responsibilities involving petrophysical interpretation, reservoir surveillance, production optimisation and integrated asset management.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Professionals responsible for interpreting formation evaluation data and integrating cased hole measurements into reservoir characterisation.
- Well Log Analysts: Specialists seeking to strengthen their knowledge of pulsed neutron logging, cased hole measurements and advanced log interpretation.
- Reservoir Engineers: Engineers involved in reservoir saturation monitoring, remaining oil assessment and the evaluation of changing reservoir conditions.
- Production Engineers: Professionals responsible for analysing well performance, understanding fluid production changes and identifying production optimisation opportunities.
- Well Logging Engineers: Specialists involved in selecting, planning and interpreting wireline logging technologies for completed wells.
- Wireline Engineers and Supervisors: Personnel responsible for cased hole logging operations, measurement acquisition, equipment selection and service delivery.
- Subsurface Engineers: Technical professionals integrating geological, petrophysical and reservoir engineering information to support field development decisions.

- Reservoir Surveillance Specialists: Professionals responsible for monitoring reservoir behaviour, evaluating saturation changes and maintaining reservoir performance information.
- Well Intervention Engineers: Engineers involved in assessing producing intervals and identifying opportunities for well intervention based on subsurface evaluation.
- Completion Engineers: Specialists requiring an improved understanding of casing, completion configurations and their influence on cased hole logging measurements.
- Field Development Engineers: Professionals evaluating existing wells and supporting decisions concerning reservoir development and hydrocarbon recovery.
- Asset and Production Managers: Managers responsible for coordinating subsurface evaluation, production performance and technical resource allocation.
- Technical Managers and Senior Supervisors: Experienced professionals overseeing well logging, petrophysical evaluation, reservoir engineering and production operations.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Cased Hole Formation Evaluation

This module establishes the technical foundation for evaluating reservoir properties through existing casing and completion infrastructure. Participants examine the objectives of cased hole formation evaluation, its role in mature field management and the differences between open hole and cased hole measurement environments.

The module introduces the principal measurement technologies, logging configurations and operational considerations involved in acquiring formation information from completed wells. Participants also examine the influence of casing dimensions, cement, wellbore fluids, completion equipment and formation characteristics on measurement quality and interpretation.

Pulsed Neutron Logging and Measurement Technologies

This module examines the physical principles and practical applications of pulsed neutron logging, a central technology in modern cased hole formation evaluation. Participants explore how neutron sources generate formation responses and how detectors measure neutron populations and gamma radiation to provide information about reservoir characteristics.

The module develops an understanding of neutron capture, thermal neutron decay and sigma measurements. It also introduces carbon-oxygen logging and other measurement approaches used to investigate fluid composition and saturation conditions. Particular attention is given to understanding measurement responses and recognising the environmental factors that influence their interpretation.

Reservoir Saturation Monitoring and Remaining Oil Assessment

This module focuses on using cased hole measurements to evaluate changing reservoir fluid conditions and estimate remaining hydrocarbon potential. Participants examine how pulsed neutron measurements contribute to reservoir saturation monitoring and support the identification of changes in oil, gas and water distribution behind casing.

The module explores the interpretation of sigma and carbon-oxygen responses in different reservoir environments. Participants also examine repeat logging surveys, baseline comparisons and the integration of production information to evaluate saturation changes. Emphasis is placed on understanding the limitations of individual measurements and developing technically supported conclusions for remaining oil assessment.

Behind Casing Evaluation and Integrated Well Diagnostics

This module examines the application of behind casing evaluation in understanding formation conditions and diagnosing production-related challenges in completed wells. Participants explore how cased hole measurements provide additional information about reservoir intervals and how these results complement cement evaluation, completion information and well integrity assessments.

The module considers the relationship between formation evaluation and wellbore diagnostics. Participants examine the importance of distinguishing reservoir-related changes from measurement effects and completion-related influences. The interpretation process incorporates available open hole logs, cased hole measurements, well completion records and production data to develop a more comprehensive understanding of well performance.

Reservoir Surveillance, Data Integration and Operational Applications

This module brings together the measurement and interpretation techniques covered throughout the programme and examines their application in integrated reservoir surveillance. Participants explore how repeated cased hole logging surveys, production records, reservoir models and other subsurface information contribute to understanding long-term reservoir performance.

The module focuses on translating logging measurements into practical recommendations for asset management. Participants examine the application of evaluation findings to production optimisation, water management, well intervention planning and remaining hydrocarbon assessment. The emphasis is on developing consistent technical interpretations and communicating findings to multidisciplinary teams.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,100
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19 - 23 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,100

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22 - 26 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
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22 - 26 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Formation Evaluation in Cased Hole Wells 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 and participate in the scheduled training activities to qualify for the certificate.