Gamma Ray and Spectral Gamma Ray Log Interpretation Training Course

OGI-1437 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Gamma Ray and Spectral Gamma Ray Log Interpretation Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical expertise required to interpret natural gamma ray logging measurements, evaluate formation radioactivity and improve subsurface geological characterisation. Gamma Ray and Spectral Gamma Ray Log Interpretation provides essential information for distinguishing lithological variations, estimating shale volume, identifying radioactive minerals and supporting formation evaluation across exploration, appraisal and production operations.

Natural gamma ray logs are among the most widely used measurements in oil and gas well logging. They provide information about the natural radioactivity of subsurface formations, helping petrophysicists, geologists and well log analysts differentiate between shale-rich and cleaner formations. Conventional gamma ray measurements record the combined radioactive response of a formation, while spectral gamma ray analysis separates this response into potassium, uranium and thorium components. Understanding the differences between these measurements is essential for obtaining more detailed geological information and improving the reliability of formation evaluation.

The course addresses an important technical skills gap in the interpretation of radioactive formation responses. Conventional gamma ray measurements provide an effective indication of shale content in many sedimentary environments, but their interpretation requires an understanding of lithological variations, mineral composition, borehole conditions and environmental influences. Radioactive minerals, uranium enrichment, potassium-bearing clays and thorium-bearing heavy minerals produce responses that require more detailed investigation than conventional gamma ray interpretation alone.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme to strengthen the ability of technical professionals to interpret conventional and spectral gamma ray measurements within integrated petrophysical workflows. Participants examine the physical principles behind natural radioactivity, the origins of potassium, uranium and thorium responses, spectral acquisition methods, log quality assessment and the relationship between radioactive measurements and formation properties. The programme also explores the practical application of spectral information in lithological identification, mineralogical evaluation and shale volume estimation.

A major focus is understanding how radioactive elements contribute to the total gamma ray response. Potassium is commonly associated with potassium-bearing minerals, including certain clay minerals and feldspars. Thorium is frequently associated with clay-rich formations and heavy minerals, while uranium distribution is influenced by depositional conditions, organic matter and geochemical processes. These relationships provide valuable geological information, but they also introduce interpretation challenges when radioactive element concentrations do not correspond directly with shale content.

The training examines the limitations of using gamma ray readings as a direct indicator of shale volume. Participants explore how radioactive clean formations, uranium-enriched intervals, mineralogical variations and changes in depositional environments affect log responses. They develop a structured approach to distinguishing genuine shale-related radioactivity from other geological sources and learn how spectral measurements improve the interpretation of complex formations.

The programme also considers the importance of integrating gamma ray information with other open-hole logging measurements. Density, neutron, sonic, resistivity and photoelectric measurements provide complementary information that strengthens lithological identification and formation evaluation. Integrating these datasets helps technical teams distinguish between different rock types, investigate anomalous radioactive intervals and establish more reliable interpretations of reservoir and non-reservoir formations.

Another important component concerns radioactive mineral analysis and its relevance to subsurface evaluation. Variations in potassium, uranium and thorium concentrations provide indicators of mineralogical composition, depositional conditions and diagenetic changes. Spectral gamma ray analysis supports the recognition of mineralogical variations that conventional total gamma ray measurements cannot independently resolve. This capability is particularly valuable in heterogeneous reservoirs, unconventional formations, shaly sandstones and intervals containing unusual radioactive mineral assemblages.

The Gamma Ray and Spectral Gamma Ray Log Interpretation Training Course also addresses measurement quality, environmental corrections, borehole effects and interpretation uncertainty. Participants examine the influence of logging conditions, tool characteristics, casing, borehole diameter and formation properties on measured responses. Understanding these factors strengthens confidence in log quality control and prevents misleading geological conclusions.

For organisations operating in the oil and gas sector, effective interpretation of gamma ray and spectral gamma ray logs supports more consistent formation evaluation and better-informed subsurface decisions. Reliable interpretation improves the identification of shale boundaries, assists lithological correlation between wells and provides additional evidence for reservoir characterisation. It also strengthens communication between petrophysical, geological, reservoir engineering and well logging teams.

By completing this programme, participants develop a practical understanding of conventional gamma ray logging, spectral gamma ray analysis and their integration into wider formation evaluation workflows. Institute For Oil & Gas Training equips professionals with the interpretation skills required to extract greater geological value from radioactive logging measurements and support technically sound decisions throughout the well lifecycle.

Objectives

- Explain the physical principles of natural radioactivity and gamma ray measurement in subsurface formations.
- Distinguish between conventional gamma ray logging and spectral gamma ray analysis.
- Identify the geological sources and characteristics of potassium, uranium and thorium radioactivity.

- Interpret total gamma ray responses across different sedimentary and reservoir environments.
- Analyse potassium, uranium and thorium measurements to investigate formation mineralogy.
- Apply appropriate interpretation techniques for lithological identification and formation correlation.
- Evaluate gamma ray responses when estimating shale volume in sandstone and other sedimentary formations.
- Recognise radioactive clean formations and distinguish them from conventional shale-related responses.
- Identify uranium enrichment and other radioactive mineral anomalies that influence total gamma ray measurements.
- Interpret spectral element distributions and ratios within their appropriate geological context.
- Assess the effects of borehole conditions, tool characteristics and environmental influences on radioactive measurements.
- Evaluate gamma ray and spectral gamma ray data quality before incorporating measurements into formation evaluation.
- Integrate radioactive logging measurements with density, neutron, resistivity and sonic log information.
- Recognise the limitations of gamma ray-based lithological and shale volume interpretation.
- Apply consistent interpretation workflows to improve subsurface evaluation and technical reporting.
- Communicate gamma ray interpretation findings effectively across petrophysical, geological and reservoir engineering teams.

Training methodology

The Gamma Ray and Spectral Gamma Ray Log Interpretation Training Course adopts an applied, industry-focused methodology that connects radioactive logging principles with the practical requirements of well log analysis and formation evaluation. Institute For Oil & Gas Training structures the programme around technical workflows used by petrophysicists, well log analysts, formation evaluation specialists, geologists and reservoir engineering professionals.

The delivery approach combines specialist technical presentations, practical log interpretation exercises, geological case studies, comparative measurement analysis and facilitated group discussions. These activities help participants understand the relationship between radioactive measurements and geological properties while developing a consistent approach to interpreting conventional and spectral gamma ray responses.

Technical Presentations and Specialist Instruction

Participants examine the physical principles of natural radioactivity, gamma ray measurement techniques and the geological distribution of potassium, uranium and thorium. Specialist instruction explains how conventional gamma ray tools measure total radioactive activity and how spectral tools distinguish the contributions of individual radioactive elements.

The presentations also establish the relationship between radioactive mineral composition, lithology and formation evaluation. Participants explore the geological conditions that influence gamma ray responses and examine why similar total gamma ray readings can represent different mineralogical compositions.

Practical Gamma Ray Log Interpretation

Practical exercises focus on interpreting conventional gamma ray logs across different formation types. Participants examine baseline selection, response variations, formation boundaries, radioactive anomalies and shale volume indicators. They develop a systematic approach to identifying clean and shaly intervals while recognising the limitations of conventional gamma ray measurements.

Exercises also address the interpretation of gamma ray trends across vertically and laterally varying formations. This strengthens the ability to recognise geological changes and distinguish between lithological transitions and isolated radioactive responses.

Spectral Gamma Ray Analysis

Participants work with potassium, uranium and thorium measurements to understand the contribution of individual radioactive elements to total gamma ray activity. Comparative interpretation exercises demonstrate how spectral information provides additional geological evidence and improves the identification of unusual mineralogical responses.

The training examines uranium enrichment, potassium-bearing minerals, thorium distribution and the significance of element ratios in geological interpretation. Participants also explore the limitations of element-based interpretation and the importance of integrating spectral measurements with independent geological and petrophysical information.

Case Studies and Real-World Scenarios

Industry-based case studies illustrate the application of gamma ray and spectral gamma ray interpretation in sandstone, shale, carbonate and unconventional formations. Participants examine examples involving radioactive clean formations, uranium-rich intervals, potassium-bearing minerals and complex lithological sequences.

These scenarios demonstrate how geological conditions influence measured responses and how incorrect assumptions affect shale volume estimation and lithological identification. Participants evaluate alternative interpretations and establish the evidence required to support reliable conclusions.

Integrated Formation Evaluation Exercises

The programme connects gamma ray interpretation with density, neutron, resistivity, sonic and other relevant well logging measurements. Participants investigate how complementary datasets support lithological identification, formation correlation and reservoir characterisation.

Group exercises encourage participants to compare interpretations, explain technical assumptions and discuss the implications of different geological models. This approach strengthens analytical consistency and promotes effective communication between subsurface disciplines.

Measurement Quality and Interpretation Review

Participants examine the factors affecting gamma ray and spectral gamma ray data quality, including borehole conditions, tool response, environmental corrections and measurement limitations. They develop a structured review process for identifying questionable readings, recognising anomalous responses and assessing interpretation confidence.

The methodology reinforces the importance of documenting assumptions, validating results against supporting datasets and maintaining consistency across well evaluation workflows.

Overall, the training combines technical understanding with practical interpretation experience. Participants develop a structured approach to evaluating radioactive log measurements and applying their findings to operational subsurface challenges.

Organisational impact

The Gamma Ray and Spectral Gamma Ray Log Interpretation Training Course strengthens organisational capabilities in well log analysis, formation evaluation and subsurface characterisation. Developing internal expertise in radioactive logging measurements improves geological interpretation, supports consistent technical assessments and strengthens decision-making throughout exploration, appraisal and development activities.

Improved Lithological Identification

Organisations benefit from more reliable identification of lithological variations across subsurface formations. Improved interpretation of conventional gamma ray responses, supported by spectral potassium, uranium and thorium measurements, helps technical teams distinguish between shale-rich intervals, cleaner formations and radioactive mineral-bearing rocks.

This capability strengthens geological correlation between wells and provides additional evidence for evaluating heterogeneous formations. More accurate lithological identification supports reservoir studies, formation evaluation programmes and subsurface modelling activities.

More Reliable Shale Volume Estimation

Accurate shale volume estimation contributes to reservoir quality assessment and petrophysical evaluation. Training in gamma ray interpretation helps organisations reduce errors associated with treating every elevated radioactive response as an indication of increased shale content.

Recognising uranium enrichment, potassium-bearing minerals and thorium-related responses improves the interpretation of formations with unusual radioactive characteristics. This provides a stronger basis for selecting appropriate shale indicators and reviewing calculated shale volume estimates.

Enhanced Reservoir Characterisation

Spectral gamma ray analysis provides additional information about formation mineralogy and geological variations. Organisations gain the ability to use potassium, uranium and thorium distributions as supporting evidence when evaluating depositional environments, mineralogical changes and reservoir heterogeneity.

Integrating this information with other petrophysical measurements strengthens formation characterisation and improves the technical basis for reservoir evaluation.

Improved Well Log Quality Control

A structured understanding of radioactive logging measurements improves the identification of questionable readings, borehole-related influences and unusual measurement responses. Technical teams become better equipped to review data quality, investigate inconsistencies and document interpretation limitations before using log results in evaluation studies.

This strengthens the reliability of internal well log interpretation processes and supports more consistent technical deliverables.

Greater Efficiency in Formation Evaluation

Improved interpretation capabilities reduce unnecessary repetition in log evaluation and support more focused technical reviews. Teams develop a consistent approach to examining conventional and spectral gamma ray data, identifying anomalies and validating geological interpretations.

More effective integration of available logging measurements also improves the use of existing subsurface datasets and supports efficient collaboration between technical departments.

Stronger Technical Collaboration

The course develops a shared understanding of radioactive log interpretation across petrophysical, geological and reservoir engineering teams. Better communication of potassium, uranium and thorium responses helps specialists explain geological interpretations and evaluate alternative formation models.

This contributes to more consistent technical discussions, improved reporting and better alignment between subsurface disciplines.

Better-Informed Operational Decisions

Reliable gamma ray interpretation provides supporting evidence for decisions involving formation evaluation, well correlation and reservoir characterisation. Organisations benefit from more defensible technical assessments and a clearer understanding of uncertainty within radioactive logging measurements.

These improvements strengthen the overall quality of subsurface workflows and support informed decisions throughout exploration, appraisal and production operations.

Personal impact

The Gamma Ray and Spectral Gamma Ray Log Interpretation Training Course develops practical technical capabilities that strengthen participants' professional contribution to well log analysis and formation evaluation activities.

Participants improve their understanding of radioactive logging measurements and gain specialist knowledge applicable to geological interpretation, petrophysical evaluation and subsurface studies.

Advanced Gamma Ray Interpretation Skills

Participants develop a stronger understanding of natural gamma ray logging principles and the geological factors influencing measured responses. They learn to evaluate conventional gamma ray logs systematically and distinguish between different types of radioactive formation behaviour.

Specialist Spectral Gamma Ray Knowledge

The programme strengthens participants' ability to interpret potassium, uranium and thorium measurements independently and collectively. They gain a clearer understanding of how spectral gamma ray analysis provides additional geological information beyond total gamma ray measurements.

Improved Geological Evaluation

Participants develop the ability to investigate radioactive anomalies, recognise mineralogical variations and improve lithological identification. These skills strengthen their contribution to geological correlation, reservoir characterisation and integrated formation evaluation.

Greater Confidence in Shale Volume Estimation

Participants learn to recognise the limitations of conventional gamma ray-based shale volume calculations. They develop a more critical approach to selecting interpretation parameters and identifying formations where radioactive mineral content influences calculated shale indicators.

Stronger Analytical and Reporting Capabilities

The course improves participants' ability to assess log quality, compare multiple measurements and communicate interpretation assumptions. They become better equipped to present technically supported findings and explain the significance of unusual radioactive responses.

Enhanced Professional Versatility

Knowledge of conventional and spectral gamma ray interpretation strengthens participants' capabilities across well logging, petrophysics, geological evaluation and reservoir studies. It also improves their ability to contribute to multidisciplinary technical projects and more complex formation evaluation assignments.

Career Development

The specialist knowledge developed through the programme supports professional growth in petrophysics, formation evaluation, well log analysis and subsurface interpretation. Participants gain practical capabilities that complement their existing technical experience and strengthen their contribution to oil and gas organisations.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Professionals responsible for interpreting well logs, estimating formation properties and evaluating reservoir quality.
- Well Log Analysts: Specialists involved in conventional and advanced logging measurement interpretation.
- Formation Evaluation Specialists: Professionals who integrate radioactive and other open-hole logging measurements into formation assessment workflows.
- Petroleum Geologists: Geoscientists responsible for lithological identification, geological correlation and subsurface interpretation.
- Sedimentologists: Specialists evaluating depositional environments, sedimentary sequences and mineralogical variations.
- Reservoir Engineers: Engineers who require reliable formation evaluation information to support reservoir characterisation and development studies.
- Exploration Geologists: Professionals involved in evaluating subsurface formations and interpreting geological information from exploration wells.
- Geosteering Specialists: Technical personnel who use formation-related logging responses to support well placement and geological navigation.
- Mud Logging Geologists: Professionals who interpret geological information from drilling operations and correlate formation characteristics with well log data.
- Logging While Drilling Specialists: Personnel involved in acquiring and evaluating radioactive measurements during drilling operations.
- Wireline Logging Engineers: Engineers responsible for logging operations, measurement quality and the acquisition of formation evaluation data.
- Subsurface Data Analysts: Professionals involved in integrating and validating well logging datasets for geological and petrophysical studies.
- Technical Supervisors and Team Leaders: Experienced personnel overseeing petrophysical, geological and well logging activities.
- Exploration and Development Managers: Managers seeking stronger technical understanding of radioactive logging measurements and their contribution to subsurface decision-making.

- Oil and Gas Technical Consultants: Consultants providing well log interpretation, reservoir evaluation and geological characterisation services.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Natural Gamma Ray Logging

This module establishes the physical and geological principles underlying natural gamma ray logging and its application in oil and gas well log analysis. Participants examine the origins of natural radioactivity in subsurface formations and understand how radioactive elements contribute to the total gamma ray response recorded by downhole logging tools.

The module explores the relationship between gamma ray measurements and lithological characteristics, including the radioactive properties of sandstone, shale, carbonate and other sedimentary formations. Participants also examine API gamma ray units, log presentation, response characteristics and the geological factors influencing interpretation.

Spectral Gamma Ray Analysis and Potassium, Uranium and Thorium Measurements

This module focuses on the principles, acquisition and interpretation of spectral gamma ray measurements. Participants examine how spectral logging tools differentiate radioactive emissions according to their energy characteristics and provide separate information about potassium, uranium and thorium concentrations.

The module develops an understanding of potassium, uranium and thorium distributions and their relationship with formation mineralogy. Participants investigate how spectral gamma ray analysis provides additional geological information beyond total gamma ray measurements and supports the evaluation of mineralogical variations, radioactive anomalies and complex lithological sequences.

Lithological Identification and Shale Volume Estimation

This module examines the application of conventional and spectral gamma ray measurements in lithological identification and shale volume estimation. Participants explore the relationship between formation radioactivity and mineralogical composition, with particular attention to the interpretation of sandstone, shale, carbonate and mixed lithology formations.

A major focus is understanding the limitations of conventional gamma ray-based shale indicators. Participants investigate how radioactive minerals, potassium-bearing feldspars, uranium enrichment and thorium-bearing heavy minerals influence total gamma ray responses. They develop a more reliable interpretation approach by combining spectral measurements with geological information and complementary petrophysical logs.

Radioactive Mineral Analysis and Advanced Geological Interpretation

This module develops specialist capabilities in radioactive mineral analysis and the interpretation of complex spectral gamma ray responses. Participants investigate how potassium, uranium and thorium distributions relate to mineral composition, depositional conditions, geochemical processes and diagenetic changes.

The module examines the geological significance of radioactive element enrichment and depletion across different formation types. Participants explore how spectral gamma ray measurements support clay mineral differentiation, recognition of organic-rich intervals and the investigation of unusual radioactive responses. Particular attention is given to the limitations of using elemental concentrations as standalone indicators of lithology or depositional conditions.

Integrated Gamma Ray Interpretation, Data Quality and Formation Evaluation

This module integrates the technical knowledge developed throughout the programme into practical well log analysis workflows. Participants examine how conventional and spectral gamma ray measurements contribute to formation evaluation when interpreted alongside other open-hole logging data.

The module also addresses data quality, measurement uncertainty, borehole influences and interpretation validation. Participants develop a systematic approach to reviewing gamma ray datasets, investigating anomalous responses and integrating radioactive measurements into geological correlation and reservoir characterisation. The focus is on producing technically consistent interpretations that support exploration, appraisal and development decisions.

Scheduled dates

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

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

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

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
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12 - 16 Jul 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200

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

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

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

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

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Gamma Ray and Spectral Gamma Ray Log Interpretation 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 maintain the minimum attendance level specified by Institute For Oil & Gas Training to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.