Integration of Borehole Images with Core and Seismic Data Training Course

OGI-1447 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

Borehole Image Integration with Core and Seismic Data is a specialised subsurface interpretation capability that connects high-resolution borehole measurements with physical core observations and seismic datasets to develop a more complete understanding of reservoir architecture, geological structures and formation characteristics. The Integration of Borehole Images with Core and Seismic Data Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training equips oil and gas professionals with the technical expertise to combine these complementary datasets, improve geological confidence and support more informed exploration, appraisal and development decisions.

Modern oil and gas operations depend on accurate subsurface characterisation to identify reservoir potential, understand structural complexity and reduce uncertainty in geological models. Borehole images provide detailed information about formation textures, bedding orientations, fractures, faults, breakouts and sedimentary features at the wellbore scale. Core data provides direct physical evidence of lithology, sedimentary structures, depositional characteristics and reservoir properties. Seismic data extends geological understanding beyond individual wells, revealing regional structural patterns, stratigraphic relationships and subsurface geometries.

Although these datasets offer valuable information independently, their integration presents a significant technical challenge. Differences in measurement scale, resolution, acquisition methods, depth references and geological representation create interpretation difficulties. Professionals must understand how to correlate borehole image observations with core descriptions and seismic reflectors without introducing inconsistencies into the geological interpretation.

This training course addresses these challenges through a structured approach to borehole image correlation, core image comparison, seismic data integration and well-to-seismic correlation. Participants examine how information from different subsurface sources supports a consistent geological interpretation and strengthens the reliability of reservoir models.

Addressing the Subsurface Data Integration Challenge

One of the most important challenges in subsurface evaluation is establishing reliable relationships between observations collected at different scales. Borehole images reveal geological features at the wellbore scale, while core descriptions provide detailed physical evidence from selected intervals. Seismic interpretation identifies geological continuity and structural relationships across larger areas.

Integrating these datasets requires a clear understanding of their respective strengths and limitations. A fracture identified in a borehole image, for example, requires comparison with available core observations and regional structural information before its geological significance is established. Similarly, bedding orientations interpreted from borehole images require correlation with core sedimentology and seismic reflectors to understand depositional geometry and structural dip.

The course develops the practical knowledge required to:

- Establish consistent depth relationships between borehole images, core observations and seismic datasets.
- Recognise geological features across different data types and measurement scales.
- Compare image-derived geological interpretations with physical core evidence.
- Correlate wellbore observations with seismic structural and stratigraphic interpretations.
- Identify inconsistencies, uncertainties and limitations in integrated datasets.
- Improve geological models through multidisciplinary data interpretation.

Importance for Oil and Gas Organisations

Reliable geological data integration supports important decisions throughout the exploration and production lifecycle. Exploration teams use integrated interpretations to evaluate prospects, understand structural traps and improve geological correlations. Development teams apply the same principles to refine reservoir architecture, identify potential flow barriers and support well placement decisions.

Borehole image integration with core and seismic data also improves communication between geologists, petrophysicists, geophysicists, reservoir engineers and drilling specialists. A shared geological interpretation reduces the risk of conflicting assumptions and strengthens technical discussions during subsurface reviews.

For organisations operating in complex reservoirs, fractured formations, structurally disturbed intervals and heterogeneous sedimentary environments, the ability to integrate geological evidence is particularly important. Better correlation between datasets supports more consistent formation evaluation, improved structural understanding and more defensible development strategies.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme to develop the multidisciplinary interpretation capabilities required for effective subsurface evaluation. Participants gain a practical understanding of how borehole images, core information and seismic observations work together to establish a more reliable geological picture.

Objectives

- Explain the geological significance and technical characteristics of borehole images, core datasets and seismic information.
- Apply systematic workflows for Borehole Image Integration with Core and Seismic Data.
- Interpret bedding, fractures, faults, structural dip and sedimentological features from borehole images.

- Perform borehole image correlation with core descriptions and core photographs.
- Evaluate similarities and differences between image-derived observations and physical core evidence.
- Understand the effects of measurement resolution, depth references and data quality on integrated geological interpretation.
- Apply appropriate methods for seismic data integration within well-based geological studies.
- Establish well-to-seismic correlation using geological markers, structural features and stratigraphic relationships.
- Interpret the relationship between borehole-derived structural orientations and seismic reflector geometry.
- Recognise geological inconsistencies and uncertainties across integrated datasets.
- Evaluate the reliability and limitations of different subsurface measurements.
- Improve multidisciplinary communication between geological, geophysical and petrophysical teams.
- Develop consistent integrated geological interpretations for exploration and reservoir development.
- Apply geological data integration principles to support reservoir characterisation and subsurface decision-making.

Training methodology

The Integration of Borehole Images with Core and Seismic Data Training Course uses an applied, industry-oriented methodology that connects geological concepts with practical subsurface interpretation workflows. The delivery approach focuses on how professionals evaluate, correlate and integrate different data sources within real exploration, appraisal and reservoir development environments.

Rather than treating borehole images, core descriptions and seismic interpretation as separate technical activities, the programme examines their relationships throughout the interpretation process. Participants investigate how individual observations contribute to a consistent geological understanding and how multidisciplinary evidence improves confidence in subsurface decisions.

Practical Borehole Image Interpretation Exercises

Participants work with representative borehole image datasets to identify geological features and interpret their significance. Exercises cover bedding, fractures, faults, sedimentary structures, structural dip and formation boundaries. The exercises emphasise the importance of recognising image characteristics, distinguishing geological features from acquisition-related artefacts and documenting observations systematically. Participants also examine how image interpretation results provide the foundation for subsequent comparison with core and seismic

information.

Core Image Comparison and Geological Correlation

Case-based exercises demonstrate how borehole image observations relate to core photographs, core descriptions and sedimentological interpretations. Participants examine similarities and differences between image-derived features and physical core evidence. These activities address the challenges associated with incomplete core recovery, differences in image orientation, varying observation scales and inconsistencies between datasets. The methodology develops a disciplined approach to geological correlation rather than relying on isolated visual similarities.

Seismic Data Integration Workshops

Participants examine representative seismic sections and geological interpretations to understand how wellbore observations relate to larger-scale structural and stratigraphic features. Exercises address seismic reflector identification, horizon correlation, structural interpretation and the relationship between seismic geometry and borehole-derived bedding orientations. Participants investigate how integrated interpretations improve understanding of faults, folds, stratigraphic boundaries and reservoir continuity.

Well-to-Seismic Correlation Case Studies

Realistic industry scenarios demonstrate the relationship between well-based geological information and seismic interpretation. Participants examine well locations, depth references, geological markers and structural observations to develop consistent correlations. Particular attention is given to vertical seismic resolution, well positioning, depth conversion considerations and the limitations of correlating observations across different measurement scales.

Multidisciplinary Group Exercises

Group activities reproduce the collaborative nature of subsurface interpretation projects. Participants examine integrated datasets from the perspectives of geology, petrophysics, geophysics and reservoir engineering. These exercises strengthen technical communication, encourage evidence-based interpretation and demonstrate how different disciplines contribute to a shared geological model.

Integrated Interpretation Scenarios

The programme concludes its practical activities with integrated interpretation scenarios involving borehole images, core information and seismic observations. Participants consolidate their findings, identify conflicting evidence and develop technically supported interpretations. This approach ensures that the knowledge gained is directly relevant to exploration evaluation, reservoir characterisation, geological modelling and field development activities.

Organisational impact

Organisations operating in the oil and gas sector require reliable subsurface information to manage exploration uncertainty, optimise reservoir development and support technically sound investment decisions. This course strengthens the ability of technical teams to integrate geological evidence from multiple sources and apply it consistently throughout subsurface evaluation activities.

Improved Geological Interpretation Quality

Integrating borehole images with core and seismic data provides a more comprehensive understanding of geological structures and reservoir characteristics. Organisations benefit from interpretation workflows that consider multiple sources of evidence rather than depending on isolated datasets. This improves the consistency of geological interpretations and strengthens the technical basis of subsurface evaluations.

Reduced Subsurface Uncertainty

Differences between borehole image observations, core descriptions and seismic interpretations can create uncertainty in geological models. Structured comparison helps technical teams identify these differences, investigate their causes and distinguish between genuine geological variations and measurement limitations. The resulting improvement in interpretation confidence supports better-informed exploration and development decisions.

More Reliable Reservoir Characterisation

Integrated geological information improves understanding of reservoir architecture, bedding relationships, fracture distribution and structural complexity. This supports more detailed reservoir characterisation and provides valuable input for static geological modelling. Organisations gain stronger geological foundations for evaluating reservoir continuity, heterogeneity and potential flow barriers.

Better Exploration and Appraisal Decisions

Exploration and appraisal teams benefit from improved relationships between well observations and seismic interpretations. Well-to-seismic correlation supports structural mapping, stratigraphic evaluation and geological prospect assessment. A more consistent interpretation helps organisations evaluate subsurface opportunities using a broader range of geological evidence.

Improved Multidisciplinary Collaboration

The course promotes a shared understanding of how geologists, geophysicists, petrophysicists and reservoir engineers contribute to integrated subsurface studies. Better technical communication reduces conflicting interpretations, improves the quality of multidisciplinary reviews and supports more effective project coordination.

Greater Efficiency in Subsurface Workflows

A structured geological data integration process helps teams organise datasets, identify interpretation gaps and focus technical reviews on areas of uncertainty. This supports more efficient use of available subsurface information, reduces unnecessary interpretation duplication and improves the traceability of geological conclusions.

Stronger Technical Decision-Making

Integrated interpretations provide decision-makers with a more comprehensive geological evidence base. Exploration managers, asset teams and technical authorities gain clearer insight into the assumptions, limitations and supporting observations behind subsurface recommendations. The course therefore contributes to stronger technical governance and more consistent evaluation practices.

Personal impact

The course develops the technical and professional capabilities required to interpret borehole images alongside core and seismic information. Participants strengthen their understanding of integrated subsurface workflows and gain practical knowledge that supports their responsibilities in exploration, appraisal and production environments.

Advanced Integrated Interpretation Skills

Participants develop a broader understanding of how geological features appear across borehole images, core photographs and seismic sections. They learn to connect observations from different measurement scales and establish more consistent geological interpretations.

Stronger Geological Data Evaluation

Participants improve their ability to assess data quality, recognise interpretation limitations and investigate inconsistencies between different subsurface sources. These skills support more disciplined technical evaluations and reduce dependence on unsupported geological assumptions.

Improved Core and Image Correlation

The programme strengthens the ability to compare image-derived geological features with physical core evidence. Participants gain a clearer understanding of sedimentary structures, bedding relationships, fracture characteristics and lithological variations.

Greater Seismic Interpretation Awareness

Participants develop a better understanding of seismic reflectors, structural geometry and well-to-seismic relationships. This improves their ability to communicate with geophysicists and contribute to integrated subsurface studies.

Enhanced Technical Reporting

Participants strengthen their ability to document geological observations, explain interpretation decisions and communicate uncertainties. These capabilities support clearer technical reports, integrated interpretation reviews and multidisciplinary project discussions.

Increased Professional Versatility

The ability to integrate geological information from multiple sources is valuable across exploration, development and production activities. Participants expand their technical contribution to multidisciplinary projects and strengthen their professional capabilities in subsurface interpretation.

Who should attend

- Exploration Geologists: To improve geological prospect evaluation through the integration of well-based observations and seismic information.

- Development Geologists: To strengthen reservoir architecture interpretation and geological model development.
- Wellsite Geologists: To understand how borehole image observations relate to core evidence and regional geological interpretations.
- Structural Geologists: To improve fault, fracture, bedding and structural dip interpretation using integrated datasets.
- Sedimentologists: To correlate sedimentary structures and depositional features across borehole images and core observations.
- Petrophysicists: To incorporate borehole image interpretation into broader formation evaluation workflows.
- Geophysicists: To strengthen well-to-seismic correlation and improve the integration of seismic and well-based geological information.
- Reservoir Geologists: To improve geological characterisation and support more reliable reservoir modelling.
- Reservoir Engineers: To understand the geological evidence underpinning reservoir architecture and heterogeneity assessments.
- Formation Evaluation Specialists: To connect image-based geological observations with other subsurface measurements.
- Borehole Imaging Specialists: To extend their interpretation capabilities beyond individual image datasets.
- Subsurface Data Analysts: To improve the organisation, comparison and integration of geological datasets.
- Geological Modellers: To incorporate more consistent geological interpretations into static reservoir models.
- Exploration and Development Managers: To strengthen technical oversight of integrated subsurface interpretation activities.
- Technical Team Leaders and Asset Managers: To improve multidisciplinary evaluation and the quality of geological evidence supporting operational decisions.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Borehole Images, Core and Seismic Data Integration

This module establishes the technical foundations of integrated subsurface interpretation. Participants examine the characteristics, applications and limitations of borehole image logs, core datasets and seismic information.

The module explores how these complementary sources contribute to geological understanding at different measurement scales. Particular attention is given to data acquisition characteristics, image quality, depth references, geological resolution and the importance of establishing a consistent interpretation framework before beginning data integration.

Borehole Image Interpretation and Core Image Comparison

This module focuses on interpreting geological features from borehole images and correlating these observations with available core information. Participants examine how bedding, fractures, faults, sedimentary structures and lithological variations are represented across different image and core datasets.

The module develops a systematic approach to core image comparison, considering differences in orientation, depth matching, image resolution and physical recovery. Participants examine the importance of validating image-derived interpretations against direct geological evidence and documenting discrepancies between observation sources.

Seismic Interpretation and Well-to-Seismic Correlation

This module examines how borehole image observations and core-derived geological information relate to seismic interpretation. Participants explore seismic reflector geometry, stratigraphic markers, structural features and the geological relationships between wellbore observations and regional subsurface information.

The module develops an understanding of well-to-seismic correlation, including the importance of accurate well positioning, depth references, geological markers and seismic resolution. Participants examine how bedding orientations and structural observations from borehole images contribute to the interpretation of seismic reflectors, faults and larger-scale geological structures.

Integrated Geological Interpretation and Subsurface Model Development

This module brings together borehole images, core information and seismic datasets within a unified geological interpretation workflow. Participants examine how observations from different sources contribute to structural interpretation, stratigraphic correlation and reservoir characterisation.

The module addresses the integration of geological evidence into subsurface models, with emphasis on fault interpretation, fracture distribution, bedding continuity and depositional architecture. Participants also examine how data quality, interpretation confidence and uncertainty influence geological model development and technical recommendations.

Advanced Integration Workflows and Applied Subsurface Case Studies

This module consolidates the technical principles developed throughout the programme through integrated subsurface interpretation scenarios. Participants work with representative geological datasets to establish relationships between borehole image observations, core evidence and seismic interpretations.

The module focuses on applying geological data integration to exploration evaluation, reservoir characterisation and field development. Participants examine interpretation conflicts, evaluate alternative geological explanations and prepare integrated findings supported by available evidence. The emphasis is on producing consistent, technically defensible interpretations that support practical oil and gas decisions.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
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Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Integration of Borehole Images with Core and Seismic Data Training Course, attendees 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 must satisfy the course attendance requirement, including attending at least 80 percent of the overall programme, to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.