

Lubricating Oil Analysis Training Course

OGI-1232 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Quality Control of Fuel Products Training Course by [Institute For Oil & Gas Training](#) develops the technical capabilities required for reliable fuel quality assessment, product specification control, and Lubricating Oil Analysis across oil and gas operations. The course equips industry professionals with practical methods for oil testing, lubricant condition monitoring, lubricant degradation assessment, used oil analysis, and lubricant performance evaluation to support equipment reliability, product integrity, and operational efficiency.

Fuel and lubricant quality directly influence the performance of industrial machinery, transport fleets, rotating equipment, storage systems, refining operations, and distribution networks. In the oil and gas sector, variations in product composition, contamination, storage conditions, handling practices, and operating environments affect product suitability and equipment performance. Organisations therefore require consistent quality control processes that identify deviations early, establish product conformity, and support informed decisions throughout the product lifecycle.

The Quality Control of Fuel Products Training Course addresses the skills gap between routine sampling and testing activities and the interpretation of analytical results for operational decision-making. It provides a structured understanding of laboratory procedures, product specifications, sampling integrity, contamination control, analytical methods, and quality assurance practices. Participants develop the ability to evaluate test results, recognise abnormal product characteristics, investigate quality deviations, and recommend corrective actions based on technical evidence.

Lubricating Oil Analysis is a central component of effective lubricant management because it provides information about lubricant condition, equipment wear, contamination, and changes in operating performance. When integrated with lubricant condition monitoring, analytical findings help maintenance and reliability teams identify developing problems, assess lubricant suitability, and establish appropriate maintenance priorities. Used oil analysis also supports decisions concerning lubricant replacement, filtration, contamination removal, and further equipment investigation.

The course distinguishes between fuel product quality control and lubricant analysis while explaining their relationship within integrated petroleum operations. Participants examine fuel properties, lubricant characteristics, laboratory testing principles, specification compliance, and the interpretation of analytical data. They also explore how lubricant degradation develops through oxidation, thermal stress, contamination, additive depletion, and operating conditions, and how these changes influence lubricant performance evaluation.

Product quality failures create consequences beyond the immediate cost of rejected material. Off-specification fuels and lubricants can lead to equipment problems, customer complaints, reprocessing requirements, supply interruptions, increased maintenance expenditure, and disputes between suppliers and purchasers. Weak sampling procedures and inconsistent laboratory practices can also produce misleading results, making it difficult to determine whether a product meets its intended specification.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this course to help organisations strengthen the connection between quality assurance, laboratory testing, equipment reliability, and commercial product management. Participants learn to assess analytical evidence systematically, apply recognised testing standards where appropriate, maintain reliable testing records, and communicate findings clearly to technical and management stakeholders.

The programme is relevant to professionals working in refineries, fuel terminals, petroleum laboratories, oil storage facilities, distribution networks, industrial maintenance departments, and other environments where fuel and lubricant quality affects operational performance. It supports organisations seeking stronger quality control systems, more consistent testing practices, better-informed maintenance decisions, and improved control over product quality risks.

With an overall course duration of 15 to 20 hours, the programme combines technical principles with applied industry scenarios. The emphasis remains on practical workplace capability, allowing participants to connect laboratory findings with product acceptance, maintenance planning, quality investigations, and continuous improvement initiatives.

Objectives

- Explain the principles of fuel product quality control and their importance to refining, storage, distribution, and industrial operations.
- Identify the key physical and chemical properties used to evaluate fuels, lubricants, and petroleum products.
- Select appropriate sampling methods that preserve sample integrity and support representative laboratory testing.
- Interpret common oil testing results and assess their significance against product specifications and operating requirements.
- Apply Lubricating Oil Analysis principles to evaluate lubricant condition, contamination, wear indicators, and changes in performance.
- Explain the causes and operational consequences of lubricant degradation, including oxidation, thermal stress, additive depletion, and contamination.
- Use lubricant condition monitoring information to support maintenance planning and investigate developing equipment problems.
- Interpret used oil analysis reports by considering historical trends, equipment conditions, lubricant type, and relevant reference limits.
- Evaluate lubricant performance through a structured assessment of analytical results and operating requirements.

- Understand the purpose of recognised ASTM, ISO, and other relevant testing standards in petroleum product quality control.
- Identify laboratory quality assurance requirements that support repeatability, traceability, and confidence in analytical results.
- Investigate off-specification products and recommend appropriate verification, containment, corrective action, and reporting procedures.
- Strengthen communication between laboratory, operations, procurement, maintenance, and quality management teams.
- Develop practical recommendations for improving product quality assurance, testing consistency, and equipment reliability.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training uses an industry-oriented delivery approach that combines technical explanations, practical case studies, analytical exercises, and operational scenarios. The methodology reflects the responsibilities of professionals who must interpret test results accurately and translate laboratory evidence into decisions affecting product quality, equipment reliability, and business performance.

Applied Technical Presentations

Facilitated presentations introduce the principles of fuel quality control, lubricant characteristics, sampling methods, testing procedures, and recognised industry standards. Participants examine how individual product properties influence suitability for specific applications and why testing procedures must remain consistent to produce dependable results.

Technical discussions connect laboratory measurements with practical operating conditions. Rather than treating test results as isolated numbers, the course demonstrates how analytical findings contribute to product acceptance decisions, contamination investigations, equipment maintenance, and quality assurance.

Industry Case Studies

Case studies examine realistic fuel and lubricant quality problems, including unexpected viscosity changes, water contamination, abnormal wear indicators, sediment formation, oxidation, and product specification deviations. Participants assess the available evidence, identify possible causes, and recommend appropriate follow-up actions.

These exercises develop structured problem-solving skills and encourage participants to distinguish between confirmed findings, potential explanations, and issues requiring additional testing. The approach supports consistent technical judgement across quality control, laboratory, and maintenance teams.

Oil Testing and Analytical Interpretation Exercises

Participants work through representative oil testing scenarios involving viscosity, water content, contamination, oxidation indicators, and other relevant properties. Exercises focus on understanding what individual results indicate, recognising abnormal trends, and identifying the limitations of interpreting a single test result without supporting information.

Lubricating Oil Analysis exercises demonstrate how baseline measurements, historical trends, equipment operating conditions, and lubricant specifications contribute to a more reliable assessment. Participants also consider how sampling quality, laboratory repeatability, and testing methodology influence the conclusions drawn from analytical reports.

Sampling and Quality Assurance Scenarios

Sampling exercises explore the importance of representative samples, suitable containers, correct labelling, sample handling, and traceable records. Participants examine how poor sampling practices introduce contamination or produce results that fail to represent the actual condition of a fuel or lubricant.

Quality assurance scenarios also address calibration records, documented procedures, reference materials, test method selection, and the investigation of inconsistent results. These activities reinforce the importance of controlling the complete testing process rather than focusing exclusively on the final laboratory measurement.

Group Exercises and Technical Discussions

Group exercises bring together different professional perspectives to investigate product quality deviations. Participants assess laboratory reports, compare findings against applicable specifications, and develop recommendations for corrective action, additional testing, product segregation, or equipment inspection.

Discussions also examine communication between laboratory personnel, operations teams, procurement departments, suppliers, and maintenance professionals. This collaborative approach helps participants present technical findings in a clear, commercially relevant manner.

Workplace Application Planning

At the end of the programme, participants identify opportunities to strengthen quality control within their own organisations. They consider improvements to sampling instructions, analytical reporting, lubricant condition monitoring, quality investigation procedures, and the use of historical test data.

The resulting action plans focus on practical changes that support more consistent decisions, improve traceability, and strengthen cooperation between laboratory and operational functions.

Organisational impact

Organisations operating in the oil and gas sector benefit from quality control processes that provide dependable evidence of product condition and conformity. By strengthening the capabilities of personnel responsible for testing and interpretation, Institute For Oil & Gas Training helps sponsoring companies establish more disciplined approaches to fuel and lubricant management.

Improved Product Quality Assurance

A structured understanding of product specifications, sampling, and laboratory methods strengthens the consistency of quality decisions. Personnel become better equipped to identify deviations, verify unexpected results, and distinguish between acceptable product variation and conditions requiring investigation.

These capabilities support more reliable product acceptance procedures and reduce the risk of unsuitable materials entering storage, distribution, or operational systems.

Reduced Quality-Related Losses

Early identification of contamination and product deterioration supports timely intervention before a quality issue develops into a larger operational problem. Organisations can improve their response to off-specification products, reduce unnecessary repeat testing, and make better-informed decisions about segregation, reprocessing, release, or disposal.

The financial benefits depend on the organisation's starting position, operating conditions, and implementation of improved procedures. Relevant performance measures include rejected product volumes, repeat testing frequency, quality-related customer complaints, reprocessing costs, and the time required to close quality investigations.

Stronger Equipment Reliability

Lubricating Oil Analysis provides valuable information about lubricant condition and potential equipment wear. When maintenance teams interpret this information alongside operating history and equipment observations, they can investigate abnormalities earlier and establish more appropriate maintenance priorities.

Effective lubricant condition monitoring supports decisions about lubricant replacement, contamination removal, filtration, and equipment inspection. This approach improves the quality of maintenance planning and reduces reliance on lubricant replacement decisions based solely on fixed schedules or visual inspection.

Better Lubricant Management

Lubricant degradation can reduce a product's ability to protect equipment, manage friction, control deposits, and perform under demanding operating conditions. Recognising changes in viscosity, oxidation, contamination, and additive condition helps organisations determine whether a lubricant remains suitable for service.

A more disciplined used oil analysis process also improves the management of lubricant inventories and replacement decisions. Organisations gain a clearer basis for identifying recurring contamination sources, reviewing storage practices, and evaluating the effectiveness of lubricant handling procedures.

Greater Laboratory Consistency

Reliable quality control depends on consistent sampling, suitable testing methods, appropriate equipment maintenance, and accurate documentation. The course reinforces these practices and supports more effective review of laboratory procedures.

Organisations can assess improvements through indicators such as repeatability of test results, sample rejection rates, instrument calibration compliance, record completeness, and the frequency of investigations caused by inconsistent analytical findings.

Improved Safety and Operational Control

Fuel and lubricant quality problems can contribute to equipment malfunction, leakage, unsuitable operating conditions, and avoidable maintenance interventions. Accurate testing and timely communication help operational teams identify potential issues and implement appropriate controls.

The programme supports a preventive approach to quality management by strengthening the identification, assessment, and escalation of abnormal product conditions. It complements site-specific safety procedures and established operational risk controls.

Stronger Specification and Contract Management

Petroleum product transactions depend on clear specifications, agreed testing methods, representative sampling, and reliable records. Personnel who understand these elements can support more consistent supplier assessments, product acceptance decisions, and investigations into disputed results.

Better analytical interpretation also helps procurement and commercial teams communicate quality concerns using documented evidence rather than unsupported assumptions.

Measurable Continuous Improvement

The course enables organisations to identify practical indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of quality control and lubricant management activities. Relevant measures include:

- Reduction in repeat tests attributable to sampling or procedural errors.
- Improvement in laboratory record completeness and sample traceability.
- Reduction in recurring contamination incidents.
- Improved turnaround for investigating and closing quality deviations.
- Reduction in avoidable lubricant replacement and disposal.
- Improvement in the timely identification of abnormal lubricant condition trends.
- Reduction in quality-related equipment interruptions where monitoring and corrective action address the underlying causes.

These indicators allow management to evaluate the practical value of training and identify additional improvements to procedures, resources, and quality assurance systems.

Personal impact

The Quality Control of Fuel Products Training Course strengthens the technical judgement and workplace effectiveness of professionals responsible for petroleum product testing, lubricant management, and quality assurance.

Enhanced Analytical Capability

Participants develop a stronger understanding of how fuel and lubricant properties relate to product suitability and operating performance. They learn to interpret analytical reports, recognise abnormal values, compare results with relevant specifications, and identify when further investigation is necessary.

This capability improves confidence in technical discussions and supports decisions based on evidence rather than assumptions.

Practical Lubricating Oil Analysis Skills

Participants gain a structured approach to Lubricating Oil Analysis, including the interpretation of viscosity changes, contamination indicators, wear-related findings, and signs of lubricant degradation. They learn to consider the combined significance of analytical results rather than treating individual measurements as conclusive evidence.

This understanding supports better communication with maintenance engineers and reliability specialists and helps participants contribute more effectively to equipment condition assessments.

Improved Testing and Sampling Practices

Attendees strengthen their knowledge of sample collection, handling, labelling, preservation, and documentation. They understand how procedural weaknesses affect analytical reliability and learn to recognise the limitations of results obtained from poorly controlled samples.

These skills are valuable for laboratory technicians, inspectors, field personnel, and quality professionals working across multiple operational locations.

Better Problem-Solving and Decision-Making

Participants develop a systematic approach to investigating unexpected results and product quality deviations. They learn to organise evidence, distinguish between possible causes, identify suitable verification tests, and recommend proportionate corrective action.

The ability to communicate findings clearly also improves collaboration with personnel who do not specialise in laboratory testing.

Stronger Maintenance and Reliability Contribution

Through lubricant condition monitoring and used oil analysis, participants learn how laboratory information supports maintenance planning and equipment investigation. They gain a clearer understanding of how lubricant condition, equipment operating history, and contamination patterns influence maintenance decisions.

This knowledge enables participants to contribute more effectively to reliability reviews, maintenance meetings, and continuous improvement activities.

Professional Development

The programme broadens participants' understanding of petroleum quality control and the relationship between laboratory operations, maintenance, procurement, and product management. It supports professionals seeking to increase their responsibilities in quality assurance, product inspection, laboratory supervision, and reliability management.

Attendees also develop a more structured approach to documenting technical findings, presenting recommendations, and supporting organisational quality objectives.

Who should attend

- **Quality Control Engineers:** Strengthen product conformity assessment, testing procedures, and investigation of quality deviations.
- **Laboratory Technicians and Analysts:** Improve their understanding of petroleum testing methods, sample integrity, analytical interpretation, and reporting.
- **Laboratory Supervisors and Managers:** Develop stronger oversight of testing consistency, quality assurance, documentation, and technical reporting.
- **Lubrication Engineers:** Apply lubricant condition monitoring and used oil analysis to assess lubricant suitability and performance.
- **Maintenance Engineers:** Interpret lubricant condition findings to support equipment inspection, maintenance planning, and corrective action.
- **Reliability Engineers:** Use lubricant analysis trends as supporting evidence in equipment condition assessments and reliability improvement programmes.
- **Mechanical Engineers:** Improve their understanding of lubrication-related operating problems and the implications of fuel and lubricant quality.
- **Refinery Operations Personnel:** Strengthen their awareness of product quality requirements, process-related contamination, and product handling risks.
- **Fuel Terminal and Storage Supervisors:** Improve oversight of sampling, storage integrity, contamination prevention, and product release procedures.
- **Petroleum Product Inspectors:** Develop a more systematic approach to sampling, testing documentation, and product specification verification.

- Quality Assurance and Quality Management Professionals: Strengthen the design, implementation, and review of product quality assurance procedures.
- Procurement and Supply Chain Professionals: Improve their understanding of product specifications, supplier documentation, and quality-related purchasing decisions.
- Technical Services Personnel: Connect laboratory results with operational requirements, product suitability, and equipment performance.
- Oil and Gas Operations Managers: Improve oversight of quality-related risks, testing performance indicators, and operational improvement initiatives.
- Environmental and Waste Management Personnel: Understand how lubricant condition assessment and responsible oil management support appropriate handling and disposal decisions.
- Early-Career Petroleum Professionals: Establish a practical foundation in fuel quality control, lubricant testing, and the interpretation of laboratory reports.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Fuel and Lubricant Quality Control

This module establishes the technical foundation for assessing petroleum product quality across refining, storage, distribution, and industrial applications. Participants examine the characteristics that determine product suitability, the purpose of product specifications, and the role of quality control throughout the petroleum supply chain.

The module introduces the relationship between product composition, operating conditions, storage practices, and performance requirements. It also explains how consistent quality assessment supports product acceptance, equipment protection, and reliable commercial transactions.

Petroleum Product Testing and Laboratory Quality Assurance

This module examines the selection, execution, and interpretation of petroleum product testing methods. Participants explore how laboratory measurements establish product characteristics and support decisions about specification compliance, storage suitability, and operational use.

The module also addresses testing reliability, instrument control, procedural consistency, and the interpretation of results within their appropriate technical context. Participants learn why laboratory findings must be supported by sound sampling, recognised methods, and accurate documentation.

Lubricating Oil Analysis and Degradation Assessment

This module focuses on Lubricating Oil Analysis as a practical method for evaluating lubricant condition and identifying changes that affect equipment protection. Participants examine the properties of lubricating oils, the

functions of base oils and additives, and the operating conditions that influence lubricant performance.

The module explains how lubricant degradation develops and how analytical findings support decisions about lubricant suitability. Participants learn to distinguish between normal changes associated with service conditions and abnormal results that require further investigation.

Lubricant Condition Monitoring and Used Oil Analysis

This module develops the practical application of lubricant condition monitoring within equipment reliability and maintenance programmes. Participants examine how used oil analysis provides information about lubricant condition, contamination, and possible equipment wear when results are interpreted alongside operating history and maintenance records.

The module emphasises trend analysis, appropriate sampling intervals, comparison with baseline data, and the relationship between laboratory findings and equipment condition. Participants also explore how monitoring results support maintenance prioritisation and informed lubricant management decisions.

Integrated Quality Assurance and Product Performance Management

This module brings together fuel quality control, laboratory testing, Lubricating Oil Analysis, and lubricant condition monitoring within an integrated operational quality framework. Participants examine how organisations investigate product deviations, document decisions, communicate technical findings, and improve quality management procedures.

The module also focuses on lubricant performance evaluation, supplier quality issues, corrective action, and continuous improvement. Participants use realistic scenarios to develop recommendations that align analytical evidence with operational priorities and organisational quality objectives.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,100

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19 - 23 Oct 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,100

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19 - 23 Oct 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
19 - 23 Oct 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,100
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15 - 19 Feb 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
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15 - 19 Feb 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
15 - 19 Feb 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
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14 - 18 Jun 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,100

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14 - 18 Jun 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
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14 - 18 Jun 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
14 - 18 Jun 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
18 - 22 Oct 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Quality Control of Fuel Products Training Course, attendees receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises participation in the training programme and completion of its learning requirements. Attendees must meet the course attendance requirement established by Institute For Oil & Gas Training to qualify for the certificate. Participants are expected to attend the required course sessions and engage in the scheduled learning activities.

The Certificate of Completion documents professional development in fuel product quality control, petroleum testing principles, lubricant analysis, and related quality assurance practices. It does not represent a separate professional licence or an external technical certification.