

Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion (MIC) Training Course

OGI-1314 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion is a critical integrity management concern for oil and gas organisations seeking to protect pipelines, storage tanks, production equipment and water-handling systems from microbiologically driven deterioration. The Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Training Course from [Institute For Oil & Gas Training](#) develops the technical and operational capabilities required to identify microbial corrosion mechanisms, assess associated integrity threats and implement effective microbiological corrosion control strategies across industrial assets.

Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion, commonly known as MIC, occurs when microorganisms influence corrosion processes on metallic surfaces. These microorganisms interact with their surrounding environment through biological activity, metabolic products and biofilm formation, creating localised conditions that accelerate material degradation. MIC affects a range of oil and gas assets, particularly systems that handle produced water, injection water, seawater, hydrocarbons containing water, and other environments that support microbial growth.

The challenge for asset operators is that microbial corrosion does not always follow the patterns associated with conventional corrosion mechanisms. Corrosion damage develops beneath deposits and biofilms, creating localised attack that is difficult to identify through routine external observation alone. Pitting, under-deposit corrosion, localised wall thinning and microbiologically associated damage can compromise asset integrity even when general corrosion rates appear manageable. Recognising these mechanisms requires an integrated understanding of microbiology, metallurgy, corrosion engineering, inspection practices and operational conditions.

The Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Training Course addresses the skills gap between conventional corrosion management and the specialised knowledge needed to investigate microbial activity and its impact on industrial equipment. Participants examine the relationship between microbial populations, biofilm development, environmental conditions and metal degradation. They develop a structured approach to identifying potential MIC threats, evaluating inspection findings, interpreting monitoring results and selecting control measures appropriate to operating conditions.

Biofilm corrosion represents a particular challenge because microbial communities establish protective layers on metallic surfaces and create localised chemical environments. These environments influence oxygen availability, pH, concentrations of corrosive species and electrochemical reactions at the metal interface. Sulphate-reducing bacteria receive particular attention because their activity is associated with corrosion in several oil and gas environments. Other microorganisms and mixed microbial communities also contribute to corrosion processes, depending on the system chemistry, temperature, nutrient availability and operating conditions.

The course places these mechanisms within the wider context of oil and gas corrosion management and control. Participants explore how MIC interacts with established corrosion threats, including carbon dioxide corrosion,

hydrogen sulphide environments, under-deposit corrosion and damage associated with stagnant water or accumulated solids. This broader perspective supports more reliable failure investigations and prevents organisations from attributing every localised corrosion incident to a single mechanism without sufficient evidence.

Effective microbiological corrosion control requires more than the application of biocides. It involves understanding the operating environment, identifying conditions that support microbial activity, selecting appropriate sampling and testing methods, evaluating treatment effectiveness and verifying the results through monitoring. Participants examine the relationship between water quality management, chemical treatment, system cleanliness, flow conditions, materials selection and inspection planning.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training connects these technical principles with the practical responsibilities of corrosion engineers, inspection personnel, integrity managers, production teams and chemical treatment specialists. The programme develops a consistent methodology for investigating MIC threats, prioritising susceptible assets and translating technical findings into operational decisions.

The training also addresses the importance of reliable evidence. Microbial detection alone does not establish that microorganisms caused observed corrosion. A defensible assessment considers microbiological results alongside corrosion morphology, metallurgical evidence, environmental data, operating history and inspection findings. Participants learn to distinguish between the presence of microorganisms and evidence supporting a microbiologically influenced corrosion mechanism.

For organisations operating ageing infrastructure, expanding production facilities or complex water injection networks, this capability supports more informed maintenance planning and corrosion mitigation. It strengthens collaboration between technical departments and provides a practical basis for managing microbial corrosion risks across the asset lifecycle.

Through this specialist course, Institute For Oil & Gas Training equips professionals with the knowledge to recognise MIC indicators, investigate potential failure mechanisms, evaluate treatment programmes and integrate microbiological considerations into broader corrosion management systems.

Objectives

- Explain the fundamental mechanisms of Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion and distinguish MIC from conventional corrosion processes.
- Identify the microorganisms, environmental conditions and operating factors associated with microbial corrosion in oil and gas facilities.
- Explain how biofilms develop and influence localised corrosion on metallic surfaces.
- Recognise susceptible equipment and operating environments, including pipelines, water injection systems, produced water facilities and storage tanks.

- Evaluate the relationship between microbial activity, water chemistry, deposits, operating conditions and observed corrosion damage.
- Identify appropriate microbiological sampling, testing and monitoring methods for investigating suspected MIC.
- Interpret laboratory results and inspection evidence while recognising the limitations of individual diagnostic techniques.
- Differentiate evidence of microbial presence from evidence supporting a microbiologically influenced corrosion mechanism.
- Apply structured investigation methods to identify likely corrosion mechanisms and establish priorities for further examination.
- Assess the suitability of biocide treatment, cleaning programmes, water quality controls and other microbiological corrosion control measures.
- Evaluate treatment effectiveness through appropriate monitoring, sampling and inspection activities.
- Integrate MIC considerations into corrosion management plans, inspection strategies and asset integrity programmes.
- Develop risk-based mitigation plans that reflect equipment criticality, operating conditions and the consequences of corrosion failure.
- Improve coordination between corrosion engineers, production chemists, operations personnel, inspection teams and maintenance departments.
- Communicate MIC investigation findings and recommendations through clear, evidence-based technical reports.
- Support continuous improvement in corrosion prevention, maintenance planning and equipment reliability.

Training methodology

The Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Training Course uses an applied, industry-focused methodology that connects corrosion science with the operational decisions required in oil and gas facilities. The learning approach combines technical explanations, guided case studies, inspection scenarios, group exercises and structured problem-solving activities to develop practical competence in MIC assessment and control.

Industry-Based Case Studies

Participants examine representative corrosion incidents involving pipelines, produced water systems, water injection facilities, storage tanks and other equipment exposed to water-containing environments. Case studies explore the relationship between operating conditions, microbial activity, biofilm formation and observed metal damage.

The exercises focus on recognising potential MIC indicators, reviewing available evidence and identifying the additional information required before confirming a corrosion mechanism. Participants assess how incomplete sampling, inconsistent monitoring and inadequate failure analysis affect the reliability of corrosion investigations.

Microbial Corrosion Mechanism Analysis

Technical sessions explain how microbial communities influence corrosion through biofilm formation, metabolic activity and changes in localised environmental conditions. Participants examine the behaviour of sulphate-reducing bacteria and other relevant microorganisms, together with the conditions that support their activity.

Guided exercises help participants connect microbial activity with corrosion morphology, environmental chemistry and material degradation. This approach builds the analytical capability required to distinguish microbiologically influenced damage from other corrosion mechanisms.

Inspection and Diagnostic Exercises

Participants review representative inspection findings, corrosion photographs, sampling records, water quality information and laboratory reports. They identify evidence that supports or challenges an MIC hypothesis and establish the limitations of individual diagnostic techniques.

The exercises emphasise the importance of combining microbiological testing with conventional inspection and engineering assessment. Participants develop a systematic approach to interpreting results without relying on a single test or treating microbial presence as conclusive proof of causation.

Treatment Selection and Control Scenarios

Practical scenarios examine the selection and evaluation of microbiological corrosion control measures. Participants consider biocide treatment, system cleaning, water quality management, deposit removal, operational adjustments and monitoring requirements.

Group exercises focus on treatment objectives, compatibility with operating conditions, potential limitations and verification of effectiveness. The emphasis remains on selecting controls based on the characteristics of the system and the evidence available rather than applying a standard treatment without adequate assessment.

Group Problem-Solving and Risk Prioritisation

Participants work through representative integrity challenges involving competing operational priorities, uncertain diagnostic evidence and limited maintenance resources. They assess the consequences of MIC, identify vulnerable equipment and develop proportionate investigation and mitigation plans.

The group-based approach encourages collaboration between corrosion engineering, operations, inspection, production chemistry and maintenance functions. It reinforces the importance of clear reporting, documented decisions and coordinated action when microbiologically influenced corrosion is suspected.

Application to Workplace Responsibilities

Throughout the programme, participants connect the learning material with their professional responsibilities and the assets they manage. They develop practical approaches to sampling plans, corrosion investigation, treatment verification, inspection prioritisation and communication of findings.

This methodology ensures that the training supports practical decision-making rather than theoretical knowledge alone. The resulting capability strengthens the organisation's approach to microbial corrosion prevention, equipment integrity and long-term asset reliability.

Organisational impact

The Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Training Course supports organisations in strengthening asset integrity management through a more systematic approach to microbial corrosion identification, investigation and mitigation. The organisational benefits depend on implementation quality, asset conditions and the effectiveness of existing control programmes, but the course establishes practical capabilities that support measurable improvements.

Improved Asset Integrity

A structured understanding of MIC helps engineering teams identify vulnerable equipment and investigate localised corrosion more effectively. Recognising the relationship between biofilms, operating environments and corrosion damage supports better-informed inspection planning and mitigation decisions.

Organisations gain a stronger basis for identifying susceptible pipelines, injection systems, water-handling equipment and storage facilities. This improves the quality of integrity assessments and helps teams direct inspection resources towards credible threats.

Reduced Unplanned Maintenance

MIC-related failures can result in emergency repairs, equipment replacement, production interruptions and additional inspection requirements. Improved identification and investigation capabilities help organisations address developing corrosion threats before they escalate into more serious operational problems.

The training supports maintenance planning based on equipment condition, corrosion evidence and risk significance. This approach improves the coordination of inspection, cleaning, treatment and repair activities.

More Effective Chemical Treatment

Unstructured biocide application does not necessarily deliver reliable microbial control. Treatment effectiveness depends on the target organisms, system conditions, chemical selection, contact requirements, distribution and monitoring arrangements.

Participants learn to evaluate treatment programmes against defined objectives and supporting evidence. Organisations benefit from more disciplined chemical treatment decisions, improved monitoring practices and better identification of ineffective control measures.

Better Inspection and Investigation Decisions

Reliable MIC assessment requires integration of microbiological evidence, corrosion morphology, metallurgical examination, water chemistry and operating history. The course strengthens the ability of technical teams to evaluate these evidence sources collectively.

This reduces the risk of unsupported conclusions, inappropriate treatment selection and repeated investigations that fail to address the underlying mechanism. Better-quality failure analysis also supports more effective corrective and preventive actions.

Stronger Operational Risk Management

Corrosion damage affects containment integrity, equipment availability and the safe operation of oil and gas facilities. By improving the identification and assessment of MIC threats, organisations strengthen their ability to prioritise credible risks and implement proportionate controls.

The course supports more consistent communication of corrosion threats, clearer allocation of corrective actions and better integration of MIC into wider asset integrity and operational risk management processes.

Improved Maintenance and Inspection Efficiency

A structured MIC management approach helps teams align sampling, inspection, cleaning and chemical treatment activities with identified threats. This reduces unnecessary duplication and improves the value obtained from technical investigations.

Organisations can evaluate improvements through indicators such as overdue corrosion actions, repeat MIC-related failures, inspection findings, treatment effectiveness, equipment repair frequency and the closure of corrective actions.

More Consistent Technical Decision-Making

The course establishes a shared understanding of MIC terminology, diagnostic limitations and control principles across relevant departments. This supports more consistent recommendations and reduces the risk of conflicting conclusions between operations, engineering, inspection and chemical treatment teams.

Documented assessment criteria and evidence-based recommendations strengthen technical governance and support more transparent maintenance and investment decisions.

Improved Knowledge Retention and Internal Capability

Developing internal expertise reduces dependence on isolated individual knowledge and strengthens the organisation's capacity to respond to recurring corrosion challenges. Trained personnel contribute to investigation procedures, operating guidance, treatment reviews and lessons-learned activities.

The resulting capability supports continuous improvement in corrosion management and helps organisations retain practical knowledge from inspection findings, treatment programmes and previous failures.

Personal impact

The Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Training Course strengthens participants' technical judgement and practical understanding of one of the more complex corrosion threats affecting oil and gas assets.

Advanced MIC Knowledge

Participants develop a clear understanding of microbial corrosion mechanisms, including biofilm formation, the influence of microbial metabolism and the environmental factors that affect corrosion development. They gain the ability to relate these mechanisms to practical integrity challenges across water-handling and hydrocarbon production systems.

Stronger Diagnostic Skills

The programme improves participants' ability to assess inspection findings, review laboratory results and identify gaps in available evidence. They learn to investigate suspected MIC systematically and avoid premature conclusions based solely on microbial detection or corrosion appearance.

Greater Confidence in Mitigation Decisions

Participants develop a stronger basis for evaluating biocide programmes, water quality controls, system cleaning and other corrosion prevention measures. They gain the ability to assess control options against the relevant operating environment and monitoring evidence.

Improved Risk Assessment Capability

The course develops the ability to recognise susceptible equipment, evaluate potential consequences and prioritise investigation activities. Participants become better equipped to contribute to risk-based inspection, maintenance planning and asset integrity reviews.

Enhanced Cross-Functional Collaboration

MIC management involves several technical disciplines. Participants strengthen their ability to communicate with microbiologists, production chemists, corrosion engineers, inspection personnel, maintenance teams and operations managers.

This supports more effective technical discussions, clearer reporting and better coordination of investigation and mitigation activities.

Career and Professional Development

Specialist knowledge of microbial corrosion supports professional development for personnel working in corrosion engineering, materials integrity, inspection, production chemistry and reliability management. Participants strengthen their ability to contribute to complex failure investigations and corrosion management decisions.

Practical Workplace Application

Participants leave with a structured approach to recognising MIC indicators, reviewing diagnostic evidence, evaluating control programmes and documenting recommendations. They can apply these capabilities to workplace investigations, inspection planning, corrosion reviews and continuous improvement initiatives.

Who should attend

- Corrosion Engineers: Develop stronger capabilities in identifying MIC mechanisms, assessing corrosion evidence and selecting appropriate mitigation strategies.
- Materials and Metallurgy Engineers: Understand how microbial activity interacts with metallic materials, surface conditions and corrosion damage.
- Asset Integrity Engineers and Managers: Incorporate MIC threats into integrity assessments, inspection planning and risk-based maintenance strategies.
- Pipeline Integrity Specialists: Evaluate microbial corrosion risks in transmission pipelines, gathering systems, water injection networks and associated infrastructure.
- Inspection Engineers and Inspectors: Recognise potential MIC indicators and integrate inspection findings with microbiological and environmental evidence.
- Production Chemists: Assess microbial activity, water chemistry and treatment requirements in production and water-handling systems.
- Chemical Treatment Specialists: Improve the selection, application and evaluation of biocide programmes and related corrosion control measures.
- Corrosion Monitoring Specialists: Develop more effective approaches to sampling, monitoring, data interpretation and treatment verification.
- Maintenance and Reliability Engineers: Use MIC assessment findings to improve maintenance prioritisation, equipment reliability and failure prevention.
- Operations and Production Engineers: Understand operating conditions that support microbial activity and implement appropriate operational controls.
- Water Injection and Produced Water Specialists: Evaluate microbiological risks associated with injection water quality, produced water handling and associated equipment.
- Failure Analysis and Root Cause Investigation Specialists: Integrate microbial testing, metallurgical findings and operating evidence into structured corrosion investigations.
- Technical Superintendents and Engineering Managers: Strengthen oversight of corrosion management programmes, treatment effectiveness and technical decision-making.

- HSE and Process Safety Professionals: Understand the relationship between corrosion-related loss of containment, equipment integrity and operational risk management.
- Technical Consultants and Engineering Advisers: Expand their ability to support clients with MIC assessments, mitigation planning and corrosion management recommendations.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion

Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion involves interactions between microorganisms, metallic surfaces and the surrounding environment that influence corrosion processes. This module establishes the technical foundation for understanding MIC in oil and gas facilities, including the conditions that support microbial growth and the mechanisms through which microbial activity affects metal degradation.

Participants examine biofilm development, microbial metabolism, localised chemical changes and the relationship between biological activity and electrochemical corrosion. The module also explores susceptible operating environments, including produced water systems, water injection facilities, pipelines, storage tanks and equipment exposed to stagnant or contaminated water.

MIC Detection, Sampling and Diagnostic Investigation

Reliable MIC assessment depends on the quality of the evidence collected during inspection and investigation. This module examines the methods used to identify microbial activity, evaluate suspected corrosion damage and determine whether available findings support a microbiologically influenced mechanism.

Participants explore sampling strategies, microbiological testing, corrosion morphology, metallurgical examination and the interpretation of water chemistry data. The module emphasises representative sampling, contamination prevention, appropriate sample handling and the limitations of individual diagnostic methods. Participants also examine the value of combining laboratory results with operating history and physical inspection findings.

MIC Risk Assessment and Asset Integrity Management

Effective MIC management requires organisations to identify susceptible assets, understand exposure conditions and evaluate the consequences of corrosion damage. This module focuses on the integration of microbial corrosion threats into asset integrity programmes, inspection strategies and risk-based maintenance planning.

Participants examine asset susceptibility, corrosion history, water accumulation, deposit formation, operating conditions and the consequences of potential equipment failure. The module explores how engineering teams prioritise investigations, select inspection activities and determine appropriate mitigation measures based on the available evidence. It also addresses the importance of maintaining traceable records and reviewing MIC threats when operating conditions change.

Microbiological Corrosion Control and Mitigation

Microbiological corrosion control requires a coordinated strategy that addresses microbial activity, the operating environment and the conditions that allow corrosion to develop. This module examines practical mitigation measures for oil and gas facilities, with emphasis on treatment selection, system cleanliness, water management and verification of control effectiveness.

Participants assess the role of biocides, cleaning programmes, deposit removal, water quality management and operational adjustments. They explore the factors affecting treatment performance, including microbial susceptibility, chemical compatibility, treatment distribution, contact conditions and the presence of biofilms. The module also addresses the importance of monitoring treatment outcomes and adapting control programmes when evidence indicates inadequate performance.

MIC Monitoring, Failure Prevention and Continuous Improvement

Sustained MIC management depends on monitoring performance, investigating recurring corrosion and translating operational findings into improvements. This module brings together the diagnostic, risk assessment and mitigation principles covered throughout the course to establish a systematic approach to long-term microbial corrosion management.

Participants examine corrosion monitoring records, treatment performance data, inspection findings and lessons from previous failures. They explore how organisations evaluate the effectiveness of control programmes, identify recurring weaknesses and improve investigation procedures. The module also considers reporting responsibilities, performance indicators and collaboration between engineering, operations, inspection and chemical treatment functions.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,900

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02 - 06 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£3,900

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02 - 06 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,900
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,900

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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
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28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
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28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900

Certificate

Attendees who successfully complete the Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Training Course receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises completion of the training programme and participation in its learning activities. Attendees are required to meet the institute's attendance requirement for the course to qualify for the certificate. Participants should confirm the applicable attendance threshold with Institute For Oil & Gas Training before the programme begins.