Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Monitoring and Control Training Course

OGI-1388 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Monitoring and Control Training Course provides oil and gas professionals with the technical capabilities required to identify, monitor, assess and control microbiologically influenced corrosion in industrial assets. Through a structured approach to Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Control, Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the knowledge and practical skills needed to manage microbial activity, detect biofilm formation, interpret microbiological testing results and reduce corrosion-related threats across production, processing, transportation and storage facilities.

Microbiologically influenced corrosion, commonly known as MIC, represents a significant asset integrity concern in the oil and gas industry. It occurs when microorganisms and their metabolic activities influence electrochemical corrosion processes on metallic surfaces. These activities affect pipelines, storage tanks, pressure vessels, water injection systems, cooling circuits, separators and other equipment exposed to water-containing operating environments. MIC frequently develops beneath deposits, within stagnant sections, at water-oil interfaces and in locations where biofilms establish favourable conditions for microbial growth.

Unlike conventional corrosion mechanisms, MIC involves biological, chemical and electrochemical interactions that require a specialised investigation approach. Microorganisms such as sulphate-reducing bacteria, acid-producing bacteria, iron-oxidising bacteria and other microbial groups contribute to localised corrosion through different metabolic processes. Their presence influences environmental chemistry, surface conditions, corrosion product formation and the development of aggressive localised conditions. These mechanisms create inspection and monitoring challenges because microbial activity is not always visible through conventional corrosion inspection techniques.

Oil and gas organisations require a reliable approach to MIC monitoring because microbial corrosion frequently develops in areas that are difficult to inspect directly. Conventional corrosion monitoring methods provide important information about material degradation, but they do not independently establish whether microbial activity contributes to corrosion. Effective assessment therefore requires the integration of microbiological testing, water chemistry analysis, corrosion monitoring, biofilm detection and operational information.

This course addresses the skills gap between conventional corrosion management and the specialist knowledge required to investigate biological contributions to asset deterioration. It examines how microbial populations develop, how biofilms influence corrosion behaviour, how sampling and laboratory testing support diagnosis, and how monitoring programmes translate technical findings into appropriate control measures.

Participants examine the relationship between microbial growth conditions, operating environments, material selection, water management and corrosion performance. The programme also considers the limitations of individual testing methods, the interpretation of microbial data and the importance of combining laboratory findings with field

inspection evidence. This integrated approach supports more reliable identification of MIC threats and reduces the risk of treating microbial activity as a conventional corrosion problem.

The course places particular emphasis on practical MIC monitoring strategies and microbial corrosion prevention across upstream, midstream and downstream operations. Participants develop an understanding of how to establish monitoring priorities, select representative sampling locations, evaluate microbial activity and assess the effectiveness of treatment programmes. The programme also addresses the management of biocide applications, operational controls, deposit removal, water treatment and biofilm management.

Through Institute For Oil & Gas Training, participants strengthen their ability to connect microbiological evidence with engineering decisions. They develop a structured understanding of the technical considerations involved in identifying MIC, evaluating corrosion susceptibility and implementing appropriate preventive measures. The resulting capabilities support asset integrity programmes, improve corrosion risk management and strengthen the long-term reliability of oil and gas infrastructure.

Objectives

- Explain the mechanisms and characteristics of microbiologically influenced corrosion in oil and gas production, processing and transportation environments.
- Identify the principal microbial groups associated with corrosion, including sulphate-reducing bacteria, acid-producing bacteria and iron-related microorganisms.
- Evaluate the relationship between microbial metabolism, water chemistry, operating conditions and corrosion development.
- Recognise the role of biofilms, deposits and surface-associated microbial communities in localised corrosion.
- Distinguish potential MIC damage from other common corrosion mechanisms using microbiological and engineering evidence.
- Apply appropriate principles for MIC monitoring and establish suitable monitoring locations across industrial assets.
- Understand microbiological sampling procedures, sample preservation requirements and contamination prevention practices.
- Evaluate microbiological testing methods and interpret laboratory findings in the context of field operating conditions.
- Understand biofilm detection techniques and their contribution to corrosion investigation.
- Assess the suitability of microbial monitoring techniques for different water systems and operating environments.

- Evaluate biocide selection, application practices and treatment effectiveness.
- Develop microbial corrosion prevention strategies incorporating water management, chemical treatment and operational controls.
- Assess the relationship between material selection, surface condition and susceptibility to microbiologically influenced corrosion.
- Integrate microbiological findings into corrosion risk assessments and asset integrity management programmes.
- Establish monitoring and reporting practices that support continuous improvement in MIC management.
- Recommend corrective and preventive actions to reduce microbial activity and protect critical oil and gas infrastructure.

Training methodology

The Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Monitoring and Control Training Course uses a practical, industry-oriented delivery approach that connects microbiological principles with corrosion engineering and operational asset management. Institute For Oil & Gas Training combines technical presentations, industry case studies, laboratory testing examples, group exercises, monitoring scenarios and structured problem-solving activities to develop a clear understanding of MIC investigation and control.

The methodology focuses on how microorganisms interact with metallic surfaces and operating environments, how microbial activity contributes to corrosion, and how engineering teams establish reliable evidence before implementing corrective action. Rather than treating microbiological testing as an isolated laboratory activity, the programme demonstrates how sampling results, water chemistry, corrosion inspection and operational records contribute to an integrated assessment.

Case studies examine representative MIC incidents involving pipelines, produced water systems, injection water networks, storage facilities and process equipment. Participants evaluate the operating conditions associated with microbial growth, identify possible sources of contamination and consider the evidence required to distinguish MIC from other corrosion mechanisms. These scenarios strengthen the ability to assess corrosion threats using a combination of biological and engineering information.

Practical exercises introduce participants to MIC sampling principles and microbiological testing methods. They examine the importance of representative sampling, sample preservation, contamination prevention, laboratory handling and result interpretation. The exercises also address the selection of suitable sampling points and the relationship between field conditions and laboratory findings.

Biofilm detection is another important element of the delivery approach. Participants examine how biofilms develop on metallic surfaces, how deposits create protected microbial environments and why surface-associated microbial communities require specific investigation techniques. Representative inspection findings and case examples

demonstrate how biofilm evidence contributes to corrosion assessment and treatment decisions.

Group discussions and technical problem-solving activities focus on the selection of appropriate monitoring techniques, interpretation of microbial trends and evaluation of treatment effectiveness. Participants assess scenarios involving inadequate biocide treatment, stagnant water, poor drainage, ineffective cleaning and recurring microbial contamination. These activities demonstrate the importance of combining operational controls with chemical and microbiological interventions.

The methodology also incorporates structured decision-making exercises covering risk prioritisation, treatment selection, monitoring frequency and corrective action planning. Participants evaluate how monitoring information supports maintenance priorities and asset integrity decisions. This encourages a systematic approach to microbial corrosion prevention rather than reliance on isolated test results or routine chemical treatment.

By combining technical instruction with practical industry scenarios, Institute For Oil & Gas Training ensures that participants understand both the scientific basis of MIC and its direct implications for oil and gas operations. The approach strengthens their ability to apply monitoring findings, communicate technical risks and contribute to effective corrosion management programmes.

Organisational impact

Effective Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Control strengthens the ability of oil and gas organisations to manage corrosion threats associated with microbial activity. By developing specialist knowledge across inspection, laboratory analysis, operations and corrosion engineering, this course supports a coordinated approach to asset integrity, equipment reliability and operational performance.

Improved Asset Integrity and Equipment Reliability

A structured MIC monitoring programme helps organisations identify microbial corrosion threats before deterioration progresses into significant equipment damage. Better understanding of microbial activity supports targeted inspection and investigation of pipelines, tanks, vessels and water-handling systems. This strengthens asset integrity planning and supports informed maintenance decisions.

Reduced Corrosion-Related Failures

Effective microbial corrosion prevention addresses the conditions that encourage microbial growth and associated corrosion processes. Improved control of water quality, deposits, biofilms and microbial populations reduces exposure to MIC threats. This helps minimise unexpected leakage, equipment deterioration and unplanned maintenance interventions.

More Effective Monitoring and Inspection

Improved coordination between microbiological testing, conventional corrosion monitoring and engineering inspection provides a stronger technical basis for identifying corrosion mechanisms and evaluating asset conditions. Organisations can direct monitoring and inspection resources towards locations with greater susceptibility and operational significance.

Improved Chemical Treatment Management

A structured approach to biocide selection and application supports more effective treatment programmes. Personnel develop a clearer understanding of treatment objectives, microbial response, monitoring requirements and chemical treatment limitations. This helps organisations evaluate treatment performance and reduce dependence on routine chemical dosing without supporting evidence.

Better Operational Decision-Making

MIC management involves several departments, including production, process engineering, laboratory services, inspection and maintenance. Developing shared technical knowledge improves communication between these functions. Engineering teams can combine microbiological findings with operating conditions, maintenance records and corrosion inspection results to determine appropriate corrective actions.

Reduced Maintenance and Lifecycle Costs

Early identification and targeted management of microbial corrosion support more efficient maintenance planning. Organisations can address microbial contamination and corrosion susceptibility before deterioration requires extensive repairs or equipment replacement. Improved treatment evaluation also supports more effective allocation of chemical treatment and inspection resources.

Stronger Process Safety and Environmental Protection

Corrosion-related leaks in hydrocarbon and water-handling systems create operational, environmental and process safety concerns. Improved understanding of MIC threats supports preventive maintenance and effective asset protection. This strengthens containment system reliability and organisational control over corrosion-related operational risks.

Improved Technical Reporting and Risk Management

Consistent monitoring procedures and accurate interpretation of microbiological findings improve technical reporting. Organisations gain a clearer basis for documenting microbial threats, identifying recurring problems, evaluating treatment performance and prioritising corrective actions. These improvements support asset integrity reviews and internal risk management processes.

Personal impact

Participants develop a comprehensive technical understanding of microbiologically influenced corrosion and its implications for oil and gas infrastructure. The course strengthens their ability to connect microbiological information with corrosion engineering, inspection findings, treatment strategies and operational performance.

Specialist MIC Knowledge

Participants gain a structured understanding of microbial corrosion mechanisms, microbial growth conditions and the influence of biofilms on metallic surfaces. This knowledge strengthens their technical capabilities when investigating corrosion problems involving produced water, injection water, storage systems and other water-containing environments.

Improved Monitoring and Testing Skills

Participants develop practical knowledge of MIC monitoring procedures, microbiological sampling principles and laboratory testing methods. They learn to evaluate sampling quality, understand testing limitations and interpret microbial results in relation to actual operating conditions. These capabilities support more reliable monitoring and investigation activities.

Greater Diagnostic Confidence

The course strengthens participants' ability to examine potential MIC damage and evaluate the evidence supporting a microbiological corrosion diagnosis. They develop a better understanding of how to distinguish microbial influences from other corrosion mechanisms and identify the additional investigation required to establish the cause of deterioration.

Better Treatment Evaluation

Participants improve their understanding of biocide treatment, microbial control strategies and the factors affecting treatment performance. They develop the ability to assess monitoring results and contribute to decisions concerning chemical treatment, water management, biofilm control and operational improvements.

Enhanced Asset Integrity Capability

By integrating microbiological information into corrosion assessments, participants strengthen their contribution to inspection planning, maintenance prioritisation and asset integrity management. They develop a broader understanding of the relationship between biological activity, corrosion risks and equipment reliability.

Improved Technical Communication

Participants develop the ability to communicate MIC findings effectively with laboratory specialists, corrosion engineers, inspection personnel, maintenance teams and operational managers. This strengthens cross-functional collaboration when investigating recurring corrosion problems, evaluating treatment programmes and developing preventive strategies.

Professional Development

The specialist knowledge gained through this programme strengthens participants' professional capabilities in corrosion management, pipeline integrity, inspection and asset reliability. It provides a stronger technical foundation for professionals seeking greater responsibility in microbiologically influenced corrosion control and asset integrity functions.

Who should attend

- Corrosion Engineers: Professionals responsible for investigating corrosion mechanisms, developing control strategies and evaluating MIC-related deterioration.

- Materials and Metallurgy Engineers: Specialists involved in material performance, corrosion susceptibility, material selection and failure investigation.
- Pipeline Integrity Engineers: Personnel responsible for assessing pipeline corrosion threats, monitoring performance and maintaining pipeline reliability.
- Asset Integrity Managers: Managers overseeing corrosion management programmes, inspection strategies and asset reliability.
- Inspection Engineers and Inspectors: Professionals involved in identifying corrosion damage, evaluating inspection evidence and recommending further investigations.
- Corrosion Monitoring Specialists: Personnel responsible for corrosion monitoring systems, data interpretation and the evaluation of corrosion control measures.
- Microbiology and Laboratory Specialists: Professionals conducting microbiological testing, sample analysis and laboratory investigations related to industrial water systems.
- Production and Process Engineers: Engineers responsible for operating systems where microbial activity influences water quality, equipment condition and production reliability.
- Water Treatment Engineers: Specialists managing produced water, injection water, cooling water and industrial water treatment programmes.
- Chemical Treatment Specialists: Professionals involved in biocide selection, chemical dosing, treatment monitoring and microbial control.
- Maintenance and Reliability Engineers: Personnel responsible for equipment condition, maintenance planning and reducing corrosion-related failures.
- Quality Assurance and Technical Assurance Personnel: Professionals responsible for technical procedures, testing quality, reporting consistency and treatment verification.
- Operations Supervisors and Managers: Personnel overseeing production facilities, water-handling systems and operational controls affecting MIC risks.
- Technical and Engineering Managers: Senior professionals responsible for coordinating corrosion management, engineering resources and asset protection strategies.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion

This module establishes the technical foundation for understanding microbiologically influenced corrosion in oil and gas environments. It examines the biological, chemical and electrochemical interactions that contribute to microbial corrosion and explains how microorganisms influence the deterioration of metallic equipment.

Participants explore the principal microbial groups associated with MIC, including sulphate-reducing bacteria, acid-producing bacteria, iron-oxidising bacteria and other microorganisms found in industrial water systems. The module also examines the environmental conditions that support microbial growth, including water availability, temperature, nutrient sources, pH, oxygen concentration and stagnant operating conditions.

MIC Monitoring, Sampling and Microbiological Testing

This module focuses on the technical methods used to detect microbial activity and evaluate potential corrosion threats in oil and gas systems. It examines how monitoring programmes generate information about microbial populations, environmental conditions and potential contamination sources.

Participants explore field sampling procedures, sample preservation, laboratory testing and the interpretation of microbiological results. The module explains the importance of selecting representative sampling locations and maintaining sample integrity throughout collection, transportation and analysis. It also examines the application and limitations of different testing techniques, including culture-based methods, molecular testing and ATP-based analysis.

Particular attention is given to integrating microbiological findings with water chemistry, corrosion monitoring and inspection information. This allows participants to understand why microbial test results require engineering interpretation before conclusions about MIC susceptibility or corrosion activity are established.

Biofilm Detection, Corrosion Assessment and MIC Investigation

This module examines the role of biofilms in microbial corrosion and the investigation techniques used to establish the relationship between microbial activity and metal deterioration. Biofilms are complex microbial communities attached to surfaces and surrounded by an extracellular polymeric substance matrix. They create localised environments that influence chemical conditions at the metal surface and contribute to corrosion development.

Participants examine biofilm formation, attachment, maturation and detachment, together with the influence of deposits and surface conditions on microbial colonisation. The module considers how biofilms create heterogeneous conditions that encourage localised corrosion and complicate conventional inspection activities.

The investigation component focuses on combining surface examination, microbiological evidence, corrosion damage assessment and operational records. Participants learn how to evaluate suspected MIC damage, assess the reliability of available evidence and distinguish microbial contributions from alternative corrosion mechanisms.

Microbial Corrosion Prevention and Treatment Control

This module addresses the engineering and operational strategies used to prevent, control and manage microbiologically influenced corrosion. It examines how organisations reduce microbial growth conditions through water management, chemical treatment, operational controls, cleaning and deposit management.

Participants explore biocide selection, treatment compatibility, dosing considerations and the importance of evaluating treatment effectiveness through appropriate monitoring. The module also examines the limitations of chemical treatment, particularly where biofilms and deposits restrict treatment penetration or protect established microbial communities.

The programme emphasises the need for an integrated microbial corrosion prevention strategy. Effective control requires more than chemical dosing. It involves identifying contamination sources, controlling water accumulation, reducing stagnant conditions, managing deposits and maintaining suitable operating practices. Participants examine how these measures work together to improve corrosion control and support equipment reliability.

MIC Risk Management, Performance Evaluation and Asset Integrity Integration

This module brings together the monitoring, investigation and treatment principles covered throughout the programme. It focuses on integrating MIC monitoring and control into wider corrosion management and asset integrity systems. Participants examine how organisations identify vulnerable assets, prioritise monitoring activities, evaluate microbial corrosion threats and establish effective management procedures.

The module also addresses the importance of maintaining consistent technical records and evaluating the performance of microbial control programmes. Participants explore how monitoring trends, inspection results, laboratory findings and operational information support risk-based decisions. The final focus is on developing practical MIC management strategies that align with asset integrity priorities and long-term operational reliability.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,100

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09 - 13 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100

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09 - 13 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100

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09 - 13 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
09 - 13 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100
08 - 12 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
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05 - 09 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
05 - 09 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
08 - 12 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,100

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08 - 12 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,100
08 - 12 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,100

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion Monitoring and Control 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 are required to meet the institute's minimum attendance requirement of 80 percent of the total course duration to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.