Petrophysics of Unconventional Reservoirs Training Course

OGI-1456 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Petrophysics of Unconventional Reservoirs Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical expertise required to evaluate, characterise and optimise hydrocarbon resources in unconventional formations. As unconventional reservoir evaluation becomes increasingly important to exploration and development strategies, petrophysicists and reservoir professionals require advanced capabilities in shale gas petrophysics, tight oil characterization, organic matter analysis and the interpretation of complex pore systems.

Unconventional reservoirs present distinctive technical challenges compared with conventional sandstone and carbonate formations. Their low permeability, complex mineralogical composition, heterogeneous pore structures and variable organic content require specialised petrophysical approaches. Conventional evaluation techniques do not always provide reliable estimates of hydrocarbon storage, fluid distribution, producibility and reservoir quality in these formations. Accurate characterisation therefore depends on integrating geological information, well log measurements, laboratory core analysis and advanced interpretation techniques.

The course addresses the technical skills gap between conventional petrophysical evaluation and the specialised requirements of unconventional reservoir characterisation. It examines the physical and chemical properties that influence hydrocarbon storage and movement within shale, tight sandstone, tight carbonate and other low-permeability formations. Participants develop a structured understanding of unconventional formation properties, including total organic carbon, mineral composition, porosity, pore-size distribution, fluid saturation, permeability and geomechanical characteristics.

A central component of the programme is the relationship between organic matter and inorganic mineral structures. Organic-rich formations contain different pore types, including organic nanopores, interparticle pores, intraparticle pores and microfractures. These structures influence hydrocarbon adsorption, free-fluid storage, fluid mobility and production behaviour. Understanding their distribution and connectivity is essential for distinguishing productive intervals from formations with limited commercial potential.

The programme also examines the principles and practical applications of shale gas petrophysics. Participants explore how conventional wireline measurements, advanced logging technologies and laboratory measurements contribute to the evaluation of organic-rich formations. Particular attention is given to gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron, sonic and nuclear magnetic resonance measurements, alongside specialised methods for evaluating organic-rich intervals and complex pore systems.

For tight oil and gas developments, the course examines the relationship between mineralogy, pore architecture, hydrocarbon saturation and reservoir deliverability. Participants investigate how tight oil characterization supports formation screening, reservoir quality assessment and the identification of intervals with favourable storage and production characteristics. The programme also addresses the limitations of conventional porosity and permeability

measurements when applied to formations with extremely small pore throats and heterogeneous flow pathways.

Another important focus is the integration of laboratory and logging data. Unconventional reservoir evaluation requires a consistent interpretation of measurements obtained at different scales. Core descriptions, mineralogical analysis, total organic carbon measurements, scanning electron microscopy, mercury injection capillary pressure, gas adsorption and digital rock analysis provide complementary information. When integrated with wireline and logging-while-drilling data, these measurements support a more representative understanding of formation properties.

The course considers the operational implications of petrophysical uncertainty throughout the development lifecycle. Inaccurate formation evaluation affects reservoir models, completion design, well placement, production forecasting and investment decisions. Participants learn to identify data limitations, assess measurement quality and communicate uncertainty to multidisciplinary teams. This creates a stronger technical foundation for decisions involving exploration appraisal, development planning and production optimisation.

Delivered by Institute For Oil & Gas Training, the programme combines established petrophysical principles with specialised unconventional reservoir applications. It is designed for professionals working in exploration, reservoir engineering, formation evaluation, geoscience, drilling and production who need to strengthen their understanding of unconventional hydrocarbon systems.

By the end of the programme, participants possess a more integrated approach to evaluating unconventional formations, interpreting complex petrophysical measurements and translating technical findings into practical development recommendations. The emphasis remains on reliable data interpretation, reservoir characterisation and commercially relevant decision-making.

Objectives

- Explain the geological and petrophysical characteristics that distinguish unconventional reservoirs from conventional hydrocarbon formations.
- Apply specialised principles of unconventional reservoir evaluation to shale gas, tight oil and other low-permeability formations.
- Interpret unconventional formation properties, including mineral composition, organic content, porosity, permeability and fluid saturation.
- Evaluate organic matter distribution and its influence on hydrocarbon storage and reservoir quality.
- Understand the relationship between total organic carbon, thermal maturity and hydrocarbon generation potential.
- Interpret gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic measurements in unconventional formations.
- Apply appropriate petrophysical approaches to shale gas petrophysics and tight oil characterization.

- Assess complex pore systems and their influence on hydrocarbon storage, adsorption and fluid mobility.
- Evaluate laboratory measurements used in unconventional core analysis and formation characterisation.
- Integrate core analysis, mineralogical measurements and well log data into a consistent formation evaluation workflow.
- Recognise the limitations of conventional porosity, permeability and water saturation models in unconventional formations.
- Assess the contribution of advanced imaging and pore characterisation technologies to reservoir understanding.
- Evaluate the influence of geomechanical properties on unconventional reservoir development.
- Identify data quality issues and sources of uncertainty in petrophysical interpretation.
- Communicate formation evaluation results effectively to multidisciplinary exploration and development teams.
- Support reservoir screening, completion planning and development decisions through reliable petrophysical analysis.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training adopts an applied, industry-focused training methodology that connects petrophysical principles with the practical challenges of unconventional reservoir evaluation. The programme combines specialist technical presentations, practical interpretation exercises, industry case studies, group discussions and realistic formation evaluation scenarios to develop relevant technical knowledge and workplace capabilities.

The delivery approach reflects the multidisciplinary nature of unconventional reservoir development. Participants explore how geological observations, laboratory measurements, well logging information and reservoir engineering requirements contribute to a consistent understanding of formation properties. Emphasis is placed on interpreting technical data, recognising measurement limitations and applying appropriate evaluation methods to unconventional formations.

Technical Presentations and Guided Discussions

Specialist presentations introduce the fundamental principles of unconventional reservoir characterisation, including shale mineralogy, organic matter distribution, pore architecture, hydrocarbon storage mechanisms and petrophysical measurement techniques. Guided discussions examine the differences between conventional and unconventional evaluation workflows, helping participants understand the technical considerations involved in assessing low-permeability formations.

Well Log Interpretation and Formation Evaluation

Participants examine representative logging datasets to understand the interpretation of gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic measurements. The training explores how individual logging responses relate to formation composition, organic content, porosity and fluid properties. Particular attention is given to environmental corrections, data quality assessment and the limitations of conventional interpretation models in unconventional reservoirs.

Laboratory Analysis and Reservoir Characterisation

Laboratory-focused case studies demonstrate how specialised measurements support unconventional formation evaluation. Participants explore total organic carbon analysis, mineralogical characterisation, gas adsorption, pore-size distribution and permeability measurements. They examine how laboratory results complement log-derived properties and support a more comprehensive understanding of unconventional reservoir characteristics.

Reservoir Evaluation and Integrated Data Analysis

Structured technical exercises introduce participants to the evaluation of unconventional formations using integrated geological, laboratory and logging datasets. Activities focus on identifying prospective intervals, assessing mineral composition, interpreting porosity and fluid saturation, and comparing reservoir quality indicators. Participants also examine how petrophysical uncertainty influences reservoir characterisation and development recommendations.

Group Discussions and Technical Problem-Solving

Collaborative exercises enable participants to examine formation evaluation challenges, compare interpretation approaches and communicate technical conclusions. These activities strengthen their ability to explain petrophysical findings to geologists, reservoir engineers, drilling specialists and asset management teams while developing a more integrated approach to subsurface problem-solving.

Practical Industry Scenarios

The programme incorporates realistic industry scenarios involving shale gas, tight oil and other low-permeability reservoirs. Participants investigate common interpretation challenges, including variable organic content, complex pore systems, mineralogical heterogeneity, uncertain water saturation and differences between laboratory and downhole measurements. These scenarios demonstrate the practical application of unconventional petrophysics in exploration, appraisal and development activities.

Through this blended methodology, Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops participants practical interpretation skills and strengthens their ability to apply unconventional petrophysical principles within organisational workflows. The approach also reinforces the importance of data reliability, technical validation and informed decision-making when evaluating complex unconventional formations.

Organisational impact

Unconventional reservoir development involves significant technical and commercial commitments. Organisations require reliable formation evaluation to identify prospective intervals, understand reservoir heterogeneity and establish effective development strategies. The specialised knowledge developed through this course strengthens petrophysical decision-making across exploration, appraisal and production activities.

Improved Reservoir Screening and Prospect Evaluation

A stronger understanding of unconventional formation properties enables technical teams to distinguish prospective intervals from formations with limited hydrocarbon storage or production potential. Improved interpretation of organic content, mineralogy, porosity and fluid saturation supports more consistent reservoir screening, prospect ranking and appraisal decisions.

More Reliable Resource Characterisation

Integrating laboratory measurements with well log interpretation provides a clearer understanding of hydrocarbon storage mechanisms and pore architecture. Organisations benefit from more reliable reservoir property assessments and a better understanding of the limitations associated with different measurement techniques, supporting more representative reservoir characterisation.

Better-Informed Drilling and Completion Decisions

Accurate petrophysical information supports target interval selection, well placement and completion planning. A detailed understanding of mineral composition, brittleness indicators, organic matter distribution and pore structure strengthens collaboration between petrophysicists, geologists, geomechanical specialists and drilling engineers, improving the technical basis of development decisions.

Reduced Interpretation Uncertainty

Unconventional formations contain significant geological and petrophysical variability. Structured evaluation methods help technical teams identify uncertain measurements, inconsistent datasets and inappropriate interpretation assumptions. This strengthens technical assurance, improves confidence in reservoir estimates and reduces the risk of development decisions based on unreliable subsurface information.

Improved Laboratory and Subsurface Data Integration

The programme strengthens the integration of core analysis, mineralogical testing, advanced imaging and downhole measurements. Organisations develop a more consistent approach to validating laboratory results against log-derived properties and incorporating representative measurements into static and dynamic reservoir models, improving the quality of subsurface data integration.

More Effective Technical Resource Allocation

Accurate formation evaluation supports the prioritisation of laboratory testing, advanced logging and reservoir characterisation activities. Technical teams develop a clearer understanding of which measurements address specific subsurface uncertainties, enabling organisations to allocate analytical resources more effectively and focus technical investigations on the most relevant reservoir properties.

Stronger Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Petrophysical findings influence exploration, reservoir engineering, drilling, completion and production decisions. Improved technical understanding and communication enable departments to work with consistent reservoir descriptions, shared interpretation assumptions and a clearer appreciation of subsurface data limitations,

strengthening integrated asset management.

Improved Operational Assurance

Reliable formation evaluation supports the identification of geological and geomechanical conditions relevant to drilling and completion planning. A better understanding of unconventional formation properties contributes to more informed wellbore stability assessments, improved evaluation of operational constraints and stronger technical coordination throughout well development activities.

Enhanced Development Planning and Investment Decisions

Robust unconventional reservoir characterisation improves the technical basis for comparing development opportunities. Organisations benefit from clearer reservoir quality assessments, better-supported production assumptions and more transparent communication of subsurface uncertainty, strengthening the quality of technical reviews and investment decisions.

Personal impact

Participants develop specialised professional capabilities that strengthen their contribution to unconventional oil and gas projects. The programme expands their understanding of the relationships between geology, organic matter, pore architecture, laboratory analysis and downhole measurements, enabling them to approach complex formation evaluation challenges with greater technical confidence.

Advanced Unconventional Petrophysics Expertise

Participants develop a deeper understanding of the principles governing unconventional reservoir behaviour. They strengthen their ability to distinguish between conventional and unconventional evaluation requirements, understand formation-specific challenges and select appropriate petrophysical approaches for shale gas, tight oil and other low-permeability formations.

Improved Well Log Interpretation

The programme strengthens participants ability to interpret conventional and specialised logging measurements in organic-rich and low-permeability formations. They develop a better understanding of measurement limitations and learn to investigate how mineralogy, organic content, porosity and fluid properties influence logging responses, improving the reliability of their formation evaluation work.

Stronger Laboratory Data Interpretation

Participants expand their understanding of core analysis, organic matter characterisation, pore-size distribution and mineralogical measurements. They become better equipped to evaluate laboratory reports, interpret analytical results and assess the relevance of different testing techniques to unconventional reservoir characterisation.

Greater Analytical and Problem-Solving Capability

Practical exercises strengthen participants ability to identify inconsistent measurements, compare alternative interpretation methods and investigate sources of uncertainty. They develop a more structured approach to resolving

complex formation evaluation problems and making technically supported recommendations based on available subsurface information.

Improved Multidisciplinary Communication

Participants learn to present petrophysical findings in a clear and practical format that supports geological, engineering and operational decisions. They strengthen their ability to explain technical assumptions, communicate interpretation limitations, discuss uncertainty and contribute effectively to integrated reservoir studies and multidisciplinary project reviews.

Enhanced Professional Development

The specialised knowledge gained through the course strengthens professional capabilities in unconventional reservoir evaluation, shale gas petrophysics and tight oil characterization. Participants expand their technical expertise and support their career development in petrophysics, reservoir engineering, formation evaluation, subsurface geoscience and unconventional resource development.

Greater Contribution to Strategic Decisions

Participants develop a stronger understanding of how petrophysical findings influence reservoir screening, well placement, completion design and development planning. This enables them to contribute more effectively to technical assessments, subsurface reviews and investment-related discussions while providing recommendations grounded in reliable formation evaluation and integrated reservoir characterisation.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Strengthen specialised interpretation capabilities for shale, tight oil and other unconventional formations.
- Senior Petrophysicists: Improve technical assurance, advanced data integration and unconventional evaluation workflows.
- Reservoir Engineers: Develop a better understanding of pore architecture, fluid storage and petrophysical properties affecting reservoir performance.
- Geologists and Petroleum Geologists: Connect mineralogical composition, organic matter and geological characteristics with reservoir quality.
- Formation Evaluation Specialists: Improve the interpretation of conventional and advanced logging measurements in unconventional formations.
- Geoscientists: Strengthen the integration of geological observations, laboratory measurements and subsurface datasets.

- Exploration Engineers: Improve technical screening and assessment of unconventional hydrocarbon prospects.
- Drilling Engineers: Understand formation properties and geomechanical indicators relevant to drilling and well placement decisions.
- Completion Engineers: Improve understanding of mineralogy, formation heterogeneity and reservoir characteristics influencing completion strategies.
- Core Analysis Specialists: Develop a stronger understanding of laboratory measurements and their application to unconventional reservoir characterisation.
- Reservoir Characterisation Specialists: Integrate petrophysical, geological and laboratory information into representative reservoir descriptions.
- Well Logging Engineers: Strengthen their understanding of log responses and interpretation challenges in unconventional formations.
- Production Engineers: Understand how petrophysical properties influence hydrocarbon storage, fluid movement and production behaviour.
- Subsurface Team Leaders: Improve oversight of integrated formation evaluation and technical decision-making.
- Exploration and Development Managers: Strengthen their ability to assess the technical basis of unconventional reservoir development proposals.
- Technical Consultants and Advisors: Expand specialist capabilities in unconventional formation evaluation and reservoir assessment.

Course outline

Geological and Mineralogical Fundamentals of Unconventional Reservoirs

This module establishes the geological and mineralogical foundation required for evaluating unconventional hydrocarbon formations. Participants examine the characteristics of shale, tight sandstone, tight carbonate and other low-permeability reservoirs, with particular attention to the relationship between depositional environments, mineral composition, organic richness and reservoir quality.

The module explores the influence of quartz, feldspar, carbonates, clay minerals and organic matter on unconventional formation properties. Participants investigate how mineralogical variations affect porosity, permeability, brittleness and fluid storage. The module also introduces the role of X-ray diffraction and other mineralogical techniques in identifying prospective intervals and supporting reservoir quality assessment.

Organic Matter Analysis and Shale Gas Petrophysics

This module examines the role of organic matter in unconventional hydrocarbon generation, storage and production. Participants explore how organic richness, thermal maturity and kerogen characteristics influence the petrophysical behaviour of shale formations. Particular emphasis is placed on total organic carbon analysis, source rock evaluation and the relationship between organic matter and hydrocarbon storage capacity.

The module develops specialised knowledge of shale gas petrophysics, including the interpretation of organic-rich intervals using conventional and advanced logging measurements. Participants investigate how organic matter influences density, resistivity, neutron and sonic responses. They also examine the distinction between free gas and adsorbed gas and how these storage mechanisms contribute to the evaluation of unconventional gas resources.

Complex Pore Systems, Porosity and Permeability Evaluation

This module focuses on the complex pore systems that characterise unconventional reservoirs. Participants examine the distribution and connectivity of organic pores, interparticle pores, intraparticle pores, microfractures and nanopores. The programme explains how pore architecture influences hydrocarbon storage, adsorption, fluid movement and the effective production potential of low-permeability formations.

Participants explore the limitations of conventional porosity and permeability measurements when applied to unconventional rocks. The module covers laboratory techniques for pore structure characterisation, including mercury intrusion porosimetry, gas adsorption, helium pycnometry, scanning electron microscopy and nuclear magnetic resonance. It also examines the relationship between pore-throat distribution, capillary behaviour and fluid accessibility.

Advanced Well Log Interpretation and Tight Oil Characterization

This module develops the practical capabilities required to interpret well logging measurements in tight oil and other unconventional formations. Participants examine how gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron, sonic and nuclear magnetic resonance logs contribute to the assessment of formation properties. The module also considers the effects of organic matter, clay content, mineralogical variability and fluid distribution on logging responses.

A major focus is tight oil characterization through the integration of petrophysical measurements and laboratory information. Participants explore formation evaluation workflows for identifying prospective intervals, estimating porosity and fluid saturation, and understanding reservoir heterogeneity. The module also considers the interpretation of geomechanical indicators and their contribution to the assessment of formation suitability for development.

Integrated Unconventional Reservoir Evaluation and Development Applications

This module brings together the geological, mineralogical, organic geochemical, laboratory and logging principles covered throughout the programme. Participants examine how multiple sources of subsurface information contribute to a consistent unconventional reservoir evaluation workflow. The focus is on integrating core analysis, well log interpretation, pore structure characterisation and reservoir properties into practical technical assessments.

The module also explores how petrophysical results support reservoir modelling, prospect ranking, well placement and development planning. Participants examine the importance of data quality, measurement validation and uncertainty

assessment when communicating unconventional reservoir properties. Practical case studies demonstrate how integrated petrophysical interpretation contributes to better-informed exploration and development decisions.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,000

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,000

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Petrophysics of Unconventional Reservoirs Training Course, participants will receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training. The certificate recognises their participation and achievement in developing specialised knowledge and practical capabilities in unconventional reservoir evaluation, shale gas petrophysics, tight oil characterization and advanced petrophysical interpretation.

Participants are required to maintain a minimum attendance of 80% of the total course duration to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.