Petrophysics, Quick Look and Log Quality Control Training Course

OGI-1443 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

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The Petrophysics, Quick Look and Log Quality Control Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical capabilities required for effective Petrophysical Log Quality Control across exploration, drilling, formation evaluation and reservoir development operations. The course focuses on quick look evaluation, log quality assurance, logging data validation and log interpretation quality control to ensure that petrophysical measurements provide reliable information for subsurface decision-making.

Well logging data forms a critical part of formation evaluation and reservoir characterisation. Measurements acquired during wireline logging, logging while drilling and other formation evaluation operations provide essential information about lithology, porosity, fluid content, formation boundaries and reservoir properties. However, the quality of these measurements depends on acquisition conditions, tool performance, borehole environment, calibration, data processing and the technical procedures applied during interpretation. Inaccurate or incomplete logging information introduces uncertainty into reservoir assessments and affects decisions concerning well placement, completion design, reserves estimation and field development.

Organisations operating in the oil and gas sector require petrophysicists and formation evaluation professionals who can identify questionable measurements, assess log reliability and distinguish genuine formation responses from acquisition-related abnormalities. Without a structured approach to quality control, poor-quality data can pass into interpretation workflows and influence geological models, reservoir calculations and operational decisions. Petrophysical Log Quality Control addresses this challenge by establishing a systematic approach to evaluating the integrity and consistency of well log measurements before they are used for detailed interpretation.

The course examines the relationship between logging acquisition parameters, environmental conditions and the reliability of recorded measurements. Participants develop practical capabilities in recognising common logging problems, identifying abnormal curve behaviour, assessing depth alignment, reviewing tool responses and evaluating the suitability of different logging measurements for interpretation. Particular attention is given to environmental corrections, borehole conditions, logging tool limitations and the identification of measurement inconsistencies that affect formation evaluation.

Quick look evaluation is another central component of the programme. This process provides an initial assessment of well logging information to establish an understanding of formation characteristics and identify intervals requiring further investigation. Participants examine how gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic measurements contribute to preliminary formation evaluation. They learn to recognise potential reservoir intervals, distinguish shale-rich formations, assess porosity responses and identify indications of hydrocarbon-bearing zones while maintaining awareness of measurement limitations.

The programme also addresses the importance of log quality assurance throughout the petrophysical workflow. Participants examine the procedures used to validate logging data, compare measurements from different logging runs and identify discrepancies between curves. They develop a structured understanding of how data acquisition records, tool specifications, calibration information and environmental correction procedures support reliable interpretation.

For organisations, effective logging data validation reduces the risk of using unreliable measurements in subsurface studies. It improves confidence in formation evaluation results and supports more consistent communication between petrophysicists, geologists, drilling engineers, reservoir engineers and well logging service providers. It also strengthens the technical review process by ensuring that questionable data is identified and documented before interpretation results are incorporated into operational and development decisions.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme with a strong emphasis on industry application. The course connects fundamental petrophysical principles with practical log assessment techniques, enabling participants to apply quality control procedures to actual well logging challenges. Through structured technical exercises, interpretation scenarios and case studies, participants develop the judgement required to evaluate logging measurements, recognise data limitations and produce more dependable petrophysical assessments.

By completing the course, participants strengthen their ability to perform quick look evaluation, implement log quality assurance procedures and conduct systematic petrophysical data checking. These capabilities contribute to improved formation evaluation, more reliable reservoir characterisation and better-informed decisions throughout the exploration and production lifecycle.

Objectives

- Explain the principles and operational importance of petrophysical log quality control in oil and gas exploration and production.
- Understand the acquisition principles and measurement characteristics of common open-hole logging tools.
- Apply systematic procedures for evaluating logging data quality and measurement reliability.
- Conduct quick look evaluation of gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic logs.
- Identify abnormal curve responses, measurement inconsistencies and common logging problems.
- Assess the influence of borehole conditions, mud properties and formation characteristics on logging measurements.
- Evaluate the importance of environmental corrections when reviewing petrophysical datasets.
- Perform logging data validation using acquisition records, calibration information and curve consistency checks.

- Identify depth mismatches, missing intervals, irregular curve behaviour and questionable measurements.
- Apply log interpretation quality control procedures before accepting petrophysical results.
- Distinguish between genuine formation responses and abnormalities caused by acquisition or measurement conditions.
- Assess preliminary lithology, porosity and fluid indicators through quick look evaluation.
- Establish appropriate procedures for documenting logging data limitations and quality concerns.
- Improve communication between petrophysicists, geologists, drilling engineers and reservoir engineering teams.
- Develop a consistent approach to log quality assurance across formation evaluation workflows.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training applies an industry-focused training methodology that combines technical presentations, practical interpretation exercises, operational case studies, group discussions and scenario-based problem-solving activities. The delivery approach connects petrophysical principles with the practical requirements of logging data validation and quality assurance in exploration, drilling and reservoir evaluation.

The methodology focuses on developing the ability to assess the reliability of logging measurements rather than simply understanding the theory behind individual logging tools. Participants examine different types of logging curves, identify abnormal measurement behaviour and evaluate the factors responsible for variations in recorded data. This approach strengthens their ability to distinguish genuine formation responses from borehole effects, tool-related problems and acquisition inconsistencies.

Case studies form an important part of the learning process. Participants review representative well logging datasets and examine common quality problems involving gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic measurements. They assess curve consistency, investigate unusual readings and identify the information required to establish whether a logging measurement is suitable for interpretation.

Practical exercises focus on quick look evaluation and petrophysical data checking. Participants examine logging responses to identify potential reservoir intervals, recognise lithological variations and assess preliminary porosity and fluid indicators. They also investigate the limitations of quick look interpretation and identify situations requiring additional processing, correction or specialist review.

Environmental correction exercises demonstrate how borehole diameter, mud properties, formation conditions and tool characteristics influence logging measurements. Participants review correction requirements and assess their importance when comparing different logging datasets. These activities reinforce the relationship between acquisition conditions and the reliability of petrophysical interpretation.

Group exercises encourage participants to approach log quality control from different technical perspectives. They discuss data acceptance criteria, investigate discrepancies between logging runs and develop recommendations for resolving identified quality issues. This encourages effective collaboration between petrophysics, geology, drilling and reservoir engineering teams.

The methodology also incorporates real-world operational scenarios involving incomplete logging records, inconsistent measurements, depth mismatches and questionable curve responses. Participants develop structured approaches to identifying problems, documenting limitations and determining the appropriate corrective action.

Throughout the programme, Institute For Oil & Gas Training emphasises practical application, technical judgement and consistency in professional workflows. The result is a learning experience that prepares participants to apply log quality assurance procedures and quick look evaluation techniques within their organisational responsibilities.

Organisational impact

Effective Petrophysical Log Quality Control contributes directly to the reliability of subsurface information used throughout oil and gas operations. Organisations depend on accurate formation evaluation to assess reservoir potential, support drilling decisions and develop appropriate production strategies. This course strengthens the technical capabilities required to identify data quality problems before they influence operational and development decisions.

Improved Formation Evaluation Reliability

A structured approach to logging data validation helps organisations identify questionable measurements before they enter detailed interpretation workflows. This reduces the risk of making formation evaluation decisions based on incomplete, inconsistent or environmentally affected data. Improved data reliability supports more dependable assessments of lithology, porosity and fluid characteristics.

Reduced Interpretation Uncertainty

Poor-quality logging measurements introduce uncertainty into petrophysical calculations and reservoir characterisation. Training personnel to identify abnormal curve responses, assess measurement limitations and review environmental corrections strengthens the technical basis of interpretation. This improves confidence in the information supplied to geological and reservoir engineering teams.

More Efficient Logging Data Review

Quick look evaluation enables technical teams to identify important formation intervals and potential data quality concerns at an early stage. A consistent preliminary assessment process helps organisations prioritise detailed interpretation activities and direct technical attention towards intervals requiring further investigation.

Improved Operational Decision-Making

Reliable petrophysical information supports well planning, formation evaluation, completion design and reservoir development. By improving the quality of logging data assessments, organisations strengthen the information available to technical decision-makers and reduce the likelihood of decisions being influenced by unverified

measurements.

Better Coordination Between Technical Departments

Logging quality control involves cooperation between petrophysicists, geologists, drilling engineers, reservoir engineers and logging service providers. A shared understanding of data quality requirements improves technical communication and supports more effective resolution of logging-related problems.

Stronger Quality Assurance Procedures

Organisations benefit from personnel who understand the importance of consistent data checking, measurement verification and technical documentation. Participants gain the ability to apply structured review procedures and communicate data limitations clearly, strengthening internal technical assurance practices.

Improved Use of Logging Resources

Identifying acquisition problems and measurement inconsistencies helps organisations determine which datasets require correction, further investigation or additional technical review. This supports more efficient use of petrophysical interpretation resources and reduces unnecessary repetition of technical work.

More Consistent Technical Reporting

Standardised quality control practices improve the consistency of logging data assessments and technical reporting. Organisations gain a clearer record of measurement limitations, correction requirements and interpretation assumptions, supporting better technical traceability throughout the formation evaluation process.

Personal impact

Participants develop practical technical capabilities that strengthen their professional contribution to petrophysics, formation evaluation and reservoir characterisation activities. The course improves their ability to assess logging measurements, identify data quality problems and apply reliable evaluation procedures in professional oil and gas environments.

Advanced Petrophysical Assessment Skills

Participants strengthen their ability to evaluate logging measurements and recognise the characteristics of different petrophysical curves. They gain a more structured understanding of how gamma ray, resistivity, density, neutron and sonic logs contribute to formation evaluation.

Practical Quick Look Evaluation Capability

The course develops the ability to conduct preliminary assessments of well logging datasets. Participants learn to identify potential reservoir intervals, recognise lithological variations and assess initial porosity and fluid indicators while considering the limitations of available measurements.

Improved Data Quality Judgement

Participants develop the technical judgement required to recognise unreliable logging measurements. They become more effective at identifying irregular curve behaviour, inconsistent responses, depth alignment problems and potential acquisition-related abnormalities.

Stronger Understanding of Environmental Corrections

Participants improve their understanding of the environmental factors that influence logging measurements. This enables them to assess the importance of borehole conditions, mud properties and tool characteristics when reviewing petrophysical data.

Greater Confidence in Technical Reviews

The programme strengthens participants' ability to question questionable measurements, assess data reliability and explain the reasons for accepting or rejecting particular logging information. These skills support more effective participation in technical reviews and multidisciplinary discussions.

Improved Professional Versatility

Participants gain knowledge applicable to exploration, drilling, formation evaluation and reservoir engineering environments. This strengthens their ability to contribute to different stages of the well logging and interpretation workflow.

Enhanced Technical Communication

Participants learn to communicate data quality concerns, correction requirements and interpretation limitations more effectively. This improves their interaction with technical specialists and operational stakeholders.

Career and Professional Development

The course strengthens participants' professional capabilities in petrophysics and well log evaluation. It provides practical knowledge relevant to responsibilities involving logging data review, formation evaluation, technical assurance and reservoir characterisation.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Professionals responsible for evaluating well logs, performing petrophysical calculations and assessing formation properties.
- Senior Petrophysicists: Technical specialists who review interpretation results, assess measurement reliability and oversee petrophysical quality assurance.
- Well Log Analysts: Professionals involved in processing, reviewing and interpreting open-hole and formation evaluation logging data.

- Formation Evaluation Engineers: Engineers responsible for assessing formation characteristics and evaluating reservoir potential using well logging measurements.
- Geologists and Senior Geologists: Professionals who use logging information for lithological interpretation, reservoir identification and subsurface characterisation.
- Reservoir Engineers: Engineers who require dependable petrophysical information for reservoir modelling, development planning and production evaluation.
- Drilling Engineers: Professionals who need to understand logging data quality, measurement limitations and formation evaluation information obtained during drilling operations.
- Logging Engineers: Specialists responsible for logging tool operations, acquisition quality and the reliability of recorded measurements.
- LWD and MWD Specialists: Professionals involved in acquiring and evaluating formation measurements while drilling.
- Wireline Logging Specialists: Personnel responsible for wireline logging operations, acquisition records and measurement quality.
- Geophysicists: Professionals who work with subsurface datasets and require an understanding of well log reliability and formation evaluation quality.
- Subsurface Data Management Professionals: Personnel responsible for managing, checking and maintaining well logging datasets.
- Technical Assurance and Quality Control Specialists: Professionals responsible for reviewing technical data quality and ensuring consistency in evaluation workflows.
- Exploration and Production Managers: Managers overseeing technical teams responsible for well evaluation, reservoir assessment and subsurface decision-making.
- Technical Team Leaders and Department Heads: Senior professionals responsible for maintaining technical standards and improving formation evaluation workflows.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Petrophysical Logging and Data Quality

This module establishes the technical foundation for understanding petrophysical measurements and their role in formation evaluation. Participants examine the principles of common well logging measurements, their acquisition characteristics and their application in identifying formation properties.

The module introduces the importance of Petrophysical Log Quality Control and establishes a systematic approach to reviewing logging information before interpretation. Particular attention is given to measurement reliability, acquisition records, tool characteristics and the identification of common data quality concerns.

Quick Look Evaluation and Preliminary Formation Assessment

This module focuses on the practical application of quick look evaluation to identify potential reservoir intervals and understand preliminary formation characteristics. Participants examine how different logging measurements work together to provide an initial understanding of lithology, porosity and fluid content.

The module develops the ability to assess log responses systematically without treating preliminary interpretation as a substitute for detailed petrophysical evaluation. Participants examine curve relationships, formation boundaries and potential hydrocarbon indicators while considering the reliability and limitations of available measurements.

Log Quality Assurance and Logging Data Validation

This module examines the procedures used to assess logging data integrity and determine whether measurements are suitable for interpretation. Participants develop a structured approach to reviewing curves, checking acquisition records and identifying inconsistencies that affect the reliability of petrophysical datasets.

The module places particular emphasis on log quality assurance and logging data validation across different logging operations. Participants examine depth alignment, curve consistency, missing measurements, abnormal readings and acquisition-related problems. They also develop an understanding of how technical documentation supports data acceptance and quality control decisions.

Environmental Corrections and Logging Measurement Reliability

This module examines the influence of borehole and formation conditions on petrophysical logging measurements. Participants investigate how environmental factors affect tool responses and why appropriate corrections are essential for dependable formation evaluation.

The module focuses on environmental corrections, measurement limitations and the technical considerations involved in assessing corrected logging data. Participants examine the influence of borehole diameter, drilling fluid properties, mudcake, formation conditions and tool characteristics on recorded measurements. They also develop the ability to recognise situations in which environmental effects require additional investigation.

Integrated Log Interpretation Quality Control and Technical Reporting

This module brings together the concepts of quick look evaluation, log quality assurance, logging data validation and environmental corrections. Participants examine how quality control procedures are integrated into the overall petrophysical interpretation workflow to improve the reliability of formation evaluation results.

The module focuses on the practical review of complete logging datasets and the preparation of technical quality assessments. Participants investigate discrepancies between measurements, evaluate the suitability of different curves and develop recommendations for resolving identified data quality problems. Emphasis is placed on consistent technical documentation, multidisciplinary communication and the application of quality control findings to operational 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

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,000
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

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,000
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,000
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

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22 - 26 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,000
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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

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,000
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

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,000
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

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,000
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,000

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Petrophysics, Quick Look and Log Quality Control Training Course, participants receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises participation in the programme and completion of its training requirements. Participants are required to meet the minimum attendance requirement of 80 percent of the total course duration to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.