

Pipeline External Corrosion Assessment and Control Training Course

OGI-1310 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Pipeline External Corrosion Assessment and Control Training Course by [Institute For Oil & Gas Training](#) develops the technical capabilities required to identify, assess, prioritise, and control external corrosion across oil and gas pipeline systems. Through a structured approach to external corrosion assessment, External Corrosion Direct Assessment or ECDA, coating defects, cathodic protection, and pipeline corrosion prevention, the programme equips industry professionals to make informed integrity management decisions and protect critical pipeline assets.

External corrosion presents a persistent integrity challenge for organisations operating transmission pipelines, gathering systems, distribution networks, flowlines, and associated pipeline infrastructure. Buried and submerged pipelines operate under changing environmental conditions, soil characteristics, moisture levels, electrical influences, and mechanical stresses that affect protective coatings and corrosion control systems. When these conditions compromise the pipeline's external protection, localised metal loss develops and progresses, increasing the risk of leakage, unplanned shutdowns, environmental damage, and costly repair activities.

Effective pipeline integrity management requires more than routine inspections. Organisations need a systematic understanding of corrosion mechanisms, coating performance, cathodic protection effectiveness, inspection data, and the interaction between environmental conditions and pipeline materials. Engineering teams must interpret evidence from multiple inspection methods, distinguish significant anomalies from less critical indications, and establish priorities based on defect characteristics, pipeline operating conditions, and the consequences of failure.

The Pipeline External Corrosion Assessment and Control programme addresses the gap between collecting inspection information and using that information to support defensible engineering decisions. Participants examine how ECDA integrates indirect inspection, direct examination, and post-assessment evaluation into a structured process for assessing external corrosion threats. They also develop an understanding of how coating surveys, close-interval potential surveys, direct current voltage gradient surveys, and other appropriate assessment techniques contribute to identifying corrosion activity and evaluating protective system performance.

The course places particular emphasis on the relationship between pipeline coatings and cathodic protection. Coatings provide a primary barrier between the pipeline surface and the surrounding environment, while cathodic protection helps control corrosion at exposed metal locations. Coating deterioration, shielding, electrical interference, inadequate protection levels, and changing soil conditions affect the reliability of these combined safeguards. Understanding their interaction helps integrity teams identify vulnerabilities before they develop into serious operational problems.

Delivered by Institute For Oil & Gas Training, this programme connects established corrosion engineering principles with practical pipeline integrity management requirements. Participants explore risk-based assessment, inspection planning, defect evaluation, corrosion mitigation, remedial action selection, and monitoring strategies. The emphasis remains on applying technical evidence to operational decisions rather than treating inspection activities as isolated

engineering tasks.

The programme also addresses the importance of consistent documentation and coordination between pipeline operations, inspection, corrosion engineering, maintenance, and asset integrity teams. Reliable records allow organisations to establish baseline conditions, compare inspection results, identify deterioration trends, and evaluate whether corrective measures achieve their intended purpose. This supports stronger technical governance and more consistent decisions across pipeline networks.

For organisations managing ageing infrastructure, expanding pipeline systems, or assets exposed to aggressive external environments, a structured external corrosion assessment process strengthens the basis for maintenance planning and capital allocation. It helps engineering teams distinguish immediate integrity concerns from longer-term deterioration risks, coordinate inspection resources more effectively, and direct attention towards sections requiring further investigation.

The course is designed for professionals who need to understand both the technical and operational dimensions of pipeline external corrosion. It provides a practical foundation for applying ECDA principles, evaluating coating defects, reviewing cathodic protection performance, and developing appropriate pipeline corrosion prevention measures. By strengthening these capabilities, Institute For Oil & Gas Training supports organisations in improving pipeline reliability, protecting assets, and maintaining a more proactive approach to integrity management.

Objectives

- Explain the principal mechanisms responsible for external corrosion in buried, buried-to-exposed transition, and submerged pipeline systems.
- Identify environmental, operational, material, and installation factors that contribute to external corrosion development.
- Evaluate the protective functions of pipeline coatings and cathodic protection systems.
- Recognise coating defects, corrosion indications, and conditions that justify additional investigation.
- Explain the purpose, principles, and main stages of External Corrosion Direct Assessment or ECDA.
- Understand the role of indirect inspections in identifying pipeline locations that require direct examination.
- Interpret representative findings from close-interval potential surveys, direct current voltage gradient surveys, and other appropriate inspection techniques.
- Assess the significance and limitations of cathodic protection measurements and coating survey results.
- Apply risk-based reasoning to prioritise corrosion threats and inspection findings.

- Understand how direct examination findings support the validation of external corrosion assessments.
- Evaluate corrosion control options, including coating rehabilitation, cathodic protection adjustments, and appropriate monitoring measures.
- Develop recommendations for further inspection, defect evaluation, mitigation, and repair planning.
- Improve the quality of corrosion assessment records, inspection reports, and technical recommendations.
- Integrate external corrosion findings into broader pipeline integrity management and maintenance planning.
- Strengthen coordination between inspection, corrosion engineering, operations, maintenance, and asset integrity functions.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers the Pipeline External Corrosion Assessment and Control Training Course through an applied, industry-focused methodology that connects technical principles with the realities of pipeline inspection and asset management. The approach combines structured technical presentations, engineering case studies, inspection-data interpretation, guided exercises, group discussions, and realistic pipeline integrity scenarios.

Technical Presentations and Engineering Discussions

Presentations establish a clear understanding of external corrosion mechanisms, pipeline coating systems, cathodic protection principles, soil-related corrosion factors, and recognised assessment practices. Technical discussions examine how corrosion threats develop, how protective systems interact, and why assessment findings require careful interpretation before corrective action is selected.

Participants consider the operational implications of external corrosion, including the relationship between corrosion severity, defect location, pipeline criticality, and maintenance priorities. This approach strengthens the connection between engineering knowledge and decisions made within operating organisations.

Case Studies Based on Pipeline Integrity Challenges

Case studies examine representative situations involving coating deterioration, inadequate cathodic protection, localised corrosion, uncertain inspection results, and recurring integrity concerns. Participants review the available evidence, identify potential corrosion mechanisms, and discuss the additional information required to establish an appropriate response.

These exercises demonstrate how apparently similar indications can require different actions depending on pipeline characteristics, environmental conditions, inspection confidence, and failure consequences. They also reinforce the importance of distinguishing confirmed findings from assumptions.

ECDA Process and Assessment Exercises

Guided exercises introduce the main stages of External Corrosion Direct Assessment. Participants examine how preliminary assessment information supports method selection, how indirect inspections identify areas of concern, how direct examinations confirm conditions, and how post-assessment evaluation informs future integrity activities.

The exercises focus on the reasoning behind assessment decisions, including the selection of complementary inspection methods, the interpretation of survey limitations, and the documentation of findings. Participants develop a clearer understanding of how ECDA contributes to a wider pipeline integrity management strategy.

Inspection Data Interpretation

Participants work through representative examples of coating survey results, cathodic protection measurements, close-interval potential survey information, and direct current voltage gradient survey findings. They explore the significance of measurement quality, reference electrode considerations, survey conditions, and discrepancies between different data sources.

The emphasis is on identifying indications that warrant further investigation rather than making unsupported conclusions from individual measurements. This builds confidence in reviewing inspection reports and communicating technical concerns to specialists and management teams.

Group Exercises and Risk-Based Decision-Making

Group exercises place participants in realistic asset management situations involving competing inspection priorities, limited maintenance resources, and different levels of uncertainty. Teams evaluate corrosion threats, discuss the significance of inspection findings, and develop reasoned recommendations for further examination, repair, monitoring, or mitigation.

Participants explain their decisions using technical evidence and clearly documented assumptions. This encourages consistent engineering judgement and improves communication between corrosion specialists, inspectors, maintenance personnel, and asset managers.

Practical Application and Workplace Transfer

Throughout the course, participants connect the techniques discussed to their own pipeline systems, inspection procedures, maintenance programmes, and integrity management responsibilities. The final application exercises consolidate learning by requiring participants to organise assessment evidence, prioritise findings, recommend appropriate control measures, and identify suitable follow-up activities.

This methodology enables attendees to translate the course content into practical workplace improvements, subject to their organisational procedures, asset conditions, and applicable engineering requirements.

Organisational impact

The Pipeline External Corrosion Assessment and Control Training Course supports organisations in strengthening the technical processes used to manage external corrosion threats, protect pipeline infrastructure, and improve the consistency of integrity-related decisions. By developing a shared understanding of corrosion assessment and control, Institute For Oil & Gas Training helps sponsoring organisations connect inspection findings with practical maintenance and risk management actions.

Improved Pipeline Integrity Management

A structured external corrosion assessment process enables engineering teams to identify vulnerable pipeline sections, evaluate available inspection evidence, and establish appropriate priorities for further investigation. Organisations gain a stronger basis for integrating coating condition, cathodic protection performance, environmental exposure, and corrosion findings into asset integrity decisions.

This supports a shift from isolated inspection activities towards a coordinated process that considers the pipeline's overall condition and the significance of identified threats. Engineering teams can use this approach to improve the traceability of decisions and maintain a clearer record of how integrity concerns are addressed.

More Effective Inspection Planning

Inspection resources deliver greater value when methods are selected according to the corrosion threat, asset characteristics, and information required. The course strengthens the ability of personnel to recognise the strengths and limitations of different external corrosion assessment techniques and determine when additional investigation is justified.

Organisations benefit from clearer inspection scopes, more focused direct examinations, improved coordination of survey activities, and more consistent follow-up of significant findings. These improvements support better planning of specialist resources and reduce avoidable duplication of inspection effort.

Stronger Corrosion Prevention and Control

Coating systems and cathodic protection provide complementary barriers against external corrosion. A better understanding of their performance helps organisations identify deteriorating coatings, investigate inadequate protection, and evaluate appropriate corrective measures.

The programme reinforces the importance of examining the cause of corrosion rather than treating every indication as an isolated defect. This approach supports more targeted interventions, including coating repairs, cathodic protection adjustments, interference investigations, and additional monitoring where appropriate.

Reduced Exposure to Operational Disruption

External corrosion that remains undetected or inadequately controlled contributes to pipeline deterioration and increases the potential for unplanned intervention. Improved assessment and prioritisation practices help organisations identify integrity concerns earlier in the management process and plan suitable corrective work.

More informed maintenance decisions support operational continuity by helping asset teams coordinate inspection, repair, and mitigation activities with operating requirements. The course does not guarantee the elimination of failures, but it strengthens the processes used to recognise and manage external corrosion risks.

Better Maintenance and Capital Allocation

Pipeline maintenance budgets must accommodate inspection requirements, protective system maintenance, defect evaluation, repair activities, and longer-term rehabilitation. Risk-based assessment provides a more defensible basis for allocating resources according to the severity and significance of identified threats.

Participants learn to distinguish between conditions requiring prompt attention, findings requiring further technical verification, and issues appropriate for planned monitoring. This supports more transparent maintenance prioritisation and improves the quality of information used in expenditure planning.

Stronger Technical Governance and Documentation

Consistent documentation helps organisations demonstrate how inspection evidence informs engineering decisions. The course reinforces the importance of recording survey conditions, assessment assumptions, anomaly locations, examination findings, mitigation decisions, and follow-up requirements.

Better documentation supports internal technical reviews, handovers between teams, audit preparation, and future reassessment. It also improves the ability to compare results across inspection campaigns and understand whether corrosion control measures remain effective.

Improved Cross-Functional Coordination

External corrosion management depends on effective collaboration between pipeline engineers, corrosion specialists, inspection contractors, operations personnel, maintenance teams, and management. A shared technical framework reduces misunderstandings between those who collect inspection data, those who interpret the results, and those responsible for implementing corrective actions.

The programme supports clearer communication of technical findings, more focused discussions about integrity priorities, and better alignment between inspection recommendations and operational planning.

More Consistent Application of Recognised Practices

The course introduces relevant recognised standards and assessment practices associated with external corrosion direct assessment, cathodic protection, protective coatings, and pipeline integrity management. This gives organisations a stronger foundation for reviewing internal procedures and aligning engineering activities with the standards applicable to their assets and jurisdictions.

Actual compliance remains dependent on the applicable requirements, asset conditions, approved procedures, and competent implementation. The organisational benefit lies in improving the technical understanding needed to apply those requirements consistently.

Personal impact

The Pipeline External Corrosion Assessment and Control Training Course strengthens the practical capabilities of professionals responsible for pipeline inspection, corrosion control, maintenance, and integrity management. Participants develop a more structured approach to assessing external corrosion threats and communicating their significance within an operating organisation.

Enhanced Corrosion Engineering Knowledge

Participants strengthen their understanding of external corrosion mechanisms, coating deterioration, soil-related influences, cathodic protection, and environmental conditions that affect pipeline integrity. They learn how these factors interact and why effective corrosion management requires consideration of the entire protective system.

This knowledge supports more informed technical discussions and helps professionals recognise when a corrosion concern requires specialist investigation or a more detailed engineering assessment.

Improved Inspection Interpretation Skills

The programme develops familiarity with the information generated by common external corrosion assessment methods. Participants gain a clearer understanding of how coating surveys, electrical measurements, and direct examination findings contribute to the overall assessment process.

They also learn to recognise limitations in inspection evidence and the importance of verifying anomalies before reaching conclusions. These capabilities support more constructive reviews of inspection reports and more effective engagement with specialist contractors.

Stronger ECDA Application Knowledge

Participants develop a structured understanding of ECDA and its contribution to pipeline integrity management. They examine the relationship between preliminary assessment, indirect inspection, direct examination, and post-assessment evaluation.

This knowledge helps professionals participate more effectively in assessment planning, evaluate the completeness of assessment documentation, and understand how findings influence future monitoring and mitigation decisions.

Greater Confidence in Technical Recommendations

Professionals responsible for reviewing corrosion findings must communicate the evidence, uncertainty, consequences, and proposed response clearly. The course strengthens their ability to organise technical information and explain why particular findings require further examination, repair, or continued monitoring.

This supports more confident participation in engineering reviews, maintenance planning meetings, contractor discussions, and integrity management decisions.

Better Risk-Based Prioritisation

Participants improve their ability to evaluate corrosion findings in the context of pipeline operating conditions, defect characteristics, inspection confidence, and potential consequences. They learn to distinguish between the detection of an anomaly and the engineering determination of its significance.

This distinction supports more disciplined judgement and helps participants contribute to prioritisation decisions without overstating the certainty of inspection results.

Stronger Professional Collaboration

By developing a common technical vocabulary for external corrosion assessment and control, the programme improves participants' ability to work with corrosion specialists, inspectors, pipeline engineers, maintenance personnel, and asset managers.

They become better equipped to explain technical concerns, request relevant supporting information, challenge incomplete conclusions constructively, and document decisions in a way that other stakeholders can understand.

Career and Professional Development

The skills developed through this programme support professionals seeking to expand their responsibilities in pipeline integrity, corrosion engineering, inspection coordination, and maintenance planning. Participants strengthen the practical knowledge needed to contribute to asset management activities and demonstrate a more systematic approach to external corrosion threats.

The course provides professional development and a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training, subject to the stated attendance requirement. It does not independently confer a regulated professional licence or specialist inspection certification.

Who should attend

- Pipeline Integrity Engineers: Strengthen the assessment and prioritisation of external corrosion threats across pipeline assets.
- Corrosion Engineers and Corrosion Specialists: Improve the application of corrosion control principles, coating evaluation, and cathodic protection assessment.
- Pipeline Inspection Engineers: Develop a better understanding of inspection method selection, anomaly evaluation, and assessment findings.
- Cathodic Protection Engineers and Technicians: Strengthen their understanding of the relationship between protective system performance and external corrosion risks.
- Asset Integrity Managers: Improve the integration of corrosion assessment findings into integrity strategies, maintenance priorities, and asset risk reviews.
- Pipeline Maintenance Engineers: Support the selection and planning of corrective measures, coating repairs, and corrosion control activities.
- Pipeline Operations Engineers and Supervisors: Recognise external corrosion concerns that require operational coordination and engineering review.
- Inspection and Survey Personnel: Understand how indirect inspection results contribute to a wider external corrosion assessment process.
- Pipeline Reliability Engineers: Incorporate external corrosion threats into reliability improvement and deterioration management activities.
- Engineering Consultants and Technical Advisors: Strengthen their ability to review corrosion assessment methods, technical reports, and proposed mitigation strategies.

- Project Engineers and Pipeline Construction Professionals: Understand how coating quality, installation practices, and construction-related damage influence long-term corrosion protection.
- Maintenance and Integrity Planners: Improve the use of inspection findings when coordinating maintenance scopes, resources, and follow-up actions.
- Technical and Engineering Managers: Improve oversight of corrosion assessment programmes, engineering recommendations, and risk-based resource allocation.
- Professionals Moving into Pipeline Integrity Roles: Establish a practical foundation in external corrosion assessment, ECDA principles, and pipeline corrosion prevention.

Course outline

External Corrosion Mechanisms and Pipeline Protection

This module examines the mechanisms responsible for external corrosion in oil and gas pipeline systems, with emphasis on buried and submerged metallic assets. Participants explore electrochemical corrosion principles and the influence of soil resistivity, moisture, temperature, environmental exposure, pipeline materials, and operating conditions on corrosion development.

The module also explains how protective coatings and cathodic protection work together to minimise corrosion risks. Participants examine coating deterioration, electrical interference, and environmental changes to understand how these factors affect pipeline protection and influence integrity management decisions.

External Corrosion Direct Assessment and ECDA Planning

This module focuses on External Corrosion Direct Assessment, or ECDA, as a systematic approach to evaluating external corrosion threats in buried pipelines. Participants examine the assessment process, including preliminary assessment, indirect inspections, direct examinations, and post-assessment evaluation.

The module explores the use of historical inspection records, coating information, cathodic protection data, operating conditions, and environmental characteristics to establish assessment priorities. Participants also consider inspection method selection, data quality, assessment limitations, and documentation requirements to support consistent engineering decisions.

Inspection Methods, Coating Defects, and Data Interpretation

This module examines inspection methods used to identify external corrosion threats and assess the condition of pipeline protective systems. Participants explore coating surveys, close-interval potential surveys, direct current voltage gradient surveys, and other relevant inspection techniques used to identify areas requiring further investigation.

The module focuses on interpreting inspection findings in relation to pipeline conditions, coating integrity, cathodic protection performance, and environmental influences. Participants examine coating holidays, disbondment, possible

shielding, electrical anomalies, and indications of inadequate corrosion protection. Emphasis is placed on data quality, survey limitations, and the correlation of results from complementary inspection methods.

Cathodic Protection Evaluation and Corrosion Control

This module examines cathodic protection systems and their role in controlling external corrosion across buried and submerged pipeline infrastructure. Participants explore galvanic and impressed current systems, protection principles, monitoring practices, and factors affecting system performance.

The module also considers how coating deterioration, soil conditions, electrical interference, measurement limitations, and coating shielding influence corrosion control effectiveness. Participants examine practical mitigation approaches, including coating rehabilitation, cathodic protection adjustments, interference investigations, and ongoing performance monitoring. The focus is on selecting appropriate control measures and evaluating their effectiveness within an established integrity management process.

Risk-Based Assessment, Mitigation, and Integrity Management

This module integrates external corrosion assessment, inspection interpretation, and corrosion control into a risk-based pipeline integrity management approach. Participants examine how defect characteristics, inspection confidence, operating conditions, and potential failure consequences influence engineering priorities and maintenance decisions.

The module also addresses direct examination findings, defect evaluation, remedial action planning, and continued monitoring. Participants explore how to translate inspection evidence into documented recommendations, coordinate corrective actions, and integrate external corrosion findings into broader integrity management programmes. The emphasis is on improving decision consistency, resource allocation, and the long-term effectiveness of pipeline corrosion prevention.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200

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02 - 06 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200

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02 - 06 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
02 - 06 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200

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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200

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01 - 05 Mar 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Mar 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
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28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
28 Jun - 02 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,200

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,200
01 - 05 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,200

Certificate

Attendees who complete the Pipeline External Corrosion Assessment and Control Training Course receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

The certificate recognises successful completion of the training programme, subject to the institute's attendance requirement. Attendees must meet the required course attendance criteria to receive the certificate.

The Certificate of Completion documents participation in professional development training. It does not represent an independent professional licence, statutory qualification, or certification to conduct specialised inspections unless separately awarded through an applicable certification scheme.