Shale Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course

OGI-1427 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Shale Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical expertise required to evaluate, characterise and interpret unconventional shale reservoirs using advanced petrophysical principles and integrated subsurface data. Shale Reservoir Petrophysics is a critical capability for exploration and production organisations seeking to identify productive organic-rich formations, understand complex pore systems and improve the reliability of reservoir quality assessments.

Shale formations present distinctive challenges compared with conventional sandstone and carbonate reservoirs. Their low permeability, complex mineralogical composition, heterogeneous pore structures and variable organic matter content require specialised evaluation techniques. Conventional petrophysical interpretation methods do not always provide reliable results when applied directly to these formations. Accurate shale reservoir evaluation therefore requires an integrated understanding of mineralogy, total organic carbon, shale porosity, fluid saturation, formation properties and the relationship between geological characteristics and production potential.

The growing importance of unconventional hydrocarbon resources has increased the demand for professionals who can interpret complex shale formation data and translate technical measurements into dependable development decisions. Exploration teams, petrophysicists, geologists and reservoir engineers need a consistent approach to shale reservoir characterization that combines wireline logging, core analysis, geochemical measurements and mineralogical evaluation.

The Shale Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course addresses this requirement by examining the principal techniques used to assess organic-rich formations and determine their reservoir characteristics. It focuses on the relationship between mineral composition, organic matter, pore structure, hydrocarbon storage and fluid distribution. Participants develop an understanding of how these properties influence reservoir quality and how different measurement techniques contribute to a more complete interpretation of shale formations.

A major emphasis is placed on evaluating total organic carbon and distinguishing between organic and inorganic contributions to measured formation properties. Participants examine the significance of kerogen content, maturity, mineral composition and clay-bound water when interpreting shale intervals. These considerations are essential because the electrical, radioactive, acoustic and density responses of organic-rich formations differ from those encountered in conventional reservoirs.

The course also explores the petrophysical challenges associated with shale porosity measurement. Shale formations contain different pore types, including interparticle, intraparticle and organic matter-hosted pores. Their pore systems vary in size, connectivity and fluid accessibility. Understanding these characteristics supports more reliable estimates of effective porosity, hydrocarbon storage capacity and potential fluid movement.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training connects these technical principles with practical exploration and production requirements. The programme examines how petrophysical information supports formation evaluation, reservoir screening, geological modelling, well placement and field development planning. It also addresses the importance of

integrating laboratory measurements with well log interpretation to reduce uncertainty in subsurface assessments.

Participants investigate the limitations of conventional porosity and saturation models when applied to unconventional formations. They examine the influence of clay content, conductive minerals, organic matter and complex pore geometry on logging responses. This enables technical professionals to recognise interpretation limitations, select appropriate evaluation methods and communicate the confidence and assumptions associated with their results.

Another important area is the integration of mineralogical and geochemical information into shale reservoir characterization. Mineral composition influences brittleness, mechanical behaviour, pore development and completion considerations. Total organic carbon and thermal maturity provide additional information about the hydrocarbon-generating potential of the formation. Combining these measurements creates a more comprehensive understanding of reservoir quality than relying on individual indicators.

The Shale Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course is designed for organisations involved in unconventional exploration, reservoir assessment, well logging, formation evaluation and hydrocarbon development. It provides professionals with an integrated technical perspective that strengthens collaboration between geology, petrophysics, geochemistry, reservoir engineering and drilling teams.

By attending this programme, participants strengthen their ability to evaluate shale formations systematically, interpret complex petrophysical responses and support technically defensible reservoir decisions. Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers a commercially relevant learning experience focused on improving subsurface understanding, supporting development planning and strengthening the quality of unconventional reservoir evaluation.

Objectives

- Explain the fundamental principles of shale reservoir petrophysics and distinguish unconventional shale formations from conventional reservoir systems.
- Evaluate the geological and petrophysical characteristics of organic-rich formations.
- Identify the influence of mineralogical composition on shale reservoir quality and formation responses.
- Explain the significance of total organic carbon in evaluating organic richness and hydrocarbon-generating potential.
- Interpret the relationship between organic matter, thermal maturity and shale reservoir characteristics.
- Identify different shale pore types and explain their significance for hydrocarbon storage and fluid movement.
- Assess shale porosity using appropriate laboratory measurements and petrophysical interpretation techniques.
- Interpret gamma ray, density, neutron, resistivity and sonic logging responses in organic-rich formations.

- Recognise the influence of clay content, conductive minerals and organic matter on well logging measurements.
- Integrate core analysis, mineralogical information, geochemical measurements and well log data.
- Evaluate the strengths and limitations of conventional petrophysical models when applied to shale formations.
- Develop a systematic approach to shale reservoir characterization and formation evaluation.
- Identify reservoir quality indicators that support unconventional exploration and development decisions.
- Communicate petrophysical findings, interpretation assumptions and technical uncertainties effectively.
- Apply integrated shale reservoir evaluation principles to support multidisciplinary subsurface workflows.

Training methodology

The Shale Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course uses an applied, industry-focused methodology that connects petrophysical principles with the technical workflows used in unconventional reservoir evaluation. Institute For Oil & Gas Training structures the programme around the interpretation of geological, geochemical, mineralogical, laboratory and well logging information.

The delivery approach combines specialist presentations, technical case studies, guided interpretation exercises, group discussions and practical problem-solving activities. These methods help participants understand how individual measurements contribute to a complete shale reservoir evaluation and how interpretation decisions affect exploration and development planning.

Technical Presentations and Specialist Discussions

Specialist presentations introduce the fundamental concepts behind shale reservoir petrophysics, including organic matter evaluation, mineralogical composition, pore systems, total organic carbon and formation evaluation. Discussions explain the relationship between geological characteristics and petrophysical responses, helping participants understand why shale formations require specialised interpretation approaches.

Case Studies in Shale Reservoir Evaluation

Industry-based case studies examine representative unconventional reservoir scenarios. Participants consider variations in mineral composition, organic richness, porosity development and formation characteristics. These exercises demonstrate how petrophysical information supports reservoir screening, interval assessment and the identification of potentially productive shale zones.

Petrophysical Interpretation Exercises

Guided exercises focus on interpreting representative well logging and laboratory datasets. Participants examine gamma ray, density, neutron, resistivity and sonic measurements to understand their applications and limitations in

organic-rich formations. The exercises also address the integration of log responses with core and geochemical information.

Mineralogical and Geochemical Evaluation

Participants explore how mineralogical measurements and geochemical indicators contribute to formation characterisation. Particular attention is given to total organic carbon, clay content, quartz, carbonates, pyrite and other minerals that influence shale reservoir properties. The methodology reinforces the importance of understanding measurement limitations before drawing conclusions about reservoir quality.

Group Exercises and Collaborative Interpretation

Group activities encourage participants to assess shale formation characteristics from different technical perspectives. Petrophysicists, geologists and reservoir engineers examine how their respective disciplines contribute to integrated reservoir interpretation. These discussions strengthen technical communication and encourage consistent evaluation practices across multidisciplinary teams.

Real-World Operational Scenarios

The programme connects technical interpretation with practical operational decisions. Participants consider how shale reservoir properties influence exploration priorities, well placement, formation evaluation, reservoir modelling and completion planning. This ensures that the learning experience remains relevant to the commercial and operational requirements of oil and gas organisations.

Application to Workplace Responsibilities

Throughout the programme, participants relate the methods and concepts to their professional responsibilities. They develop a structured approach to evaluating shale formations, recognising interpretation uncertainties and presenting findings in a way that supports technical reviews and management decisions.

Organisational impact

Investment in shale reservoir petrophysics training strengthens an organisation's ability to assess unconventional hydrocarbon resources using consistent, technically informed evaluation practices. Institute For Oil & Gas Training equips participants with knowledge that supports improved subsurface interpretation, more reliable reservoir screening and stronger collaboration across exploration and production functions.

Improved Reservoir Evaluation and Characterisation

Organisations benefit from a more systematic approach to shale reservoir evaluation. Improved understanding of mineralogical composition, organic matter, total organic carbon and shale porosity supports more comprehensive assessments of formation quality. Technical teams gain a stronger basis for distinguishing potentially productive intervals from formations with less favourable reservoir characteristics.

More Reliable Petrophysical Interpretation

The programme strengthens the ability of technical personnel to recognise the limitations of conventional interpretation methods when evaluating organic-rich formations. Better understanding of logging responses, pore structures and formation heterogeneity improves interpretation consistency and reduces the risk of decisions based on unsuitable assumptions.

Improved Exploration and Development Decisions

Reliable shale reservoir characterization supports exploration screening and the prioritisation of subsurface opportunities. Better integration of geological, geochemical and petrophysical information provides decision-makers with a more complete picture of reservoir potential. This strengthens technical assessments used in exploration planning, appraisal and field development.

More Effective Integration of Subsurface Data

Shale evaluation requires contributions from several technical disciplines. The training promotes a shared understanding of how core measurements, well logs, mineralogical analysis and geochemical information contribute to reservoir interpretation. This improves communication between geology, petrophysics, geochemistry and reservoir engineering teams.

Better Use of Technical Resources

A structured approach to shale reservoir evaluation helps organisations select and interpret relevant measurements more effectively. Understanding the purpose and limitations of different analytical techniques supports better decisions about laboratory testing, data acquisition and interpretation workflows. This improves the use of technical resources and reduces unnecessary duplication of analytical activities.

Stronger Reservoir Modelling Inputs

Improved evaluation of porosity, mineralogical composition, organic matter and formation heterogeneity provides better-defined inputs for subsurface models. More consistent petrophysical interpretation strengthens the geological and reservoir assumptions used in static characterisation and development studies.

Improved Completion Planning Support

A stronger understanding of shale formation properties helps subsurface professionals communicate reservoir characteristics to drilling and completion teams. Knowledge of mineralogy, formation heterogeneity and reservoir quality supports multidisciplinary discussions about target intervals and completion considerations.

Reduced Interpretation Uncertainty

The programme develops awareness of the uncertainties associated with shale measurements and interpretation models. Organisations benefit when technical teams understand the limitations of individual datasets, distinguish measured properties from interpreted estimates and document the assumptions behind their conclusions. This supports more transparent technical reviews and better-informed management decisions.

Enhanced Technical Capability and Knowledge Retention

Training develops internal expertise in an area that requires specialised geological and petrophysical knowledge. Participants gain a common technical foundation that supports knowledge sharing, more consistent internal practices and stronger organisational capability in unconventional reservoir assessment.

Personal impact

The Shale Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course strengthens the technical competence of professionals responsible for evaluating unconventional hydrocarbon formations. Participants develop practical knowledge that supports their current responsibilities and prepares them to contribute more effectively to complex subsurface projects.

Advanced Understanding of Shale Petrophysics

Participants develop a clearer understanding of the physical and geological characteristics that distinguish shale reservoirs from conventional formations. They gain knowledge of organic-rich formations, mineralogical composition, pore systems and the factors influencing hydrocarbon storage.

Improved Interpretation Skills

Participants strengthen their ability to understand and interpret petrophysical measurements from shale formations. They learn how density, neutron, gamma ray, resistivity and sonic responses relate to formation characteristics and why these measurements require careful interpretation in unconventional reservoirs.

Greater Confidence in Geochemical Evaluation

The programme develops understanding of total organic carbon, organic matter distribution and thermal maturity. Participants gain a stronger basis for interpreting geochemical information and relating it to shale reservoir quality and hydrocarbon-generating potential.

Better Understanding of Porosity and Pore Systems

Participants examine the different pore structures present in shale formations and understand their influence on hydrocarbon storage and fluid movement. This knowledge strengthens their ability to assess shale porosity and understand the limitations of individual pore measurement techniques.

Stronger Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Professionals improve their understanding of the technical information used by other subsurface disciplines. This strengthens communication with geologists, geochemists, reservoir engineers, petrophysicists and completion specialists.

Improved Technical Reporting

Participants develop a more structured approach to communicating formation evaluation results. They strengthen their ability to explain mineralogical findings, petrophysical interpretations, measurement limitations and reservoir quality indicators in technical reports and project discussions.

Enhanced Professional Development

The course expands participants' technical knowledge in unconventional reservoir evaluation, supporting career development in petrophysics, formation evaluation, exploration and reservoir engineering. It also strengthens their ability to contribute to technically demanding projects involving complex shale formations.

More Effective Workplace Application

Participants leave with a structured understanding of the methods and considerations involved in shale reservoir characterization. They can apply these principles to technical reviews, formation evaluation activities, data integration exercises and multidisciplinary development discussions.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Strengthen their ability to interpret well logs and laboratory measurements in organic-rich shale formations.
- Senior Petrophysicists: Improve integrated evaluation practices and support technical quality reviews of unconventional reservoir studies.
- Formation Evaluation Specialists: Develop a better understanding of shale-specific logging responses, porosity models and formation characteristics.
- Reservoir Engineers: Understand the petrophysical properties that influence shale reservoir quality, hydrocarbon storage and development assessments.
- Reservoir Geologists: Integrate mineralogical, geological and petrophysical information into more comprehensive reservoir interpretations.
- Exploration Geologists: Improve the assessment of unconventional formations and the identification of prospective shale intervals.
- Geochemists: Strengthen their understanding of total organic carbon, organic matter and the relationship between geochemical properties and reservoir evaluation.
- Geological Modellers: Improve their understanding of the geological and petrophysical inputs used in shale reservoir characterisation.
- Well Logging Engineers: Develop greater awareness of the interpretation challenges associated with complex shale formations and organic-rich intervals.
- Subsurface Data Analysts: Improve their understanding of the different datasets used in unconventional reservoir evaluation and their technical relationships.

- Drilling and Completion Engineers: Understand the formation characteristics relevant to well targeting, reservoir assessment and completion discussions.
- Technical Services Managers: Strengthen their ability to review shale reservoir evaluation workflows and assess the quality of technical recommendations.
- Exploration and Production Managers: Develop a stronger technical understanding of the information supporting unconventional resource assessment and development planning.
- Asset Managers and Subsurface Team Leaders: Improve their ability to coordinate multidisciplinary evaluations and review reservoir-related technical decisions.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Shale Reservoir Geology and Mineralogical Composition

This module introduces the geological characteristics of shale reservoirs and explains how depositional environments, lithology and mineralogical composition influence unconventional reservoir quality. Participants examine the differences between organic-rich shale formations and conventional reservoir rocks, focusing on the properties that affect formation evaluation.

The module explores the significance of quartz, feldspar, carbonates, clay minerals, pyrite and organic matter in shale formations. It also considers mineralogical heterogeneity and the relationship between mineral composition, brittleness, pore development and reservoir characteristics. Participants develop a geological foundation for interpreting shale petrophysical measurements and identifying the properties that influence reservoir performance.

Organic Matter Evaluation and Total Organic Carbon Analysis

This module examines the role of organic matter in shale reservoir evaluation, focusing on total organic carbon as an important indicator of organic richness. Participants explore the relationship between organic matter, kerogen characteristics, thermal maturity and the hydrocarbon-generating potential of shale formations.

The module also considers how geochemical measurements complement conventional petrophysical information. Participants examine the significance of laboratory sample preparation, analytical quality, data consistency and the integration of geochemical results with geological and well logging information. Emphasis is placed on understanding the distinction between organic richness and actual producible hydrocarbon potential.

Shale Porosity, Pore Structure and Reservoir Storage Capacity

This module focuses on the complex pore systems found in unconventional shale formations and their significance for hydrocarbon storage. Participants examine different pore types, including interparticle, intraparticle and organic matter-hosted pores, and consider how their distribution, geometry and connectivity influence reservoir characteristics.

The module explores shale porosity measurement and interpretation, including the limitations of different laboratory methods. Participants examine the relationship between total porosity, effective porosity, pore size distribution and fluid accessibility. The programme also addresses the influence of mineral composition, organic matter and compaction on pore development and preservation.

Shale Well Logging and Integrated Petrophysical Interpretation

This module examines the application of well logging techniques to shale reservoir evaluation. Participants investigate the responses of gamma ray, density, neutron, resistivity and sonic measurements in organic-rich formations and understand how these measurements contribute to formation characterisation.

Particular attention is given to the interpretation challenges associated with clay content, organic matter, conductive minerals and complex pore systems. Participants examine how different logging measurements complement one another and how laboratory measurements support the calibration and validation of petrophysical interpretations. The module also addresses the limitations of conventional porosity and saturation models when applied to unconventional shale formations.

Integrated Shale Reservoir Characterization and Development Applications

This module brings together the geological, geochemical, mineralogical and petrophysical concepts covered throughout the programme. Participants examine how different datasets contribute to integrated shale reservoir characterization and how the resulting interpretation supports exploration screening, reservoir quality assessment and development planning.

The module also considers the relationship between subsurface reservoir evaluation and completion engineering. Participants explore how mineralogical composition, pore structure, organic matter and formation characteristics contribute to multidisciplinary discussions about hydraulic fracturing and target interval selection. The emphasis is on translating petrophysical findings into clear technical recommendations that support operational and commercial decisions.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,500

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,500
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,500
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,500
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15 - 19 Mar 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Mar 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Mar 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,500
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12 - 16 Jul 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,500

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,500
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£4,500

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£4,500

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£4,500

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15 - 19 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£4,500
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£4,500

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Shale Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course, attendees receive a Certificate of Completion from Institute For Oil & Gas Training.

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