Tight Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course

OGI-1434 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Tight Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training provides specialised technical knowledge and practical interpretation skills for evaluating unconventional and low-permeability hydrocarbon formations. Tight Reservoir Petrophysics focuses on understanding the complex pore systems, mineral composition, fluid distribution and storage characteristics that control hydrocarbon occurrence and production behaviour in tight gas formations and other low-permeability reservoirs.

The development of tight hydrocarbon resources presents distinctive challenges for petrophysicists, reservoir engineers, geologists and subsurface specialists. Unlike conventional reservoirs, tight formations contain extremely small pore throats, complex pore connectivity, variable mineral compositions and restricted fluid mobility. These characteristics complicate conventional formation evaluation techniques and require more advanced approaches to petrophysical analysis, laboratory measurements and reservoir characterisation. Reliable tight reservoir evaluation therefore depends on integrating multiple sources of geological, geochemical, petrophysical and engineering information.

Organisations involved in unconventional oil and gas exploration require specialists who understand how conventional interpretation methods perform in formations with limited permeability and complex pore structures. Standard porosity and water saturation calculations frequently require additional consideration when applied to tight formations. Mineralogical variations, clay content, organic matter, natural fractures and capillary pressure relationships influence the interpretation of reservoir quality and hydrocarbon potential. Accurate assessments also require an understanding of how laboratory measurements relate to actual subsurface conditions.

This specialised training course addresses these technical requirements by examining the fundamental principles and advanced applications of tight reservoir petrophysics. It explores the relationship between rock composition, pore structure, porosity, permeability, fluid saturation and hydrocarbon storage. Participants examine the interpretation of conventional and unconventional petrophysical measurements, including density, neutron, sonic, resistivity and nuclear magnetic resonance data, with particular attention to their limitations in low-permeability formations.

The programme also addresses total organic carbon, mineralogical evaluation, pore structure characterization and the integration of geochemical information into formation evaluation. Participants develop an understanding of how organic matter, inorganic mineral components and different pore systems influence hydrocarbon storage and production potential. Particular attention is given to distinguishing effective porosity from total porosity and evaluating the contribution of different pore types to fluid storage and movement.

Another important component is the integration of laboratory measurements with well log interpretation and geological information. Core analysis, gas adsorption, mercury intrusion porosimetry and other pore characterisation techniques provide complementary information about reservoir properties. Understanding the strengths and limitations of these measurements enables specialists to develop more representative interpretations and reduce uncertainty in reservoir assessment.

The course further examines tight reservoir modelling, including the integration of petrophysical properties into static reservoir models. Participants explore the relationship between geological facies, mineral composition, pore systems, permeability distribution and reservoir quality. These concepts support improved formation evaluation, resource assessment, development planning and communication between subsurface disciplines.

Delivered by Institute For Oil & Gas Training, this programme connects technical principles with the operational requirements of modern oil and gas organisations. It provides participants with a structured approach to evaluating tight formations, interpreting complex subsurface measurements and integrating petrophysical information into reservoir studies.

By strengthening internal technical capabilities, organisations improve the consistency of unconventional reservoir assessments and the quality of information supporting exploration and development decisions. The course is particularly relevant to companies developing tight gas formations, shale-rich intervals and other unconventional hydrocarbon resources where accurate petrophysical evaluation is essential to understanding reservoir potential.

Objectives

- Understand the fundamental geological and petrophysical characteristics of tight gas formations and other unconventional reservoirs.
- Explain the differences between conventional and unconventional reservoir evaluation methods.
- Identify the principal challenges associated with petrophysical interpretation in low-permeability reservoirs.
- Evaluate pore structure characteristics and their influence on hydrocarbon storage and fluid movement.
- Interpret porosity, permeability and fluid saturation measurements in tight formations.
- Understand the relationship between mineralogical composition, clay content and petrophysical responses.
- Evaluate the significance of total organic carbon in organic-rich reservoir intervals.
- Understand the principles and applications of laboratory techniques used in pore structure characterization.
- Assess the strengths and limitations of conventional and specialised well logging measurements.
- Integrate core analysis, well log interpretation and geochemical information into reservoir evaluation.
- Recognise the influence of natural fractures, microfractures and pore connectivity on reservoir quality.
- Evaluate petrophysical uncertainties and their implications for reservoir characterisation.

- Apply integrated petrophysical concepts to tight reservoir modelling.
- Communicate reservoir evaluation findings effectively to multidisciplinary subsurface teams.

Training methodology

The Tight Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course adopts an applied, industry-focused methodology that connects petrophysical principles with the practical challenges of evaluating unconventional and low-permeability reservoirs. Institute For Oil & Gas Training structures the programme around technical workflows used by petrophysicists, geologists, reservoir engineers, formation evaluation specialists and subsurface development teams.

The delivery approach combines specialist technical presentations, interpretation exercises, laboratory-based case studies, practical problem-solving activities and group discussions. This combination enables participants to understand the principles behind tight reservoir evaluation while developing the ability to apply them to real operational situations.

Technical Presentations and Specialist Discussions

Specialist presentations introduce the fundamental concepts of tight reservoir petrophysics, including pore systems, mineralogical composition, porosity, permeability, fluid distribution and formation evaluation. Participants examine the differences between conventional and unconventional reservoir characteristics and understand why tight formations require more detailed interpretation approaches.

Technical discussions explore the relationship between geological properties and petrophysical measurements, with particular attention to clay-rich formations, organic matter, complex pore structures and low-permeability intervals.

Real-World Reservoir Case Studies

Industry-based case studies demonstrate how petrophysical information supports the evaluation of tight gas formations and unconventional reservoirs. Participants examine representative geological and well log datasets to identify reservoir intervals, assess formation quality and understand the significance of different petrophysical indicators.

These case studies demonstrate how geological context, mineralogical information and laboratory measurements contribute to reliable interpretations. Participants also examine inconsistencies between conventional log-derived properties and laboratory measurements, developing a clearer understanding of the factors responsible for these differences.

Petrophysical Interpretation Exercises

Practical interpretation exercises focus on evaluating porosity, permeability, mineral composition and fluid saturation in tight formations. Participants examine different well log responses and consider the effects of lithology, clay content, organic matter and pore geometry on measured values.

The exercises also introduce approaches for integrating conventional logs with specialised measurements. Participants develop a structured understanding of how multiple datasets contribute to formation evaluation and how

interpretation uncertainties influence reservoir quality assessments.

Laboratory Measurement and Data Evaluation

The programme examines the principles behind laboratory techniques used in pore structure characterization and unconventional reservoir analysis. These include mercury intrusion porosimetry, gas adsorption, core porosity and permeability measurements, and geochemical evaluation.

Participants explore how laboratory results provide information about pore size distribution, specific surface area, pore connectivity and organic matter. The methodology emphasises measurement limitations, sample quality and the importance of representative laboratory data in reliable reservoir evaluation.

Group Exercises and Technical Problem-Solving

Group exercises encourage participants to evaluate reservoir scenarios from different professional perspectives. They examine the relationship between geological observations, petrophysical properties and reservoir development requirements.

These activities strengthen technical communication and encourage collaboration between petrophysics, geology and reservoir engineering functions. Participants develop a systematic approach to identifying inconsistencies, evaluating alternative interpretations and presenting technically supported conclusions.

Integrated Reservoir Evaluation Scenarios

The final component combines petrophysical interpretation, laboratory measurements, geochemical information and geological understanding through integrated reservoir evaluation exercises. Participants examine how these datasets support tight reservoir modelling and development decisions.

This practical delivery approach ensures that participants understand individual analytical techniques and their contribution to the wider reservoir evaluation process.

Organisational impact

Developing specialist expertise in tight reservoir petrophysics strengthens the technical capabilities of oil and gas organisations involved in unconventional resource exploration and development. The programme supports consistent formation evaluation, improved subsurface data integration and better-informed reservoir management decisions.

Improved Tight Reservoir Evaluation

Organisations strengthen their ability to assess unconventional formations with complex geological and petrophysical characteristics. Employees develop a structured understanding of how porosity, permeability, mineralogy and pore structure influence reservoir quality. This improves formation evaluation consistency and supports more reliable identification of prospective reservoir intervals.

Better Interpretation of Subsurface Data

Integrating well logs, core measurements, mineralogical information and geochemical data improves the quality of reservoir interpretation. Organisations gain a more comprehensive understanding of formation characteristics while

reducing dependence on isolated measurements. This also strengthens technical coordination between petrophysics, geology and reservoir engineering departments.

More Reliable Reservoir Characterisation

Understanding pore systems and their relationship with fluid storage and movement strengthens reservoir characterisation. Improved interpretation of pore size distribution, organic matter and mineral composition provides a stronger technical foundation for evaluating tight formations. These capabilities support more representative geological and petrophysical descriptions.

Improved Exploration and Development Decisions

Reliable petrophysical evaluation supports the identification and ranking of prospective unconventional reservoir intervals. Organisations gain better technical information when assessing exploration opportunities, comparing geological formations and establishing reservoir development priorities.

Reduced Interpretation Uncertainty

Integrating laboratory measurements with well log interpretation provides additional evidence for evaluating complex formations. Better recognition of measurement limitations, data quality issues and interpretation uncertainties helps organisations establish more defensible reservoir assessments and improve confidence in subsurface decisions.

Stronger Reservoir Modelling Capabilities

Improved understanding of petrophysical properties strengthens the information supplied to static reservoir models. Consistent interpretation of porosity, permeability, mineral composition and geological facies supports more representative reservoir property distribution and better communication between technical teams.

Improved Laboratory and Technical Workflows

Developing expertise in specialised core analysis and pore characterisation techniques improves the use of laboratory information. Organisations benefit from more informed laboratory programme planning, improved interpretation of analytical results and stronger coordination between core analysis laboratories and subsurface teams.

Enhanced Technical Collaboration

The course establishes a common technical understanding across petrophysics, geology, geochemistry and reservoir engineering functions. This strengthens multidisciplinary discussions and enables teams to communicate the significance of reservoir properties more effectively, supporting integrated technical assessments and coordinated development planning.

Personal impact

The Tight Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course strengthens the professional capabilities of individuals responsible for evaluating unconventional hydrocarbon formations and interpreting complex subsurface information. Participants develop practical technical knowledge that supports their contribution to petrophysical studies, reservoir characterisation and unconventional resource development.

Advanced Petrophysical Knowledge

Participants develop a stronger understanding of the physical and geological characteristics of tight formations. They gain knowledge of the relationship between pore structure, mineral composition, porosity, permeability and hydrocarbon storage, strengthening their ability to evaluate unconventional reservoirs and identify important reservoir quality indicators.

Improved Technical Interpretation Skills

The programme strengthens participants' understanding of conventional and specialised petrophysical measurements. They develop the ability to recognise complex log responses, identify interpretation limitations and evaluate the significance of different measurements in tight reservoir environments. This supports more systematic formation evaluation and technical interpretation.

Greater Understanding of Laboratory Analysis

Participants gain knowledge of laboratory techniques used to investigate pore systems and reservoir properties. They understand how core measurements, mercury intrusion porosimetry, gas adsorption and geochemical analysis contribute to reservoir characterisation. This knowledge improves their ability to interpret laboratory findings and integrate them into subsurface evaluations.

Enhanced Geochemical Evaluation Capabilities

Understanding total organic carbon and mineralogical composition helps participants evaluate the contribution of organic matter and inorganic components to reservoir characteristics. They strengthen their ability to integrate geological and geochemical information into petrophysical assessments and develop a more complete understanding of unconventional formations.

Improved Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Participants develop a clearer understanding of how petrophysical information supports geological interpretation, reservoir engineering and development planning. This improves their ability to communicate technical findings, contribute to integrated subsurface studies and collaborate effectively with other specialists.

Stronger Reservoir Modelling Knowledge

The programme introduces the integration of petrophysical properties into tight reservoir modelling. Participants improve their understanding of how geological and petrophysical information contributes to reservoir property distribution and characterisation. This knowledge supports their involvement in static modelling activities and multidisciplinary reservoir studies.

Increased Professional Confidence

By strengthening their understanding of unconventional reservoir evaluation, participants become better prepared to contribute to technical reviews, subsurface studies and multidisciplinary development projects. The knowledge gained supports their professional growth and strengthens their capabilities in petrophysics, formation evaluation and reservoir characterisation.

Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Professionals responsible for interpreting well log measurements and evaluating reservoir properties in tight formations.
- Senior Petrophysicists: Experienced specialists seeking to strengthen their understanding of unconventional formation evaluation and integrated petrophysical workflows.
- Formation Evaluation Specialists: Technical professionals responsible for assessing formation characteristics, fluid distribution and hydrocarbon potential.
- Reservoir Engineers: Engineers involved in reservoir characterisation, development planning and the integration of petrophysical information into reservoir studies.
- Geologists and Subsurface Geoscientists: Professionals evaluating geological formations, mineralogical composition, depositional characteristics and reservoir quality.
- Petroleum Geologists: Specialists involved in identifying and characterising tight gas formations and unconventional hydrocarbon resources.
- Geochemists: Professionals working with organic matter, total organic carbon, mineralogical composition and geochemical reservoir evaluation.
- Core Analysis Specialists: Laboratory professionals responsible for analysing rock samples, porosity, permeability and pore structure characteristics.
- Well Log Analysts: Specialists interpreting conventional and advanced logging measurements for unconventional reservoir assessment.
- Unconventional Reservoir Specialists: Professionals responsible for evaluating tight gas, shale-rich and other low-permeability hydrocarbon formations.
- Reservoir Modelling Specialists: Technical professionals integrating geological and petrophysical properties into static reservoir models.
- Exploration and Development Geoscientists: Professionals supporting the assessment, ranking and development of unconventional hydrocarbon opportunities.
- Subsurface Team Leaders and Managers: Managers overseeing petrophysics, geology, reservoir engineering and integrated subsurface evaluation activities.

- Technical Managers and Asset Development Professionals: Decision-makers responsible for reviewing reservoir evaluation results and supporting unconventional field development strategies.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Tight Reservoir Petrophysics and Geological Characterisation

This module introduces the geological and petrophysical principles governing tight reservoirs and unconventional hydrocarbon formations. Participants examine the differences between conventional and low-permeability reservoirs, focusing on the geological characteristics that influence hydrocarbon storage, distribution and production potential.

The module explores depositional environments, lithological variations, mineralogical composition and the relationship between geological heterogeneity and reservoir quality. Participants examine the importance of understanding formation architecture before applying petrophysical interpretation techniques to tight gas formations.

Pore Structure Characterisation, Porosity and Permeability Evaluation

This module examines the complex pore systems found in tight formations and their influence on hydrocarbon storage and fluid movement. Participants explore pore geometry, pore size distribution, pore connectivity and specific surface area, developing an understanding of why conventional porosity and permeability relationships require careful evaluation in unconventional reservoirs.

The module also introduces laboratory techniques used to investigate pore structure characteristics. Participants examine the relationship between mercury intrusion porosimetry, gas adsorption and conventional core measurements, focusing on how these analytical methods contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of reservoir properties.

Advanced Petrophysical Measurements and Geochemical Evaluation

This module focuses on the interpretation of petrophysical measurements in complex unconventional formations. Participants examine the responses of conventional and advanced well logging tools and explore how mineralogy, organic matter, pore geometry and fluid characteristics influence measurement results.

Particular attention is given to total organic carbon and its importance in evaluating organic-rich reservoir intervals. The module explores the integration of geochemical information with mineralogical analysis and petrophysical measurements to develop a more comprehensive understanding of reservoir composition and hydrocarbon potential.

Core Analysis, Laboratory Evaluation and Reservoir Property Integration

This module examines the application of core analysis and laboratory measurements in evaluating tight reservoir properties. Participants explore the relationship between laboratory-derived porosity, permeability, mineralogical composition and petrophysical log interpretation.

The module also addresses the importance of sample quality, measurement conditions and representative rock properties. Participants examine how laboratory results support the interpretation of complex formations and provide additional information for evaluating reservoir quality, pore systems and geomechanical characteristics.

Integrated Tight Reservoir Evaluation and Reservoir Modelling

This module brings together the geological, petrophysical, geochemical and laboratory concepts developed throughout the programme. Participants examine how different datasets contribute to integrated tight reservoir evaluation and how petrophysical properties are incorporated into reservoir models.

The module focuses on the distribution of porosity, permeability, mineralogical properties and geological facies within unconventional formations. Participants explore the importance of data quality, uncertainty assessment and consistent interpretation when developing tight reservoir models and supporting exploration and development decisions.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,700

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,700

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16 - 20 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,700
16 - 20 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,700

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15 - 19 Mar 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
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15 - 19 Mar 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,700
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12 - 16 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,700
12 - 16 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,700

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,700

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15 - 19 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,700

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15 - 19 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,700
15 - 19 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,700

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Tight Reservoir Petrophysics Training Course, attendees will 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 course attendance requirement and participate in the scheduled training activities to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.