Unconventional Reservoir Core Analysis Training Course

OGI-1449 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Unconventional Reservoir Core Analysis Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical capabilities required to evaluate unconventional reservoir rocks, characterise complex pore structures and generate reliable laboratory data for exploration, development and production decisions. As oil and gas organisations increasingly focus on shale formations, tight reservoirs and other low-permeability resources, effective Unconventional Reservoir Core Analysis has become essential for understanding reservoir quality, estimating storage capacity and improving the technical basis of field development strategies.

Unconventional reservoirs present distinct challenges compared with conventional sandstone and carbonate formations. Their geological characteristics include extremely low permeability, complex pore networks, variable organic content, natural fractures and heterogeneous mineral compositions. These characteristics influence hydrocarbon storage, fluid movement, production performance and the effectiveness of completion strategies. Conventional core analysis procedures alone do not always provide sufficient information to describe these formations accurately. Organisations therefore require specialised unconventional core testing capabilities that account for the physical, mineralogical, geochemical and petrophysical properties of unconventional reservoir materials.

The Unconventional Reservoir Core Analysis Training Course addresses the technical requirements associated with evaluating shale, tight sandstone, organic-rich formations and other unconventional reservoir systems. It examines the principles of core preservation, sample preparation, laboratory measurement, pore structure characterisation, permeability assessment and geochemical evaluation. Participants develop a structured understanding of how laboratory measurements translate into meaningful reservoir properties and how different analytical techniques contribute to integrated formation evaluation.

A major focus of the course is shale core analysis, particularly the challenges associated with preserving representative samples and measuring properties that influence hydrocarbon storage and flow. Shale formations contain complex combinations of inorganic minerals, organic matter, micropores and natural fractures. These components create different storage and transport mechanisms that require careful analytical consideration. Participants examine how laboratory procedures distinguish between matrix properties, fracture characteristics and organic-associated porosity.

The programme also addresses the evaluation of tight reservoir samples, where extremely low permeability and restricted pore connectivity influence fluid movement. Accurate characterisation requires appropriate measurement techniques, controlled testing conditions and a clear understanding of the limitations associated with different laboratory methods. Participants explore the relationship between porosity, permeability, capillary pressure, fluid saturation and pore connectivity in unconventional formations.

Organic-rich rock evaluation forms another important element of the training. Total organic carbon, mineral composition, thermal maturity and organic matter distribution provide valuable information about source rock characteristics and hydrocarbon generation potential. Understanding these properties helps subsurface teams

distinguish between reservoir quality, source rock potential and hydrocarbon storage characteristics. The course connects geochemical observations with petrophysical and geological interpretations to support more comprehensive reservoir assessments.

The programme further examines unconventional pore systems, including micropores, mesopores, macropores and organic-associated pore structures. These pore systems influence fluid storage, adsorption, diffusion and effective permeability. Participants explore how different laboratory methods investigate pore size distribution, specific surface area and pore connectivity, while recognising the limitations of individual analytical techniques.

Another central component is reservoir sample characterization. Participants examine the importance of representative sampling, sample preservation, laboratory quality control, analytical consistency and data integration. These practices support reliable comparisons between core samples, well intervals and reservoir zones. They also improve communication between laboratory specialists, geologists, petrophysicists and reservoir engineers.

The course connects laboratory measurements with practical oil and gas applications. Participants investigate how core analysis results contribute to reservoir classification, geological modelling, petrophysical interpretation, completion design and production forecasting. Particular attention is given to the integration of laboratory results with well logs, mineralogical information, geochemical data and other subsurface datasets.

Delivered by Institute For Oil & Gas Training, this programme is designed for professionals involved in unconventional resource evaluation, core laboratory operations, reservoir characterisation and field development. It provides a practical technical foundation for improving laboratory interpretation, strengthening subsurface data quality and supporting informed decisions throughout the unconventional reservoir lifecycle.

Objectives

- Explain the geological and petrophysical characteristics of unconventional reservoirs, including shale formations, tight sandstone and organic-rich rocks.
- Identify the principal challenges associated with unconventional core testing and representative reservoir sample selection.
- Apply appropriate sample preparation and preservation principles when evaluating unconventional reservoir materials.
- Explain the importance of maintaining sample integrity during handling, storage and laboratory analysis.
- Evaluate porosity, permeability, grain density and fluid saturation measurements in unconventional formations.
- Interpret laboratory measurements obtained from tight reservoir samples with extremely low permeability.
- Explain the principles of shale core analysis and its contribution to reservoir characterisation.

- Assess organic-rich rock properties using geochemical and mineralogical information.
- Interpret total organic carbon measurements and their relevance to source rock evaluation.
- Understand the characteristics and significance of unconventional pore systems.
- Explain the application of gas adsorption, mercury intrusion and other pore characterisation techniques.
- Evaluate pore size distribution, specific surface area and pore connectivity information.
- Recognise the influence of natural fractures, mineral composition and organic matter on reservoir properties.
- Assess the importance of laboratory quality assurance and measurement consistency.
- Integrate core analysis results with geological, geochemical and petrophysical datasets.
- Communicate unconventional reservoir evaluation findings through technically consistent reports.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training applies an industry-focused training methodology that combines technical presentations, laboratory case studies, guided analytical exercises, sample evaluation scenarios and structured group discussions. The delivery approach reflects the practical challenges of unconventional reservoir characterisation and connects laboratory principles with the operational responsibilities of oil and gas professionals.

The programme progresses from unconventional reservoir fundamentals to specialised core testing techniques and integrated interpretation. This structured approach enables participants to understand the analytical requirements of unconventional formations and how laboratory measurements contribute to reliable reservoir evaluation.

Technical Presentations and Guided Discussions

Technical presentations establish the geological and petrophysical principles underlying unconventional reservoir analysis. Participants examine the characteristics of shale formations, tight reservoirs and organic-rich rocks, including their mineral composition, pore structures, permeability behaviour and fluid storage mechanisms. These presentations provide a foundation for understanding the technical differences between conventional and unconventional reservoir evaluation.

Guided discussions address common challenges in unconventional core testing, including sample alteration, moisture sensitivity, stress-related changes, contamination and the interpretation of measurements obtained under different laboratory conditions. Participants explore how these factors influence analytical reliability and reservoir characterisation.

Industry-Based Case Studies

Industry-based case studies demonstrate how unconventional reservoir properties influence exploration, appraisal and development decisions. Participants examine practical examples involving shale core analysis, tight reservoir samples, pore structure evaluation and organic-rich rock characterisation.

These case studies focus on the relationship between laboratory measurements and reservoir performance. Participants assess how variations in porosity, permeability, mineralogy and organic content influence reservoir classification, formation evaluation and development considerations.

Practical Analytical Exercises

Practical analytical exercises introduce participants to the interpretation of common core analysis measurements, including porosity, permeability, fluid saturation, grain density, pore size distribution and geochemical properties. These exercises strengthen their understanding of the techniques used to evaluate unconventional reservoir samples.

Participants examine representative laboratory datasets and identify the analytical considerations affecting measurement reliability. Particular attention is given to sample preparation, testing consistency, quality assurance and appropriate interpretation of laboratory results.

Integrated Reservoir Interpretation Scenarios

Integrated interpretation scenarios require participants to combine geological, geochemical and petrophysical information to develop a more comprehensive understanding of unconventional reservoir characteristics. These activities demonstrate how individual analytical datasets contribute to reservoir evaluation and subsurface decision-making.

Participants explore the relationship between laboratory measurements, well log responses, mineralogical composition and reservoir heterogeneity. This approach strengthens their ability to interpret core analysis results within the wider geological and petrophysical context.

Group Exercises and Technical Discussions

Group exercises encourage participants to evaluate unconventional reservoir challenges from different professional perspectives. Geologists, petrophysicists, reservoir engineers and laboratory specialists examine how their respective datasets contribute to reservoir characterisation and development planning.

These collaborative activities strengthen technical communication, encourage knowledge sharing and promote a consistent understanding of unconventional reservoir properties across multidisciplinary teams.

Real-World Operational Applications

The methodology connects technical knowledge with practical operational requirements, including laboratory programme planning, sample selection, testing priorities, data validation and technical reporting. Participants examine how analytical results support reservoir screening, geological modelling, development planning and production optimisation.

Through applied interpretation and operational scenarios, participants develop a clearer understanding of how unconventional core analysis contributes to exploration and development activities. Institute For Oil & Gas Training

ensures that the learning approach remains relevant to the technical responsibilities and practical requirements of professionals working in unconventional oil and gas operations.

Organisational impact

Investing in specialised unconventional core analysis capabilities strengthens the technical foundation of exploration, appraisal and development activities. Organisations operating in shale and tight reservoir environments benefit from reliable laboratory measurements that improve understanding of complex geological formations and support informed decisions about resource development.

Improved Reservoir Characterisation

Accurate reservoir sample characterization provides organisations with a clearer understanding of formation heterogeneity, pore structure, mineral composition and hydrocarbon storage characteristics. High-quality core analysis data supports geological modelling, improves reservoir classification and strengthens the technical basis for identifying productive and less favourable reservoir intervals.

More Reliable Laboratory Data

A structured understanding of sample preparation, preservation, testing procedures and quality control improves the consistency and reliability of laboratory outputs. Organisations benefit from stronger analytical workflows, more defensible interpretations and greater confidence in the datasets used for unconventional reservoir evaluation.

Better Development Planning

Understanding porosity, permeability, pore connectivity and fluid storage mechanisms supports more informed reservoir development decisions. Reliable core analysis results provide essential inputs for evaluating reservoir quality, assessing formation characteristics and supporting completion and stimulation planning.

Improved Integration Between Technical Departments

Unconventional reservoir evaluation requires effective collaboration between geology, petrophysics, geochemistry, reservoir engineering and laboratory teams. Shared technical understanding improves communication, strengthens data integration and reduces interpretation inconsistencies between departments, resulting in more coordinated subsurface evaluation.

More Effective Laboratory Programme Management

Knowledge of unconventional core testing methods helps organisations establish appropriate analytical programmes based on specific reservoir evaluation requirements. Laboratory teams become better equipped to select relevant measurements, establish testing priorities and recognise analytical limitations, improving the efficiency and technical value of laboratory operations.

Stronger Technical Risk Management

Unconventional formations present technical uncertainties associated with sample heterogeneity, stress sensitivity, fluid distribution and complex pore structures. Improved understanding of these factors helps organisations identify

data limitations, assess measurement uncertainty and minimise unsupported assumptions during reservoir interpretation and development planning.

Greater Operational Efficiency

Appropriate test selection, improved sample management and consistent analytical procedures reduce unnecessary testing repetition and help laboratory teams concentrate on measurements that address defined technical requirements. Better interpretation and reporting also improve the flow of information between laboratory specialists and subsurface decision-makers.

Improved Resource Evaluation

Organic-rich rock evaluation and pore structure characterisation provide valuable information about hydrocarbon storage, source rock properties and reservoir quality. Integrating these measurements with geological and petrophysical datasets supports more comprehensive assessments of unconventional resource potential and development priorities.

Consistent Technical Standards

Awareness of recognised laboratory measurement standards encourages disciplined testing, documentation, quality assurance and reporting practices. This strengthens internal quality management, improves analytical consistency and supports better comparability of laboratory results across different projects and operational locations.

Personal impact

Participants develop specialised technical knowledge and practical analytical capabilities that strengthen their professional contribution to unconventional reservoir evaluation, laboratory operations and field development activities. The course improves their understanding of complex reservoir properties and equips them to contribute more effectively to multidisciplinary technical teams.

Advanced Unconventional Reservoir Knowledge

Participants gain a deeper understanding of the geological and petrophysical characteristics that distinguish unconventional formations from conventional reservoirs. This knowledge strengthens their ability to evaluate shale formations, tight sandstone reservoirs and organic-rich rocks while recognising the influence of mineral composition, natural fractures and complex pore structures on reservoir behaviour.

Improved Core Analysis Interpretation

The course develops practical understanding of porosity, permeability, pore size distribution, grain density and fluid saturation measurements. Participants strengthen their ability to evaluate laboratory datasets, interpret unconventional reservoir properties and recognise the factors that influence measurement reliability and analytical accuracy.

Specialised Shale Evaluation Capabilities

Participants strengthen their understanding of shale core analysis, organic matter distribution, mineral composition and unconventional pore systems. These capabilities support more informed technical discussions involving source rock properties, hydrocarbon storage mechanisms and unconventional reservoir quality.

Better Understanding of Laboratory Methods

Participants develop familiarity with analytical approaches used to investigate unconventional reservoir characteristics. They improve their understanding of the applications and limitations of gas adsorption, mercury intrusion porosimetry, mineralogical analysis and imaging techniques, enabling more effective evaluation of laboratory results.

Enhanced Technical Decision-Making

The ability to assess laboratory measurements alongside geological, geochemical and petrophysical information strengthens professional judgement. Participants improve their capacity to identify data limitations, compare analytical results, evaluate reservoir characteristics and communicate technically supported conclusions during subsurface evaluation activities.

Improved Multidisciplinary Collaboration

Professionals develop a broader understanding of the technical information required by geology, reservoir engineering, petrophysics, geochemistry and laboratory teams. This strengthens their ability to exchange technical information, contribute to integrated reservoir studies and collaborate effectively on unconventional resource evaluation projects.

Stronger Career Development

Specialised knowledge of unconventional core analysis enhances the technical capabilities of professionals working in reservoir characterisation, laboratory analysis, geoscience and field development. Participants acquire relevant expertise that strengthens their professional profile and supports career progression within specialised unconventional oil and gas operations.

Greater Professional Confidence

A stronger understanding of sample integrity, testing principles, analytical quality and interpretation limitations enables participants to contribute more confidently to technical reviews, laboratory programme discussions and reservoir evaluation meetings. They develop greater confidence in assessing unconventional core analysis results and presenting technical findings to colleagues and management.

Who should attend

- Geologists: Professionals responsible for evaluating shale formations, tight reservoirs, lithology and geological heterogeneity.

- Petrophysicists: Specialists integrating core measurements with well log information to evaluate reservoir properties.
- Reservoir Engineers: Engineers using porosity, permeability, saturation and pore structure data for reservoir assessment and development planning.
- Core Analysis Specialists: Professionals responsible for conventional and unconventional core testing, laboratory measurements and analytical reporting.
- Laboratory Managers and Supervisors: Managers overseeing core preparation, laboratory testing programmes, measurement quality and technical reporting.
- Geochemistry Specialists: Professionals evaluating organic-rich rocks, total organic carbon, mineral composition and source rock characteristics.
- Petroleum Engineers: Engineers requiring a stronger understanding of unconventional reservoir properties and laboratory evaluation methods.
- Exploration and Appraisal Professionals: Specialists assessing unconventional resource potential and geological characteristics during exploration and appraisal activities.
- Formation Evaluation Specialists: Professionals integrating geological, petrophysical and laboratory datasets for reservoir interpretation.
- Subsurface Data Analysts: Specialists responsible for processing, validating and integrating unconventional reservoir datasets.
- Technical Services Managers: Managers overseeing subsurface evaluation, laboratory services and technical support functions.
- Research and Development Professionals: Technical specialists involved in improving core testing procedures and unconventional reservoir evaluation techniques.
- Asset Managers and Technical Team Leaders: Senior professionals responsible for evaluating reservoir information and supporting field development decisions.

Course outline

Fundamentals of Unconventional Reservoir Characterisation

Unconventional reservoirs require specialised evaluation because their geological, mineralogical and petrophysical properties differ considerably from those of conventional formations. Their low permeability, complex pore networks, organic matter distribution and natural fracture systems influence hydrocarbon storage and transport.

This module establishes the technical foundation for Unconventional Reservoir Core Analysis. Participants examine the characteristics of shale, tight sandstone and other unconventional formations, with particular attention to sample representativeness, geological heterogeneity and the relationship between reservoir composition and measurable rock properties.

Unconventional Core Sampling, Preservation and Laboratory Preparation

The reliability of unconventional core analysis depends on the quality and condition of the samples entering the laboratory. Shale and other low-permeability formations are particularly sensitive to changes in moisture content, pressure, temperature and handling conditions. These changes influence the physical characteristics of the samples and affect the interpretation of laboratory measurements.

This module examines the procedures and technical considerations involved in sample selection, handling, preparation and preservation. Participants explore the importance of maintaining sample integrity and establishing consistent laboratory workflows for unconventional core testing.

Petrophysical Core Testing and Physical Property Evaluation

The physical properties of unconventional reservoir rocks provide essential information about hydrocarbon storage, fluid movement and reservoir quality. However, extremely low permeability, complex pore structures and stress-sensitive rock characteristics create specific measurement challenges.

This module examines the principal laboratory methods used to determine porosity, permeability, grain density and fluid saturation. Participants explore the interpretation of these measurements and their relationship with reservoir behaviour. Particular attention is given to tight reservoir samples and the analytical considerations required when working with low-permeability formations.

Organic-Rich Rock Evaluation and Unconventional Pore Systems

Organic-rich rocks contain complex combinations of mineral matter, kerogen, inorganic pores and organic-associated pore structures. Their storage characteristics and hydrocarbon transport mechanisms require integrated geochemical, mineralogical and petrophysical evaluation.

This module focuses on organic-rich rock evaluation and the characterisation of unconventional pore systems. Participants examine total organic carbon, mineral composition, thermal maturity and pore size distribution. The module also introduces analytical techniques used to investigate microporosity, mesoporosity, macroporosity and specific surface area.

Advanced Unconventional Core Testing, Data Integration and Reservoir Interpretation

Unconventional reservoir evaluation requires the integration of laboratory measurements with geological, geochemical and petrophysical information. Individual measurements provide valuable insights, but their interpretation becomes more meaningful when considered within the wider geological and reservoir context.

This module examines advanced unconventional core testing considerations and the integration of laboratory datasets. Participants explore how reservoir sample characterization supports geological modelling, formation evaluation, reservoir classification and development planning. The module also addresses data quality, analytical uncertainty and technical reporting.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,800

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23 - 27 Nov 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	New York, United States	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nice, France	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Paris, France	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Singapore	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,800
23 - 27 Nov 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,800
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Mar 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,800
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19 - 23 Jul 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,800

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,800
19 - 23 Jul 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,800

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,800

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,800

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,800
22 - 26 Nov 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,800

Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Unconventional Reservoir Core Analysis 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 percent of the total course duration to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.