

Used Lubricating Oil Analysis and Condition Monitoring Training Course

OGI-1272 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

Overview

The Used Lubricating Oil Analysis and Condition Monitoring Training Course from [Institute For Oil & Gas Training](#) develops the technical capabilities required to evaluate lubricant condition, identify machinery wear, and strengthen equipment reliability across oil and gas operations. Used Lubricating Oil Analysis and Condition Monitoring provides maintenance, inspection, reliability, and quality control professionals with a structured approach to interpreting oil analysis results, recognising contamination, assessing oil degradation, and applying findings to predictive maintenance decisions.

Lubricating oil performs a critical role in protecting rotating equipment, compressors, turbines, pumps, gearboxes, hydraulic systems, engines, and other machinery used throughout the oil and gas industry. Its condition directly affects lubrication performance, component protection, operating efficiency, and equipment service life. As lubricants circulate through machinery, they collect contaminants, experience chemical and physical changes, and carry evidence of component wear. Analysing these changes gives maintenance teams valuable information about the condition of both the lubricant and the equipment it protects.

Organisations that rely on routine maintenance schedules alone often lack sufficient insight into the developing condition of their machinery. Equipment can experience abnormal wear, lubricant contamination, additive depletion, and premature oil deterioration between scheduled maintenance activities. Without a consistent approach to used oil testing and lubricant condition monitoring, these conditions remain difficult to identify early. Maintenance teams then face greater uncertainty when deciding whether to change oil, investigate a developing fault, adjust operating conditions, or schedule equipment intervention.

This course addresses the practical skills gap between laboratory oil analysis results and operational maintenance decisions. It explains how to establish appropriate sampling practices, select relevant analytical tests, interpret laboratory reports, and correlate oil condition with equipment operating history. Participants develop an understanding of viscosity changes, oxidation, water contamination, particle contamination, additive depletion, and wear metal analysis. These indicators help maintenance teams distinguish normal lubricant ageing from abnormal conditions that require investigation.

The programme also examines the relationship between lubricant properties and machinery performance. Changes in viscosity influence the formation of protective lubricant films, while contamination can accelerate component wear and reduce lubrication effectiveness. Oxidation and thermal stress affect lubricant stability, and water ingress can contribute to corrosion, additive deterioration, and bearing damage. Understanding these relationships enables professionals to assess oil degradation in the context of equipment design, operating conditions, lubricant specifications, and maintenance history.

Delivered by Institute For Oil & Gas Training, this programme connects laboratory methods with practical asset management requirements. Participants examine how oil analysis data supports equipment condition assessment, maintenance prioritisation, lubricant replacement decisions, and investigation of recurring failures. The emphasis remains on actionable technical interpretation rather than simply recognising test results or laboratory terminology.

The course also strengthens the contribution of oil analysis to predictive maintenance strategies. Trend analysis, baseline measurements, alert limits, and condition-based interventions help organisations move towards evidence-led maintenance planning. When combined with vibration analysis, temperature monitoring, equipment inspections, and operating data, lubricant analysis provides an additional source of information for identifying developing machinery problems.

For oil and gas operators, contractors, maintenance service providers, and industrial facilities, effective lubricant analysis supports more informed decisions about equipment availability, maintenance expenditure, lubricant consumption, and machinery protection. Institute For Oil & Gas Training equips participants to integrate these practices into established quality control, maintenance, and reliability processes.

Objectives

- Explain the role of lubricating oils in protecting machinery and maintaining operational reliability across oil and gas facilities.
- Identify the principal causes of lubricant contamination, additive depletion, oxidation, and other forms of oil degradation.
- Apply appropriate sampling practices to obtain representative lubricant samples for laboratory analysis.
- Explain the purpose and application of common used oil testing methods.
- Interpret viscosity, elemental analysis, water content, particle contamination, and other relevant oil condition indicators.
- Use wear metal analysis to identify potential abnormal component wear and determine appropriate follow-up investigations.
- Distinguish between normal lubricant ageing, external contamination, and indicators of developing machinery faults.
- Evaluate laboratory reports against lubricant specifications, equipment requirements, historical baselines, and applicable limits.
- Apply lubricant condition monitoring principles to predictive maintenance and condition-based maintenance programmes.

- Establish practical approaches for trending analytical results and identifying significant changes in lubricant condition.
- Recommend appropriate responses to abnormal oil analysis results based on equipment criticality and operational risk.
- Integrate lubricant analysis findings with vibration monitoring, temperature measurements, inspections, and maintenance records.
- Improve coordination between laboratory personnel, maintenance teams, reliability engineers, and operations departments.
- Develop practical recommendations for improving lubricant management, equipment availability, and maintenance efficiency.

Training methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training uses an applied, industry-focused delivery approach that connects lubricant science, laboratory testing, machinery condition assessment, and maintenance decision-making. The training combines technical explanations with practical exercises and operational scenarios relevant to upstream, midstream, downstream, and associated industrial facilities.

Practical Oil Analysis Case Studies

Participants review representative used oil testing scenarios involving compressors, turbines, gearboxes, hydraulic systems, pumps, and engines. These cases demonstrate how lubricant properties change during service and how analytical results reveal potential contamination, degradation, or abnormal wear.

Case studies encourage participants to assess several indicators together rather than treating individual test results as isolated evidence. For example, a viscosity change accompanied by increased oxidation indicators requires a different investigation from a viscosity change associated with incorrect lubricant selection or contamination.

Laboratory Report Interpretation Exercises

Training exercises focus on reading laboratory reports and translating analytical findings into operational recommendations. Participants examine viscosity measurements, elemental analysis, particle counts, water content, and other relevant condition indicators.

The exercises address the importance of lubricant identification, sample quality, laboratory methods, historical trends, and applicable acceptance criteria. Participants learn to distinguish between a result that requires monitoring and one that warrants prompt investigation.

Equipment Failure Scenarios

Real-world scenarios explore how lubricant analysis supports the investigation of bearing wear, gear damage, hydraulic contamination, compressor problems, and lubrication system deficiencies. Participants consider the relationship between observed symptoms, laboratory evidence, operating conditions, and equipment maintenance history.

This method develops structured fault investigation skills and reinforces the importance of confirming suspected causes before authorising corrective work.

Sampling and Contamination Control Exercises

Participants examine representative sampling arrangements and identify practices that compromise sample integrity. The exercises address sample point selection, container cleanliness, flushing procedures, sample labelling, handling, storage, and transport.

The emphasis is on obtaining representative samples that accurately reflect lubricant condition. Reliable sampling improves the value of laboratory analysis and reduces the risk of decisions based on misleading results.

Group-Based Maintenance Decision Simulations

Group activities require participants to interpret condition trends, assess equipment criticality, and recommend suitable maintenance responses. Decisions include continuing operation under controlled monitoring, investigating abnormal results, correcting contamination sources, changing lubricant, or arranging equipment inspection.

These simulations demonstrate how oil analysis findings support collaboration between maintenance, reliability, laboratory, operations, and procurement teams.

Operational Application Planning

Participants apply the learning to a structured workplace improvement exercise. They identify opportunities to improve sampling schedules, establish lubricant condition baselines, strengthen laboratory reporting, define escalation procedures, and integrate findings into maintenance planning.

The delivery approach reinforces practical application, consistent interpretation, and evidence-based decision-making across the organisation.

Organisational impact

Improved Equipment Reliability

A structured oil analysis programme helps organisations identify abnormal wear, contamination, and lubricant deterioration before these conditions progress into more serious equipment problems. By interpreting laboratory results alongside operating history and other condition indicators, maintenance teams gain a stronger basis for identifying equipment requiring further investigation.

For facilities operating critical pumps, compressors, turbines, gearboxes, and hydraulic systems, this approach supports more informed reliability decisions. Organisations can prioritise inspections and corrective actions according to the significance of the evidence and the operational importance of the affected asset.

Reduced Unplanned Maintenance

Lubricant condition monitoring provides additional evidence for identifying developing faults and planning maintenance interventions. Early investigation of abnormal wear metals, particle contamination, or lubricant degradation helps teams address emerging problems before they result in avoidable equipment disruption.

The value comes from better maintenance decisions rather than assuming that every abnormal laboratory result indicates imminent failure. Proper interpretation, confirmation, and escalation help prevent both delayed intervention and unnecessary maintenance activity.

More Effective Lubricant Management

Used oil testing helps organisations assess whether lubricants remain suitable for continued service or require replacement. Decisions based on condition evidence, equipment requirements, and lubricant manufacturer guidance support more disciplined oil management.

This approach reduces reliance on arbitrary replacement decisions where condition-based assessment is appropriate. It also helps identify recurring contamination, incorrect lubricant selection, storage deficiencies, and maintenance practices that shorten lubricant service life.

Better Maintenance Cost Control

Oil analysis supports maintenance planning by providing evidence for prioritising inspections, investigating recurring failures, and allocating technical resources. Organisations gain a clearer basis for deciding which equipment requires immediate attention and which assets remain suitable for continued monitoring.

More consistent interpretation also improves the quality of maintenance recommendations and reduces unnecessary lubricant replacement, repeated troubleshooting, and avoidable component damage where these problems arise from inadequate condition assessment.

Stronger Operational Risk Management

Equipment failures in oil and gas facilities can interrupt production, damage machinery, and create hazardous operating conditions. Although lubricant analysis does not replace safety inspections or protective systems, it provides supplementary information about equipment condition.

Recognising developing lubrication problems supports timely maintenance planning and more informed operational decisions. Clear escalation procedures help ensure that significant findings reach the appropriate technical and operational personnel.

Improved Quality Assurance and Traceability

A consistent approach to sampling, laboratory testing, result interpretation, and reporting strengthens the traceability of lubricant condition decisions. Organisations can maintain clearer records of sample identification, test results, historical trends, corrective actions, and follow-up findings.

This information supports internal quality assurance, maintenance reviews, technical investigations, and evidence-based asset management. It also improves communication between laboratories, equipment specialists, and

maintenance planners.

Stronger Predictive Maintenance Capability

Integrating oil analysis into predictive maintenance creates an additional source of evidence for equipment condition assessment. Combined with vibration analysis, thermography, operating parameters, and inspection findings, lubricant data contributes to a broader understanding of machinery health.

Organisations can use these insights to improve condition-based maintenance planning, refine monitoring priorities, and evaluate the effectiveness of corrective actions. The resulting programme is more systematic and better aligned with asset criticality and operational requirements.

Personal impact

Technical Competence in Oil Analysis

Participants develop a practical understanding of lubricant properties, common analytical methods, contamination mechanisms, and machinery wear indicators. They gain greater confidence in discussing laboratory findings and recognising which results require further technical investigation.

Improved Laboratory Report Interpretation

The programme strengthens the ability to interpret oil analysis reports in relation to equipment requirements and historical trends. Participants learn to assess findings collectively, recognise potential anomalies, and avoid drawing conclusions from a single indicator without supporting evidence.

Enhanced Fault Diagnosis Skills

Participants improve their ability to connect lubricant condition with potential machinery problems. Understanding wear metal patterns, contamination sources, viscosity changes, and oxidation indicators supports more structured fault investigation and communication with equipment specialists.

Greater Predictive Maintenance Capability

Attendees learn how lubricant condition monitoring contributes to predictive maintenance and condition-based intervention planning. They develop the skills to use trend information, baseline results, and escalation criteria when recommending appropriate maintenance actions.

Stronger Decision-Making

Participants become better equipped to recommend further testing, investigate abnormal conditions, review lubricant suitability, and communicate maintenance priorities. This capability supports more consistent decisions based on technical evidence rather than assumptions.

Improved Cross-Functional Communication

The course provides a common technical foundation for professionals working in laboratories, maintenance, reliability, operations, and quality control. Participants improve their ability to explain findings, document recommendations, and

coordinate follow-up activities with relevant departments.

Career and Professional Development

The knowledge gained supports responsibilities in lubrication management, equipment reliability, oil analysis, maintenance engineering, condition monitoring, and industrial quality assurance. Participants strengthen their practical contribution to asset performance and demonstrate a more structured approach to equipment condition assessment.

Who should attend

- Maintenance Engineers: To use lubricant condition information when planning inspections, troubleshooting equipment, and prioritising corrective maintenance.
- Reliability Engineers: To integrate oil analysis results into reliability strategies, failure investigations, and predictive maintenance programmes.
- Condition Monitoring Specialists: To strengthen lubricant analysis capability and combine oil condition data with other machinery monitoring techniques.
- Lubrication Engineers and Specialists: To evaluate lubricant performance, contamination, degradation, and equipment lubrication requirements.
- Oil Analysis Laboratory Technicians: To improve understanding of analytical methods, sample integrity, laboratory reporting, and the operational significance of test results.
- Mechanical Engineers: To connect lubricant condition with rotating equipment performance, component wear, and mechanical failure mechanisms.
- Rotating Equipment Engineers: To assess lubricant findings relating to pumps, compressors, turbines, gearboxes, and associated machinery.
- Quality Control and Product Analysis Professionals: To strengthen technical evaluation, testing consistency, reporting, and lubricant quality assessment.
- Maintenance Planners and Schedulers: To use condition information when prioritising maintenance tasks and coordinating planned interventions.
- Asset Integrity Professionals: To incorporate relevant machinery condition evidence into asset performance reviews and maintenance risk assessments.

- Operations and Production Supervisors: To understand the operational implications of abnormal lubricant results and coordinate appropriate technical responses.
- Technical Services and Reliability Managers: To improve oil analysis programme governance, reporting consistency, and maintenance decision-making.
- Procurement and Lubricant Management Personnel: To understand lubricant specifications, contamination prevention, product suitability, and the operational consequences of incorrect lubricant selection.
- Industrial Maintenance Contractors: To strengthen the delivery and interpretation of lubricant condition monitoring services for oil and gas clients.
- Supervisors and Department Heads: To improve oversight of maintenance recommendations, technical reporting, and equipment reliability initiatives.

Course outline

Lubrication Fundamentals and Oil Condition Assessment

This module establishes the technical foundation for understanding lubricant performance and its relationship with machinery reliability. Participants examine the functions of lubricating oils, the properties that determine their suitability, and the operating conditions that influence lubricant service life.

The module explores how viscosity, oxidation, contamination, additive depletion, and thermal stress affect lubrication performance. Participants also examine how equipment design, lubricant selection, operating temperature, loading, and maintenance practices influence oil condition. The focus is on recognising the difference between expected lubricant ageing and changes that indicate an emerging operational problem.

Used Oil Sampling and Laboratory Testing Methods

This module examines the processes required to obtain reliable oil analysis data. Participants explore the relationship between sample quality, laboratory method selection, test repeatability, and the reliability of subsequent maintenance decisions.

The module covers representative sampling practices, sample point selection, contamination prevention, labelling, handling, and storage. It also introduces common laboratory tests used to assess lubricant condition, including viscosity, water contamination, particle levels, elemental composition, and indicators of oxidation or additive depletion. Participants consider the limitations of individual tests and the importance of selecting methods appropriate to the lubricant, equipment, and suspected problem.

Wear Metal Analysis and Machinery Fault Diagnosis

This module focuses on using elemental analysis and related condition indicators to investigate machinery wear. Participants examine how metallic elements and other analytical findings provide information about possible wear

mechanisms, contamination sources, and lubricant additive chemistry.

The module explains how to interpret wear metal analysis in conjunction with equipment design, component materials, operating history, and previous laboratory results. Participants also explore the importance of trend analysis, particle characteristics, and complementary diagnostic methods. Particular attention is given to distinguishing normal background levels from changes that warrant further investigation, additional testing, or equipment inspection.

Oil Degradation, Contamination and Lubricant Performance

This module examines the processes that reduce lubricant effectiveness during service. Participants investigate oxidation, thermal degradation, water ingress, particulate contamination, additive depletion, and other conditions that affect lubricant performance.

The module explores how contamination enters lubrication systems and how poor storage, handling, filtration, sealing, and maintenance practices contribute to lubricant deterioration. Participants examine the use of analytical indicators to assess oil condition and determine appropriate corrective measures. The emphasis is on identifying underlying causes, evaluating lubricant suitability, and preventing repeated contamination or premature degradation.

Lubricant Condition Monitoring and Predictive Maintenance

This module integrates lubricant analysis into an organised machinery condition monitoring programme. Participants examine how baseline results, sampling frequency, alert limits, trend analysis, equipment criticality, and maintenance records support effective decisions about machinery condition.

The module focuses on converting laboratory findings into practical maintenance recommendations. Participants evaluate abnormal trends, determine appropriate escalation pathways, and consider how oil analysis complements vibration monitoring, temperature measurements, inspections, and operational data. The module concludes with the development of a practical approach to improving oil analysis reporting, maintenance coordination, and predictive maintenance performance.

Scheduled dates

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
26 - 30 Oct 2026	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Boston, United States	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Houston, United States	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900

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26 - 30 Oct 2026	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Miami, United States	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	New York, United States	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Nice, France	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900

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26 - 30 Oct 2026	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Singapore	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
26 - 30 Oct 2026	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,900
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22 - 26 Feb 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,900
22 - 26 Feb 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
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21 - 25 Jun 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900

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21 - 25 Jun 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
21 - 25 Jun 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Abuja, Nigeria	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Accra, Ghana	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Al Ain, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Alberta, Canada	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	AlUla, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Amman, Jordan	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Amsterdam, Netherlands	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Athens, Greece	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Baku, Azerbaijan	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Barcelona, Spain	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Berlin, Germany	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Boston, United States	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Brussels, Belgium	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Budapest, Hungary	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Cairo, Egypt	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Cape Town, South Africa	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Casablanca, Morocco	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Dammam, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Dhahran, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Doha, Qatar	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Edinburgh, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Edmonton, Canada	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Frankfurt, Germany	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Geneva, Switzerland	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Houston, United States	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Istanbul, Turkey	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Jakarta, Indonesia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Jeddah, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Jubail, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Kigali, Rwanda	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Lisbon, Portugal	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Liverpool, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	London, United Kingdom	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Los Angeles, United States	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Luanda, Angola	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Madrid, Spain	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Manama, Bahrain	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Marbella, Spain	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Marrakech, Morocco	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Miami, United States	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Milan, Italy	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Munich, Germany	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Muscat, Oman	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Nairobi, Kenya	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	New York, United States	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Nice, France	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Nouakchott, Mauritania	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Oslo, Norway	In person	£3,900

Dates	Venue	Format	Fee
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Paris, France	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Port Louis, Mauritius	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Prague, Czech Republic	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Pretoria, South Africa	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Rome, Italy	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Singapore	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Stockholm, Sweden	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Tokyo, Japan	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Toronto, Canada	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Tromso, Norway	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Vienna, Austria	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Zagreb, Croatia	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Zurich, Switzerland	In person	£3,900
25 - 29 Oct 2027	Online, Virtual	Online	£3,900

Certificate

Participants who successfully complete the Used Lubricating Oil Analysis and Condition Monitoring Training Course 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 must meet the course attendance requirement established by Institute For Oil & Gas Training to receive the certificate. The certificate confirms course completion and does not represent a professional licence or third-party certification.