# Well Log Environmental Corrections Training Course

OGI-1457 · 5 days · 15 CPD hours · English

## Overview

The Well Log Environmental Corrections Training Course by Institute For Oil & Gas Training develops the technical expertise required to identify, evaluate and correct environmental effects that influence wireline logging measurements and formation evaluation results. In oil and gas operations, accurate Well Log Environmental Corrections are essential for distinguishing genuine formation characteristics from measurement distortions caused by borehole conditions, drilling fluids, mud filtrate invasion, mudcake development, temperature, pressure and logging tool positioning.

Well logging measurements are acquired under actual downhole conditions that frequently differ from the environmental conditions under which logging instruments are calibrated. These differences influence the response of logging tools and introduce measurement variations that affect the reliability of formation evaluation. Without appropriate environmental corrections, petrophysical interpretations can misrepresent porosity, formation resistivity, fluid saturation, lithology and reservoir quality.

This course addresses the technical skills gap between acquiring downhole measurements and producing reliable, environmentally corrected logging data. It provides a systematic understanding of borehole environmental corrections, the physical principles behind different correction procedures, and the practical application of correction charts, tool response information and interpretation techniques.

Participants examine how borehole diameter, borehole geometry, mud properties, mudcake thickness, mud filtrate resistivity and formation invasion affect different logging measurements. Particular attention is given to understanding the relationship between the logging environment and the recorded response of gamma ray, density, neutron, sonic and resistivity tools. The programme also examines the limitations of individual correction procedures and the importance of applying corrections in an appropriate sequence.

The Well Log Environmental Corrections Training Course focuses on improving the accuracy and consistency of corrected log measurements used in reservoir characterisation, formation evaluation and petrophysical interpretation. Participants develop the ability to recognise environmental effects, assess their significance and determine appropriate correction requirements using established industry practices and logging service company correction references.

### Understanding Environmental Effects on Well Logging

Environmental effects influence logging tools differently according to their measurement principles and operating conditions. Density measurements, for example, are sensitive to borehole size, mud density, mudcake and tool standoff. Neutron measurements respond to borehole fluid properties, formation salinity, mudcake and other environmental variables. Resistivity measurements are affected by borehole fluid resistivity, mud filtrate invasion, formation properties and the geometry of the invaded zone.

Understanding these differences is essential for selecting appropriate correction procedures rather than applying general adjustments to every logging curve. Participants examine how individual environmental factors influence different measurement systems and how their effects are assessed during log processing.

The course covers borehole size and geometry effects on logging measurements, mud weight and mud type variations, borehole fluid properties, mudcake thickness and its influence on pad-type logging tools. It also examines mud filtrate effects on near-borehole formation measurements, invasion profiles and their influence on resistivity responses.

Additional attention is given to temperature and pressure effects on logging tool response, tool eccentricity, standoff and decentralisation. Participants also explore correction charts, environmental models, interpretation references and quality control procedures for corrected log measurements. The programme highlights the importance of recognising unreliable measurements and understanding the limitations of environmental correction procedures.

### Why Environmental Corrections Matter in the Oil and Gas Industry

Reliable formation evaluation depends on the quality of original measurements and the technical judgement applied during data processing. Environmental distortions introduce uncertainty into the petrophysical parameters used to assess reservoir properties and hydrocarbon potential. Recognising and correcting these effects is therefore an essential part of producing dependable well log interpretations.

Inaccurate density and neutron measurements affect porosity calculations and lithological interpretation. Uncorrected resistivity measurements influence the assessment of formation water saturation and hydrocarbon-bearing intervals. Borehole enlargement, mudcake development and mud filtrate invasion further complicate the interpretation of measurements acquired under challenging drilling conditions.

For organisations involved in exploration, field development and production optimisation, these uncertainties influence technical decisions throughout the asset lifecycle. Reliable logging data supports more consistent formation evaluation, improves the quality of reservoir characterisation and provides a stronger technical foundation for well planning and development activities.

Institute For Oil & Gas Training delivers this programme to strengthen the connection between logging acquisition, environmental correction and formation evaluation. Participants learn to evaluate measurement conditions, identify correction requirements, review processing outputs and communicate data limitations to the wider subsurface team.

The resulting capabilities support more dependable petrophysical workflows, improved reservoir characterisation and better-informed technical decisions across oil and gas projects.

## Objectives

- Explain the physical principles governing environmental effects on different well logging measurements.
- Identify borehole conditions that influence the accuracy and reliability of downhole logging data.
- Evaluate the effects of borehole diameter, geometry and tool positioning on logging measurements.

- Assess mud weight, mud type, mud resistivity and other drilling fluid properties when determining correction requirements.
- Explain how mud filtrate effects influence resistivity measurements and near-borehole formation evaluation.
- Evaluate mudcake thickness, resistivity and density effects on pad-type logging tools.
- Identify environmental influences on gamma ray, density, neutron, sonic and resistivity measurements.
- Select appropriate correction charts and reference information for specific logging tools.
- Apply systematic procedures for evaluating and reviewing environmental correction factors.
- Distinguish between environmental measurement distortions and genuine formation responses.
- Assess the reliability of corrected log measurements before using them in petrophysical calculations.
- Recognise the limitations of correction procedures under complex borehole conditions.
- Establish appropriate quality control checks for environmental correction workflows.
- Improve communication between logging contractors, drilling personnel and subsurface evaluation teams.
- Incorporate corrected logging measurements into consistent formation evaluation and reservoir characterisation workflows.

## Training methodology

## Training Methodology

Institute For Oil & Gas Training uses an applied, industry-focused delivery methodology that connects the physical principles of logging measurements with practical environmental correction procedures. The programme combines technical presentations, worked examples, interpretation exercises, industry case studies, technical discussions and realistic well logging scenarios.

The methodology reflects the practical requirements of petrophysicists, well log analysts, formation evaluation specialists and other professionals responsible for assessing the reliability of downhole measurements. Each learning activity focuses on developing the technical understanding and practical judgement required to identify environmental effects, evaluate correction requirements and improve the quality of corrected logging data.

### Technical Presentations and Applied Explanations

Technical presentations establish the principles governing logging tool response under different borehole and formation conditions. Participants examine how individual measurement systems interact with borehole fluids, formation materials, mudcake and invaded zones. The sessions explain the differences between nominal tool calibration conditions and actual downhole operating environments, with particular emphasis on understanding why environmental corrections are necessary and how correction requirements differ between measurement types.

### Environmental Correction Exercises

Participants undertake practical exercises involving borehole environmental corrections. These activities focus on identifying correction requirements, selecting appropriate reference charts, assessing environmental parameters and evaluating corrected measurements. The exercises cover density, neutron and resistivity logging, including the influence of borehole diameter, mud properties, mudcake and mud filtrate invasion. This approach helps participants connect environmental correction principles with practical formation evaluation requirements.

### Correction Chart Interpretation

Correction charts and tool-specific reference information form an important part of practical logging workflows. Participants examine how to interpret correction charts, identify the required input parameters and evaluate correction factors for different logging measurements. They also review the importance of using technical documentation that corresponds to the actual logging tool model and measurement configuration. This develops a more consistent approach to chart selection and helps prevent inappropriate correction adjustments.

### Real-World Case Studies

Industry-based case studies demonstrate the consequences of environmental effects on formation evaluation. Participants examine scenarios involving enlarged boreholes, variable mud properties, thick mudcake, deep invasion and changing borehole conditions. These practical examples illustrate how environmental influences affect recorded measurements and how inappropriate correction procedures influence the reliability of final interpretations. Participants develop a stronger understanding of the technical considerations involved in evaluating challenging logging environments.

### Group Exercises and Technical Discussions

Group exercises encourage participants to compare correction approaches, discuss measurement limitations and evaluate the reliability of corrected log measurements. Participants consider the interaction between logging engineers, mud engineers, drilling teams and petrophysicists when investigating unusual logging responses. These discussions strengthen technical communication and reflect the multidisciplinary environment in which environmental correction decisions are made.

### Integrated Interpretation and Quality Review

The methodology concludes with integrated exercises that connect environmental assessment with corrected log presentation and petrophysical interpretation. Participants review original measurements, environmental information, applied corrections and final logging outputs. They develop a structured approach to documenting correction assumptions, identifying remaining uncertainties and communicating data quality limitations. This integrated approach reinforces the practical application of environmental correction procedures and supports more consistent

well log analysis.

## Organisational impact

Investing in Well Log Environmental Corrections training strengthens the technical reliability of formation evaluation activities and supports better decision-making throughout exploration, development and production operations. For oil and gas organisations, petrophysical data quality directly influences reservoir understanding, well planning, completion decisions and the assessment of hydrocarbon-bearing intervals. Developing environmental correction competency enables technical teams to identify measurement distortions before they affect subsurface interpretations and operational decisions.

### Improved Formation Evaluation Reliability

A systematic approach to environmental corrections improves the consistency and reliability of logging data used in formation evaluation. Trained personnel can recognise environmental influences and assess their significance before accepting measurements for interpretation. This reduces the risk of using distorted density, neutron and resistivity measurements in porosity calculations, fluid saturation assessments and other petrophysical evaluations.

### Better Reservoir Characterisation

Reliable corrected log measurements provide a stronger foundation for evaluating reservoir properties. Organisations benefit from more consistent interpretations of lithology, porosity, fluid distribution and formation characteristics. Improved data quality also supports comparisons between wells and the integration of logging results with core analysis, geological interpretation and reservoir engineering information.

### Reduced Interpretation Errors

Unrecognised borehole environmental effects introduce avoidable uncertainty into petrophysical workflows. Training enables personnel to distinguish between genuine formation responses and measurement variations associated with borehole conditions. This strengthens technical review procedures, improves confidence in interpretation results and reduces the likelihood of carrying inaccurate measurements into subsequent evaluation stages.

### More Efficient Logging Data Processing

A systematic correction workflow improves the efficiency of logging data processing and technical quality assurance. Personnel become more effective at identifying required environmental parameters, selecting appropriate correction references and reviewing processing outputs. These capabilities reduce unnecessary reprocessing, improve data handling practices and strengthen coordination between logging contractors and internal subsurface teams.

### Improved Technical Communication

Environmental corrections require information and technical input from several operational disciplines. Drilling fluid properties, borehole geometry, logging tool specifications and formation characteristics all contribute to the correction process. Training establishes a common technical understanding between drilling engineers, mud engineers, wireline specialists and petrophysicists. This encourages more effective information exchange and supports the investigation of unusual logging responses.

### Stronger Data Quality Management

Organisations develop improved internal capabilities for reviewing original and corrected logging measurements. Personnel establish more consistent approaches to recording environmental parameters, documenting correction assumptions and identifying measurement limitations. These practices support data traceability, technical accountability and more reliable subsurface information management.

### Better Operational and Commercial Decisions

Formation evaluation results contribute to important decisions involving well completion, reservoir development and production strategies. More reliable environmental corrections strengthen the technical evidence supporting these decisions. Organisations benefit from reduced exposure to interpretation-related errors, more efficient technical reviews and improved utilisation of acquired well logging data.

## Personal impact

The Well Log Environmental Corrections Training Course develops practical technical capabilities for professionals involved in wireline logging, petrophysics and formation evaluation. Participants strengthen their understanding of downhole measurement behaviour and develop a systematic approach to identifying, evaluating and correcting environmental influences. The knowledge gained supports improved technical performance and greater confidence when working with complex well logging data.

### Advanced Technical Understanding

Participants develop a deeper understanding of how borehole conditions influence the response of different logging tools. They strengthen their ability to explain measurement distortions using the physical principles governing gamma ray, density, neutron, sonic and resistivity logging. This technical knowledge enables them to assess environmental effects more effectively and understand their implications for formation evaluation.

### Practical Correction Skills

The programme develops practical skills in identifying environmental correction requirements, interpreting correction charts and reviewing corrected log measurements. Participants strengthen their ability to evaluate borehole size corrections, mudcake corrections and mud filtrate effects in relation to individual logging measurements. They also improve their understanding of how tool specifications and borehole conditions influence correction procedures.

### Improved Petrophysical Interpretation

Participants become more effective at recognising environmental distortions that influence porosity, resistivity and other formation evaluation parameters. They develop the ability to assess logging data reliability before incorporating measurements into petrophysical models and reservoir studies. This supports more consistent interpretation and improves their contribution to integrated subsurface evaluation.

### Better Technical Problem-Solving

The course develops a structured approach to investigating unusual logging responses and identifying potential sources of measurement distortion. Participants learn to examine borehole conditions, logging tool configurations,

drilling fluid information and correction procedures when evaluating questionable measurements. These capabilities strengthen their ability to investigate data inconsistencies and recommend appropriate technical actions.

### Greater Professional Confidence

Improved understanding of environmental correction principles strengthens participants' confidence when discussing logging data quality with drilling teams, service providers and subsurface specialists. They become better equipped to explain correction requirements, evaluate technical recommendations and communicate measurement limitations during formation evaluation reviews.

### Career Development

The knowledge and practical capabilities gained support professional development in petrophysics, wireline logging, well log analysis, formation evaluation and reservoir characterisation. Participants strengthen their ability to contribute to technical reviews, logging programme evaluations and integrated subsurface projects while developing expertise relevant to increasingly complex well logging and formation evaluation activities.

## Who should attend

- Petrophysicists: Professionals responsible for formation evaluation, petrophysical calculations and reservoir property assessment who need reliable corrected logging measurements.
- Well Log Analysts: Specialists involved in processing, reviewing and interpreting wireline and logging-while-drilling data.
- Formation Evaluation Engineers: Engineers responsible for assessing lithology, porosity, resistivity and fluid saturation using downhole measurements.
- Wireline Logging Engineers: Personnel involved in logging tool selection, acquisition operations and technical evaluation of recorded measurements.
- Logging Operations Supervisors: Supervisors responsible for monitoring logging activities and reviewing the quality of acquired data.
- Mud Logging Specialists: Professionals seeking a stronger understanding of how drilling fluid properties and borehole conditions influence logging measurements.
- Drilling Engineers: Engineers who need to understand the relationship between drilling conditions, borehole geometry and logging data quality.
- Reservoir Engineers: Professionals who use petrophysical measurements in reservoir characterisation, simulation and development planning.

- Geologists and Geophysicists: Subsurface professionals integrating well log measurements with geological and geophysical information.
- Wellsite Geologists: Personnel involved in monitoring well conditions and evaluating formation information during drilling and logging operations.
- Logging Service Company Personnel: Technical specialists responsible for logging tool performance, measurement quality and data delivery.
- Subsurface Team Leaders and Managers: Technical leaders responsible for overseeing formation evaluation workflows and reviewing the quality of subsurface information.

## Course outline

### Fundamentals of Well Log Environmental Corrections

This module introduces the fundamental principles of Well Log Environmental Corrections and examines why downhole measurements require environmental assessment before they are used in formation evaluation. Participants explore the relationship between logging tool calibration conditions, actual borehole environments and recorded measurement responses.

The module establishes an understanding of the physical factors influencing logging measurements, including borehole diameter, borehole fluid properties, temperature, pressure, tool position and formation characteristics. Participants also examine the importance of identifying environmental effects before interpreting individual logging curves.

### Borehole Geometry, Mud Properties and Mudcake Corrections

This module examines the effects of borehole geometry and drilling fluid characteristics on different logging measurements. Participants investigate how borehole enlargement, irregular hole geometry, tool eccentricity and standoff influence the response of logging instruments.

The module also focuses on mudcake corrections and the influence of drilling fluid properties on logging measurements. Participants examine mud weight, mud resistivity, mud type, mudcake thickness and mudcake properties in relation to density, neutron and resistivity logging tools.

### Mud Filtrate Invasion and Resistivity Environmental Corrections

This module concentrates on mud filtrate effects and their influence on resistivity logging measurements. Participants examine the processes through which drilling fluid filtrate enters permeable formations and changes the electrical properties of the near-wellbore region.

The module explores the relationship between mud filtrate resistivity, formation water resistivity, invasion depth and formation resistivity. Participants examine the differences between flushed, invaded and uninvaded formation zones and evaluate how invasion profiles influence resistivity tool measurements.

Particular attention is given to understanding the importance of environmental assessment before interpreting resistivity curves for water saturation and hydrocarbon evaluation.

### Environmental Corrections for Gamma Ray, Density, Neutron and Sonic Logs

This module examines the environmental factors affecting commonly used nuclear and acoustic logging measurements. Participants investigate the physical principles governing gamma ray, density, neutron and sonic tool responses and identify the environmental conditions that influence their recorded values.

The module places particular emphasis on borehole size corrections, mud properties, formation characteristics, tool positioning and the interaction between logging instruments and the surrounding borehole environment. Participants also examine the interpretation of correction charts and the importance of using tool-specific reference information.

### Integrated Correction Workflows, Quality Control and Interpretation

This module brings together the environmental correction principles covered throughout the programme. Participants examine how to establish a consistent correction workflow, select appropriate correction procedures and review the quality of processed logging data.

The module focuses on the integration of environmental information, original logging measurements, correction factors and final corrected curves. Participants also investigate the importance of correction sequencing, documentation, technical validation and the identification of residual measurement uncertainty.

Through integrated case studies, participants evaluate how environmental corrections influence petrophysical interpretation and the reliability of formation evaluation results.

## Scheduled dates

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Abuja, Nigeria | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Accra, Ghana | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Al Ain, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Alberta, Canada | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | AlUla, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Amman, Jordan | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Amsterdam, Netherlands | In person | £3,900 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Athens, Greece | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Baku, Azerbaijan | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Barcelona, Spain | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Berlin, Germany | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Boston, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Brussels, Belgium | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Budapest, Hungary | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Cairo, Egypt | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Cape Town, South Africa | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Casablanca, Morocco | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Dammam, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Dhahran, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Doha, Qatar | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Dubai, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Edinburgh, United Kingdom | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Edmonton, Canada | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Frankfurt, Germany | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Geneva, Switzerland | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Houston, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Istanbul, Turkey | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Jakarta, Indonesia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Jubail, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Kigali, Rwanda | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | In person | £3,900 |

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| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Lisbon, Portugal | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Liverpool, United Kingdom | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | London, United Kingdom | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Los Angeles, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Luanda, Angola | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Madrid, Spain | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Manama, Bahrain | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Marbella, Spain | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Marrakech, Morocco | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Miami, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Milan, Italy | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Munich, Germany | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Muscat, Oman | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Nairobi, Kenya | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | New York, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Nice, France | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Nouakchott, Mauritania | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Oslo, Norway | In person | £3,900 |
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| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Port Louis, Mauritius | In person | £3,900 |
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| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Zagreb, Croatia | In person | £3,900 |
| 23 - 27 Nov 2026 | Zurich, Switzerland | In person | £3,900 |
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| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Jubail, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Kigali, Rwanda | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Lisbon, Portugal | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Liverpool, United Kingdom | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | London, United Kingdom | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Los Angeles, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Luanda, Angola | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Madrid, Spain | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Manama, Bahrain | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Marbella, Spain | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Marrakech, Morocco | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Miami, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Milan, Italy | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Munich, Germany | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Muscat, Oman | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Nairobi, Kenya | In person | £3,900 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | New York, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Nice, France | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Nouakchott, Mauritania | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Oslo, Norway | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Paris, France | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Port Louis, Mauritius | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Prague, Czech Republic | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Pretoria, South Africa | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Rome, Italy | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Singapore | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Stockholm, Sweden | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Tokyo, Japan | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Toronto, Canada | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Tromso, Norway | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Vienna, Austria | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Zagreb, Croatia | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Zurich, Switzerland | In person | £3,900 |
| 19 - 23 Jul 2027 | Online, Virtual | Online | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Abuja, Nigeria | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Accra, Ghana | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Addis Ababa, Ethiopia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Al Ain, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,900 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Al Khobar, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Alberta, Canada | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | AlUla, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Amman, Jordan | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Amsterdam, Netherlands | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Athens, Greece | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Baku, Azerbaijan | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Barcelona, Spain | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Berlin, Germany | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Boston, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Brussels, Belgium | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Budapest, Hungary | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Cairo, Egypt | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Cape Town, South Africa | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Casablanca, Morocco | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Dammam, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Dhahran, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Doha, Qatar | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Dubai, United Arab Emirates | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Edinburgh, United Kingdom | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Edmonton, Canada | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Frankfurt, Germany | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Geneva, Switzerland | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Houston, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Istanbul, Turkey | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Jakarta, Indonesia | In person | £3,900 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Jeddah, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Jubail, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Khamis Mushait, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Kigali, Rwanda | In person | £3,900 |
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| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Lisbon, Portugal | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Liverpool, United Kingdom | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | London, United Kingdom | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Los Angeles, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Luanda, Angola | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Madrid, Spain | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Manama, Bahrain | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Marbella, Spain | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Marrakech, Morocco | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Miami, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Milan, Italy | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Munich, Germany | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Muscat, Oman | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Nairobi, Kenya | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | New York, United States | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Nice, France | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Nouakchott, Mauritania | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Oslo, Norway | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Paris, France | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Port Louis, Mauritius | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Prague, Czech Republic | In person | £3,900 |

| Dates | Venue | Format | Fee |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Pretoria, South Africa | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Riyadh, Saudi Arabia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Rome, Italy | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Singapore | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Stockholm, Sweden | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Tokyo, Japan | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Toronto, Canada | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Tromso, Norway | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Vienna, Austria | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Zagreb, Croatia | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Zurich, Switzerland | In person | £3,900 |
| 22 - 26 Nov 2027 | Online, Virtual | Online | £3,900 |

## Certificate

Upon successful completion of the Well Log Environmental Corrections 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 minimum attendance requirement of 80 percent of the total course duration to qualify for the Certificate of Completion.