JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management Training Course

9 – 20 August 2027
New York

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management Training Course

Ref: 2567_97651 **Date:** 9 – 20 August 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 17000 GBP

Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management is a 2-week advanced training course for geoscience, engineering and asset data leads, who leave with a Well and Asset Master Data Charter. Operators now share wells and surveys across partners and cloud stores, so one trusted well header underpins sound investment. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course on subsurface, well and asset data management.

Why Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management Matters Now

Cloud platforms and open industry schemas are replacing project-by-project interpretation stores, so well identifiers, trajectories and survey geometry must agree everywhere. Partners and acquirers expect auditable well files. Machine learning on logs and cores fails quietly when depth references, units and coordinate systems disagree. Organisations that steward these records well drill with fewer surprises and close asset deals faster; those that do not repeat interpretation and lose institutional memory.

Who Gains Most from Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management

- Owning the corporate well master and its authoritative wellbore records
- Loading, versioning and cataloguing seismic, log and core datasets
- Stewarding completion, well integrity and equipment hierarchy records
- Maintaining functional locations and equipment tag registers
- Connecting interpretation, drilling and maintenance applications through shared reference values

An asset team sending its geoscience, drilling and facilities stewards together gains most.

Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management Capabilities

Participants practise on wellbores, surveys and equipment tags.

- Design a well and wellbore identifier hierarchy with lifecycle states — the authoritative well master decision
- Assess seismic, log and core datasets against completeness, positional accuracy and depth-reference rules — interpretation teams
- Specify an equipment hierarchy and tag register linked to wells and facilities — maintenance and reliability leads
- Build reference value lists for units, coordinate systems and lithology codes — application integration owners
- Weigh golden-record survivorship rules when partner and vendor well records conflict — asset acquisition and partner teams
- Communicate stewardship roles and escalation routes to geoscience and engineering heads — subsurface leadership

Key Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management Terms

- Well Master — the authoritative register of wells, wellbores, identifiers, locations and lifecycle status.
- Wellbore — one drilled path to total depth; a well may hold several, including sidetracks.
- Depth Reference Datum — the fixed elevation from which measured and vertical depths are recorded.
- Coordinate Reference System — the datum and projection that place traces, locations and well paths on the earth.
- Functional Location — a position in a facility hierarchy where equipment is installed, independent of the item fitted.
- Survivorship Rule — the logic choosing which source value wins per attribute when duplicates merge into a golden record.

Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management Day by Day

Day 1: The Upstream Information Landscape

- Exploration-to-Abandonment Lifecycle Map — Where Each Discipline Creates Records
- Data Domain Inventory — Seismic, Wells, Reservoir, Facilities And Equipment Ownership
- Partner And Acquisition Handover Pressures — Expectations For Auditable Well Files
- Cloud Data Platforms And Open Industry Schemas — Choosing A Target Architecture
- Stewardship Scope Statements — Deciding Which Upstream Domains Come First

Day 2: Well Identity and Hierarchy

- Well, Wellbore And Completion Identifier Design — Avoiding Duplicate Corporate Records
- Sidetrack And Re-Entry Conventions — Keeping Parent-Child Wellbore Lineage Intact
- Well Lifecycle Status Codes — Planned, Drilling, Producing, Suspended, Abandoned
- Well Header Attribute Standards — Mandatory Fields For Every New Spud
- Legacy Identifier Crosswalk Tables — Reconciling Inherited And Partner Well Names

Day 3: Positional and Depth Integrity

- Coordinate Reference System Registers — Preventing Silent Datum Shifts Between Applications
- Directional Survey Validation — Accepting Or Rejecting Trajectory Data Loads
- Depth Reference Datum Checks — Reconciling Measured And True Vertical Depths
- Surface And Bottom-Hole Location Audits — Confirming Positions Before Infill Planning
- Unit Of Measure Catalogues — Consistent Conversion Across Logs And Surveys

Day 4: Seismic, Log and Core Datasets

- Seismic Survey Metadata And Navigation Records — Reprocessing And Licensing Choices
- Well Log Curve Naming And Mnemonic Mapping — Trusting Composite Logs
- Core And Cuttings Sample Registers — Linking Physical Material To Wellbores
- Interpretation Project Versioning — Promoting Horizons And Picks To Corporate Stores
- Formation Top And Lithology Code Lists — Shared Stratigraphic Vocabulary

Day 5: Asset and Equipment Structures

- Functional Location Hierarchies — Structuring Facilities From Field To Component
- Equipment Tag Registers — Linking Wellheads, Separators And Pumps To Locations
- Class And Characteristic Libraries — Standard Attributes Per Equipment Type
- Bill Of Materials Links — Spare Parts And Maintainable Item Decisions
- Well-To-Facility Connectivity Models — Tracing Flowlines, Manifolds And Gathering Points

Day 6: Measuring Record Quality

- Quality Dimension Scorecards — Completeness, Validity, Consistency And Timeliness Targets
- Rule Libraries For Well Header Validation — Automated Checks At Load
- Profiling Inherited Asset Registers — Sizing Clean-Up Effort Before Migration
- Exception Queues And Remediation Workflows — Who Fixes Which Defect
- Quality Trend Dashboards — Reporting Record Health To Asset Leadership

Day 7: Golden Records and Survivorship

- Match And Merge Logic For Duplicate Wells — Confidence Thresholds And Review
- Source Precedence Matrices — Ranking Operator, Partner And Vendor Records
- Attribute-Level Survivorship Rules — Choosing Winning Values Per Field
- Golden Record Lineage — Showing Where Each Value Originated
- Reference Value Publication — Distributing Approved Code Lists To Applications

Day 8: Stewardship and Decision Rights

- Domain Stewardship Charters — Assigning Owners For Wells, Seismic And Equipment
- Decision Rights Matrices — Who Approves New Identifiers And Code Changes
- Data Change Request Boards — Handling Disputed Well Header Corrections
- Retention And Disposal Schedules — Field Records After Asset Divestment
- Stewardship Performance Indicators — Holding Domain Owners To Account

Day 9: Integration Across Applications

- Canonical Well And Equipment Schemas — Mapping Interpretation, Drilling And Maintenance Systems
- Application Programming Interface Contracts — Publishing Master Records To Consumers
- Change Data Synchronisation Patterns — Keeping Replicated Well Masters Aligned
- Spatial Data Services — Serving Well Locations To Mapping Applications
- Integration Monitoring And Reconciliation Reports — Detecting Drift Between Systems

Day 10: Practising the Well and Asset Master Data Charter

- Applying Identifier And Hierarchy Design — A Field Development Case
- Applying Quality Scorecards And Survivorship — A Partner Data Room Case
- Applying Stewardship Decision Rights — A Facilities Brownfield Case
- Peer Challenge On Integration Choices — Testing Assumptions Before Rollout
- Well And Asset Master Data Charter — Final Draft For Leadership Endorsement

Applying Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management After the Course

- Profile well headers on one field, scoring completeness and depth-reference consistency, and route defects to named stewards.
- Agree a source precedence matrix and survivorship rules for partner-shared wells with geoscience and drilling owners.

Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management Questions FAQ

What is Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management and why does it matter now?

It is the discipline of keeping well identities, positions, geoscience datasets and equipment structures authoritative. It matters now because cloud platforms, partner handovers and machine learning depend on one trusted well master.

Which roles gain most from Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management training?

Well master owners, geoscience data coordinators, engineering data stewards and asset information leads gain most, especially when they attend together and agree one identifier scheme.

How does Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management differ from records or operational analytics courses?

It concentrates on master records: wellbore identity, positional integrity, geoscience metadata and equipment hierarchies. Records courses handle revisions of controlled files and analytics courses model time series; this course builds the reference records both rely on.

What do you bring back from Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management training?

You bring back a drafted charter covering identifiers, quality scorecards, survivorship rules and stewardship roles, ready to test on one field.

Subsurface, Well and Asset Data Management: The Way Forward

The Well and Asset Master Data Charter first informs which well master becomes authoritative and who may change it. Subsurface managers, maintenance planners and integration owners use it to settle disputed records and to load partner data with confidence. After its first use on a field, revisit the survivorship rules and quality targets, since acquisitions and new sensors change which sources deserve precedence.