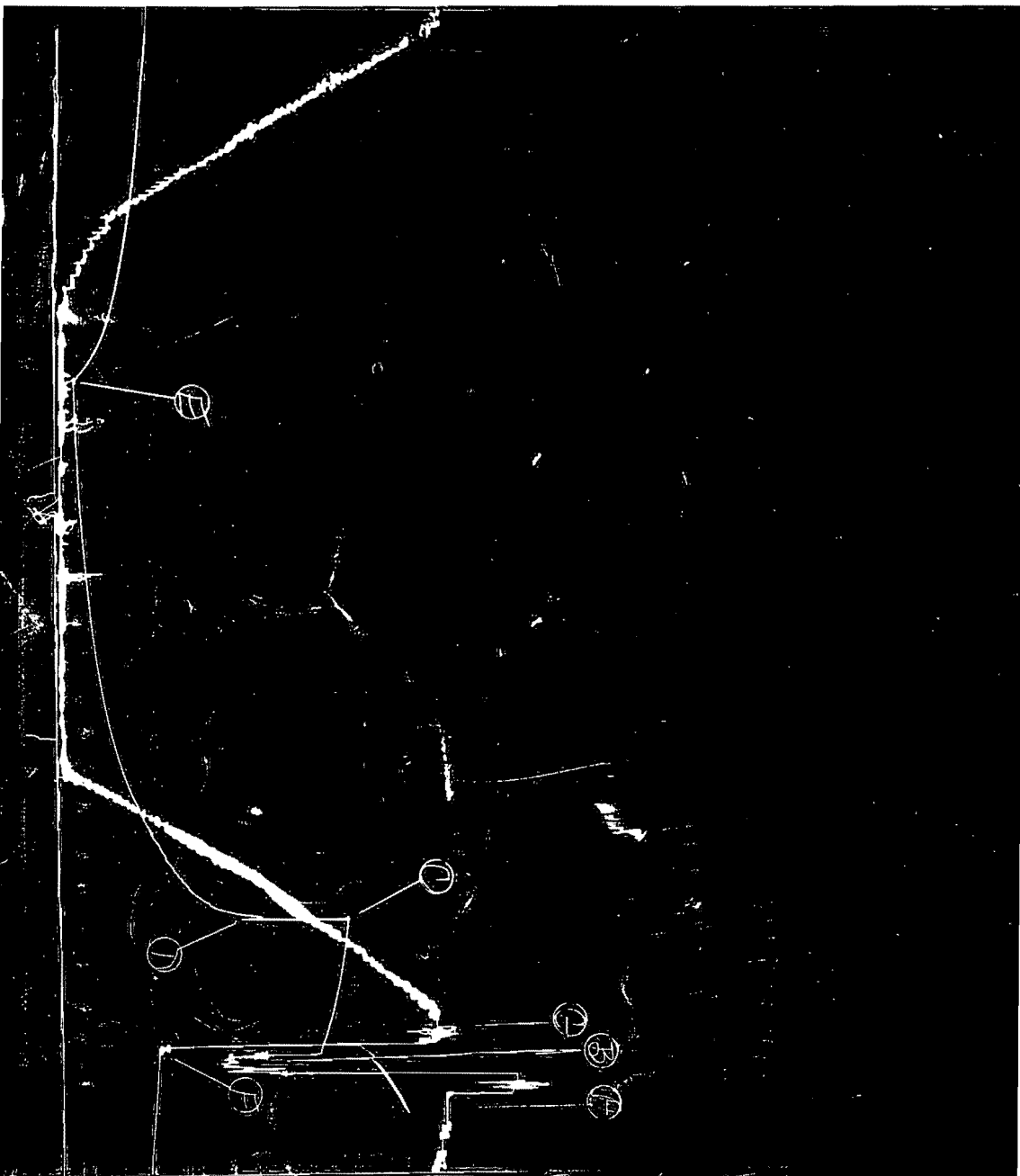


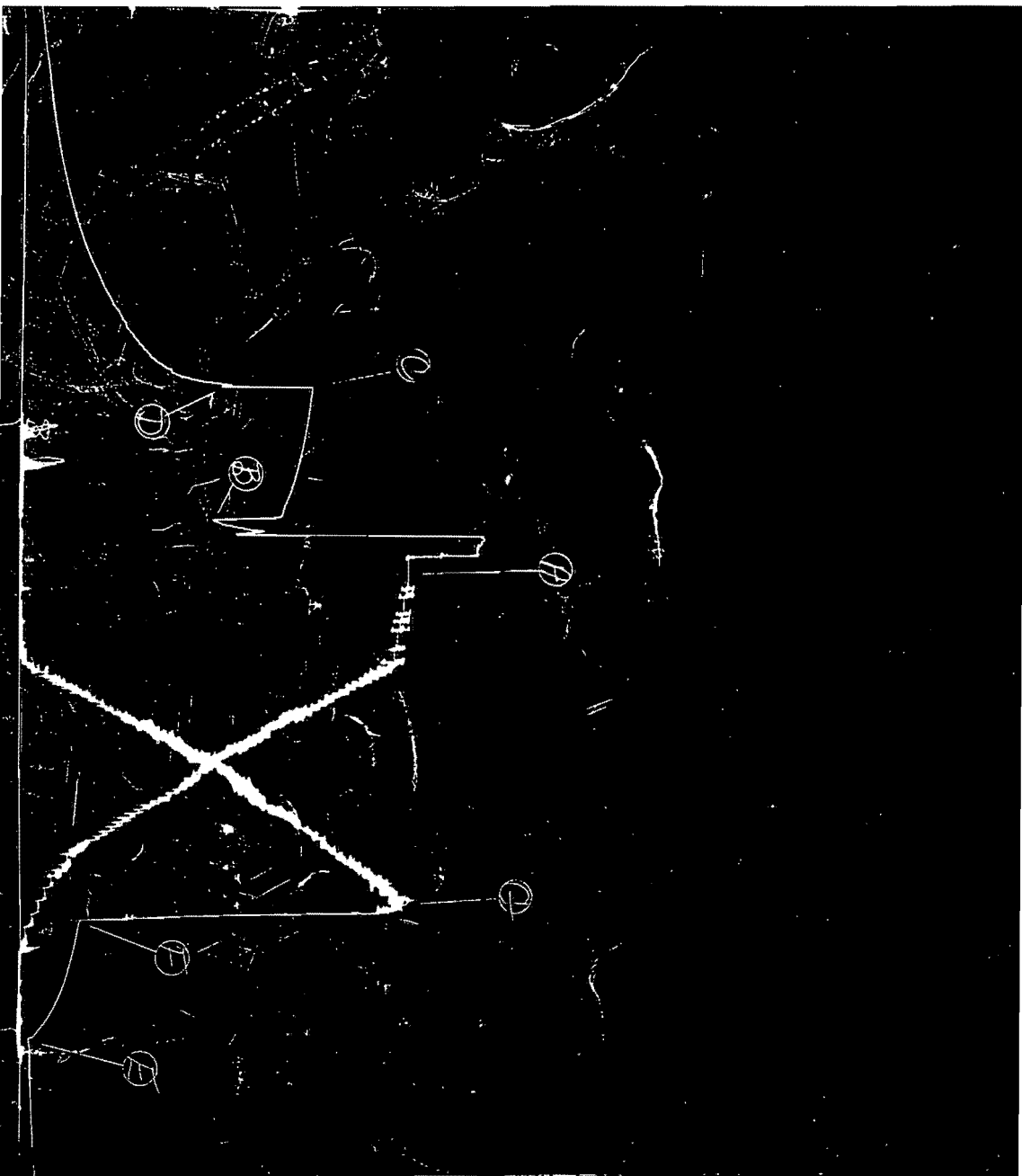
# JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA							
Formation	Zone Thickness		Ft.	Elevation	2190 KB	2175 GL	
Interval	5195	To	5413 T.D.	5413	Bottom Hole Choke Size	1/2"	
Type of Test	Open Hole, Bottom Hole			Fluid Cushion Type			
Time Started in Hole	0230	Hrs.	Tool Open	0409	Hrs.	Amount	
First Flow	3	Min.	Shut In	30	Min.	<b>TOOL SEQUENCE</b>	
Second Flow	128	Min.	Final Shut In	120	Min.		
Pulled Loose @	0850	Hrs.	Out of Hole	1115	Hrs.	Tool	
Wt. Set on Packer	40,000	#	Pulled Loose Wt.	45,000	#	Length	
Remarks	Mud Dropped 2 Feet and Tool was Chased 2 feet During Test Period.				O.D.		
Description of Blow During Test				Good Blow. Gas to Surface in 1 Minute.			
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS							
Measured with	3" I.D. Riser or Est.		<input type="checkbox"/>				
Type of Instrument	Manometer						
	Impact Mercury						
Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches	M	Cubic Feet/Day			
0450		6.5		2930			
0520		1.6		1460			
0550		2.0	2" Riser	7340			
0620		6.0 water	1" Riser	313			
FLUID RECOVERY							
Was Test Reverse Circulated	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
Fluid Recovered (Total)	330'		Ft.				
Description of Fluid Recovered	330' Gas Cut Drilling Fluid.						
				MUD AND HOLE DATA			
				Mud Type	Gel.	W.L. 5.1	
				Filter Cake	2/32 Visc. 95	Wt. 9.4	
				Time Taken	June 3, 1965 @ 1000 hrs.		
				Contractor	Parker Drilling		
				Rig No. 10			
				Drill Pipe Size	4 1/2 XH		
				Drill Collar Size	2 7/8 ID	Length 601.86'	
				Main Hole Size	8 5/8"		
				Rat Hole Size			
Co. Rep.	A. Clare						
Tester	L. Navratil						
District	Edmonton		Ticket No.	C 3675		Date	June 4/65
Company	Socony Mobil Oil of Canada						
Well Name	Socony Mobil Western Min.						
Number	Birch YT B-34						
Formation and Interval	66°-03' -03"N-136°-51'-17"W		Field	Wildcat		Province	Yukon
	DST#9 5195-5413		Consultant				
Distribution of Reports				8 - Dawson Creek			



TICKET # C3675

REC # 111



Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a title or reference:  $\text{REF. T-52}$

# JOHNSTON TESTERS

## Pressure Data

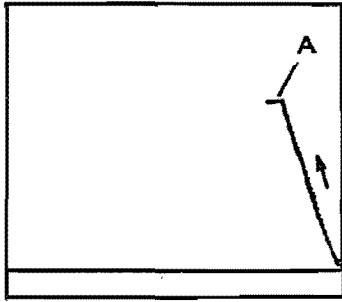
Test Ticket No. **C 3675**

Recorder No.	<b>T-49</b>	<b>T-52</b>		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	<b>7000</b>	<b>7000</b>		
Recorder Depth	<b>5177</b>	<b>5205</b>		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	<b>125° Est.</b>	<b>125° Est.</b>		
A Initial Hydrostatic	<b>2610#</b>	<b>2594#</b>		
B First Initial Flow	<b>1106#</b>	<b>1280#</b>		
C Initial Shut-In-Pres	<b>1951#</b>	<b>1945#</b>		
D Flowing Pres	<b>1231#</b>	<b>1339#</b>		
E Final Flow	<b>115#</b>	<b>90#</b>		
F Final Shut-In	<b>676#</b>	<b>413#</b>		
G Final Hydrostatic	<b>2551#</b>	<b>2537#</b>		

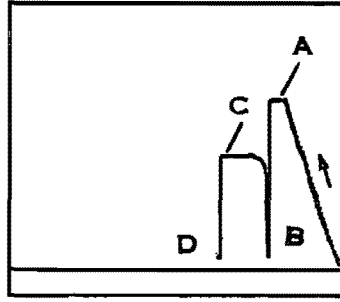
Remarks

**T-49 - Inside Recorder - Called in for Recalibration.****T-52 - Outside Recorder**

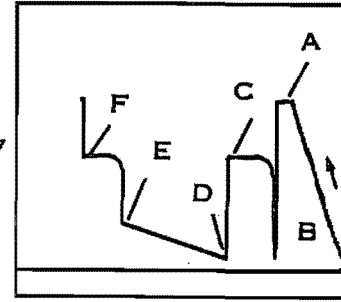
# GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM TEST PRESSURE CHARTS



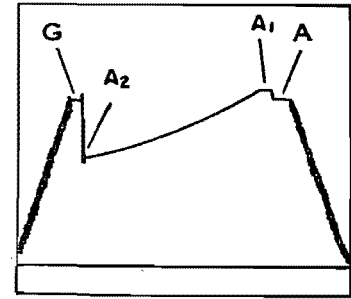
1 The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.



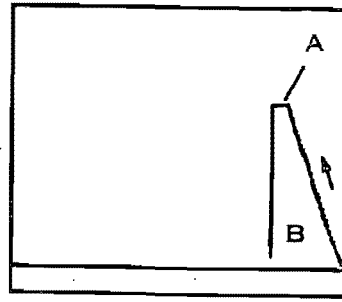
4 The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.



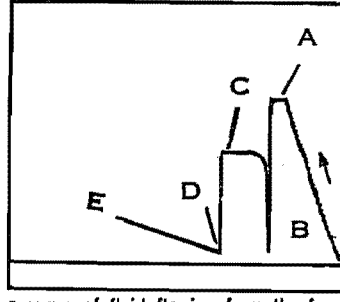
7 The chart shows the equalizing, the by-pass ports have been opened permitting the drilling fluid to flow through the packer to the test zone. Thus, pressure is equalized above and below the packer. The equalization of the pressure facilitates easier removal of the packer from the packer seat.



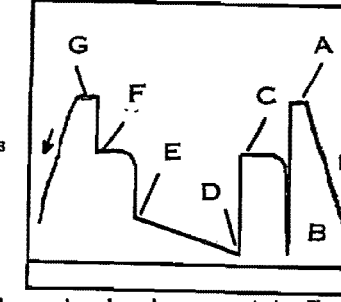
The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the rubber flow of the packer element, which in turn causes a draw-down in pressure. If the below straddle chart reads the same as a chart that is run to record pressures of the test zone, then the bottom packer has failed. If this occurs, all zones below the top packer are being tested.



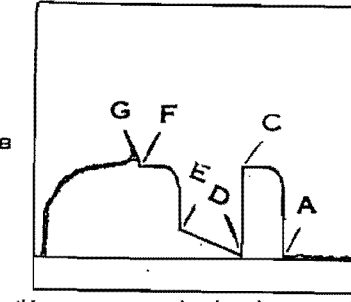
2 The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.



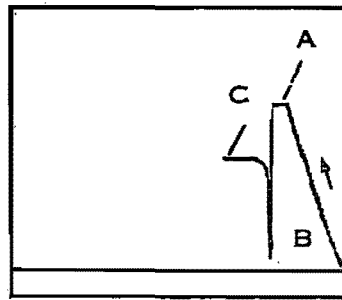
5 The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.



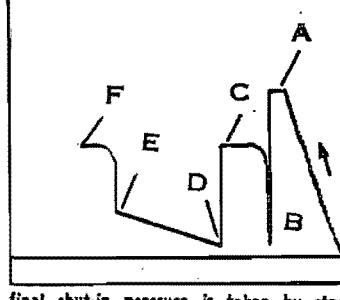
The packer has been unseated. The testing assembly is being removed from the hole.



In this case a recorder has been run in an air chamber. The hydrostatic mud pressures are not influencing the recorder while going in or coming out of the hole due to the main tester valve being closed. The flow pressures and shut-in pressures are recorded while the main tester valve is opened.



3 This chart shows the initial shut-in pressure. There is one mechanical method commonly used to obtain this pressure. A 4 stage shut-in tool; that is run-in in the open position and rotated closed when the desired amount of initial flow time is obtained. This initial shut-in pressure is the best method yet devised for recording the original undisturbed reservoir pressure of a formation.



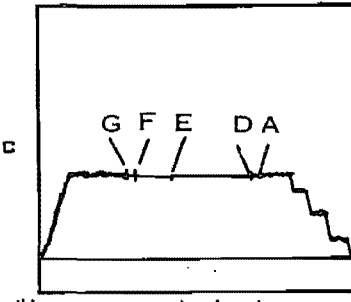
6 The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

## INDEX OF LABELED POINTS:

- A—Initial Hyd. Mud
- B—First Initial Flow
- C—Initial Shut-in
- D—Initial Flow
- E—Final Flow
- F—Final Shut-in
- G—Final Hyd. Mud

The following points are either fluctuating pressures or points indicating other packer settings, (testing different zones).

- A-1, A-2, A-3, etc. Initial Hyd. Pressures.
- B, B-1, B-2, B-3, First Initial Flow Pressures.
- C-1, C-2, C-3, etc. The Initial Shut-in Pressures.
- D-1, D-2, D-3, etc. Flowing Pressures.
- E1, E-2, E-3, etc. The Final Flow Pressures or Final Shut-in Pressures.
- F-1, F-2, F-3, etc. The Final Shut-in Pressures.
- G-1, G-2, G-3, etc. Final Hyd. Mud Pressures.
- Z — Special pressure points such as pumping pressure recorded for formation breakdown.



In this case a recorder has been run above the main tester valve with a fluid cushion used in the drill pipe. No pressure is recorded as the testing tool is being lowered into the hole. Then the fluid cushion pressure is recorded as the drill pipe is filled with fluid. As more stands are run into the hole, the recorder registers the hydrostatic pressures of the cushion. When the main testing valve is opened the pressure of the cushion column or the flowing pressure of the formation, (which ever is greater), is recorded.