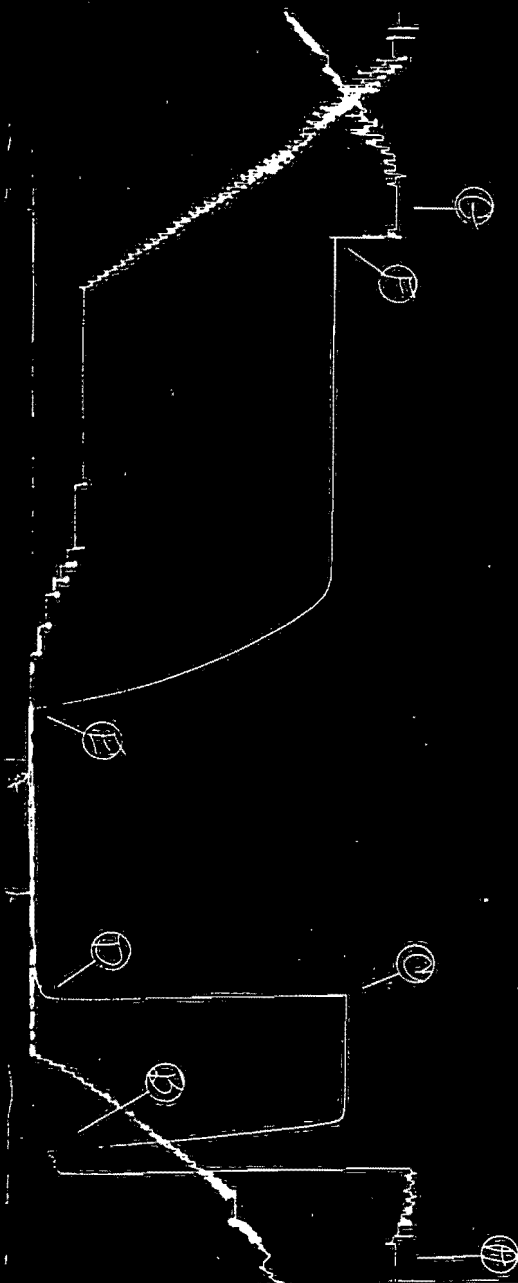


JOHNSTON TESTERS

JTL-CD-4

TEST DATA										
Formation	Chance Sand		Zone Thickness	5	Ft.	Elevation	1720 KB	1702 GL		
Interval	4525	To	4542	T.D.	4542	Bottom Hole Choke Size	1/2"			
Type of Test Open Hole, Bottom Hole					Fluid Cushion Type					
Time Started in Hole 0630					Hrs.	Tool Open	0917	Hrs.		
First Flow	5	Min.	Shut In	30	Min.	TOOL SEQUENCE				
Second Flow	60	Min.	Final Shut In	90	Min.	Tool	Length	O.D.		
Pulled Loose @	1222	Hrs.	Out of Hole	1500	Hrs.	Sub.	.85	6"		
Wt. Set on Packer	30,000	#	Pulled Loose Wt.	55,000	#	P.O. Sub.	.80	4 5/8"		
Remarks					Sub.					
Description of Blow During Test Strong Blow, Gas to Surface in 5 Minutes, Decreasing after 10 Minutes, Steady Throughout Test. T. S. T. M.					Sub.					
					Shut in Tool				6.05	4 5/8"
					Hyd. Tool				7.45	4 5/8"
					Recorder				5.90	4 7/8"
					Safety Jt.				1.75	4 5/8"
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS					T.C. & Pkr.					
Measured with					I.D. Riser or Est. <input type="checkbox"/>					
Type of Instrument					T.C. & Pkr.					
Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches	M	Cubic Feet/Day		Total				
0960				165		36.35				
Decreasing T. S. T. M. in Ten Minutes.					Stub					
					.90					
					Perf.					
					3.00					
					Recorder					
					5.90					
					Perf.					
					5.00					
					Perf. & B. N.					
					2.50					
					Total Interval					
					17.30					
FLUID RECOVERY										
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					Total Length					
Fluid Recovered (Total) Nil					53.65					
Description of Fluid Recovered					MUD AND HOLE DATA					
					Mud Type Gel and Chem W.L. 7.4					
					Filter Cake 2/32 Visc. 65 Wt. 9.4					
					Time Taken January 20, 1965 @ 2200 hrs.					
					Contractor Parker Drilling					
Remarks Test Satisfactory.					Rig No. 10					
					Drill Pipe Size 4 1/2 XH					
					Drill Collar Size 2 7/8 ID Length 518'					
					Main Hole Size 8 5/8"					
					Rat Hole Size					
Co. Rep.	A. Warden		Ticket No. C 3328		Date January 21/65					
Tester	D. Matson		Address P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.							
District	Edmonton		Test No. 11		J.T.L. Test No. 11					
Company	Socony Mobil Oil of Canada		Field Wildcat		Province Yukon					
Well Name	SMWM Chance YTG-8				Consultant					
Number	66°-7'-18.1"N-137°-30'-50.8"W									
Formation	Chance Sand		DST#11							
and Interval	4525-4542									
Distribution of Reports					8 - Dawson Creek					





TICKET # C3328

REC# T-49

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. C 3328

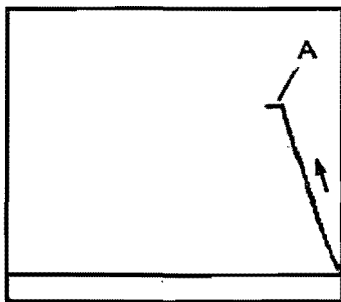
Recorder No.	T-52	T-49		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Recorder Depth	4505	4529		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	115° Est.	115° Est.		
A Initial Hydrostatic	2271#	2290#		
B First Initial Flow	132#	125#		
C Initial Shut-In-Pres	1951#	1966#		
D Flowing Pres	105#	110#		
E Final Flow	32#	55#		
F Final Shut-In	1865#	1872#		
G Final Hydrostatic	2247#	2250#		

Remarks

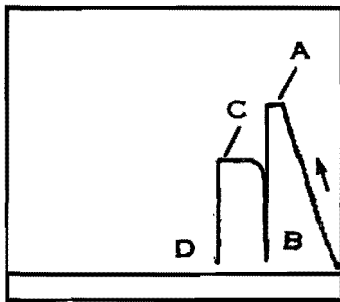
T-52 - Inside Recorder
T-49 - Outside Recorder

JTL-CD-5

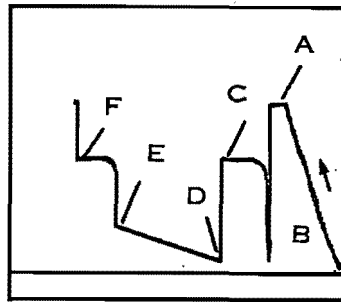
GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM-TEST-PRESSURE CHARTS



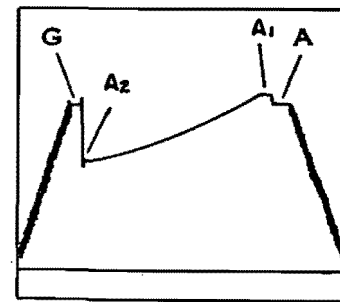
1 The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.



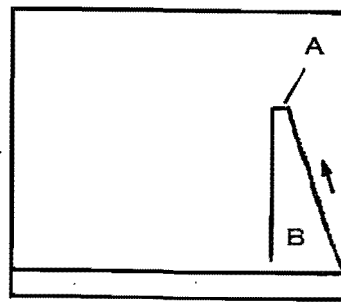
4 The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.



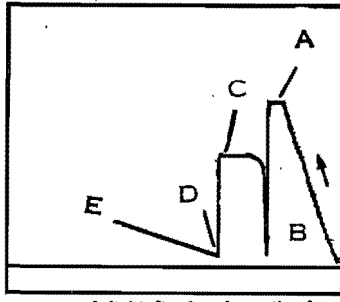
7 The chart shows the equalizing, the by-pass ports have been opened permitting the drilling fluid to flow through the packer to the test zone. Thus, pressure is equalized above and below the packer. The equalization of the pressure facilitates easier removal of the packer from the packer seat.



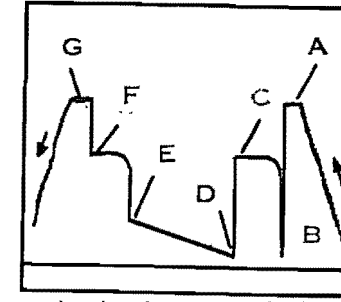
A The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the 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.



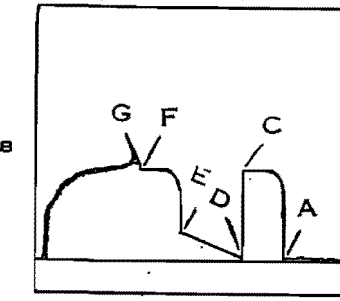
2 The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.



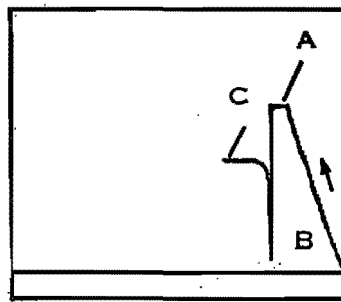
5 The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.



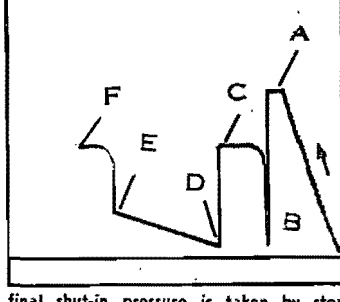
8 The packer has been unseated. The testing assembly is being removed from the hole.



B 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.



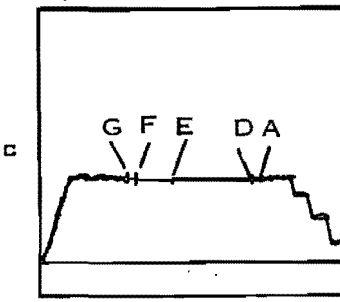
6 The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

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.
- 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.



C 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.