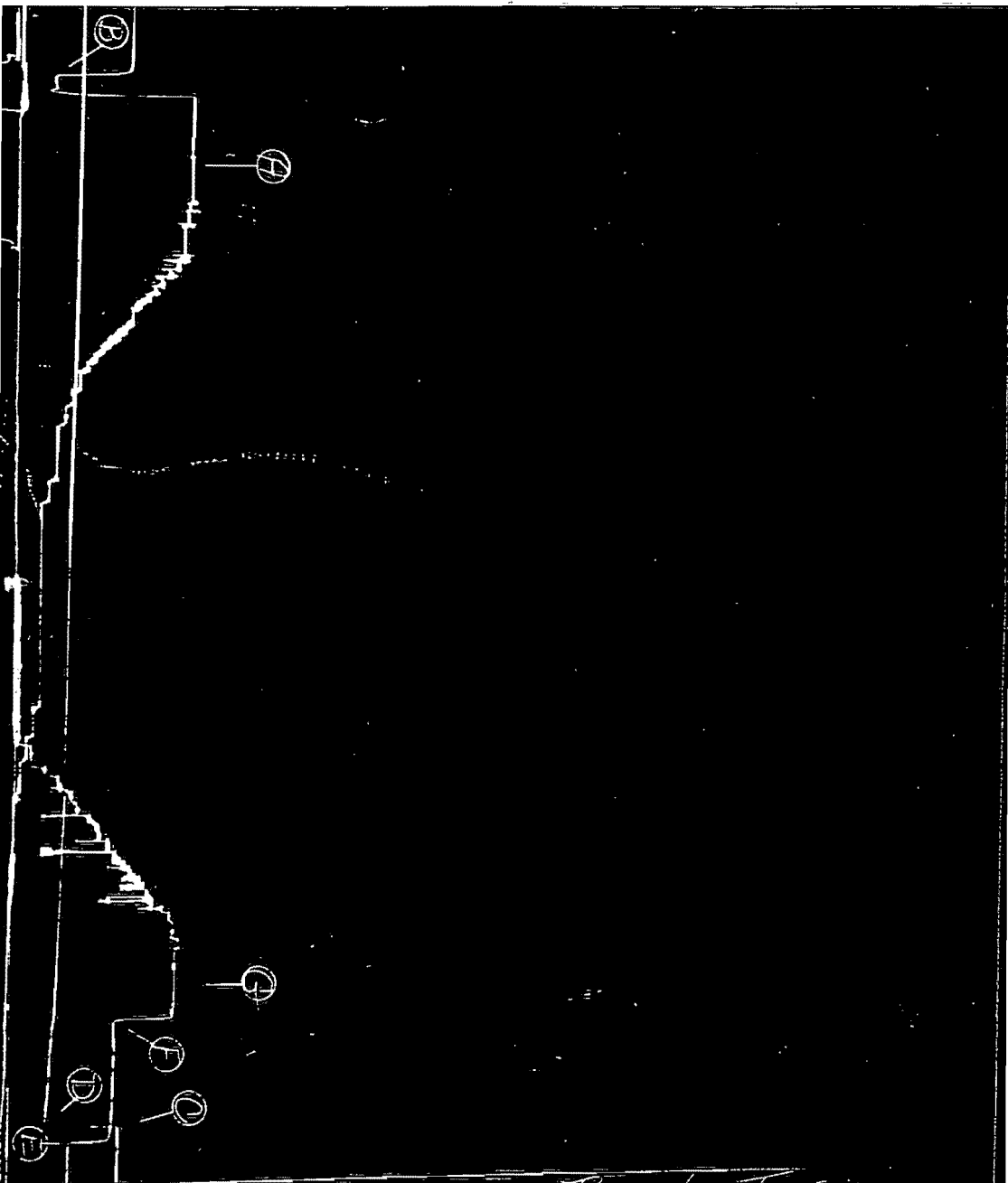


JOHNSTON TESTERS

JTL-CD-4

TEST DATA																					
Formation		Zone Thickness		Ft.		Elevation		Not Reported													
Interval	2210	To	2260	T.D.	2260	Bottom Hole Choke Size		1/2"													
Type of Test						Open Hole, Bottom Hole															
Time Started in Hole		1800		Hrs.	Tool Open	Hrs.		Amount													
First Flow	5	Min.	Shut In	30		Min.		TOOL SEQUENCE													
Second Flow	270	Min.	Final Shut In	30		Min.		Tool	Length	O.D.											
Pulled Loose @		0130		Hrs.	Out of Hole	0330		Hrs.	D.P. Sub.	.70	5 3/4										
Wt. Set on Packer		40,000		#	Pulled Loose Wt.	15,000		#	Shut in Tool	6.05	4 3/4										
Remarks						Hyd. Tool					7.45	4 3/4									
Description of Blow During Test						Good Blow. Gas to Surface in 2 Minutes. Mud Spray to Surface in 25 Minutes. Blew Clean Gas After 155 Minutes.					Safety Jt.		1.75	4 5/8							
											T.C. & Pkr.		5.10	6 5/8							
											Total		21.05								
											Stub		1.10	4 3/4							
											Perf.		34.50	4 5/8							
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS						Recorder					5.90	4 3/4									
Measured with						2		I.D. Riser or Est.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recorder		5.90	4 3/4								
Type of Instrument						Manometer					Perf. & B. Nose		2.50	4 3/4							
						Impact		Mercury				Total Interval		49.90							
Time	Sfcee. Choke	Reading Inches		M Cubic Feet/Day																	
10 Mins.		3.6		971																	
20 Mins.		5.2		1170																	
125 Mins.		15.0		1979																	
180 Mins.		17.4		2136																	
255 Mins.	3" Riser	8.4		3346																	
FLUID RECOVERY																					
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																					
Fluid Recovered (Total)		2'		Ft.		Total Length		70.95													
Description of Fluid Recovered						2' Drilling Fluid.					MUD AND HOLE DATA										
Remarks						Test Satisfactory.					Mud Type		Gel and Chem	W.L.	7.0						
											Filter Cake		2/32	Visc.	70	Wt.	9.7				
											Time Taken						Contractor		Parker Drilling		
																			Rig No. 10		
																	Drill Pipe Size		4 1/2 XH		
						Drill Collar Size		2 7/8 ID	Length	495'											
						Main Hole Size		8 5/8"													
						Rat Hole Size															
Co. Rep.		D. Bain		Ticket No.		C 2805		Date				December 20/64									
Tester		D. McCuaig		Address		P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, British Columbia															
District		Yukon		Test No.		1		J.T.L. Test No.		1											
Company		Socony Mobil Oil of Canada		Field		Chance		Province		Yukon											
Well Name		SMWM Chance YTG-8		Formation		DST#1		2210-2260		Consultant											
Number		#66°-7'-18.1"N-137°-30'-50.8"W		and Interval																	
Distribution of Reports		5 - Dawson Creek																			



TICKET # C2805 REC # T-500



TICKET # C2805

REC # T-47

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. C 2805

Recorder No.	T-52	T-49			
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000			
Recorder Depth	2212	2217			
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.					
Well Temperature °F.	74°	74°			
A Initial Hydrostatic	1171#	1182#			
B First Initial Flow	246#	247#			
C Initial Shut-In-Pres	753#	752#			
D Flowing Pres	271#	238#			
E Final Flow	428#	432#			
F Final Shut-In	720#	724#			
G Final Hydrostatic	1117#	1127#			

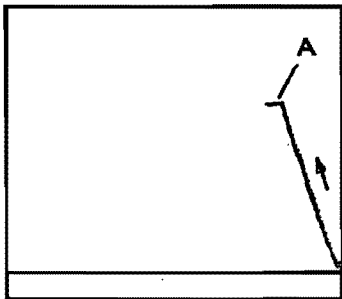
Remarks

T-52 - Outside Recorder

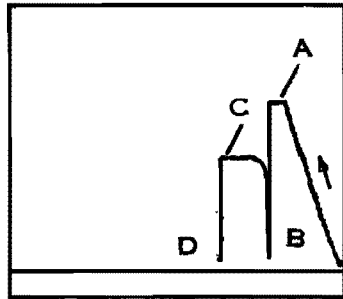
T-49 - Outside Recorder

JTL-CD-5

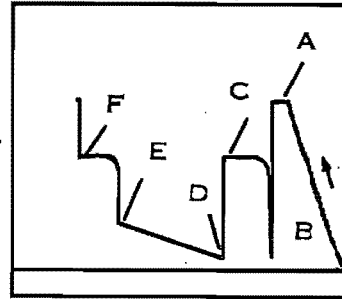
GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM TEST PRESSURE CHARTS



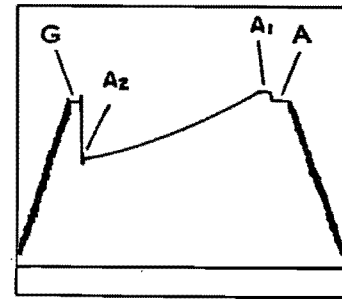
1 The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.



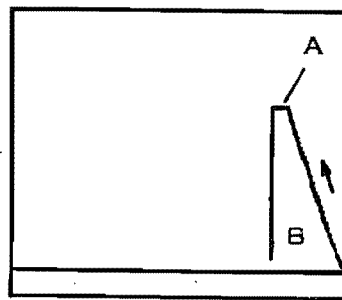
4 The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.



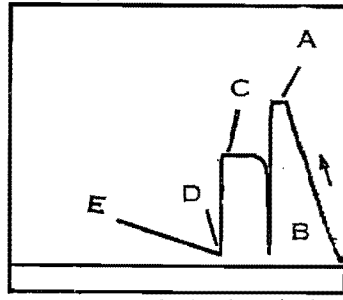
7 The chart shows the equalizing, the by-pass ports have been opened permitting the drilling fluid to flow through the packer to the test zone. Thus, pressure is equalized above and below the packer. The equalization of the pressure facilitates easier removal of the packer from the packer seat.



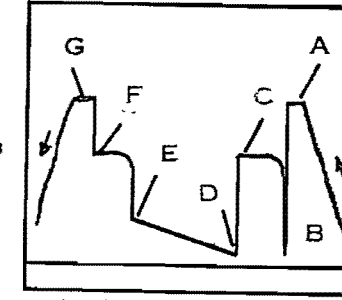
A The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the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



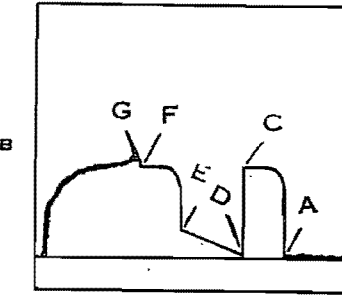
2 The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.



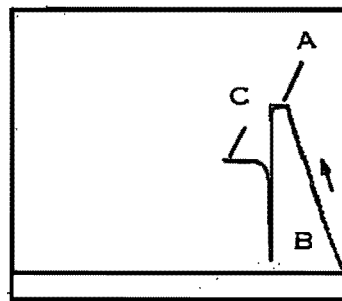
5 The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.



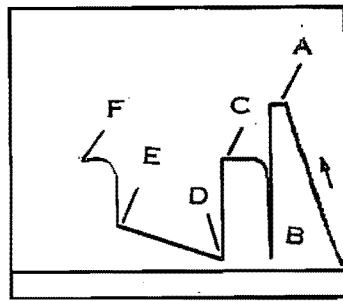
B The packer has been unseated. The testing assembly is being removed from the hole.



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.



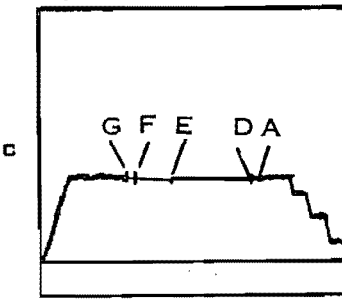
6 The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

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.