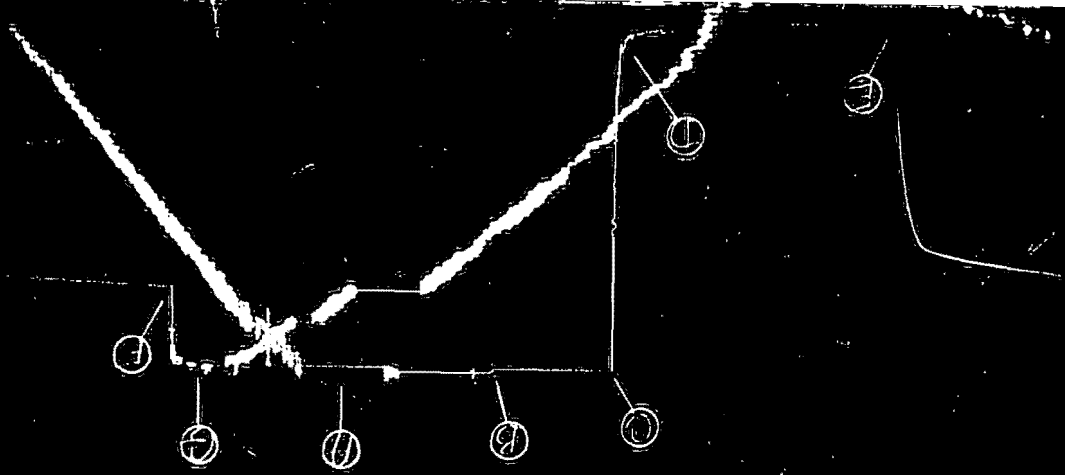


JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA								
Formation	Chance Sand		Zone Thickness	Ft.		Elevation	1720 KB	1702 GL
Interval	4547	To	4570	T.D.	4670	Bottom Hole Choke Size	1/2"	
Type of Test	Open Hole, Straddle, By-Pass					Fluid Cushion Type		
Time Started in Hole	0500	Hrs.	Tool Open	1007	Hrs.	Amount		
First Flow	8	Min.	Shut In	30	Min.	TOOL SEQUENCE		
Second Flow	60	Min.	Final Shut In	120	Min.	Tool	Length	O.D.
Pulled Loose @	1345	Hrs.	Out of Hole	1900	Hrs.	D.P. Sub.	.50	5 1/2"
Wt. Set on Packer	50,000	#	Pulled Loose Wt.	10,000	#	Shut in Tool	6.05	4 5/8"
Remarks						Hyd. Tool	7.45	4 5/8"
Description of Blow During Test	Good Blow, Steady Throughout Test.					Jars	4.15	4 5/8"
						Safety Jt.	1.75	4 5/8"
						H. Sub.	.80	4 5/8"
						T.C. & Pkr.	7.10	6 5/8"
						T.C. & Pkr.	5.80	6 5/8"
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS						Total	33.60	
Measured with <input type="checkbox"/> I.D. Riser or Est. <input type="checkbox"/>						Stub	1.40	4 5/8"
Type of Instrument						Perf.	5.00	4 5/8"
Mercury						R. Sub.	.70	4 5/8"
Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches	M	Cubic Feet/Day		Recorder	5.90	4 7/8"
1125		0.1		150		Recorder	5.90	4 7/8"
1140		0.1		150.		T.C. & Stub	3.50	6 5/8"
						Total Interval	22.40	
						Pkr.	2.80	
						T.C. & Packer	6.30	6 5/8"
						Perf.	25.40	4 5/8"
						Sub.	.70	6"
						D.P.	61.60	
						Sub.	.70	6"
						Perf. & B. N.	2.50	4 5/8"
						Total Below Intv.	100.00	
FLUID RECOVERY								
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Fluid Recovered (Total) 360'						Ft.	Total Length	156.00
Description of Fluid Recovered 270' Gas Cut Drilling Fluid.						MUD AND HOLE DATA		
90' Mud Cut Oil.						Mud Type	Gel and Chem	W.L. 4.8
						Filter Cake	2/32 Visc. 82	Wt. 9.4
						Time Taken	0030 hrs.	
Remarks Test Satisfactory.						Contractor	Parker Drilling	
							Rig No. 10	
						Drill Pipe Size	4 1/2 XH	
						Drill Collar Size	2 7/8 ID	Length 518'
						Main Hole Size		
						Rat Hole Size		
Co. Rep.	A. Warden					Ticket No.	C 3331	Date January 25/65
Tester	D. Matson					Address	P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.	
District	Edmonton					Test No.	12	J.T.L. Test No. 12
Company	Socony Mobil Oil of Canada					Field	Wildcat	
Well Name	SMWM Chance YTG-8					Province	Yukon	
Number	66°-7'-18.1"N-137°-30'-50.8"W					Consultant		
Formation and Interval	Chance Sand DST#12 4547-4570							
Distribution of Reports	8 - Dawson Creek							

TRUCK # 03331

PLANT 1000



JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. **C 3331**

JTL-CD-5

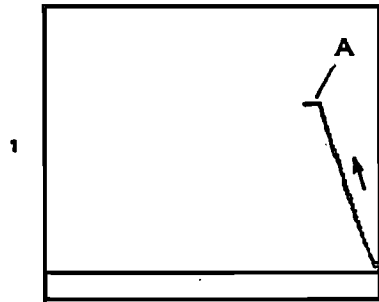
Recorder No.	T-52	T-49			
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000			
Recorder Depth	4555	4561			
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.					
Well Temperature °F.	90°	90°			
A Initial Hydrostatic	2356#	2373#			
B First Initial Flow	2360#	FALSE	2401#		
C Initial Shut-In-Pres	2360#	FALSE	2401#		
D Flowing Pres	320#		368#		
E Final Flow	190#		219#		
F Final Shut-In	1868#		1873#		
G Final Hydrostatic	2342#		2351#		

Remarks

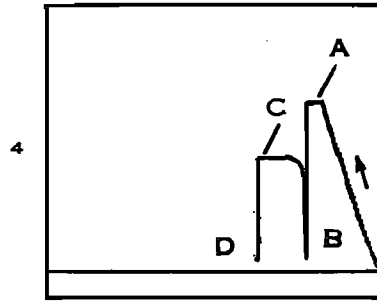
T-52 - Outside Recorder

T-49 - Outside Recorder

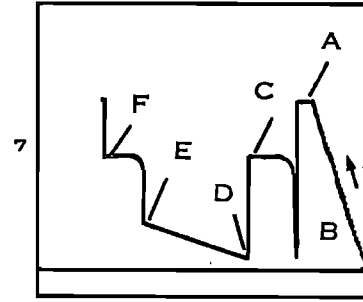
GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM TEST PRESSURE CHARTS



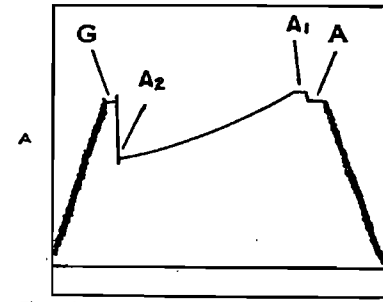
1 The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.



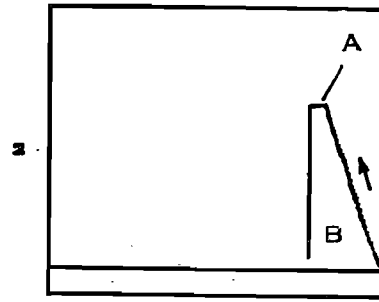
4 The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.



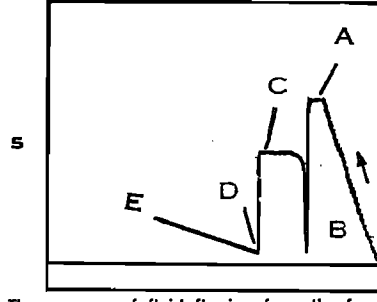
7 The chart shows the equalizing, the by-pass ports have been opened permitting the drilling fluid to flow through the packer to the test zone. Thus, pressure is equalized above and below the packer. The equalization of the pressure facilitates easier removal of the packer from the packer seat.



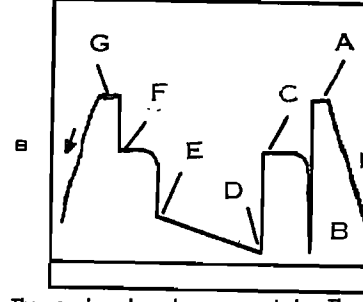
The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the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



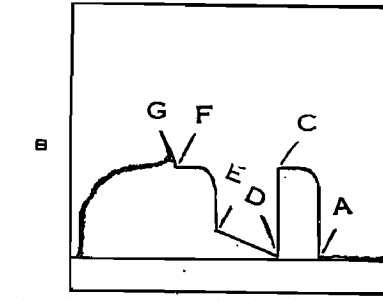
2 The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.



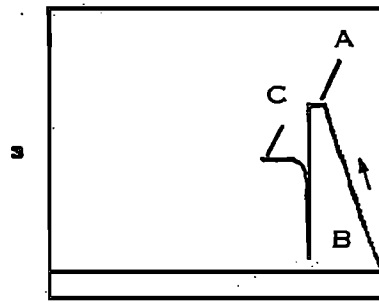
5 The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.



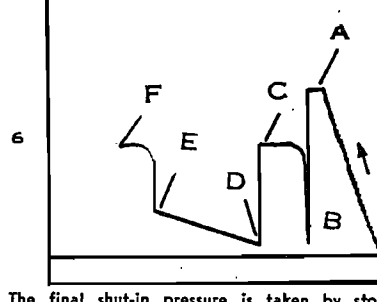
8 The packer has been unseated. The testing assembly is being removed from the hole.



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.



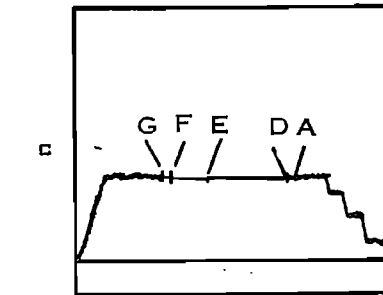
6 The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

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.