

JOHNSTON TESTERS

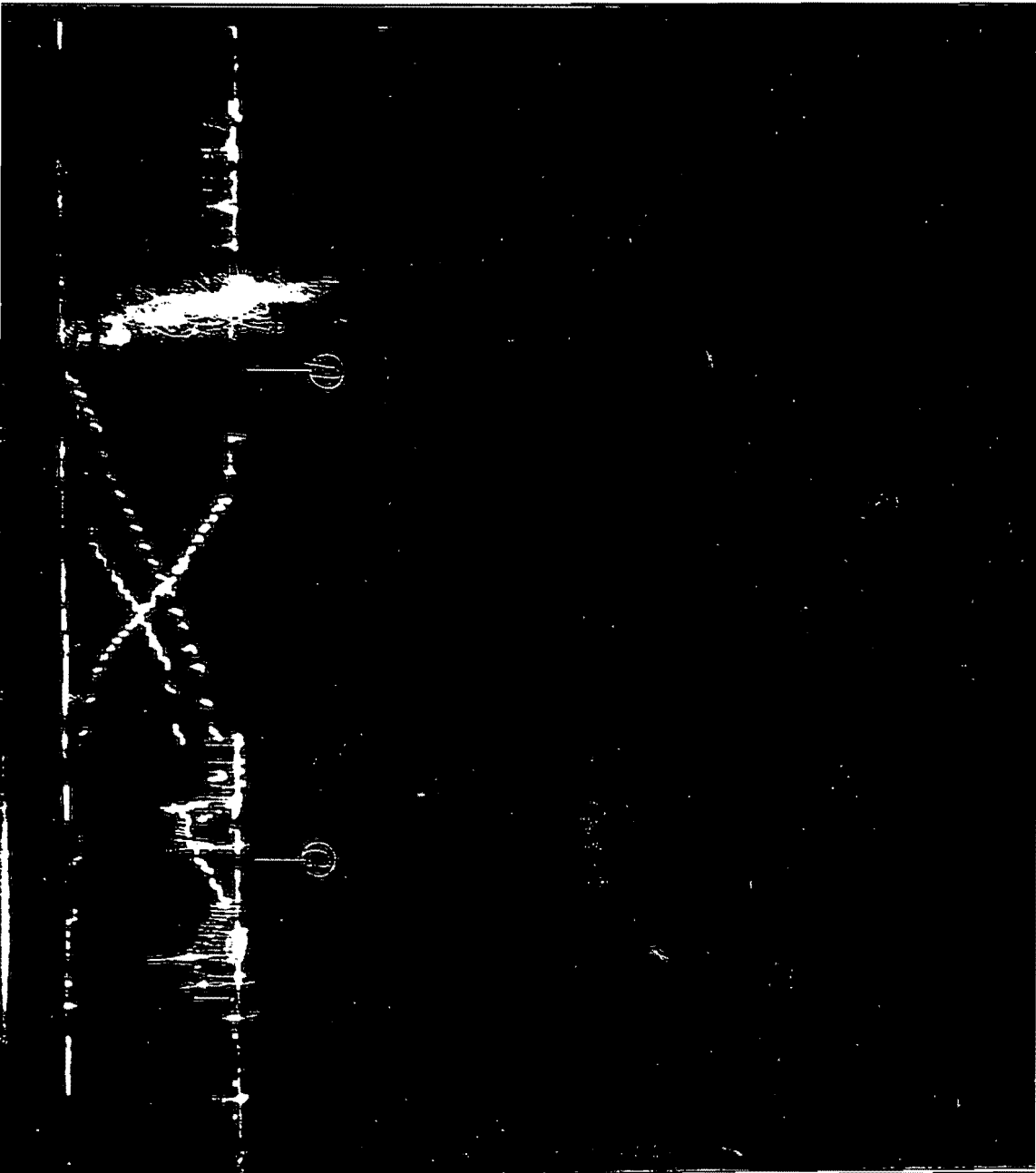
TEST DATA											
Formation	Cretaceous		Zone Thickness	Ft.	Elevation	Not Reported					
Interval	2369	To	2449	T.D.	3069	Bottom Hole Choke Size	1/2"				
Type of Test	Open Hole, Straddle, By-Pass				Fluid Cushion Type						
Time Started in Hole	0600	Hrs.	Tool Open	1244	Hrs.	Amount					
First Flow	0	Min.	Shut In	30	Min.	TOOL SEQUENCE					
Second Flow	0	Min.	Final Shut In	0	Min.	Tool	Length				
Pulled Loose @	1335	Hrs.	Out of Hole	1630	Hrs.	D.P. Sub.	.50				
Wt. Set on Packer	35,000	#	Pulled Loose Wt.	40,000	#	Shut in Tool	6.05				
Remarks	Tool was Chased 35 Feet During Test Period.					Hyd. Tool	7.45				
Description of Blow During Test Mis-Run, Seat Failure.						Jars	4.15				
						Safety Jt.	1.75				
						H. Sub.	.80				
						T.C. & Pkr.	6.30				
						T.C. & Pkr.	5.70				
						Total	32.70				
						Stub	1.40				
						Perf.	28.00				
						R. Sub.	.70				
						Recorder	5.90				
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS						Recorder	5.90				
Measured with	I.D. Riser or Est. <input type="checkbox"/>				Sub.	1.40					
Type of Instrument						D.P.	31.40				
Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches	Cubic Feet/Day		Sub.	1.70					
					T.C. & Stub	3.50					
					Total Interval	79.90					
					Pkr.	3.70					
					T.C. & Packer	6.30					
					Perf.	9.00					
					Sub.	1.30					
					D.P.	592.93					
					Sub.	1.30					
					Perf.	7.90					
					Perf. & B, N.	2.50					
FLUID RECOVERY						Total Below Intv.	624.93				
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										
Fluid Recovered (Total)	1770'		Ft.			Total Length	737.53				
Description of Fluid Recovered	1770' Drilling Fluid.					MUD AND HOLE DATA					
Remarks Mis-Run, Seat Failure.						Mud Type	Gel and Water. W.L.				
						Filter Cake	2/32 Visc.	39 Wt.	9.4		
						Time Taken	January 21, 1965 @ 2100 hrs.				
						Contractor	Mobil Oil				
							Rig No. 4				
						Drill Pipe Size	4 1/2 IF				
						Drill Collar Size	2 7/8 ID Length 374.40'				
						Main Hole Size	8 5/8"				
						Rat Hole Size	6 1/8"				
Co. Rep.	A. Claire		Ticket No.		C 3329	Date January 22/65					
Tester	D. Matson		Address		P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.						
District	Edmonton		Test No.		1 A	J.T.L. Test No. 2					
Company	Socony Mobil Oil of Canada		Field		Wildcat						
Well Name	SMWM Ellen #1 YTC-24		Province		Yukon						
Number	66°-33'-8.87"N-137°-50'-8.15"W		DST#1		Consultant						
Formation	Cretaceous		2369-2449								
and Interval											
Distribution of Reports	8 - Dawson Creek										

JTL-CD-4



1564-71 02-29

RECT# 7-49



#03309

REC# T-52

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. C 3329

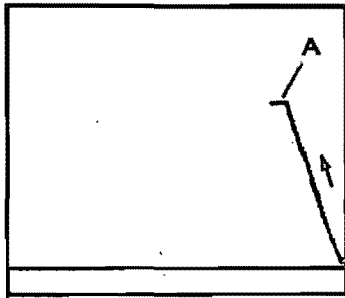
Recorder No.	T-49	T-52		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Recorder Depth	2394	2400		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	100° Est.	100° Est.		
A Initial Hydrostatic	1148#	1147#		
B First Initial Flow				
C Initial Shut-In-Pres	Mis-Run,	Seat Failure.		
D Flowing Pres				
E Final Flow				
F Final Shut-In				
G Final Hydrostatic	1062#	1059#		

Remarks

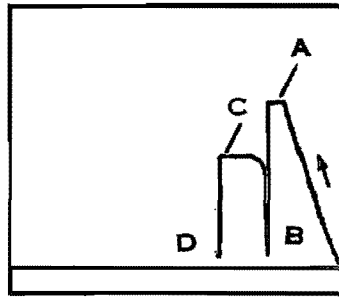
T-49 - Outside Recorder

T-52 - Outside Recorder

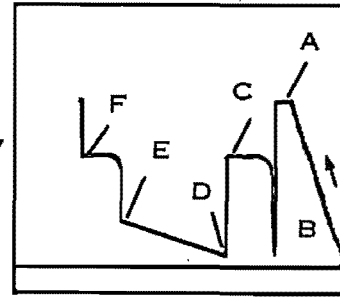
GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM TEST PRESSURE CHARTS



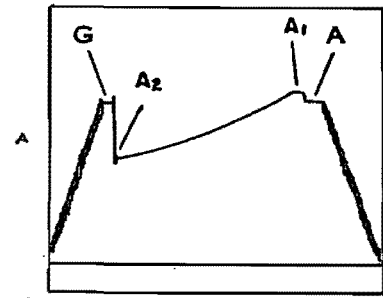
1 The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.



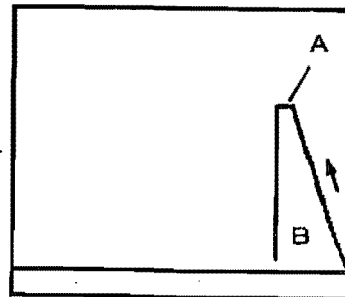
4 The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.



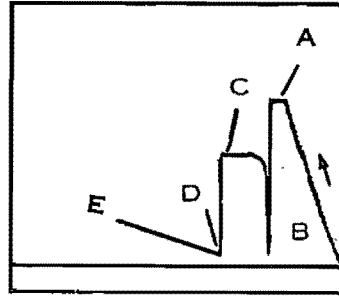
7 The chart shows the equalizing, the by-pass ports have been opened permitting the drilling fluid to flow through the packer to the test zone. Thus, pressure is equalized above and below the packer. The equalization of the pressure facilitates easier removal of the packer from the packer seat.



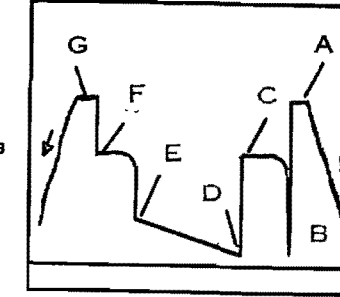
A The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the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



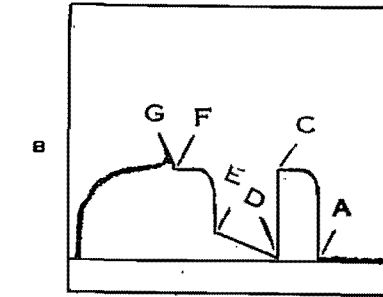
2 The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.



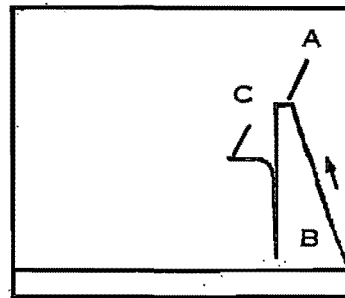
5 The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.



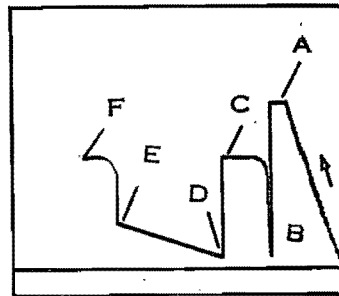
8 The packer has been unseated. The testing assembly is being removed from the hole.



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.



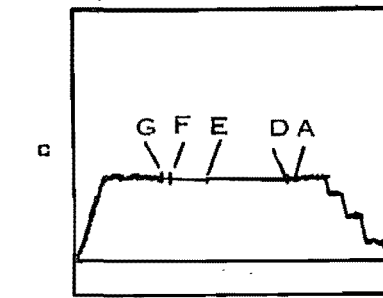
6 The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

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.