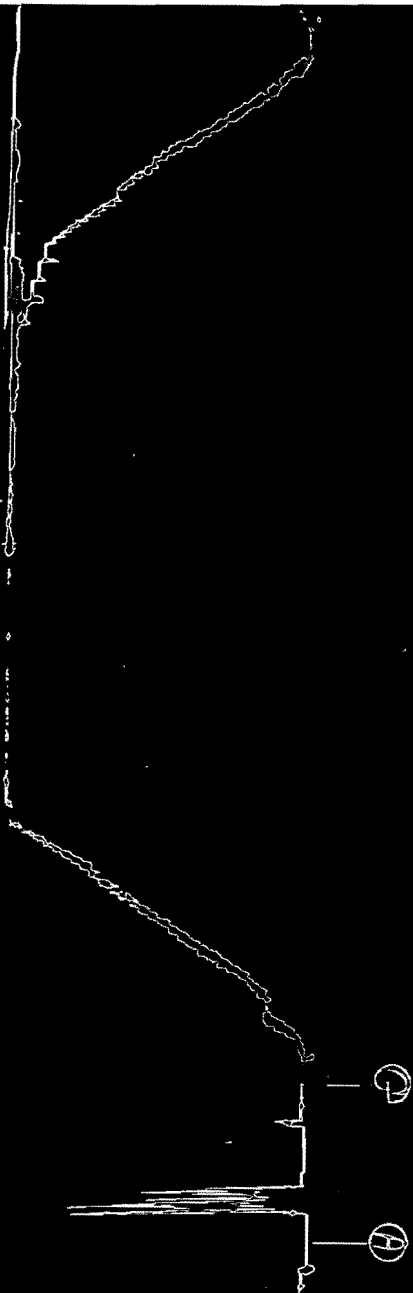


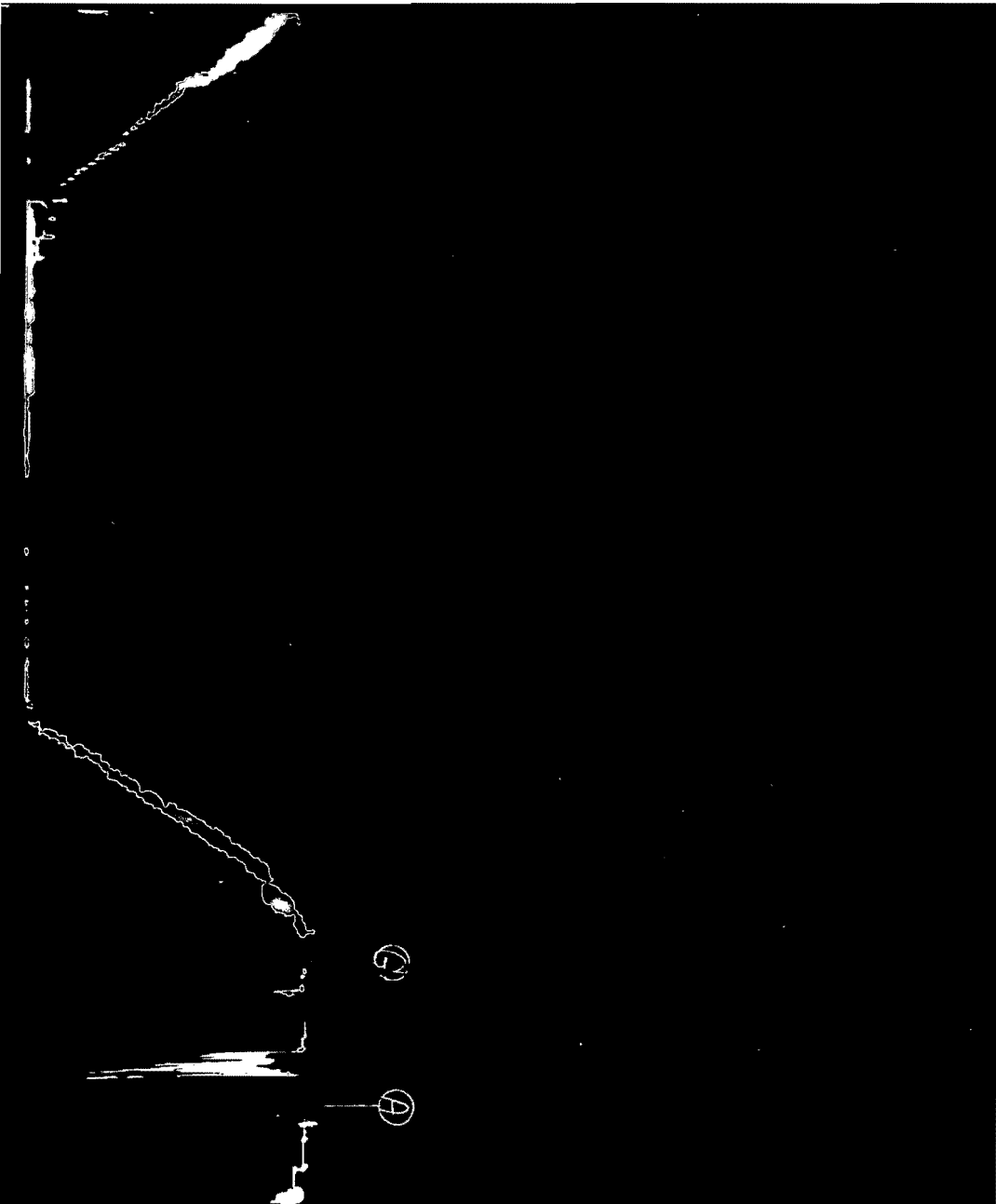
JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA									
Formation	Zone Thickness				Ft.	Elevation'			
Interval	3640	To	3726	T.D.	4950	Bottom Hole Choke Size		GL-1544; KB1560.4 1/2"	
Type of Test Open Hole, Straddle, By-Pass						Fluid Cushion Type			
Time Started in Hole		1130	Hrs. Tool Open		Hrs.	Amount			
First Flow	0	Min.	Shut In		0	TOOL SEQUENCE			
Second Flow	0	Min.	Final Shut In		0	Tool	Length	O.D.	
Pulled Loose @	1345	Hrs.	Out of Hole		Hrs.	D.P. Sub.	.50		
Wt. Set on Packer	50,000	#	Pulled Loose Wt.		30,000	Shut in Tool	6.00		
Remarks Tool was Chased 12 Feet During Test Period.						Hyd. Tool	7.45		
						Safety Jt.	1.75		
Description of Blow During Test Mis-Run, Seat Failure.						H. Sub.	.85		
						T.C. & Pkr.	6.30		
						T.C. & Pkr.	5.70		
						Total	28.55		
						Stub	1.40		
						Perf.	7.00		
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS						R. Sub.	.90		
Measured with						I.D. Riser or Est.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Recorder	5.90
Type of Instrument						Recorder	5.90		
						Sub.	.70		
Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches		Cubic Feet/Day		D.C.	60.05		
						Sub.	.80		
						T.C. & Stub	3.45		
						Total Interval	86.10		
						Pkr.	2.85		
						T.C. & Pkr.	7.20		
						Perf.	7.00		
						Sub.	.70		
						D.P.	1197.97		
						Sub.	.70		
						Perf.	7.00		
						B.N.	.50		
						Total Below Intv.	1223.92		
FLUID RECOVERY									
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>									
Fluid Recovered (Total)		895'			Ft.	Total Length	1338.57		
Description of Fluid Recovered 895' Drilling Fluid.						MUD AND HOLE DATA			
						Mud Type	Gel.	W.L. 5.0	
						Filter Cake	2/32	Visc. 91 Wt. 9.4	
						Time Taken March 30, 1965			
						Contractor Parker Drilling			
Remarks Mis-Run, Seat Failure.						Rig No. 10			
						Drill Pipe Size	4 1/2 XH		
						Drill Collar Size	2 7/8 ID	Length 435.58'	
						Main Hole Size	8 5/8"		
						Rat Hole Size			
Co. Rep.	D. Bain								
Tester	G. Schlichter								
District	Edmonton		Ticket No. C 2995		Date March 31/65				
Company	Socony Mobil Oil of Canada					Address P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.			
Well Name	Socony Mobil Western Min. W.					Test No. 4	J.T.L. Test No. 4		
Number	Parkin YT D-51					Field Eagle Plains	Province Yukon		
Formation	66°-10'-8.5"N-137°-26'-4.5"W					Consultant			
and Interval	DST#4		3640-3726						
Distribution of Reports						8 - Dawson Creek			

JTL-CD-4



TICKET # 02995 REC # 7-11-1



②

①

NET # C2995

REC # T-511

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

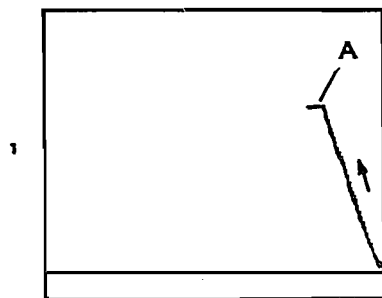
Test Ticket No. **C 2995**

Recorder No.	T-49	T-52			
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000			
Recorder Depth	3650	3655			
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.					
Well Temperature °F.	120° Est.	120° Est.			
A Initial Hydrostatic	1870#	1875#			
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	1851#	1855#			

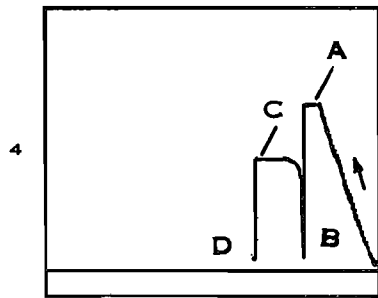
Remarks

T-49 - Outside Recorder**T-52 - Outside Recorder**

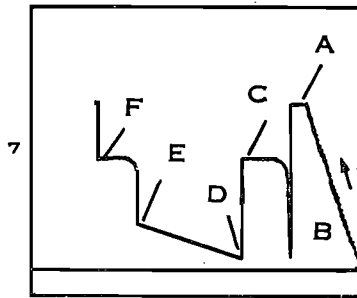
GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM TEST PRESSURE CHARTS



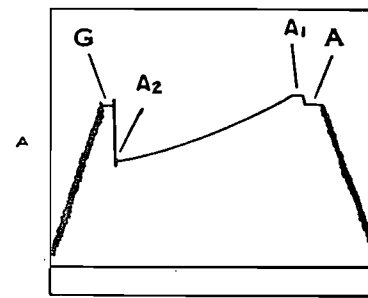
1 The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.



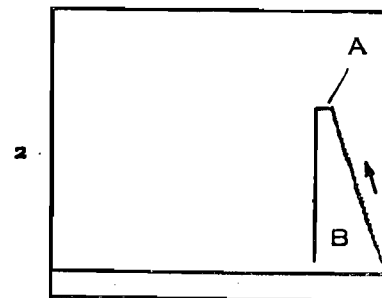
4 The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.



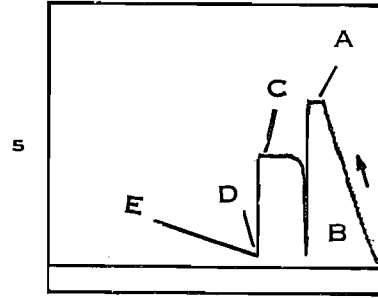
7 The chart shows the equalizing, the by-pass ports have been opened permitting the drilling fluid to flow through the packer to the test zone. Thus, pressure is equalized above and below the packer. The equalization of the pressure facilitates easier removal of the packer from the packer seat.



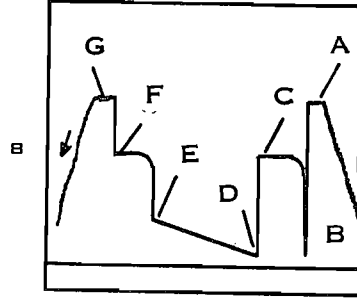
The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the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



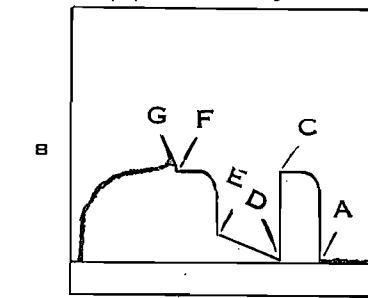
2 The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.



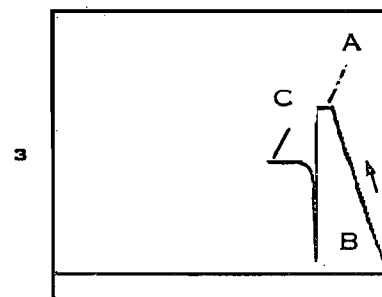
5 The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.



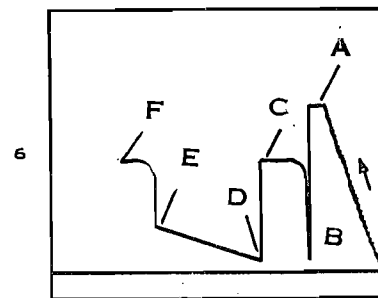
B The packer has been unseated. The testing assembly is being removed from the hole.



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.



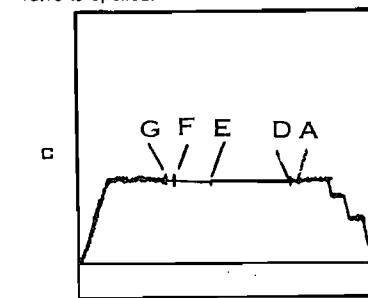
6 The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

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.



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.