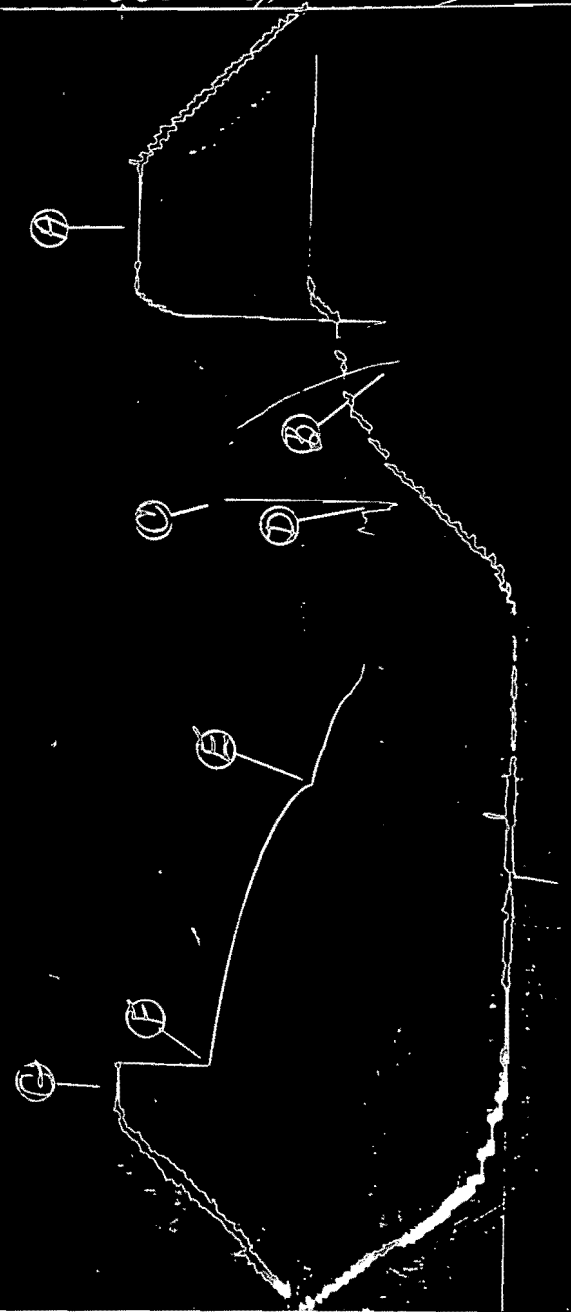


JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA													
Formation		Zone Thickness		Ft.		Elevation		1642 GL					
Interval	4850	To	5062	T.D.	5062	Bottom Hole Choke Size		1/2"					
Type of Test Open Hole, Bottom Hole						Fluid Cushion Type							
Time Started in Hole		2130		Hrs.	Tool Open	2338		Hrs.					
First Flow		7		Min.	Shut In	30		Min.					
Second Flow		60		Min.	Final Shut In	60		Min.					
Pulled Loose @		0215		Hrs.	Out of Hole	0530		Hrs.					
Wt. Set on Packer		40,000		#	Pulled Loose Wt.	30,000		#					
Remarks Tool was Chased 15 Feet During Test Period.													
Description of Blow During Test Good Blow. Gas to Surface in 5 Minutes.						TOOL SEQUENCE							
						Tool		Length		O.D.			
						Sub.		.90					
						P.O. Sub.		.80					
						Sub.		.70					
						D.P. Sub.		.80					
						Shut in Tool		6.05					
						Hyd. Tool		8.35					
						Safety Jt.		1.75					
						T.C. & Pkr.		6.30					
T.C. & Pkr.		5.70											
Total		31.35											
Stub		1.50											
Perf.		12.00											
Recorder		5.45											
Recorder		5.50											
Sub.		.90											
D.P.		186.00											
Sub.		.85											
B.N.		.50											
Total Interval		212.70											
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS													
Measured with				I.D. Riser or Est.		<input type="checkbox"/>							
Type of Instrument						Recorder							
Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches		Cubic Feet/Day		Sub.		.90					
				T. S. T. M.		D.P.		186.00					
						Sub.		.85					
						B.N.		.50					
						Total Interval		212.70					
FLUID RECOVERY													
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>													
Fluid Recovered (Total)		2500'		Ft.		Total Length		244.05					
Description of Fluid Recovered						MUD AND HOLE DATA							
60' Drilling Fluid, 2440' Highly Gasified Salt Water.						Mud Type		Gel.		W.L. 8.0			
						Filter Cake		2/32 Visc.		92		Wt. 9.2	
						Time Taken		1200 hrs.					
Remarks Test Satisfactory.						Contractor Parker Drilling							
						Rig No. 1							
						Drill Pipe Size		4 1/2 FH					
						Drill Collar Size		2 7/8 ID Length 342,50'					
						Main Hole Size		8 5/8"					
						Rat Hole Size							
Co. Rep.		J. Norman		Ticket No. C 2992		Date March 28/65							
Tester		G. Schlichter		Address		P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.							
District		Yukon		Test No.		1		J.T.L. Test No. 1					
Company		Socony Mobil Oil of Canada		Field		Eagle Plains		Province Yukon					
Well Name		Socony Mobil Western Min. S.		Consultant									
Number		Tuttle YT N-5, 66°-24'-51"N											
Formation		136°-46'-23"W DST#1											
and Interval		4850-5062											
Distribution of Reports						8 - Dawson Creek							

JTL-CD-4

TICKET # C2992
REQ# 1-13



JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

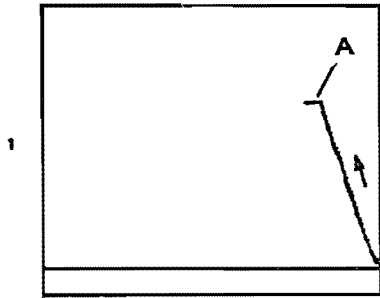
Test Ticket No. **C 2992**

Recorder No.	T-374	T-13		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Recorder Depth	4859	4864		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	118°	118°		
A Initial Hydrostatic	2335#	2341#		
B First Initial Flow	758#	763#		
C Initial Shut-In-Pres	1781#	FALSE 1786#		
D Flowing Pres	758#	763#		
E Final Flow	1224#	1225#		
F Final Shut-In	1797#	1797#		
G Final Hydrostatic	2339#	2341#		

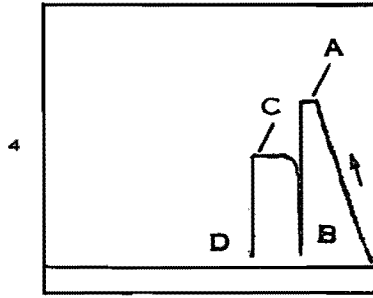
Remarks

T-373 - Outside Recorder**T-13 - Outside Recorder**

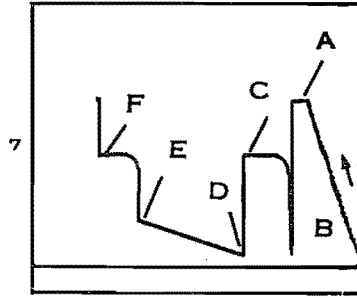
GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM TEST PRESSURE CHARTS



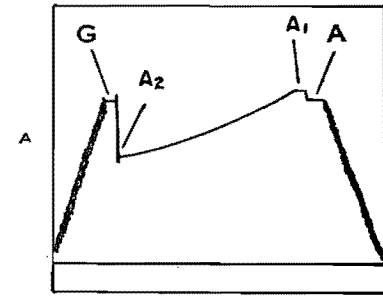
1 The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.



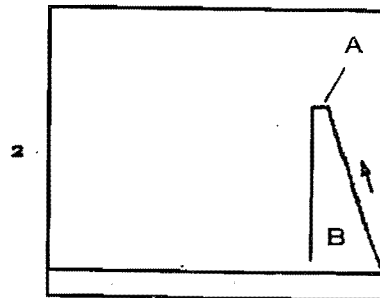
4 The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.



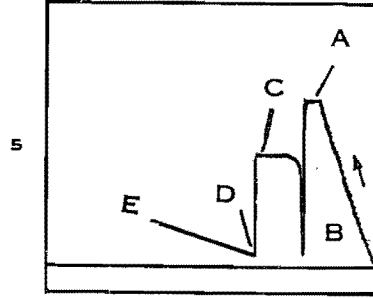
7 The chart shows the equalizing, the by-pass ports have been opened permitting the drilling fluid to flow through the packer to the test zone. Thus, pressure is equalized above and below the packer. The equalization of the pressure facilitates easier removal of the packer from the packer seat.



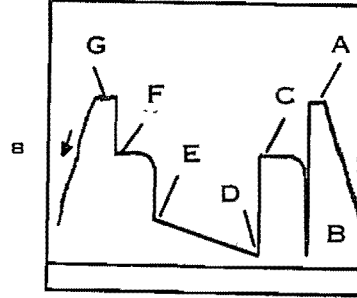
The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the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



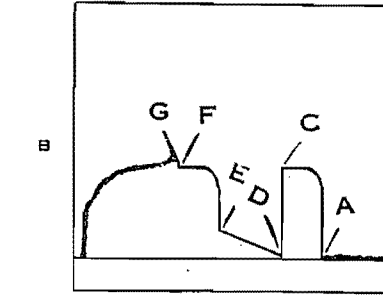
2 The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.



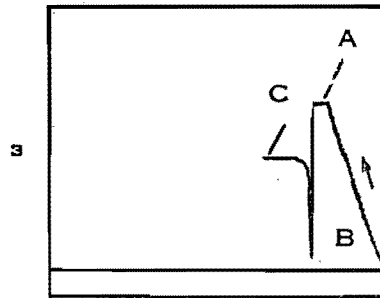
5 The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.



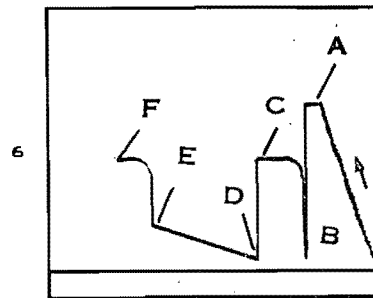
B The packer has been unseated. The testing assembly is being removed from the hole.



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.



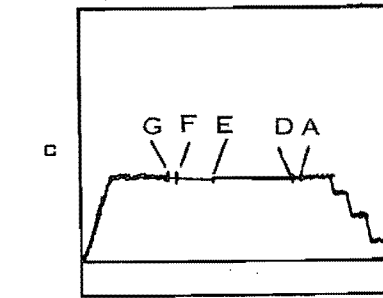
6 The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

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.