JTL-CD-4

JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA

Formation		Zone Thickness		Ft.	
Interval	6715	To	6766	T.D.	6944
Type of Test	Open-Hole, Straddle, By-Pass				
Time Started in Hole	0130	Hrs.	Tool Open	0654	Hrs.
First Flow	5	Min.	Shut In	30	Min.
Second Flow	15	Min.	Final Shut In	15	Min.
Pulled Loose @	0815	Hrs.	Out of Hole	1200	Hrs.
Wt. Set on Packer	30,000		# Pulled Loose Wt.	160,000	#
Remarks	Mud Dropped 70 Feet During Test Period.				

Description of Blow During Test: Fair Blow, Decreasing to Dead.

GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS

Measured with ____ I.D. Riser or Est. ☐

Type of Instrument ____

Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches	Cubic Feet/Day

FLUID RECOVERY

Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes ☐ No ☒

Fluid Recovered (Total) 1400' Ft.

Description of Fluid Recovered: 1400' Drilling Fluid.

Remarks: Mis-Run, Seat Failure. Lost Mud Slowly Throughout Test.

Co. Rep. ____

Tester: T. Scheffelmaier

Elevation	1642 GL
Bottom Hole Choke Size	1/2"
Fluid Cushion Type	
Amount	

TOOL SEQUENCE

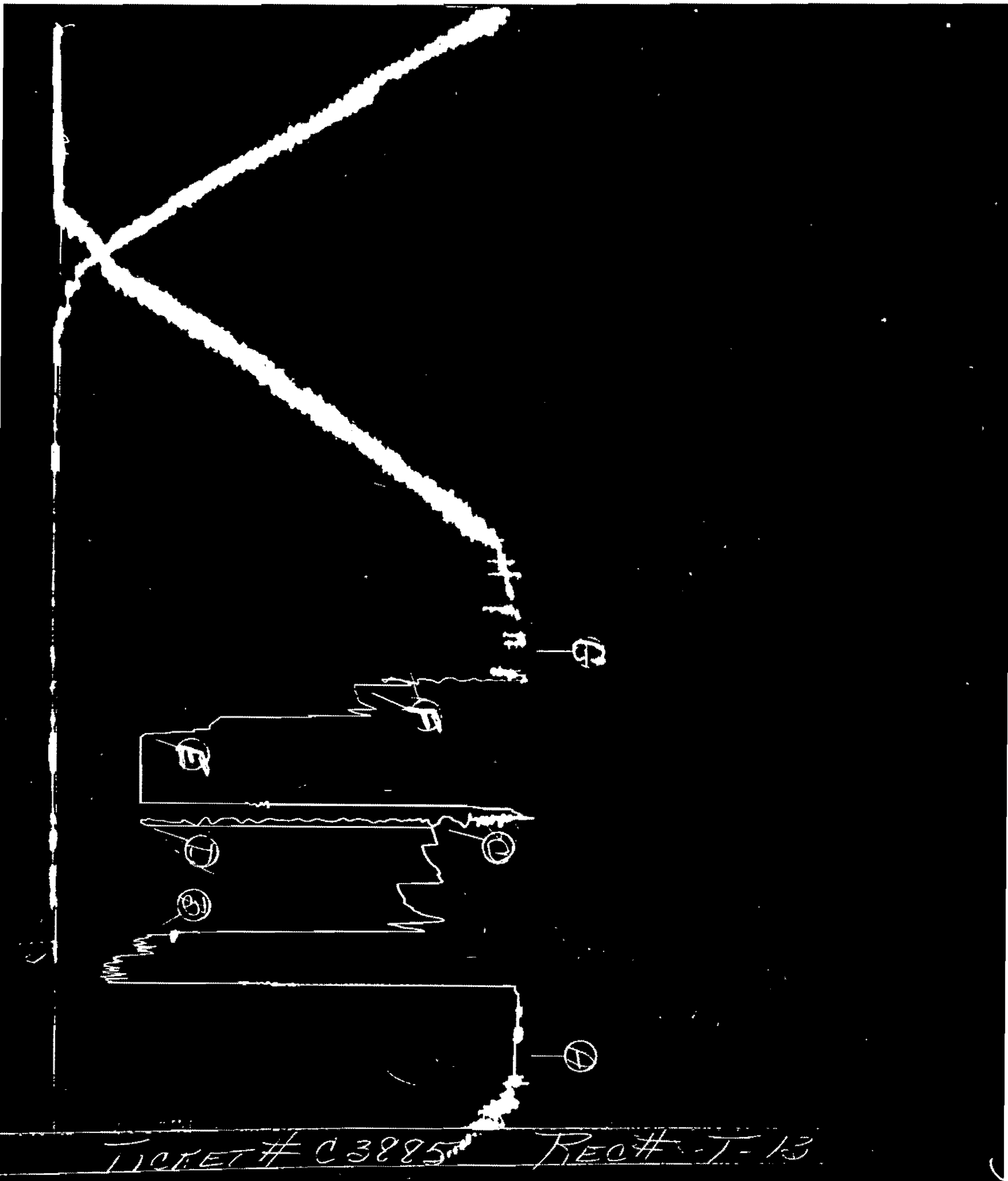
Tool	Length	O.D.
Sub.	.88	5 15/16
P.O. Sub.	.82	
Sub.	.72	5 7/8"
D.P. Sub.	.90	5 15/16
Shut In Tool	6.04	4 3/4"
Hyd. Tool	8.45	4 3/4"
Safety Jt.	1.74	4 3/4"
T.C. & Pkr.	6.35	5 1/2"
T.C. & Pkr.	6.10	5 1/2"
Total	32.00	
Stub	.90	4 3/4"
Perf.	5.00	4 3/4"
2 Recorders	10.98	4 3/4"
Sub.	.85	4 3/4"
D.C.	29.72	4 3/4"
Sub.	.75	4 3/4"
T.C. & Stub	3.00	5 1/2"
Total Interval	51.20	
Pkr.	3.30	
T.C. & Pkr.	7.21	5 1/2"
Perf.	5.00	4 3/4"
Sub.	.82	5 3/4"
D.P.	157.93	6"
Sub.	.82	5 3/4"
Perf. & B.N.	3.00	4 3/4"
Total Below Intv.	178.08	
Total Length	261.28	

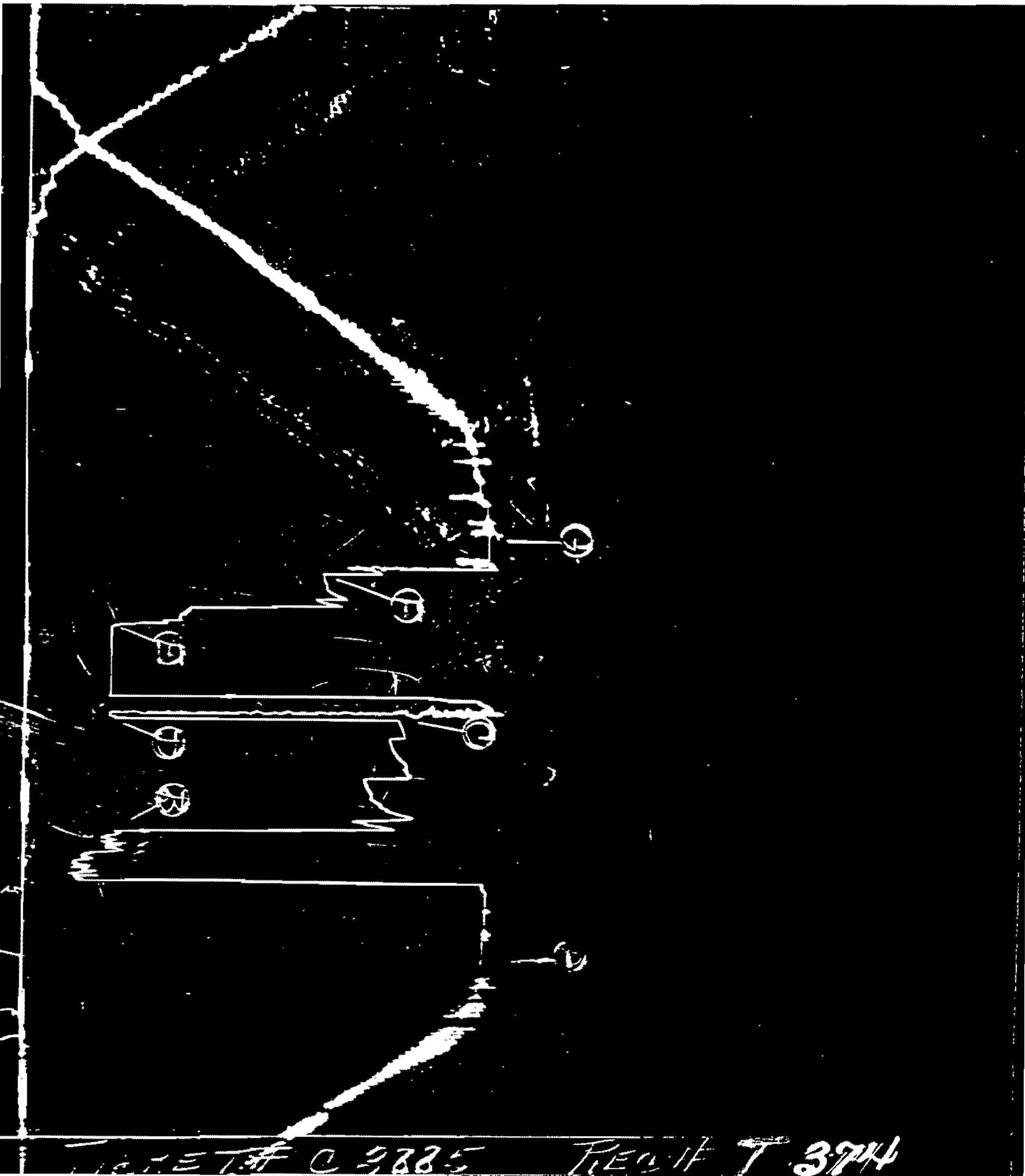
MUD AND HOLE DATA

Mud Type				W.L.	9.0
Filter Cake	2/32	Visc.	46	Wt.	9.5
Time Taken	1600 hrs.				
Contractor	Parker Drilling			Rig No.	1
Drill Pipe Size	4 1/2 XH				
Drill Collar Size	2 7/8 ID	Length	420'		
Main Hole Size	8 5/8"				
Rat Hole Size					

District	Edmonton	Ticket No.	C 3885
Company	Socony Mobil Oil of Canada	Address	P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.
Well Name	Socony Mobil Western Min. S.	Test No.	2
Number	Tuttle YT N-5	J.T.L. Test No.	2
Formation	66°-24'-41"N-136°-46'-23"W	Field	Wildcat
and Interval	DST#2 6715-6766	Province	Yukon
Distribution of Reports		Consultant	
			8 - Dawson Creek

Date: April 18/65


TICKET # C3885
REC# T-13


C 3885
REG # T 374

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. C 3885

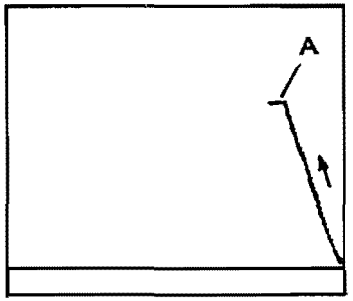
Recorder No.	T-13	T-374			
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000			
Recorder Depth	6721	6726			
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.					
Well Temperature °F.	142°	142°			
A Initial Hydrostatic	3332#	3337#			
B First Initial Flow					
C Initial Shut-In-Pres	Mis-Run, Seat Failure.				
D Flowing Pres					
E Final Flow					
F Final Shut-In					
G Final Hydrostatic	3306#	3309#			

Remarks

T-13 - Outside Recorder
T-374 - Outside Recorder

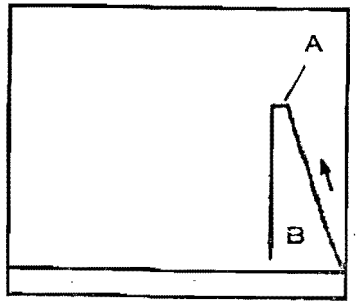
GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM TEST PRESSURE CHARTS

1



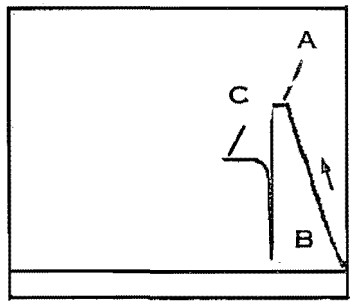
The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.

2



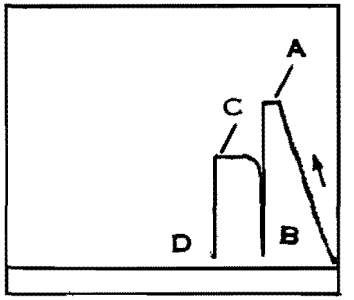
The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.

3



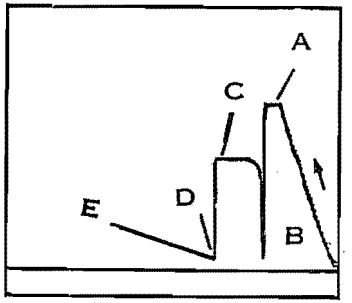
This chart shows the initial shut-in pressure. There is one mechanical method commonly used to obtain this pressure. A 4 stage shut-in tool, that is run-in in the open position and rotated closed when the desired amount of initial flow time is obtained. This initial shut-in pressure is the best method yet devised for recording the original undisturbed reservoir pressure of a formation.

4



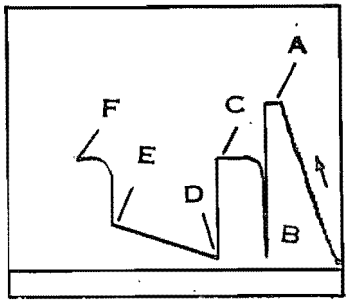
The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.

5



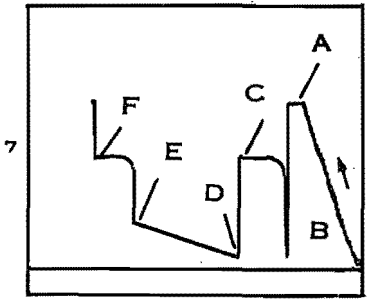
The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.

6



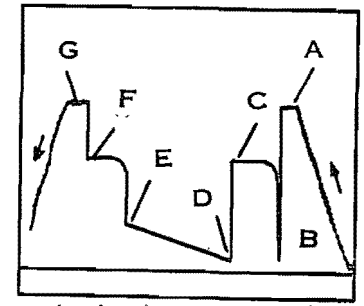
The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

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.

8



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

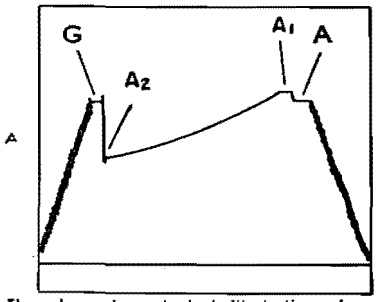
INDEX OF LABELED POINTS:

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).

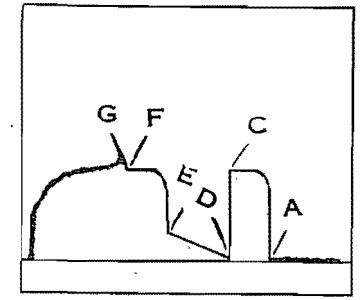
A-1, A-2, A-3, etc. Initial Hyd. Pressures.
B, B-1, B-2, B-3, First Initial Flow.
C-1, C-2, C-3, etc. The Initial Shut-in Pressures.
D-1, D-2, D-3, etc. Flowing Pressures.
E1, E-2, E-3, etc. The Final Flow Pressures or Final Shut-in Pressures.
F-1, F-2, F-3, etc. The Final Shut-in Pressures.
G-1, G-2, G-3, etc. Final Hyd. Mud Pressures.
Z — Special pressure points such as pumping pressure recorded for formation breakdown.

A



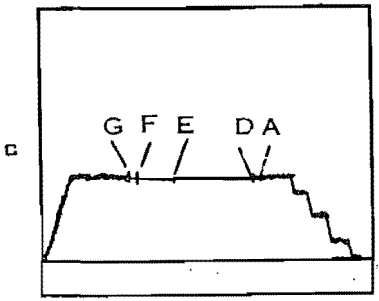
The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the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

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.

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.