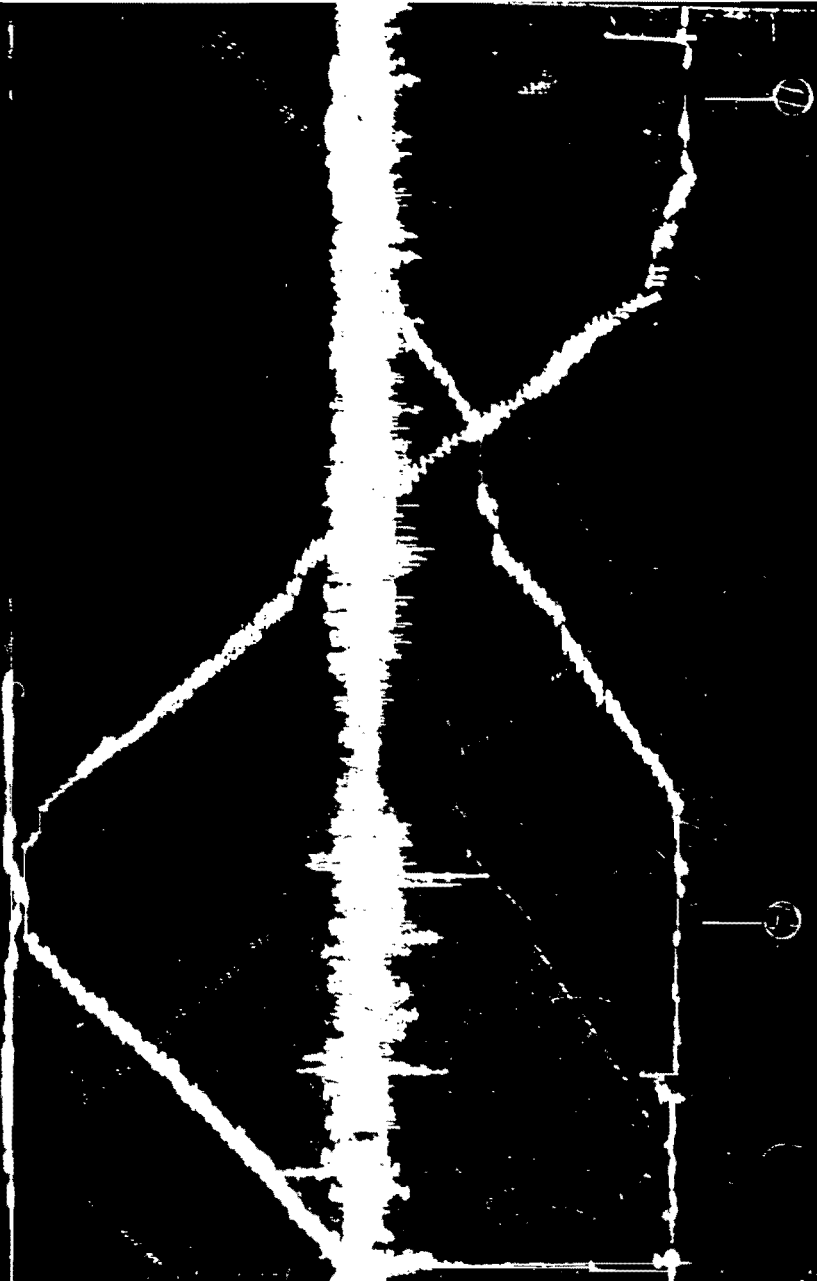


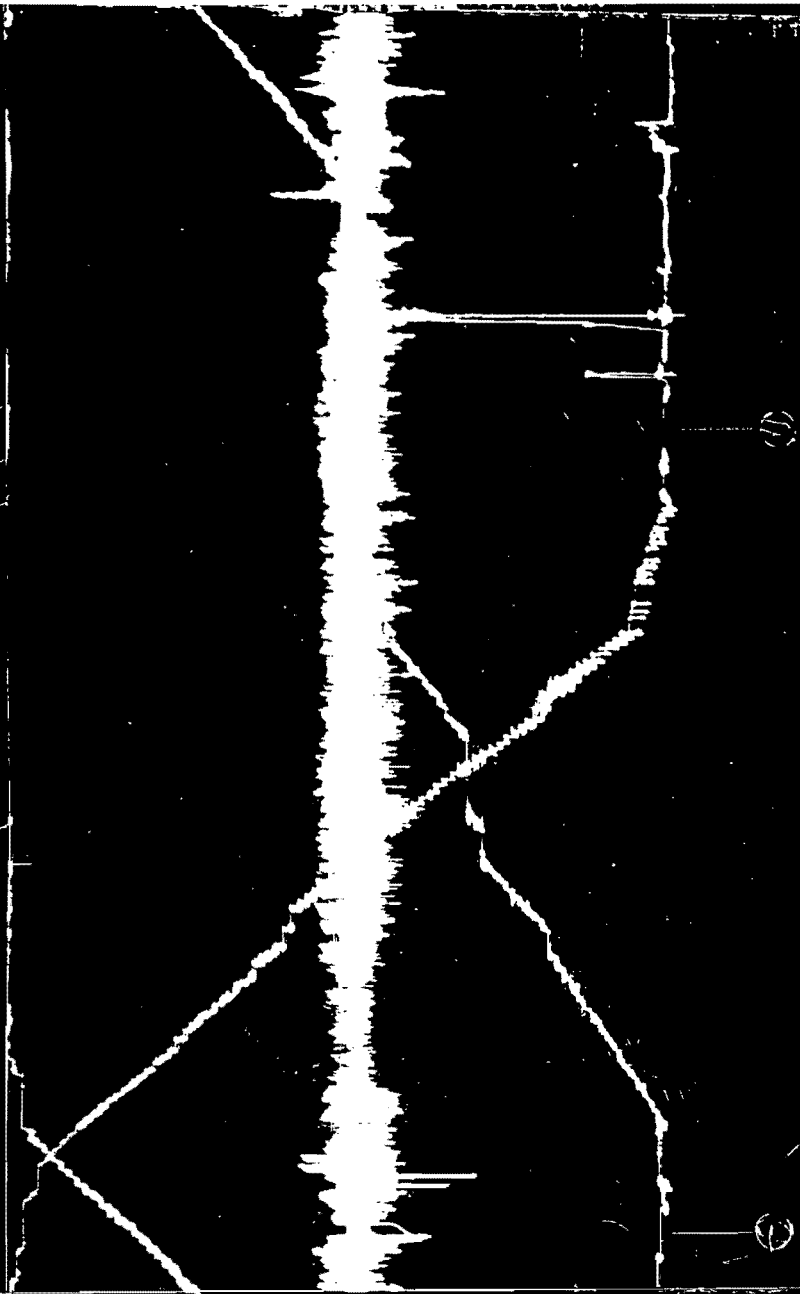
JTL-CD-4

JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA								
Formation		Zone Thickness		Ft.	Elevation 1642 GL			
Interval	8301	To	8341	T.D.	8341			
Type of Test Open Hole, Bottom Hole					Bottom Hole Choke Size 1/2"			
Time Started in Hole 1330					Fluid Cushion Type			
Hrs.		Tool Open		Hrs.	Amount			
First Flow	5	Min.	Shut In	0	TOOL SEQUENCE			
Second Flow	0	Min.	Final Shut In	0	Tool	Length	O.D.	
Pulled Loose @		Hrs.		Out of Hole	1830			
Wt. Set on Packer 30,000		# Pulled Loose Wt.		150,000				
Remarks Tool was Chased 30 Feet During Test Period.					Sub.	.68	6	
Description of Blow During Test Good Blow, Mis-Run, Seat Failure					P.O. Sub.	.82		
					Sub.	.88	5 15/16	
					D.P. Sub.	.90	5 15/16	
					Shut in Tool	6.03	4 3/4	
					Hyd. Tool	8.39	4 3/4	
					Safety Jt.	1.74	4 3/4	
					T.C. & Pkr.	6.30	5 1/2	
					T.C. & Pkr.	5.65	5 1/2	
					Total	31.39		
					Stub	.90	4 3/4	
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS					Perf.	10.00	4 3/4	
Measured with I.D. Riser or Est. <input type="checkbox"/>					2 Recorders			
Type of Instrument					Perf. & B.N.			
Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches	Cubic Feet/Day		Total Interval			
Tight Hole					45.73			
FLUID RECOVERY								
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
Fluid Recovered (Total)		5428'		Ft.	Total Length			
Description of Fluid Recovered		5428' Gas Cut Drilling Fluid.					MUD AND HOLE DATA	
					Mud Type	Soltex	W.L. 7.8	
					Filter Cake	2/32	Visc. 52 Wt. 9.4	
					Time Taken 0900 hrs.			
					Contractor Parker Drilling			
Remarks Mis-Run, Seat Failure, Unable to Reach Bottom					Rig No. 1			
					Drill Pipe Size	4 1/2 FH		
					Drill Collar Size	2 7/8 ID	Length 345'	
					Main Hole Size	8 5/8"		
					Rat Hole Size	6 1/8"		
Co. Rep.	J. Norman							
Tester	T. Scheffelmaier							
District	Edmonton		Ticket No. C 3889		Date May 11/65			
Company	Socony Mobil Oil of Canada				Address P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.			
Well Name	Socony Mobil Western Min. S.				Test No. 4 J.T.L. Test No. 4			
Number	Tuttle YT N-5				Field Eagle Plains Province Yukon			
Formation	66°-24'-51"N-136°-46'-23"W				Consultant			
and Interval	DST#4		8301-8341					
Distribution of Reports					8 - Dawson Creek			



TICKET# 3889 REC# T-13



①

②

TICKET# C389

REC# T337

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. **C 3889**

JL-CD-5

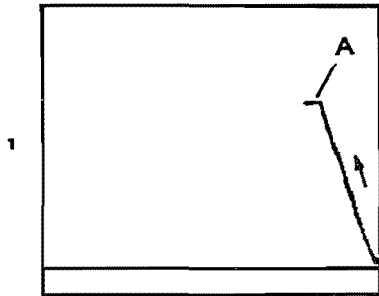
Recorder No.	T-13	T-375		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Recorder Depth	8311	8316		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	164°	164°		
A Initial Hydrostatic	4126#	4134#		
B First Initial Flow				
C Initial Shut-In-Pres	Mis-Run, Seat Failure			
D Flowing Pres	Unable to Reach Bottom			
E Final Flow				
F Final Shut-In				
G Final Hydrostatic	4134#	4155#		

Remarks

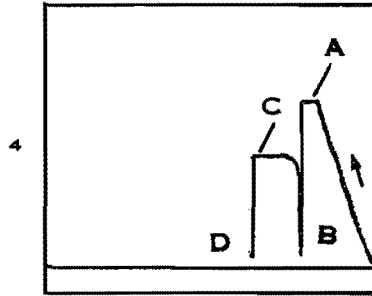
T-13 - Outside Recorder

T-375 - Outside Recorder

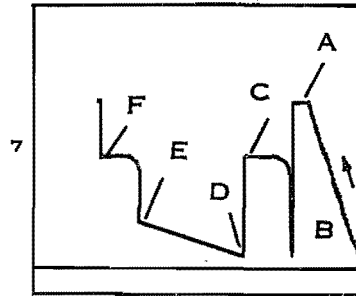
GUIDE TO INTERPRETATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DRILL STEM TEST PRESSURE CHARTS



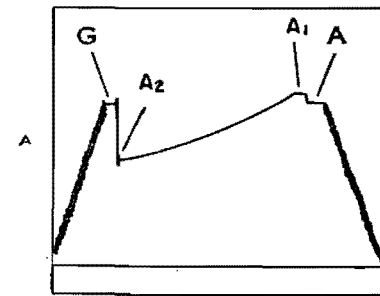
The pressure chart records the build-up in hydrostatic pressure as the testing assembly is lowered into the hole. Upon reaching the testing depth the hydrostatic head or pressure of mud column is recorded.



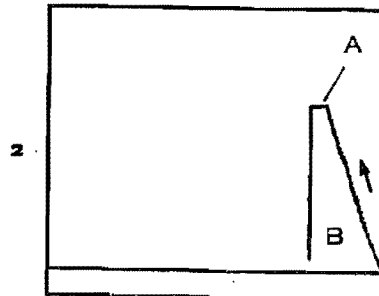
The chart indicates a pressure drop. The test tool has been opened to the surface by rotating the 4 stage shut-in tool into the open position. Permitting the open formation to produce.



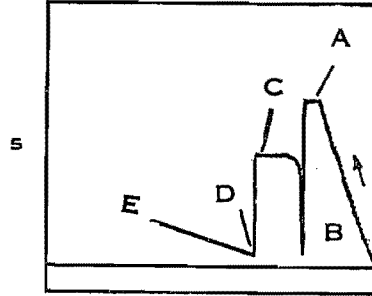
The chart shows the equalizing, the by-pass ports have been opened permitting the drilling fluid to flow through the packer to the test zone. Thus, pressure is equalized above and below the packer. The equalization of the pressure facilitates easier removal of the packer from the packer seat.



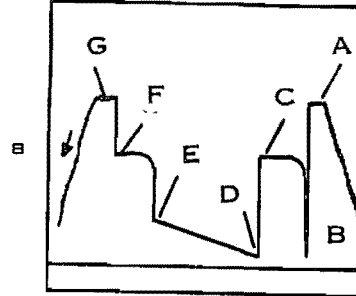
The above is a typical illustration of a chart from a recorder that is run below the bottom packer on a conventional straddle test. Only the hydrostatic mud pressures are recorded. When the tool is opened, there is a pressure differential across the bottom packer. This differential is lessened by the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



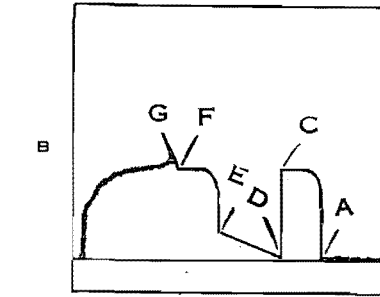
The packer is expanded and set to isolate the test zone. When the test valve is opened, a pressure drop is indicated on the pressure chart. This pressure drop is caused by removal of the hydrostatic mud pressure from the formation, allowing the formation to produce.



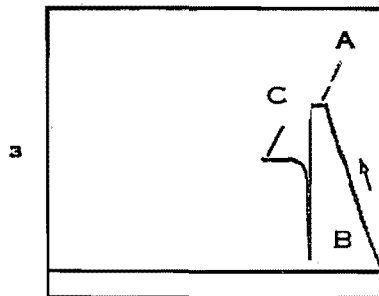
The pressure of fluid flowing from the formation into the well bore, through the perforated anchor, and into the drill pipe, is recorded on the chart.



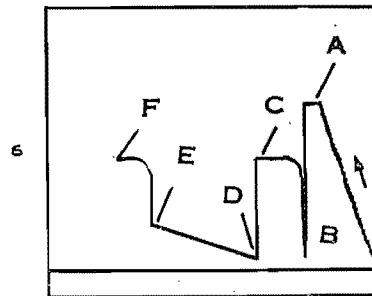
The packer has been unseated. The testing assembly is being removed from the hole.



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.



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.



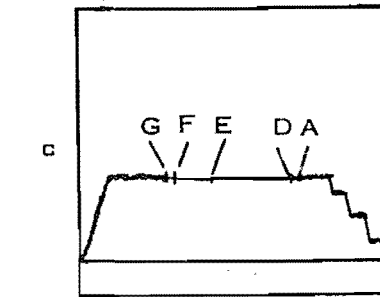
The final shut-in pressure is taken by stopping the flow of formation fluid into the drill pipe. Note the characteristic build-up curve. The well bore pressure is approaching equilibrium with the static reservoir pressure. When the shut-in curve levels-off the static reservoir pressure has been reached.

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 and the flowing pressure of the formation, (which ever is greater), is recorded.