

JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA								
Formation	Zone Thickness		Ft.	Elevation	2190 KB 2100 GL			
Interval	1600 To	1673 T.D.	1673	Bottom Hole Choke Size	1/2"			
Type of Test	Open Hole, Bottom Hole			Fluid Cushion Type				
Time Started in Hole.	1815	Hrs.	Tool Open	2006	Hrs.	Amount		
First Flow	5	Min.	Shut In	30	Min.	TOOL SEQUENCE		
Second Flow	30	Min.	Final Shut In	60	Min.		Tool	
Pulled Loose @	2211	Hrs.	Out of Hole	2315	Hrs.	Length	O.D.	
Wt. Set on Packer	25,000	#	Pulled Loose Wt.	60,000	#	D.P. Sub.	.90	6"
Remarks				Shut in Tool		6.04	4 3/4"	
Description of Blow During Test Weak Blow Throughout Test.				Hyd. Tool		7.49	4 3/4"	
				Recorder		5.92	4 3/4"	
				Safety Jt.		1.74	4 3/4"	
				T.C. & Pkr.		6.35	5 1/2"	
				T.C. & Pkr.		5.35	5 1/2"	
				Total		33.79		
				Stub		.90	4 3/4"	
				Perf.		4.00	4 3/4"	
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS				Recorder		5.91	4 3/4"	
				Sub.		.78	5 15/16	
Measured with	I.D. Riser or Est. <input type="checkbox"/>			D.C.		58.20	6"	
Type of Instrument				Sub.		.82	5 7/8"	
Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches	Cubic Feet/Day	Perf. & B.N.		2.49	4 3/4"	
				Total Interval		73.10		
FLUID RECOVERY								
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Fluid Recovered (Total)		15'	Ft.	Total Length		106.89		
Description of Fluid Recovered		15' Drilling Fluid, Faint Trace of Oil.		MUD AND HOLE DATA				
				Mud Type	Gel and Chem	W.L.	7.0	
				Filter Cake	2/32 Visc.	38	Wt. 9.1	
				Time Taken	1600 hrs.			
				Contractor	Parker Drilling			
Remarks		Test Satisfactory.		Rig No. 10				
				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				
Co. Rep.								
Tester	T. Scheffelmaier							
District	Edmonton			Ticket No.	C 3383		Date	April 19/65
Company	Socony Mobil Oil of Canada			Address	P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.			
Well Name	Socony Mobil Western Min.			Test No.	4		J.T.L. Test No.	4
Number	Birch YT B-34			Field	Eagle Plains		Province	Yukon
Formation	66°-03'-03"N-136°-51'-17"W			Consultant				
and Interval	DST#4		1600-1673					
Distribution of Reports				8 - Dawson Creek				

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. _____

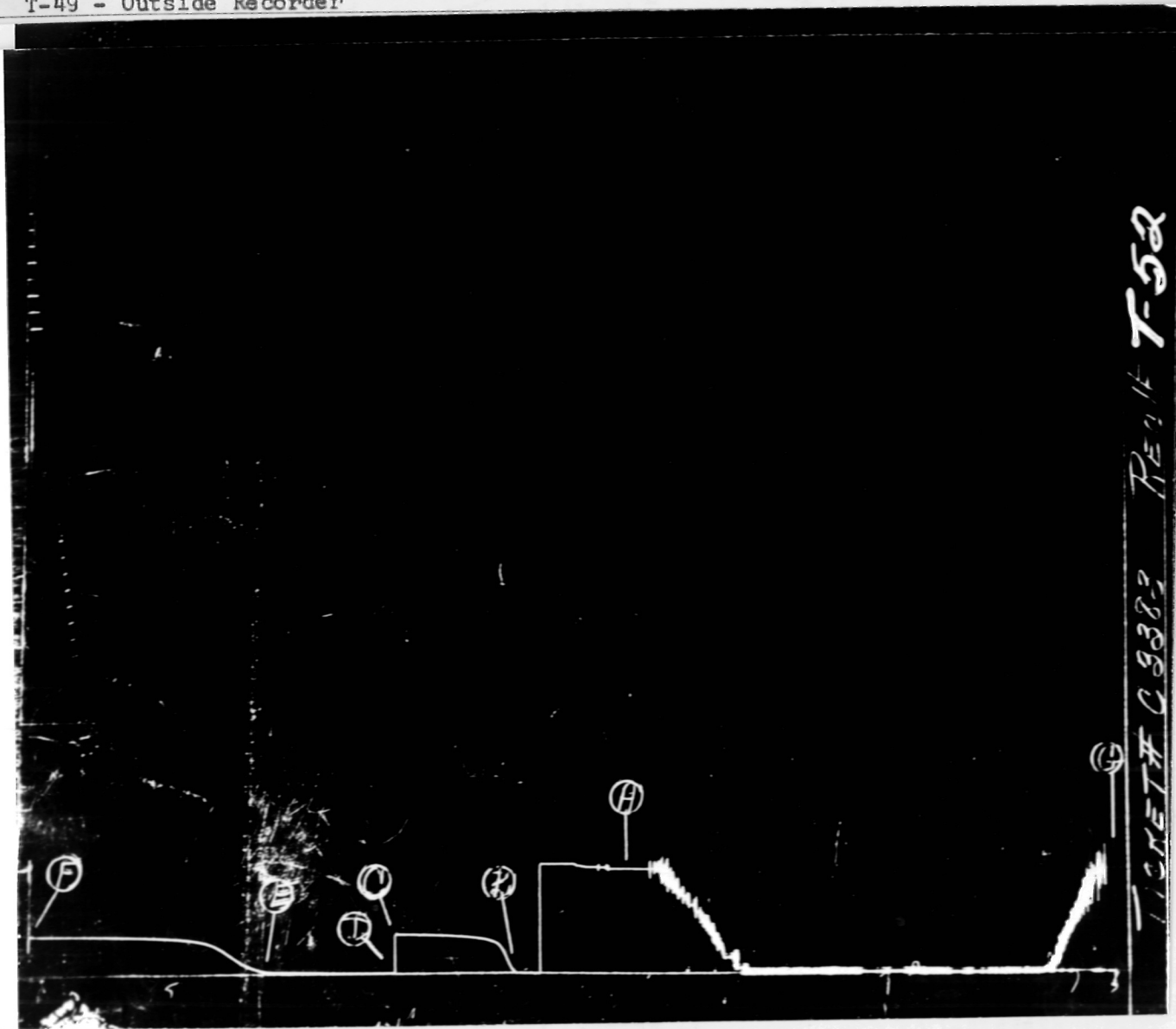
C 3383

Recorder No.	T-52	T-49		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Recorder Depth	1581	1605		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I. Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	62°	62°		
Initial Hydrostatic	800#	804#		
First Initial Flow	34#	63#		
Initial Shut-In-Press	308#	322#		
Flowing Pres	36#	69#		
Final Flow	42#	70#		
Final Shut-In	308#	319#		
Final Hydrostatic	768#	796#		

Remarks

T-52 - Inside Recorder

T-49 - Outside Recorder



TICKET # C 3383 REEL # T-52

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. _____

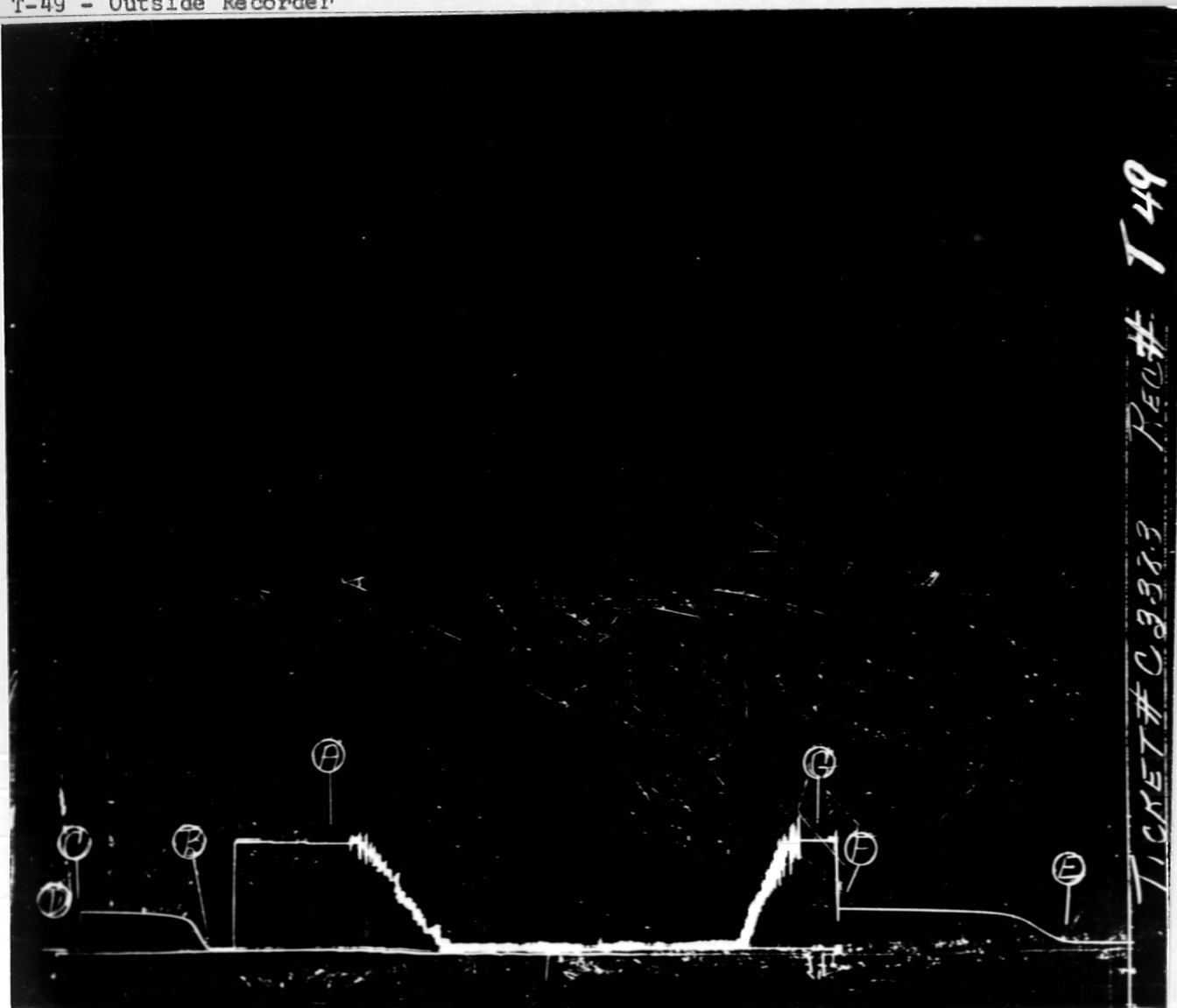
C 3383

Recorder No.	T-52	T-49		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Recorder Depth	1581	1605		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	62°	62°		
Initial Hydrostatic	800#	804#		
First Initial Flow	34#	63#		
Initial Shut-In-Press	308#	322#		
Flowing Pres	36#	69#		
Final Flow	42#	70#		
Final Shut-In	308#	319#		
Final Hydrostatic	768#	796#		

Remarks

T-52 - Inside Recorder

T-49 - Outside Recorder



TICKET # C 3383 REC # T 49

JOHNSTON TESTERS

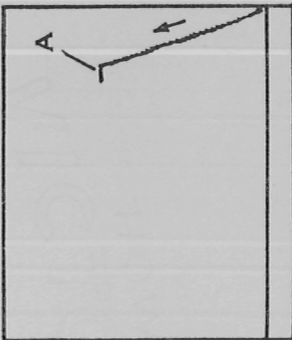
Pressure Data

Test Ticket No. **C 3383**

Recorder No.	T-52	T-49		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Recorder Depth	1581	1605		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I./Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	62°	62°		
Initial Hydrostatic	800#	804#		
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Initial Shut-In-Pres	308#	322#		
Flowing Pres	36#	69#		
Final Flow	42#	70#		
Final Shut-In	308#	319#		
Final Hydrostatic	768#	796#		

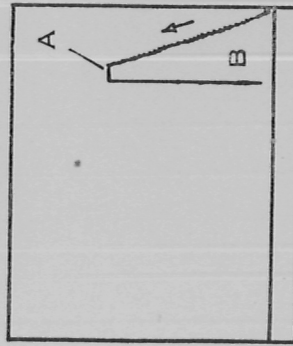
Remarks

T-52 - Inside Recorder
T-49 - Outside Recorder



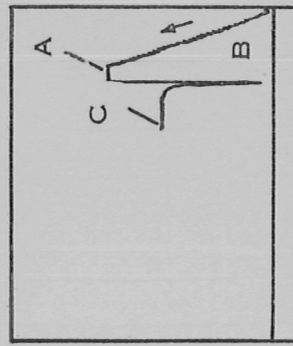
1

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.



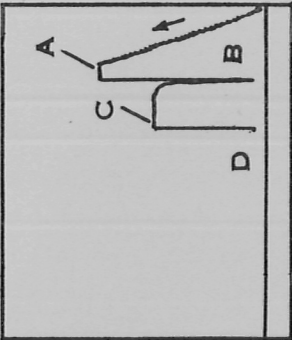
2

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.



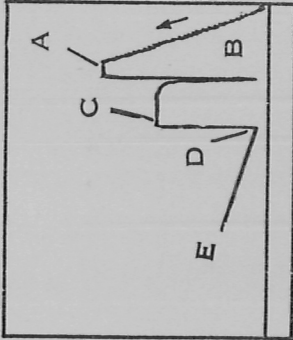
3

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.



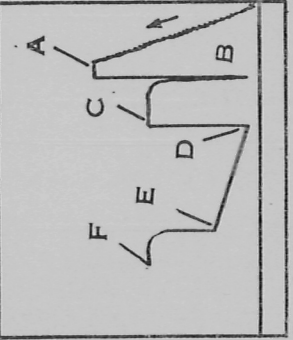
4

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.



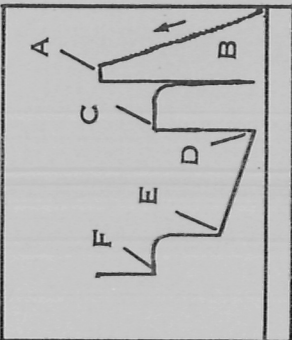
5

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.



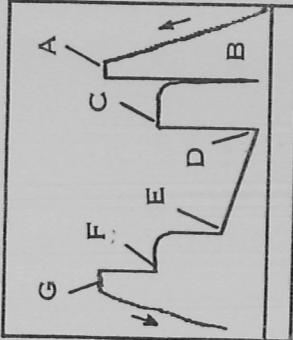
6

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.



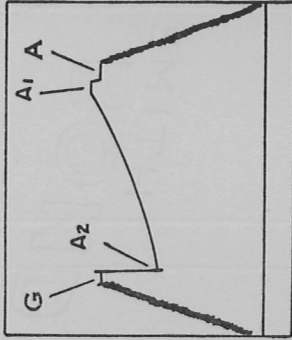
7

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.



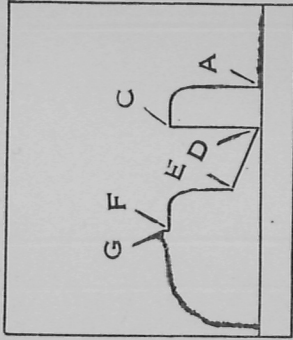
8

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



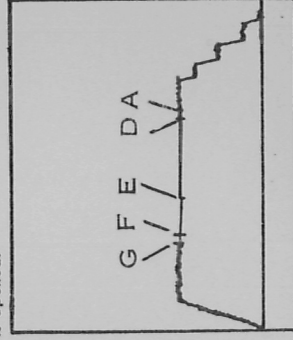
9

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.



10

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.



11

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 (which ever is greater), is recorded.

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.
 - E-1, 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.