

JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA														
Formation	Zone Thickness		Ft.		Elevation	2190 KB 2181 GL								
Interval	950	To	964	T.D.	964	Bottom Hole Choke Size 1/2"								
Type of Test	Open Hole, Bottom Hole					Fluid Cushion Type								
Time Started in Hole	0945	Hrs.	Tool Open	1100	Hrs.	Amount								
First Flow	5	Min.	Shut In	30	Min.	TOOL SEQUENCE								
Second Flow	60	Min.	Final Shut In	120	Min.	Tool	Length	O.D.						
Pulled Loose @	1435	Hrs.	Out of Hole	1530	Hrs.	Sub.	.70	6"						
Wt. Set on Packer	25,000	#	Pulled Loose Wt.	35,000	#	Shut in Tool	6.03	4 3/4"						
Remarks						Hyd. Tool	7.49	4 3/4"						
						Recorder	5.91	4 3/4"						
						Safety Jt.	1.74	4 3/4"						
						T.C. & Pkr.	6.10	5 1/2"						
						T.C. & Pkr.	5.45	5 1/2"						
						Total	33.42							
						Stub	.90	4 3/4"						
						Perf.	5.00	4 3/4"						
						Recorder	5.91	4 3/4"						
						Perf. & B.N.	2.49	4 3/4"						
Description of Blow During Test Fair Blow, Decreasing to Weak Blow.						Total Interval	14.30							
						GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS								
						Measured with _____ I.D. Riser or Est. <input type="checkbox"/>								
						Type of Instrument _____								
						Time	Sfce. Choke	Reading Inches		Cubic Feet/Day				
FLUID RECOVERY														
Was Test Reverse Circulated Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>														
Fluid Recovered (Total) 20'						Ft. Total Length		47.72						
Description of Fluid Recovered 20' Water Cut Drilling Fluid.						MUD AND HOLE DATA								
Remarks Test Satisfactory.						Mud Type	Gel and Chem	W.L. 8.6						
						Filter Cake	2/32	Visc. 53	Wt. 8.6'					
						Time Taken 0400 hrs.						Contractor Parker Drilling		
												Rig No. 10		
												Drill Pipe Size	4 1/2 EX	
						Drill Collar Size	Length							
						Main Hole Size	8 5/8"							
						Rat Hole Size								
Co. Rep. _____														
Tester T. Scheffellaier														
District Edmonton						Ticket No. C 3882		Date April 14/65						
Company Socony Mobil Oil of Canada						Address P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.								
Well Name Socony Mobil Western Min. Birch						Test No. 1		J.T.L. Test No. 1						
Number YT B-34						Field Wildcat		Province Yukon						
Formation 66°-03'-03"N-136°-51'-17"W						Consultant								
and Interval DST#1 950-964														
Distribution of Reports						8 - Dawson Creek								

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

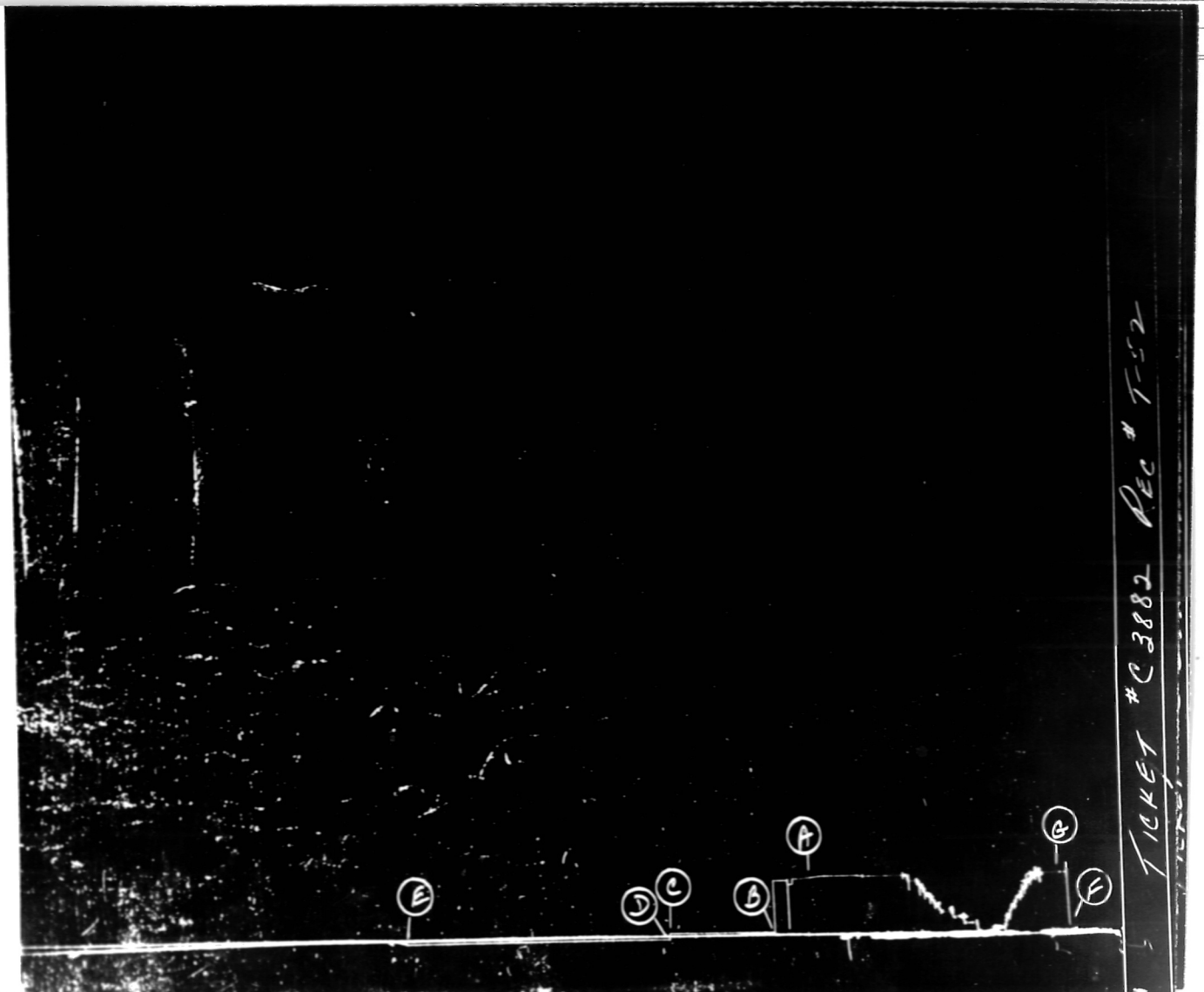
Test Ticket No. C 3882

Recorder No.	T-52	T-49		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Recorder Depth	933	956		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I. Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	62°	62°		
Initial Hydrostatic	434#	436#		
First Initial Flow	60#	80#		
Initial Shut-In-Press	71#	84#		
Flowing Pres	32#	50#		
Final Flow	32#	61#		
Final Shut-In	79#	88#		
Final Hydrostatic	439#	446#		

Remarks

T-52 - Inside Recorder

T-49 - Outside Recorder



JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

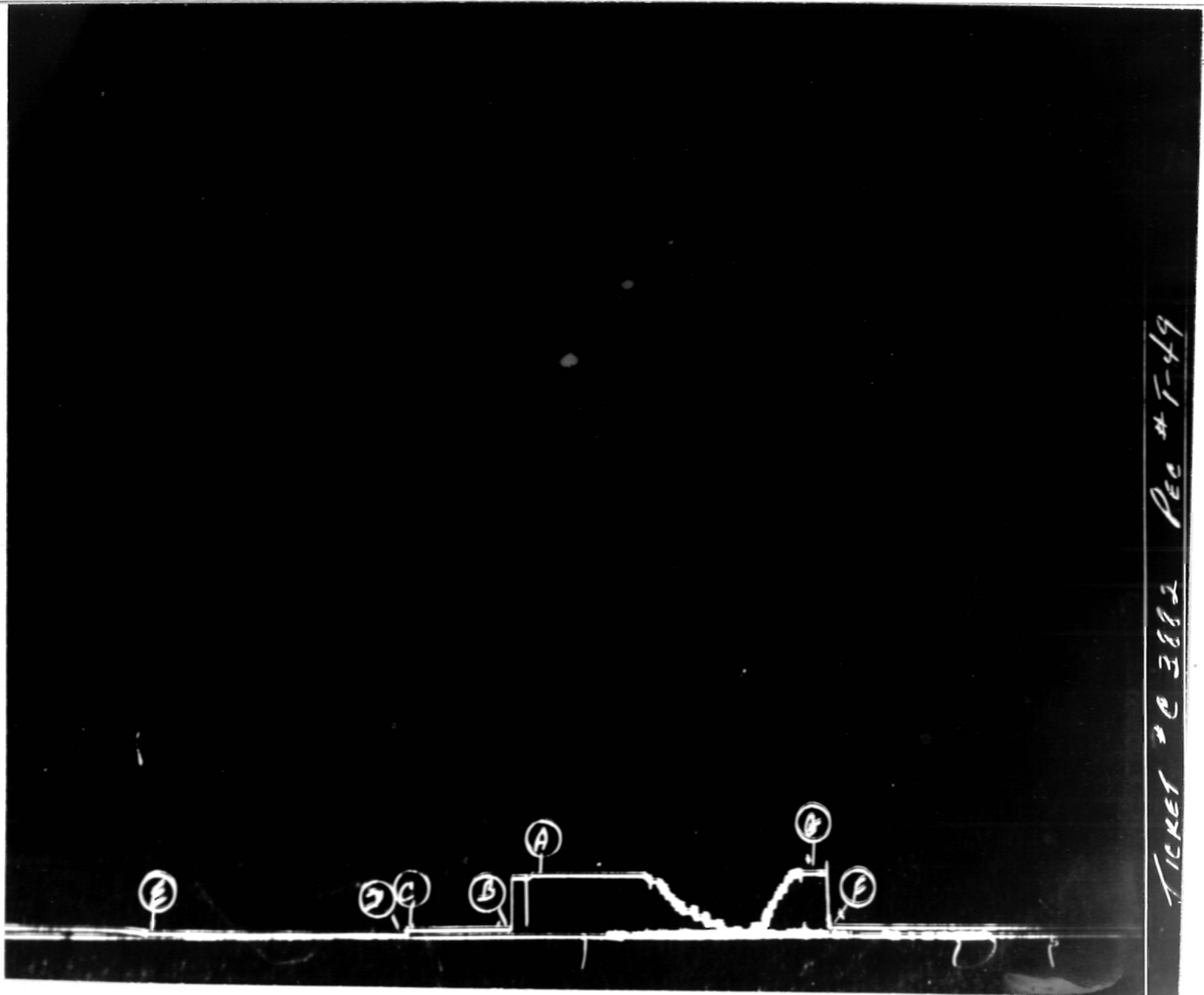
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Remarks

T-52 - Inside Recorder

T-49 - Outside Recorder



JOHNSTON TESTERS

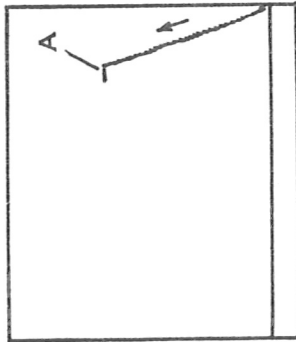
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F Final Shut-In	79#	88#		
G Final Hydrostatic	439#	446#		

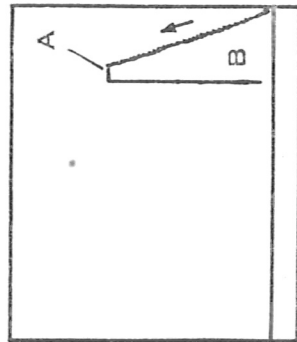
Remarks

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



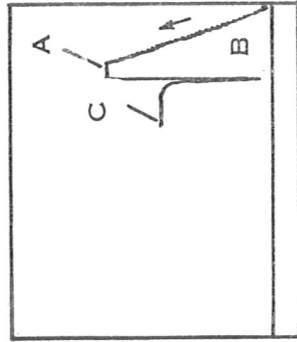
1

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.



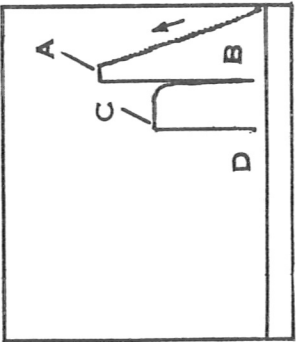
2

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.



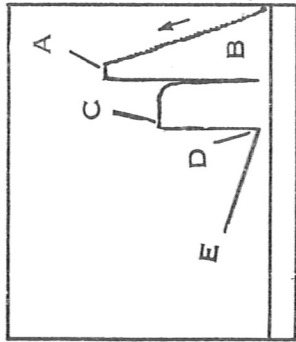
3

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 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.



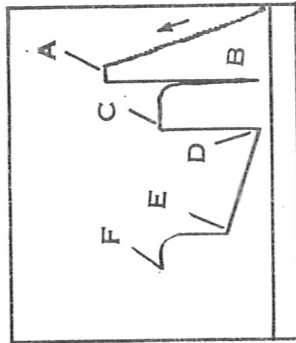
4

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.



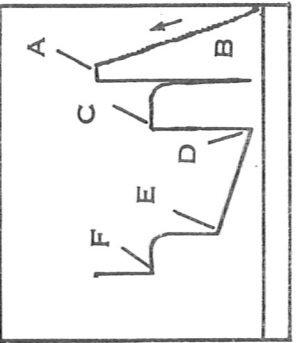
5

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.



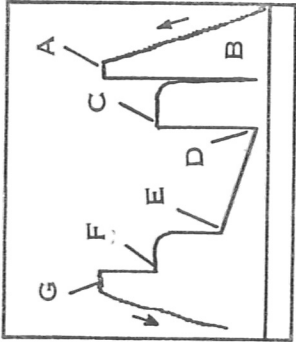
6

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.



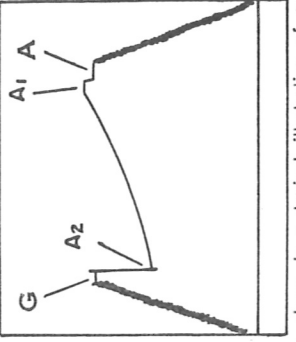
7

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.



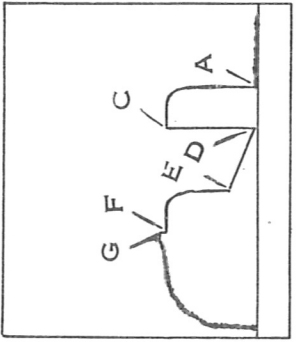
8

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



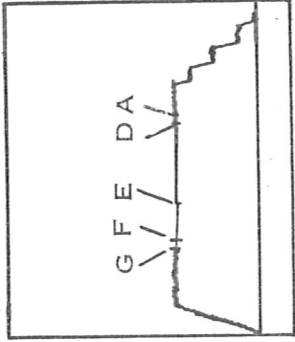
9

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 of the formation, (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-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.