

JOHNSTON TESTERS

TEST DATA															
Formation		Zone Thickness			Ft.	Elevation	2190 KB			2111 ft					
Interval	1163	To	1329	T.D.	1329	Bottom Hole Choke Size		1/2"							
Type of Test					Open Hole, Bottom Hole		Fluid Cushion Type								
Time Started in Hole		0245	Hrs.		Tool Open	0332	Hrs.		Amount						
First Flow	5	Min.	Shut In	30	Min.	TOOL SEQUENCE									
Second Flow	30	Min.	Final Shut In	60	Min.	Tool	Length	O.D.							
Pulled Loose @	0537	Hrs.	Out of Hole	0630	Hrs.	D.P. Sub.	.70	6"							
Wt. Set on Packer	25,000	# Pulled Loose Wt.		65,000	#	Shut in Tool	6.03	4 3/4"							
Remarks						Hyd. Tool	7.49	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	27.51								
						Stub	.90								
						Perf.	5.00	4 3/4"							
Description of Blow During Test						2 Recorders	11.82	4 3/4"							
						Sub.	.70	5 15/16							
GAS BLOW MEASUREMENTS						D.C.	144.82	6 1/8"							
Measured with			I.D. Riser or Est.			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sub.	.68	5 15/16						
Type of Instrument						Perf. & B.N.	2.49	4 3/4"							
Total Interval						166.41									
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)		220'		Ft.		Total Length		193.92							
Description of Fluid Recovered						220' Drilling Fluid.									
Remarks						MUD AND HOLE DATA									
						Mud Type		Gel and Chem		W.L.		8.0			
						Filter Cake		2/32		Visc.		47			
						Wt.		9.0							
						Time Taken						April 16, 1965 @ 2200 hrs.			
						Contractor						Parker Drilling			
												Rig No. 10			
Drill Pipe Size		4 1/2 XH		Drill Collar Size		2 7/8 ID		Length 423'							
Main Hole Size		8 5/8"		Rat Hole Size											
Co. Rep.															
Tester		T. Scheffelmaier		Ticket No.		C 3884		Date							
District		Edmonton		Address		P.O. Box 240, Dawson Creek, B. C.									
Company		Socony Mobil Oil of Canada		Test No.		3		J.T.L. Test No.							
Well Name		Socony Mobil Western Min. Birch		Field		Wildcat		Province							
Number		YT B-34		Consultant											
Formation		66°-03'-03"N-136°-51'-17"W		Distribution of Reports		8 - Dawson Creek									
and Interval		DST#3 1163-1329													

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

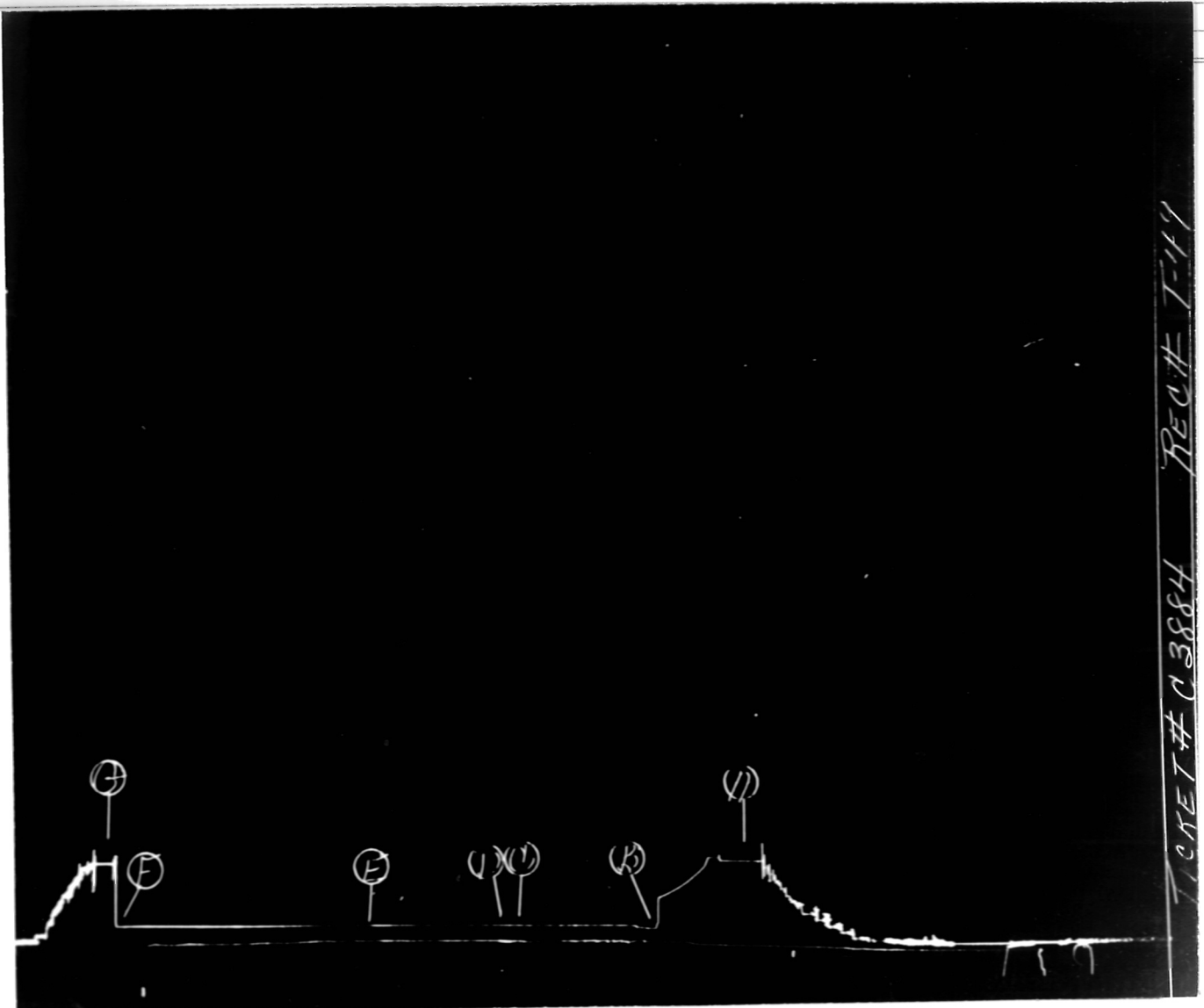
Test Ticket No. **C 3884**

Order No.	T-49	T-52		
Capacity (P.S.I.G.)	7000	7000		
Order Depth	1169	1175		
Pressure Gradient P.S.I. Ft.				
Well Temperature °F.	62°	62°		
Initial Hydrostatic	580#	561#		
First Initial Flow	129#	113#		
Initial Shut-In-Press	145#	130#		
Flowing Pres	145#	124#		
Final Flow	148#	130#		
Final Shut-In	149#	138#		
Final Hydrostatic	568#	561#		

Remarks

T-49 - Outside Recorder - Called in for Recalibration.

T-52 - Outside Recorder



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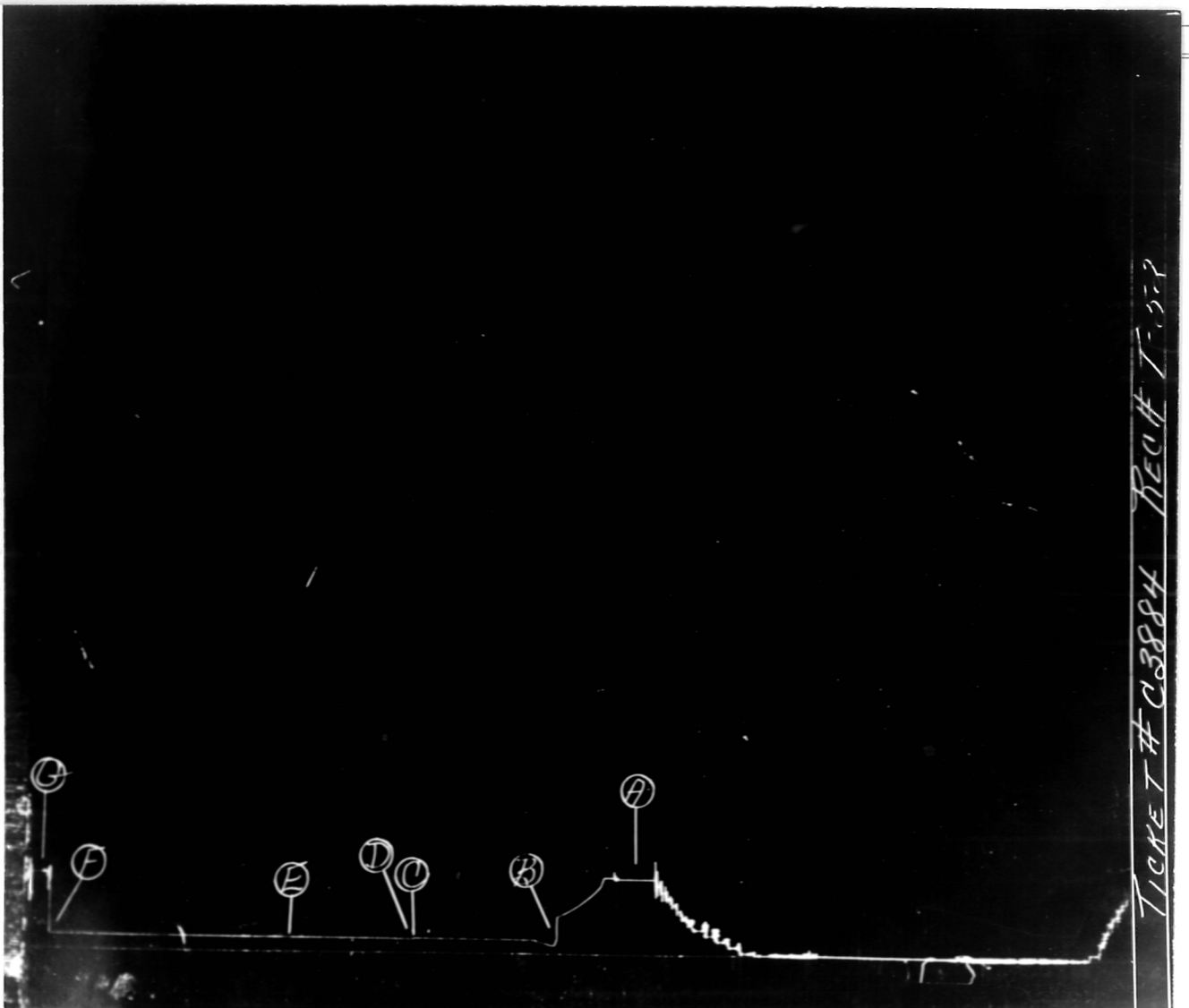
Pressure Data

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TICKET # C3884 REC# T-52

JOHNSTON TESTERS

Pressure Data

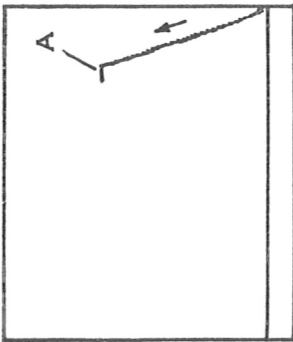
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Remarks

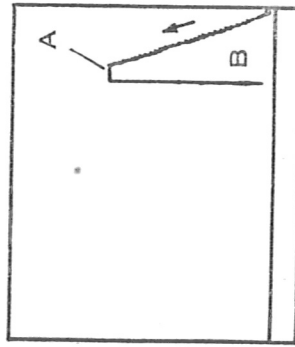
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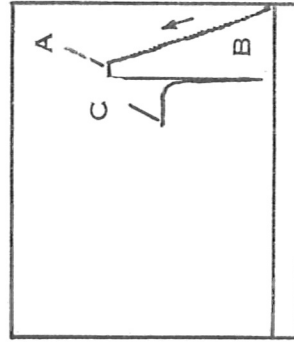
1

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.



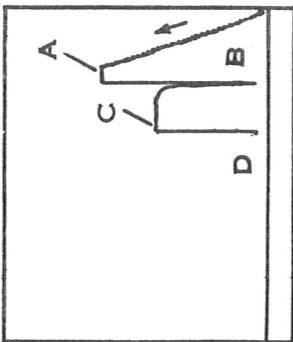
2

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.



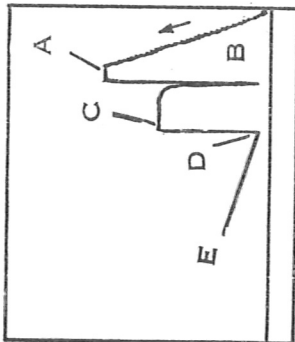
3

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.



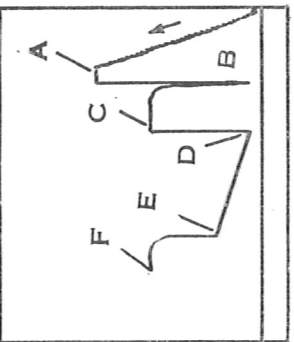
4

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.



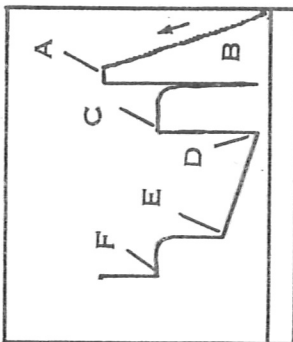
5

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.



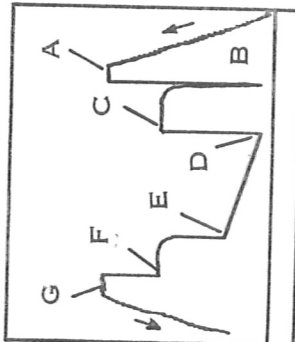
6

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.



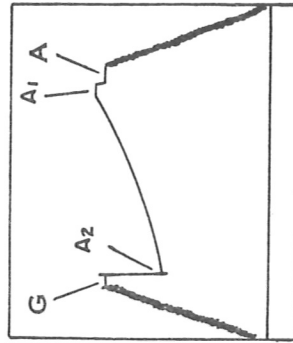
7

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.



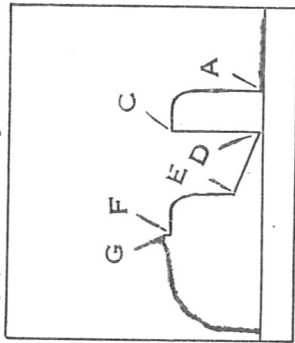
8

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



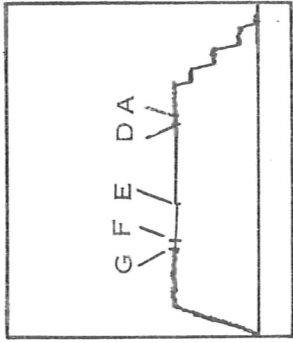
9

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 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.