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NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

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MAY 16 1966

Form C-122

Revised 12-1-55

## MULTI-POINT BACK PRESSURE TEST FOR GAS WELLS

Pool Wildcat Formation Pennsylvanian County Elddy

Initial X Annual \_\_\_\_\_ Special \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Test 1/4/58

Company Tennessee Gas Transmission Co. Lease State John M. Kelly "A" Well No. 1

Unit E Sec. 34 Twp. 24-S Rge. 27-E Purchaser None

Casing 7" Wt. 26 I.D. 6.276 Set at 10,824 Perf. None To \_\_\_\_\_

Tubing 2.375 Wt. 4.7 I.D. 1.995 Set at 10,795 Perf. None To \_\_\_\_\_

Gas Pay: From 10,871 To 10,881 L 10,871 xG 0.635 GL 6903 Bar.Press. 13.2

Producing Thru: Casing \_\_\_\_\_ Tubing X Type Well Single Comp.

Date of Completion: 12/31/57 Packer 10,785 Single-Bradenhead-G. G. or G.O. Dual Reservoir Temp. 160° F.

CO<sub>2</sub> 0.22%N<sub>2</sub> 0.40%

OBSERVED DATA

Tested Through (Proven) (Choke) (Meter)

Type Taps \_\_\_\_\_

No.	Flow Data					Tubing Data		Casing Data		Duration of Flow Hr.
	(Prover) (Line) Size	(Choke) (Orifice) Size	Press. psig	Diff. h <sub>w</sub>	Temp. °F.	Press. psig	Temp. °F.	Press. psig	Temp. °F.	
SI	2					6400				78
1.	2	8/64	4131			4131	60			1
2.	2	9/64	3623			3623	60			1
3.	2	11/64	2650			2650	60			1
4.	2	12/64	2240			2240	60			1
5.	2	17/64	1300			1300	60			28

## FLOW CALCULATIONS

No.	Coefficient (24-Hour)	$\sqrt{h_{wPF}}$	Pressure psia	Flow Temp. Factor F <sub>t</sub>	Gravity Factor F <sub>g</sub>	Compress. Factor F <sub>pv</sub>	Rate of Flow Q-MCFPD @ 15.025 psia
1.	0.3261		4144.2	1.000	0.9721	1.089	1430.6
2.	0.4140		3636.2	1.000	0.9721	1.125	1646.1
3.	0.6024		2663.2	1.000	0.9721	1.178	1898.0
4.	0.7425		2253.2	1.000	0.9721	1.190	1935.7
5.	1.5049		1313.2	1.000	0.9721	1.140	2189.6

## PRESSURE CALCULATIONS

Gas Liquid Hydrocarbon Ratio Dry cf/bbl.

Gravity of Liquid Hydrocarbons - deg.

F<sub>c</sub> 9.936 (1-e<sup>-s</sup>) 0.377

Specific Gravity Separator Gas 0.635

Specific Gravity Flowing Fluid -

P<sub>c</sub> 6413.2 P<sub>c</sub><sup>2</sup> 41129

No.	P <sub>w</sub> P <sub>t</sub> (psia)	P <sub>t</sub> <sup>2</sup>	F <sub>c</sub> Q	(F <sub>c</sub> Q) <sup>2</sup>	(F <sub>c</sub> Q) <sup>2</sup> (1-e <sup>-s</sup> )	P <sub>w</sub> <sup>2</sup>	P <sub>c</sub> <sup>2</sup> -P <sub>w</sub> <sup>2</sup>	Cal. P <sub>w</sub>	P <sub>w</sub> /P <sub>c</sub>
1.	4144.2	17174	14.214	202.038	76.168	17250	23879	4153.3	0.648
2.	3636.2	13222	16.356	267.519	100.855	13323	27806	3650.0	0.969
3.	2663.2	7093	18.859	355.662	134.085	7227	33902	2688.3	0.410
4.	2253.2	5077	19.233	369.908	139.455	5017	39912	2284.0	0.356
5.	1313.2	1725	21.756	473.324	178.443	1903	39226	1380.0	0.215

Absolute Potential: 2240 MCFPD; n 0.81187COMPANY Tennessee Gas Transmission CompanyADDRESS Box 2744, Hobbs, New MexicoAGENT and TITLE J. F. Carnes

J. F. Carnes - District Engineer

WITNESSED

COMPANY

REMARKS

Well shut in. No pipe line connection available.

## INSTRUCTIONS

This form is to be used for reporting multi-point back pressure tests on gas wells in the State, except those on which special orders are applicable. Three copies of this form and the back pressure curve shall be filed with the Commission at Box 871, Santa Fe.

The log log paper used for plotting the back pressure curve shall be of at least three inch cycles.

## NOMENCLATURE

- $Q$  = Actual rate of flow at end of flow period at W. H. working pressure ( $P_w$ ).  
MCF/da. @ 15.025 psia and 60° F.
- $P_c$  = 72 hour wellhead shut-in casing (or tubing) pressure whichever is greater.  
psia
- $P_w$  = Static wellhead working pressure as determined at the end of flow period.  
(Casing if flowing thru tubing, tubing if flowing thru casing.) psia
- $P_t$  = Flowing wellhead pressure (tubing if flowing through tubing, casing if flowing through casing.) psia
- $P_f$  = Meter pressure, psia.
- $h_w$  = Differential meter pressure, inches water.
- $F_g$  = Gravity correction factor.
- $F_t$  = Flowing temperature correction factor.
- $F_{pv}$  = Supercompressability factor.
- $n$  = Slope of back pressure curve.

Note: If  $P_w$  cannot be taken because of manner of completion or condition of well, then  $P_w$  must be calculated by adding the pressure drop due to friction within the flow string to  $P_t$ .