

## NEW MEXICO OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION

MODS OFFICE OCC

Form C-122

Revised 12-1-55

## MULTI-POINT BACK PRESSURE TEST FOR GAS WELLS

1957 FEB 11 AM 10.07

Pool Bumont Formation Queen County Lee  
Initial \_\_\_\_\_ Annual X Special \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Test Sept. 10, 1956  
Company John M. Kelly Lease Houston Well No. 1  
Unit P Sec. 8 Twp. 19 Rge. 37 Purchaser El Paso Natural Gas  
Casing 5 1/2 Wt. 15.6 I.D. \_\_\_\_\_ Set at 3833 Perf. 3706 To 3790  
Tubing 2 Wt. 4.7 I.D. \_\_\_\_\_ Set at 3833 Perf. \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
Gas Pay: From 3706 To 3742 L 3833 xG .875 -GL 2687 Bar. Press. 13.2  
Producing Thru: Casing \_\_\_\_\_ Tubing X Type Well Single  
Single-Br lenhead-G. G. or G.O. Dual  
Date of Completion: May 8, 1953 Packer 3680 Reservoir Temp. \_\_\_\_\_

## OBSERVED DATA

Tested Through (Proven) (Choke) (Meter) Type Taps Flange

No.	Flow Data					Tubing Data		Casing Data		Duration of Flow Hr.
	(Proven) (Line) Size	(Choke) (Orifice) Size	Press. psig	Diff. (h <sub>w</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	Temp. °F.	Press. psig	Temp. °F.	Press. psig	Temp. °F.	
SI										
1.	4	1.250	558	7.75	93	956				79
2.	4	1.250	559	6.6	94	618				24
3.	4	1.250	559	4.75	94	687				24
4.	4	1.250	559	3.0	100	750				24
5.						806				24

## 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.	9.643	145.19	571.2	.9697	.9427	1.053	1720
2.	9.643	157.85	572.2	.9688	.9427	1.053	1464
3.	9.643	113.61	572.2	.9688	.9427	1.053	1056
4.	9.643	70.48	552.2	.9636	.9427	1.048	645
5.							

## PRESSURE CALCULATIONS

Gas Liquid Hydrocarbon Ratio \_\_\_\_\_ cf/bbl.  
Gravity of Liquid Hydrocarbons \_\_\_\_\_ deg.  
F<sub>c</sub> 9.936 (1-e<sup>-s</sup>) 0.163

Specific Gravity Separator Gas \_\_\_\_\_  
Specific Gravity Flowing Fluid \_\_\_\_\_  
P<sub>c</sub> 965.2 P<sub>c</sub> 937.6

No.	P <sub>txx</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.	631.2	398.4	17.1	292.4	47.7	446.1	451.3	667.0	.60
2.	620.2	462.7	14.5	210.3	34.3	497.0	440.0	705.0	.73
3.	763.2	582.5	10.5	110.3	18.0	600.5	356.9	774.6	.80
4.	819.2	671.1	6.4	41.0	6.7	677.8	259.6	823.3	.86
5.									

Absolute Potential: 3,300 MCFPD; n 1,000  
COMPANY John M. Kelly  
ADDRESS Box 5671, Roswell, New Mexico  
AGENT and TITLE Smith & Blinner Production Superintendent  
WITNESSED Smith & Blinner  
COMPANY El Paso Natural

## REMARKS

Second Test. Poor point on first test. Decreasing flow rate sequence used on this test for better point alignment; however, curve has slope in excess of 1.0 and slope of 1.0 was drawn through point of highest rate of flow.

## 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  $P_t$ .