

Initial \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Test **8-13 to 8-17-56**

Unit B Sec. 31 20 S 37 E El Paso Natural Gas Company

Tuning 2 Wt. 4.7 1.995 3444 3440 3444

Producing thru: Casing x single

No.	Flow Data						Casing Data		Duration of Flow Hr.
	(Pressure)	(Choke)	Press.	Temp.	Flow	Casing Press.	Casing Temp.		
	psig	psig							
SI			psig			psig	°F.		
1.	4	1.500	571	73.96	68	980		72	
2.	4	1.500	559	40.96	80	929		24	
3.	4	1.500	570	23.04	89	945		24	
4.	4	1.500	559	8.41	102	960		24	
5.									

Gas Liquid Hydrocarbon Ratio		Separator Gas	
Gravity of Liquid Hydrocarbon		Gravity Flowing Fluid	
Fc <u>9.936</u>	<u>0.148</u>	<u>993.2</u>	<u>936.4</u>

Absolute Potential: 60,000 1.0000  
 COMPANY Humble Oil & Refining Company  
 ADDRESS Box 2347, Hobbs, New Mexico  
 AGENT and M. M. Morgan  
 WITNESSES Smith & Blumer District Superintendent  
 COMPANY El Paso Natural Gas Company

## 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.

$F_{pv}$  = Supercompressibility 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  $P_t$ .