

HOBBS OFFICE OCC

Revised 12-1-55

TEST FOR GAS WELLS  
1957 APR 1 PM 1:07  
County

Date of Completion: \_\_\_\_\_ Packer \_\_\_\_\_ Reservoir Temp. \_\_\_\_\_

OBSERVED DATA

## Type Taps

FLOW CALCULATIONS							
No.	Coefficient (24-Hour)	$\sqrt{h_w p_f}$	Pressure psia	Flow Temp. Factor $F_t$	Gravity Factor $F_g$	Compress. Factor $F_{pv}$	Rate of Flow Q-MCFPD @ 15.025 psia
1.							
2.							
3.	0.3418		351.2	0.9915	0.9535	1.035	117
4.	0.7691		272.2	0.9996	0.9535	1.035	297
5.	1.0834		231.2	0.9992	0.9535	1.035	245
	1.4090		193.2	0.9962	0.9535	1.029	242
	1.4090		166.2	0.9963	0.9535	1.026	225

P2

**El Paso Natural Gas Co.**

ELVIS A. UTZ  
GAS ENGINEER

## 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  $P_t$ .