



Recommendations to Optimize an Inflatable Drill Stem Test

To minimize washed out hole whilst controlled drilling pump pressures and rates should be reduced.

A clean out trip should be made after logging to eliminate the possibility of bridged hole and debris in mud.

Condition mud until all solids are removed from well to prevent screen blockage.

A slug should be pumped and set immediately over and above test interval.

A Minimum buoyed weight of 20,000# of collars should be run above test tools.

After interval is given to Tester, Oil Co. Rep, Geo and Tester should go over caliper log to agree on packer setting depths.

The pipe tally should also be checked by Tester, Geo and Co. man.

An accurate strap of drill collars and pipe should be ensured so that placement of packers is at the desired depth in hole.

Prior to inflation and setting of packers, the drill string should be lowered and raised to determine both hole drag and string weights.

Once weights are established, last movement of drill string should be, up, to packer setting depth/correlation depth.

A safety meeting should be held to discuss JSA's and DST operation.

Test times will be determined by Geology Operations.

Post testing, packers will be equalized and deflated and the string needs to sit for 20-30 minutes to allow packers to return to original size.

Reverse Circulation – **Do not drop bar in dry pipe, as damage to data recording gauges could occur.**

It is necessary to run at least 60 feet of fluid (mud, water, oil) to eliminate gauge damage risk.

It is preferable to inflate packers in casing at time of POOH if initial set in open hole has not transpired, to ensure that the deflate sleeve is maintained in up position in run in hole.

Multiple Tests – Conditioning of mud needs to be carried out post reverse circulation to ensure any debris dragged into the annulus at well under-balance when the bar is dropped is removed.

The hole should be conditioned every 24 hours.