

INTRODUCTION

Drillstem tests in the Pelican-5 were conducted between March 14 and April 12, 1986. Eight DST's were run over six intervals from 2786 meters to 3699 meters. The first zone tested was a Paleocene sandstone perforated from 3672 M to 3699 M (DST #1). The second zone test was also a Paleocene sandstone perforated from 3607 M to 3619 M (DST #2). Neither of these zones saw any pressure increase or any measurable flow. DST #2-A reperforated the second zone from 3611 M to 3617 M. None of these tests showed any flow or pressure increase even though the intervals were perforated 2000 - 3000 psi underbalanced to the formation. The third zone tested was another Paleocene sandstone perforated from 3440 M - 3415 M (DST #3) and yielded results similiar to those of tests Nos. 1, 2 and 2A. The fourth zone tested was at the top of the Paleocene from 3143 M - 3162.5 M and did flow 430 MCFD on a one-inch choke with 35 psi FTP. The fifth zone tested was an Eocene sandstone perforated from 2869 M - 2883 M (DST #5). This zone initially flowed gas and condensate then went to 100% water. The perforations were squeezed with cement and the interval 2855 M - 2860.5 M was reperforated (DST #5-A). There was no flow to surface during DST #5-A. The last zone tested was a small Eocene sand perforated from 2786 M - 2790 M (DST #6). The zone flowed 5.5 MMCFD, 400 BCPD and 675 BWPD on a one-inch choke with 520 psi FTP.

The objectives of the drillstem tests in Pelican-5 were as follows:

1. To determine initial reservoir pressure.
2. To determine permeability, skin, and identify boundary effects.
3. To obtain representative reservoir fluid samples.
4. To determine well productivity.

Below is a brief summary of the drillstem tests conducted in Pelican-5.