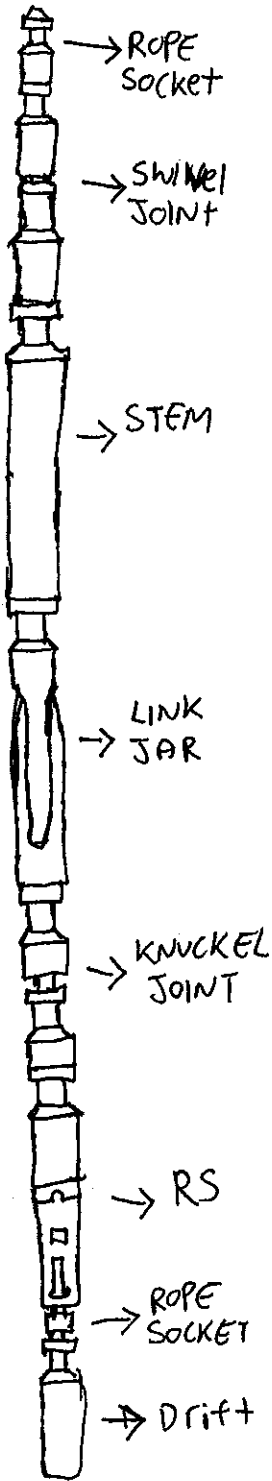
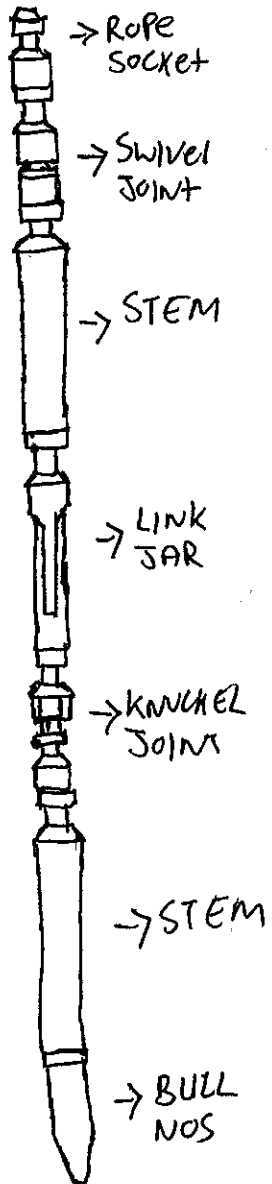


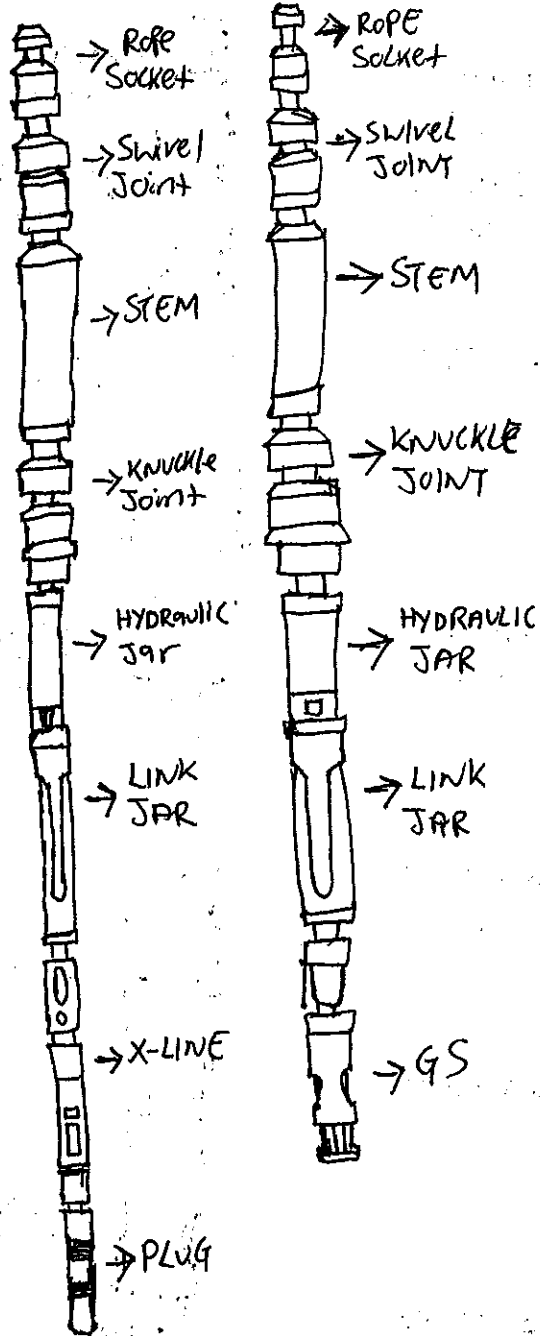
① Drift RUN



② SINKER BAR RUN

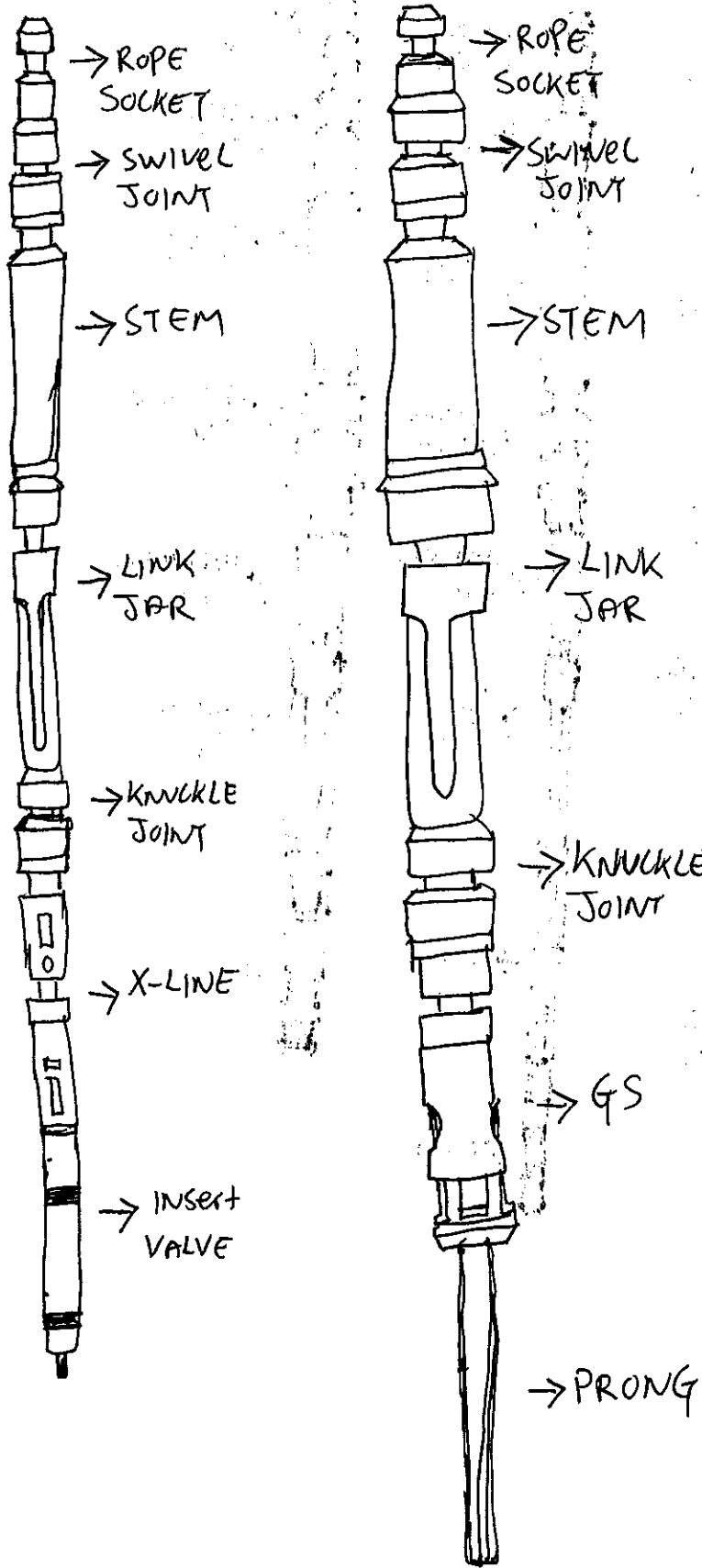


③ Set and Retrieve PLUG



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④ Set and Retrieve Insert Valve.





Please draw/sketch the toolstring configuration for:

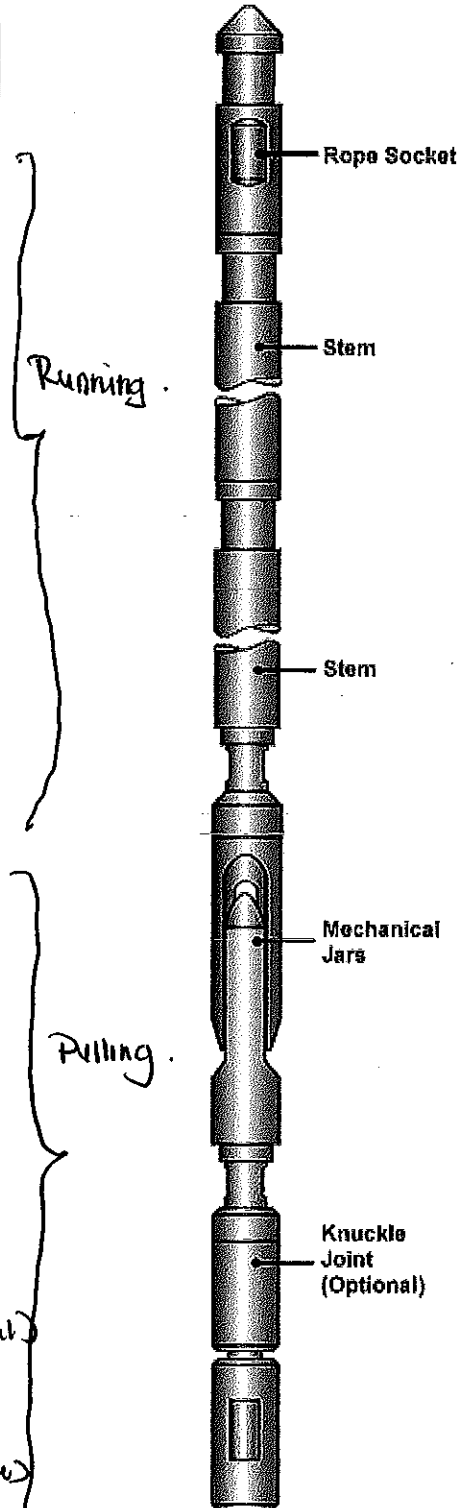
- 1) Drift run/tubing clearance check
- 2) Sinker bar run
- 3) Set and retrieve plug
- 4) Set and retrieve insert valve

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C. DOWNHOLE EQUIPMENT

1. List out all basic running and pulling tools

No.	Items
1	X - W Slip lock
2	W - X & XN lock
3	R - P & Pn lock
4	D - D collar lock
5	SS - Rope socket & P Prong
6	SSJ - M - test tool
7	A - A slip lock
8	Y - Line
9	PCE Heavy Duty
10	GA - 2 Running tool
11	RS - Toolstring
12	TRB - Rope socket & P Prong
13	SS - Toolstring & tools
14	SSJ - M - test tool
15	RB - Rope socket & P Prong
16	GR - X, XN, P, Pn locks
17	GRS - X, XN, P, Pn lock (Optional)
18	GRD - D collar lock
19	JOC - Gas lift valve (Venom size)
20	JUC

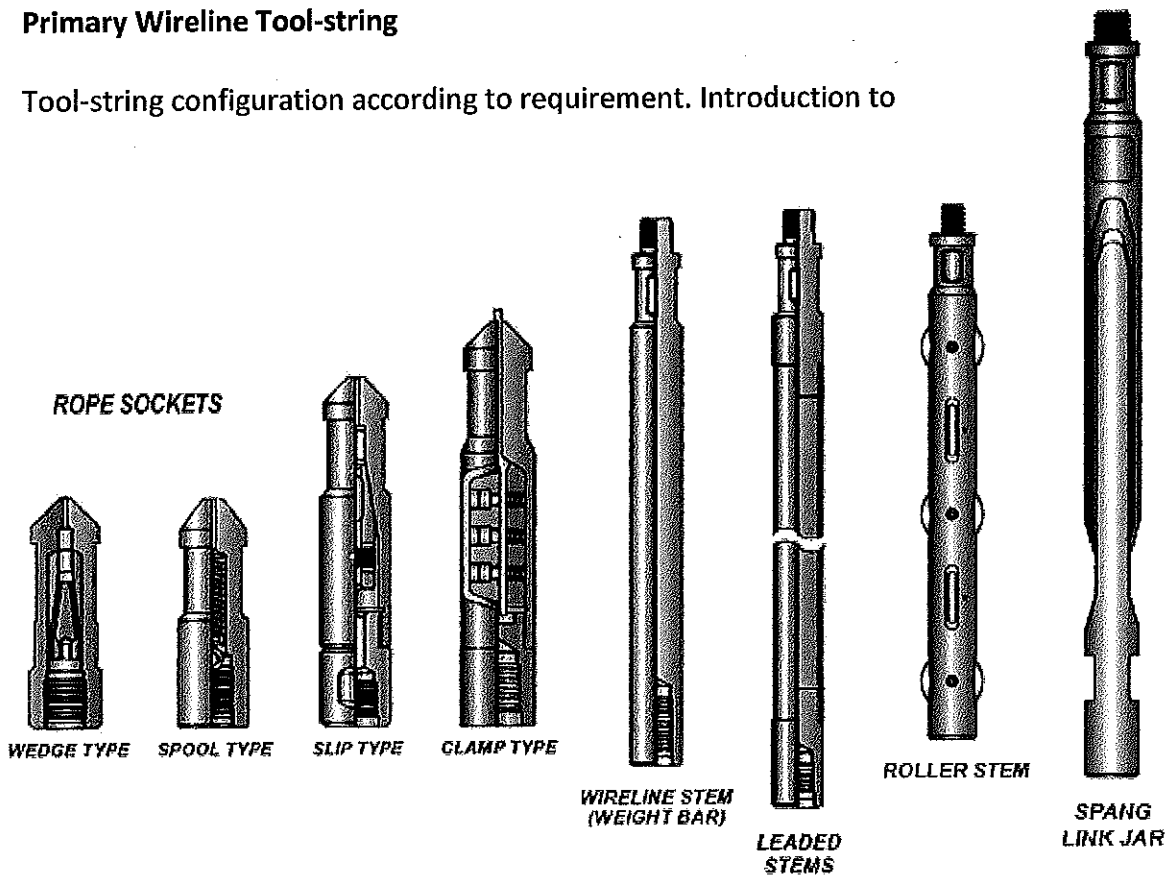


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Primary Wireline Tool-string

Tool-string configuration according to requirement. Introduction to



a) rope sockets

→ To attach/holding the Toolstring while running/pulling into the well.

b) stem lead

→ To provide weight at the toolstring and giving impact while jarring up and down.

c) tungsten stem

→ To substitute standard stem in higher pressure application to enable the wire or cable to run into the well against pressure and friction.

d) roller stem

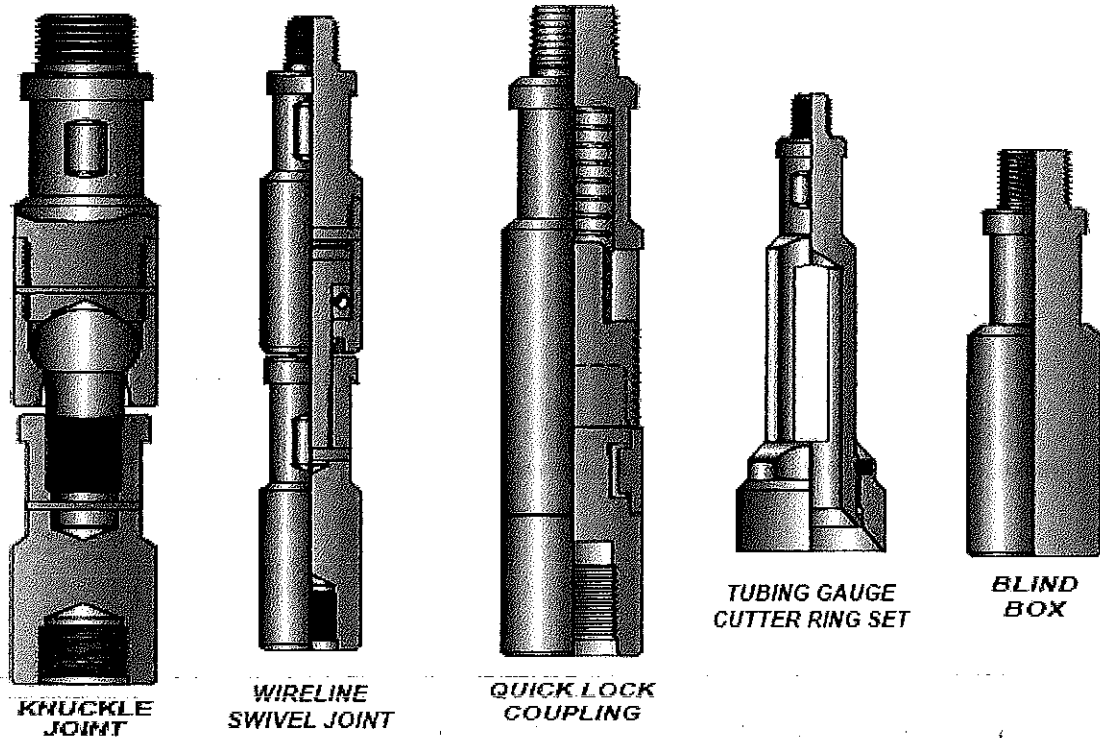
→ is a valuable, sometimes essential, addition to toolstring for deviated well to reduce the frictional losses against the tubing wall.

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e) jars

→ To provide impact while spring up/down.



f) knuckle joints,

→ To add flexibility to the toolstring and should be used in deviated wells.

g) swivel joints,

→ To rotating toolstring while pulling/running in hole.

h) quick-lock coupling

→ Also known as QLS.

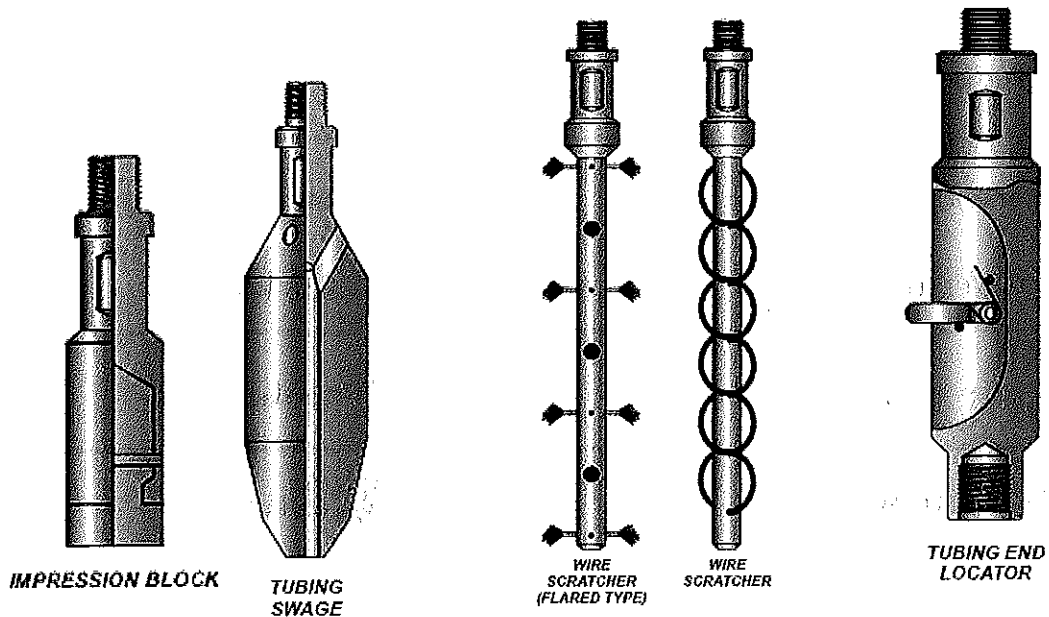
→ Higher strength than sucker rod connection.

→ Prevent possibility of unscrewing downhole.



- i) gauge cutter,
→ used to groove the ID of tubing in areas which it is run
→ Remove paraffin/Asphaltene
→ Tubing clearance free from any obstacle.

- j) Blind Box
→ use for fishing operation when heavy downward jarring action is required.



- k) lead impression box
→ act as bottom camera
→ used fishing operation

- l) swage
→ restore light collapse / dent in tubing.
→ used remove large obstacle

- m) wire scratcher
→ To remove paraffin on inner surface of tubing.



n) tubing end locator

→ to locate end of tubing & Measure depth of tubing end of completion.

o) wire recover tool

→ to fish / retrieve the wire.

Fill up below Table

<p>A. Size of Wire that use at DB</p> <p>1. 0.101 inch ✓</p> <hr/> <p>2. 0.125 inch ✓</p> <hr/> <p>3. 0.140 inch ✓</p> <hr/>	<p>B. Breaking point of each wire</p> <p>1. 2800 lbs ✓</p> <hr/> <p>2. 3200 lbs ✓</p> <hr/> <p>3. 4000 4500 lbs ✓</p> <hr/>
<p>C. Type of wire used at DB</p> <p>1. Zeron ✓</p> <hr/> <p>2. Eips ✓</p> <hr/> <p>3.</p> <hr/>	<p>D. How to test if wire is good or not</p> <p>1. Wire Pull test ✓</p> <hr/> <p>2. Torsion test ✓</p> <hr/> <p>3.</p> <hr/>
<p>E. Why do we need to check on the tools before running in hole (RIH)?</p> <p>To ENSURE TOOLS FULLY FUNCTIONING & Thightent ALL Tools Before (RIH) ✓</p>	



F. What do we need to do if the tool is damage or lost in hole?

- ① Report to the town ✓
- ② Consult with wireline supervisor
- ③ Prepare fishing plan ✓

G. What do we need to do if equipment failed to work?

- ① Report to town within 30-45 minutes ✓
- ② Minor troubleshooting ✓
- ③ Major - POC for machine/technician ✓
- Result for new equipment ✓

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