SLICKLINE ASSISTANT WORKBOOK

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1. Your point of reference to complete this workbook may be obtained from the following
   - Training Manual and any other training materials provided together with this workbook
   - Your Trainer, Assessor (Slickline Operator), Verifier (FSM) or senior colleagues
   - SOP / Quality Procedures & Processors
2. The completion of this Workbook is a joint effort and responsibility between you and your assessor therefore you have the obligation to request from your assessor to be assessed upon your completion of each topic
3. The completion of this Workbook is part of the MANDATORY requirements which you must fulfill to qualify for a promotion
4. Your training program is mostly self-driven, including this Workbook. It requires individual initiatives, dedication and commitment to complete the process.

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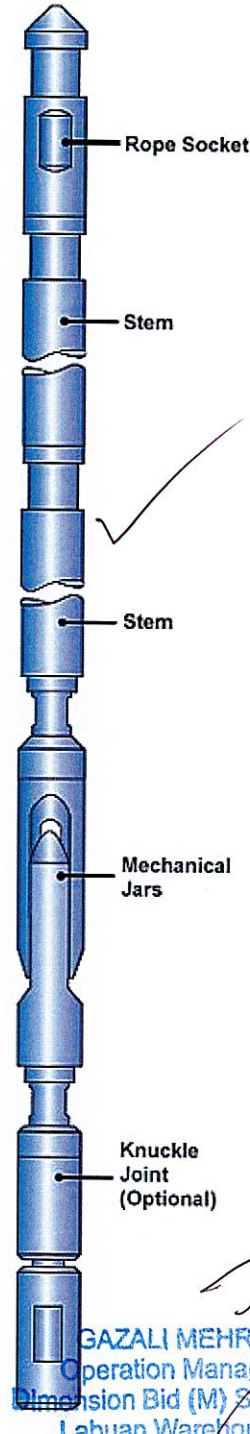
NAME	MD IFWAT AFIQ BIN SAMSULLIZAM 7/3/25
DATE OF JOIN	11 NOVEMBER 2024
CONTACT NO.	017 - 815 4379
RECEIVED DATE	15 February 2025
DATE COMPLETED	7 March 2025

C. DOWNHOLE EQUIPMENT

1. List out all basic running and pulling tools

No.	Items
1	X running tool
2	R Running tool
3	QXD Running tool
4	QXT Running tool
5	RB Pulling tool
6	RS Pulling Tool
7	RJ Pulling tool
8	SB Pulling tool
9	SS Pulling tool
10	SSJ Pulling tool
11	JUC Pulling tool
12	JDC Pulling tool
13	JUS Pulling tool
14	JUL Pulling tool
15	JDS Pulling tool
16	GSL Pulling tool
17	GS Pulling tool
18	GR Pulling tool
19	PCE heavy duty Pulling tool
20	JK running tool



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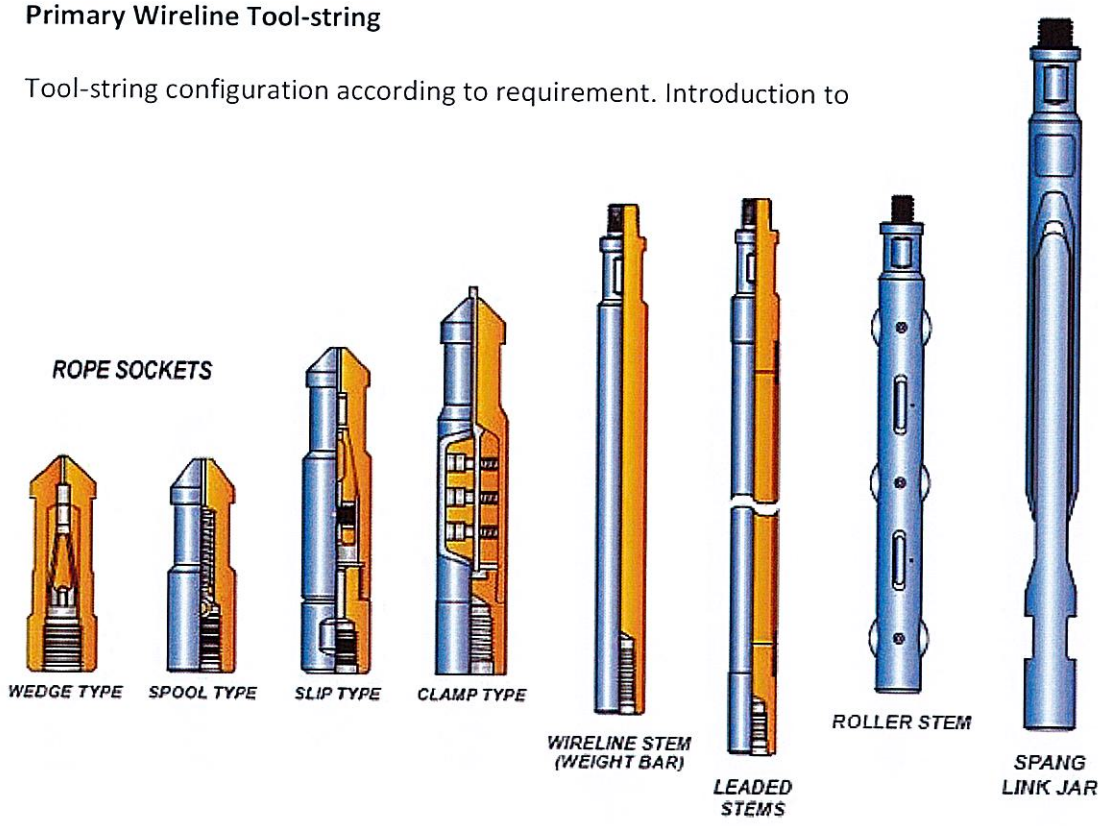
Primary Wireline Tool-string

Tool-string configuration according to requirement. Introduction to



a) rope sockets

The component at the top of the slickline toolstring is crucial for connecting it to the wire. ✓

b) stem lead

Lead - filled stem (NO heavy jarring action).
Provide more mass for wirelines activities/operation. ✓

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c) tungsten stem

Heavy-weight stems have a higher density. In high-pressure application, kinetic energy is used instead of conventional stems to enhance upward and downward impact. ✓

d) roller stem

The stem has ~~the~~ the same weight and mass function as the conventional stem, but with rollers to prevent friction ~~with~~ with the tubing wall in deviated wells. The tool features a stem with grooves that hold simple rollers in place using pins. ✓

e) jars

- To provide effective jarring down or up hits. It is also known as the stroke jar, spang jar or link jar and it does not have any replaceable parts. Composed of two linked parts that can be stretched or collapsed.
- Two lengths ~~of~~ of jar strokes.
  i) 20 strokes refers to a 20-inch jar.
  ii) 30 Stroke refers to a 30-inch jar. ✓

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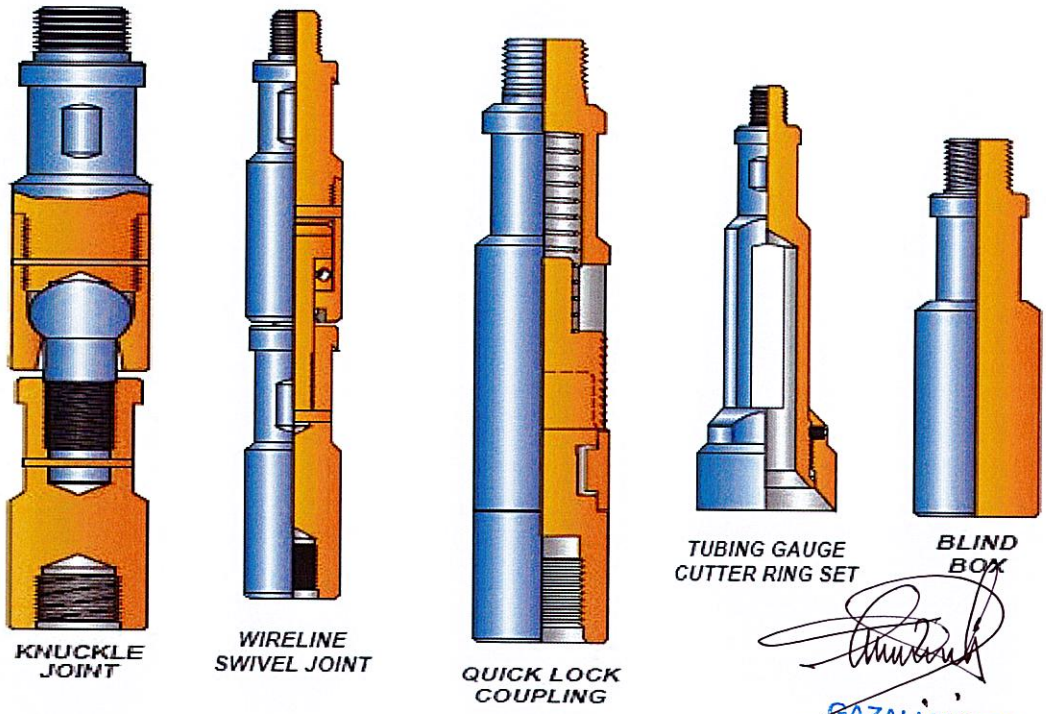

f) knuckle joints

To add flexibility to the toolstring and use in deviated well. The structure consists of two bodies ~~later~~ connected by a ball and stem, with an external fishing neck at the top sub. It is typicaly placed right below the mechanical jars. Knuckle joint provide 15 degrees of sideways mobility and should only be ~~utili~~ utilised when necessary.

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g) swivel joints

To reduce the Impact of twisted wire generated by downhole Instruments being used. The goal is to shorten toolstring Charge-out time at the surface after multiple runs in the well. Use a swivel between the rope socket and stem to prevent line twisting while following the toolstring. The swivel joint incorporates a bearing to minimise ~~option~~ rotation while running in tubing.

h) quick-lock coupling

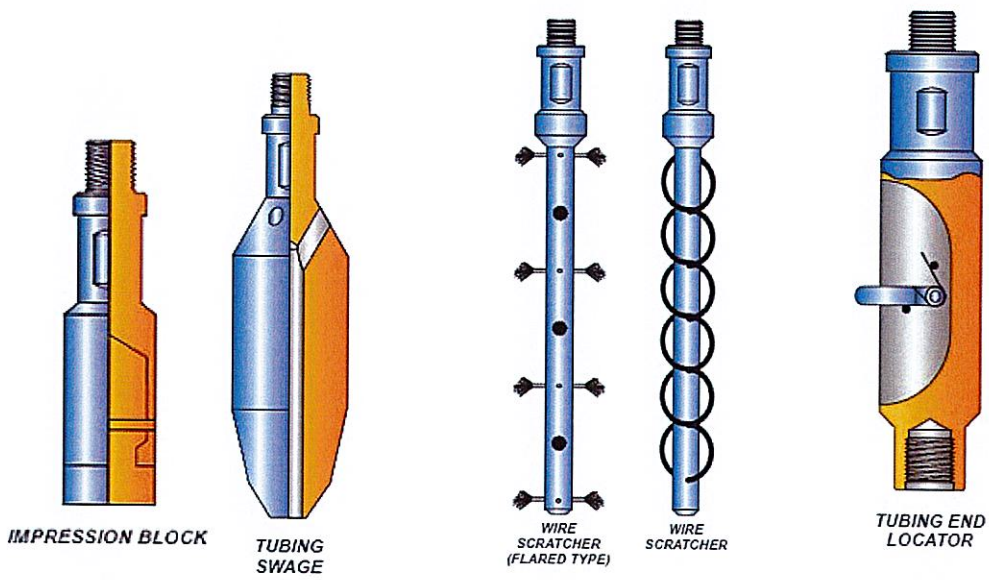
Quick-lock coupling connects two wireline components without the use of wrenches. Toolstrings can be quickly made and broken out without the need for pipe wrenches. Available varieties include QLS, HD-quick Release joint (QRJ) and Trinity.

i) gauge cutter

To check tubing ID, tag the overall depth, identify the nipple ID and remove any sand, scale or ~~pra~~ paraffin from the tubing wall. Also known as Tubing gauge or gauge ring. can be used to test a hole before using subsurface equipment. ✓

j) Blind Box

This tool is used to dislodge fish or push objects down a hole with a strong downward force. It acts a a cutter bar, breaking the wireline at the top of the rope socket of the tool string, preventing retrieval. ✓



k) lead impression box

Also ~~refferred~~ referred to as "bottom-hole camera". During fishing operations, this tool is used to assess the shape and size of fish top and select the best tool For the job

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l) swage

Swage is a method for restoring light collapse in tubing and removing big ~~bo~~ blockages. To prevent swage swage jams, it's best to use a hydraulic / spring jar that can be easily ~~re~~ removed from the tube.

m) wire scratcher

It is a type of brush-like tool. this function clear wax, scale and sand from the tube wall. Nipples Profiles, SSD sleeves and side pocket Mandrels (SPM) If the wire ~~scrathes~~ Scratcher fails to remove the depositions, a gauge cutter, ring and tubing will be utilised.

n) tubing end locator

To lock end of tubing and measures depth of tubing end at completion.

o) wire recover tool

To fish / retrieve the wire.

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Fill in below Table

A. Size of wire that use in DB	B. Breaking point of each wire
1. 0.108 inch ✓	1. 2125 lbs ~~wire pull test~~ ✓
2. 0.125 inch ✓	2. 3300 lbs ~~Torsion test~~ ✓
3. 0.140 inch ✓	3. 4050 lbs ✓
C. Type of wire used in DB ✓	**D. How to test if wire is good or not**
1. Zeron (100 Hs stainless steel)	1. wire pull test ✓
2. EIPS (carbon steel EIPS grade) ✓	2. Torsion test ✓
3. ZAPP (Supa 75 Alloy) ✓	3. Ductility test ✓

E. Why do we need to check the tools before running in hole (RIH)?

- TO make sure toolstring are fully fuction and the Pin was pinned. ✓

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

- Stop work then try to discuss what need to do with CSR and lastly prepare for fishing Plan.

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

- Report to FSM then discuss what need to do with CSR. Prepare for major troubleshoots such as request for mechanic or request for new equipment.

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