

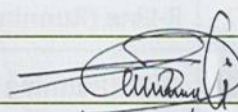


SLICKLINE ASSISTANT WORKBOOK

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.

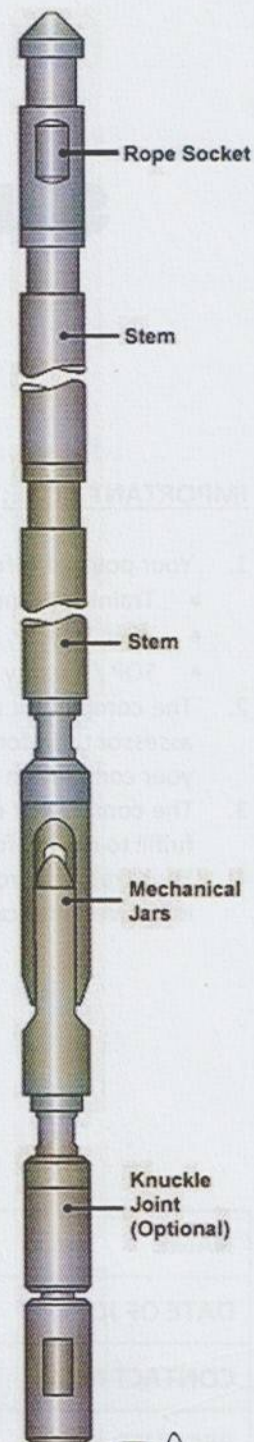
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DATE OF JOIN	02/02/2024
CONTACT NO.	0145509732
RECEIVED DATE	12/03/2024
DATE COMPLETED	09/06/2024


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C. DOWNHOLE EQUIPMENT

1. List out all basic running and pulling tools

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

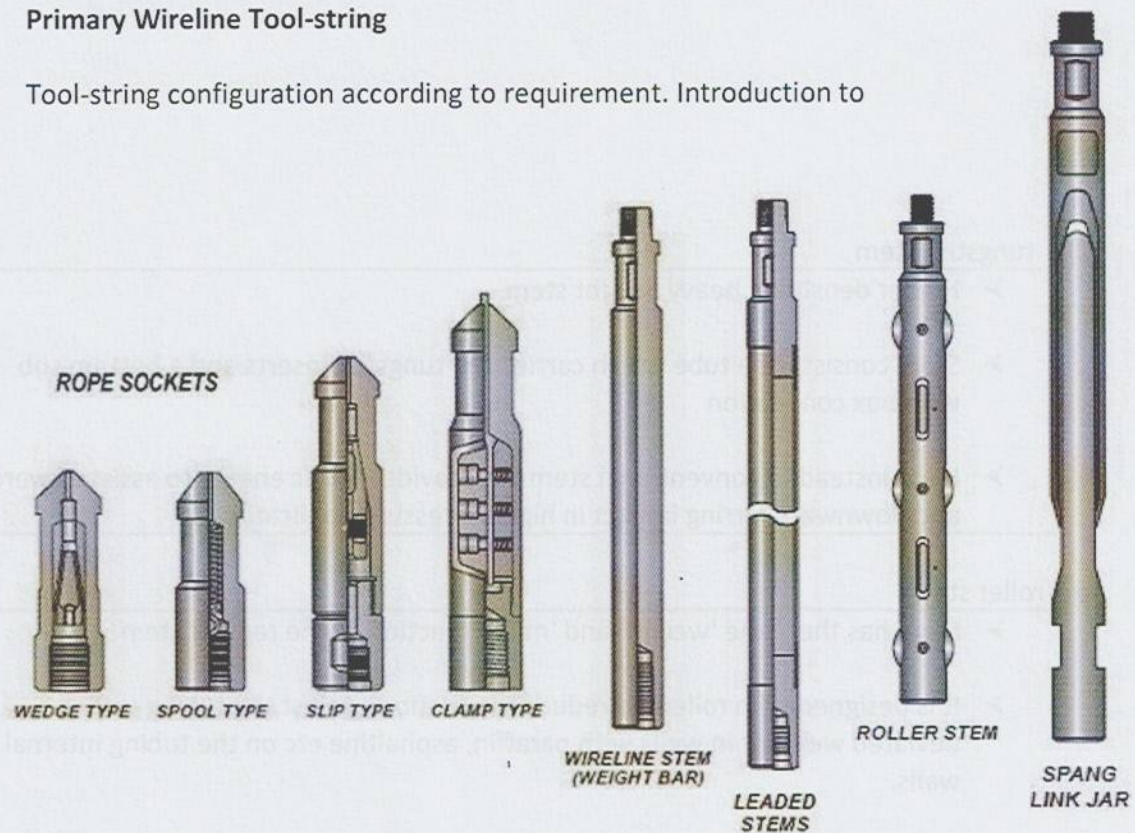


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Primary Wireline Tool-string

Tool-string configuration according to requirement. Introduction to



a) rope sockets

- Rope Socket (Basic Tool String) is the uppermost component in a slickline toolstring and forms an essential link between the toolstring and the wire.
- Three types are available:
 - Regular Knot Type/ Spring and Disc Type
 - Slip Type Braided Line Socket
 - Teardrop/Wedge/No-Knot (Common in DB)
- Criteria need to be considered determine RS:
 - Diameter of the wire
 - Diameter of the Rope Socket
 - Diameter of thimble eye

b) stem lead

- Lead Filled Stem (Basic Tool String) is Provide greater mass for the same diameter and length of normal stem.
- This stem has regular steel pin and box connections and tubular steel outer barrel. The inside is filled with lead to provide greater weight.

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c) tungsten stem

- Higher density of heavy weight stem.
- Stem consists of a tube which carries the tungsten inserts and a bottom sub with box connection
- Used instead of conventional stems to provide kinetic energy to assist upward and downward jarring impact in higher pressure applications

d) roller stem

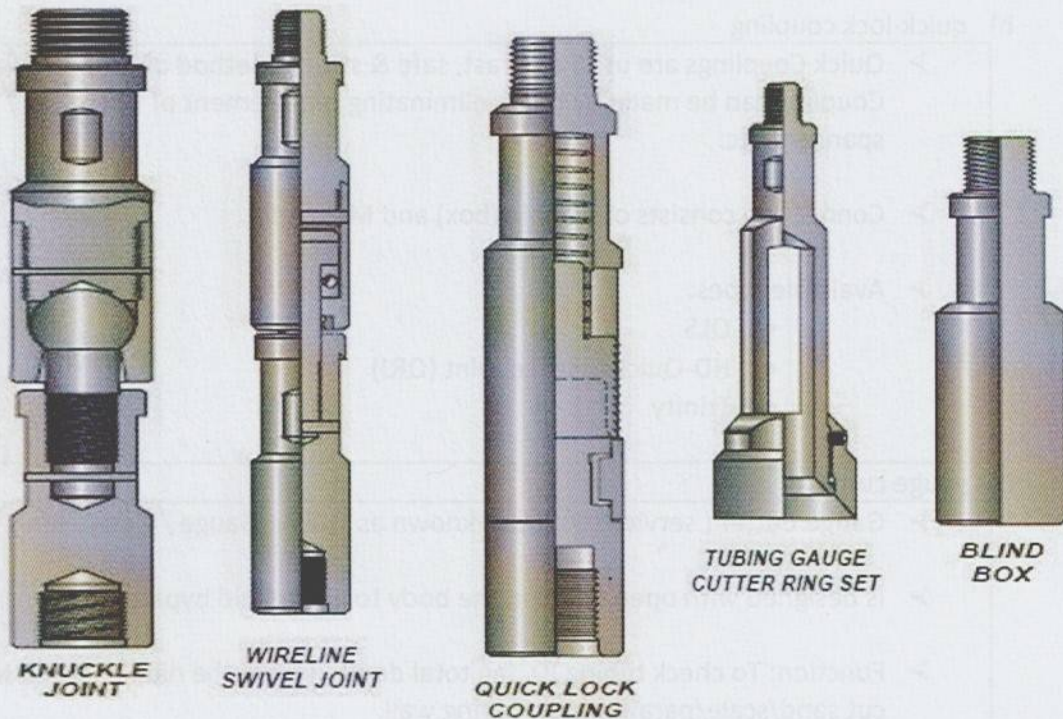
- Stem has the same 'weight' and 'mass' function as the regular stem
- It is designed with rollers to reduce the friction against the tubing wall in deviated wells, or in wells with paraffin, asphaltine etc on the tubing internal walls.
- It allows the stem to roll down the tubing wall and hence, cut down the friction incurred when using regular stem.

e) jars

- Also known as Stroke jar / Spang jar / Link jar and it has no removable parts.
- The function is To deliver effective jarring down or up impacts.
- Composed of two pieces linked together which are free to be extended or collapsed.
- Below are two lengths of jar stroke in closed position:
 - For 20 inches jar is known as "20 stroke".
 - For 30 inches jar is known as "30 stroke".

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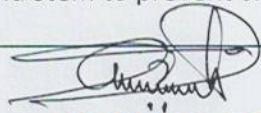


f) knuckle joints

- Knuckle joint consists of two bodies which are connected to each other by ball and stem, and external fishing neck at the top sub.
- To add flexibility to the tool string and used in deviated well.
- Knuckle joints permit 15° of sideways movement and should be used only when necessary.

g) swivel joints

- The swivel joint has a bearing incorporated into its design and is used to minimize rotation whilst running in tubing.
- Function: To minimize the effect of twisting wire caused by downhole tools being run.
- Essential to use a swivel between rope socket and stem to prevent twisting of line in following toolstring.


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h) quick-lock coupling

- Quick Couplings are used as a fast, safe & strong method of tool coupling. Coupling can be made by hand, eliminating requirement of wrenches / spanners etc.
- Connection consists of Female (box) and Male (pin).
- Available types:
 - QLS
 - HD-Quick Release Joint (QRJ)
 - Trinity

i) gauge cutter

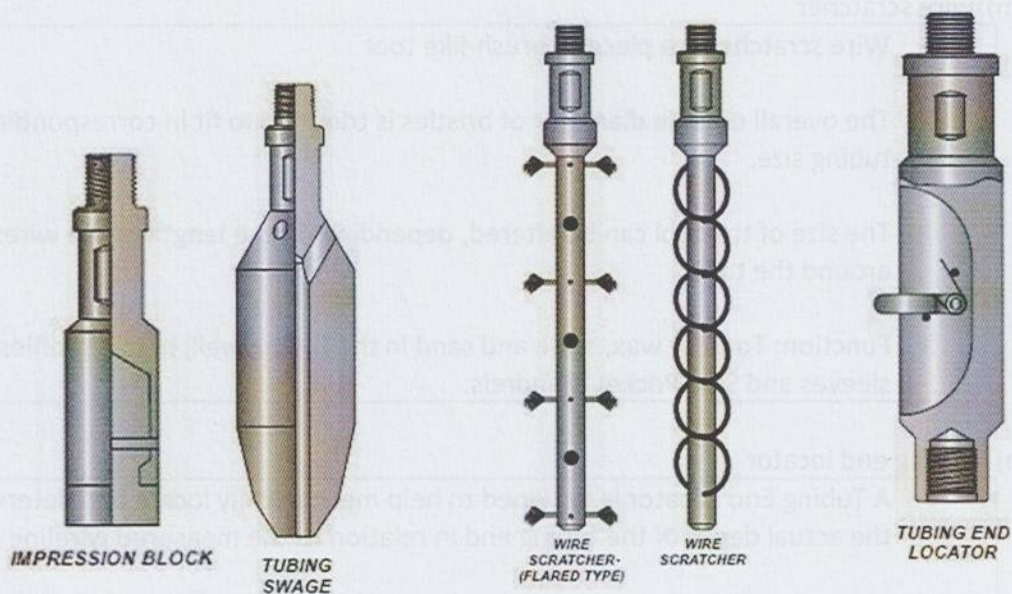
- Gauge Cutter (service tool) Also known as Tubing Gauge / Gauge Ring.
- Is designed with open space in the body to allow fluid bypass.
- Function: To check tubing ID, tag total depth, locate the nipple ID and No-Go, cut sand/scale/paraffin from tubing wall.
- Aside from tubing drift, gauge cutter can be used to run in hole before running sub-surface equipment.

j) Blind Box

- Act as "Cutter Bar", breaking the wireline at top of rope socket of the toolstring that cannot be retrieved.
- Function: Is used when heavy downward jarring is required to dislodge a fish or push something down the hole.
- When used as a cutter bar, it is made up below some stem and a RS then dropped in well bore to cut wire down hole.


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k) lead impression box

- Also known as 'bottom-hole camera'.
- Function: Is used during fishing operations to check the shape or size of the top of fish and to determine the appropriate tool for the fishing operation.
- The impression block or lead impression block (LIB) is similar in appearance to the blind box, but it is filled with lead.

l) swage

- This tool has threaded pin connection above its external fishing neck.
- Function: To restore the light collapse in the tubing & to remove large obstructions.
- Recommended to run with hydraulic/spring jar to enable the operator to jar up out of the tubing if the swage jam.
- The O.D. of tubing swage should be equal to tubing drift I.D.


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m) wire scratcher

- Wire scratcher is a piece of brush-like tool
- The overall outside diameter of bristles is trimmed to fit in corresponding tubing size.
- The size of the tool can be altered, depending on the length of the wires used around the tool.
- Function: To clear wax, scale and sand in the tubing wall, nipple profiles, SSD sleeves and Side Pocket Mandrels.

n) tubing end locator

- A Tubing End Locator is designed to help mechanically locate and determine the actual depth of the tubing end in relation to the measured wireline depth.
- The Tubing End Locator is available in a range of sizes to suit most completion designs and has connection options to suit customer requirements.
- Application:
 - Used to determine the actual depth of the tubing end in relation to the measured wireline depth.
 - Depth-critical intervention work such as perforating, abrasive perforating, tubing cutting, and setting plugs and packers.
 - Locating nipple profiles.

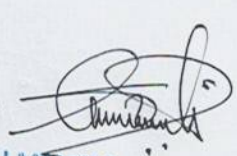
o) wire recover tool

- wire recover tool (fishing tool) is fish/retrieve the wire.


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Fill in below Table

<p>A. Size of wire that use in DB</p> <p>1. 0.108"</p> <hr/> <p>2. 0.125"</p> <hr/> <p>3. 0.140"</p> <hr/>	<p>B. Breaking point of each wire</p> <p>1. 0.108" – 2125 Lbs</p> <hr/> <p>2. 0.125" – 3300 Lbs</p> <hr/> <p>3. 1.40" – 4050 lbs</p> <hr/>
<p>C. Type of wire used in DB</p> <p>1. ZERON</p> <hr/> <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>E. Why do we need to check the tools before running in hole (RIH)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To ensure tool string is fully functioning ➤ To make sure the size of the tool is suitable for use <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">28/1/18</p>	
<p>F. What do we need to do if the tool is damage or lost in hole?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Stop work ➤ Discussion must be made with the client representative immediately ➤ Prepare fishing plan <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;">  GAZALI MEHRY Operation Manager Dimension Bid (M) Sdn Bhd Labuan Warehouse Slickline Services </div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">27/1/25</p>	



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

- Report to town immediately
- Discussion must be made with the client representative immediately
- Minor troubleshoots
- Major
 - Request for mechanic/technician
 - Request for new equipment (if the equipment fail to function after repair)


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