

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.

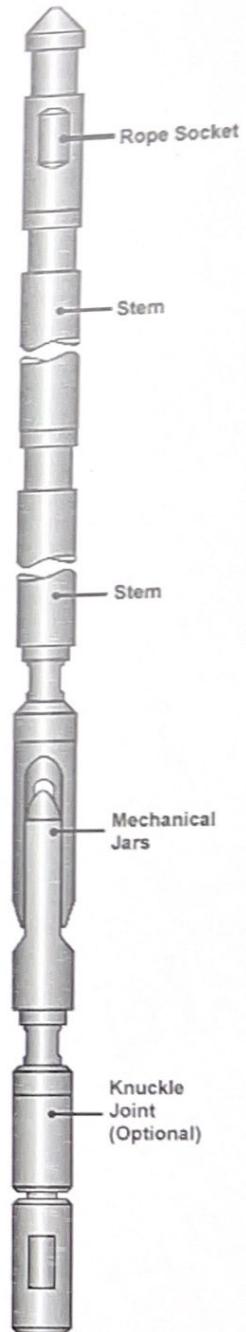
NAME	MUHAMMAD ARMIN RIFQI BIN ANUAR
DATE OF JOIN	15/7/2023
CONTACT NO.	0138048186
RECEIVED DATE	
DATE COMPLETED	



C. DOWNHOLE EQUIPMENT

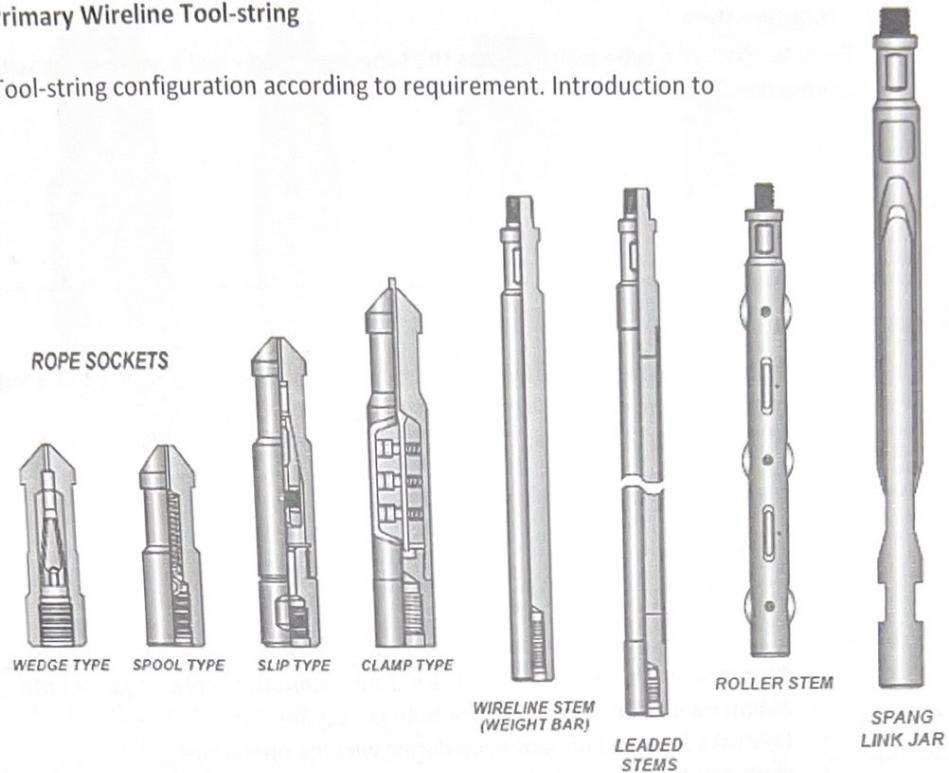
1. List out all basic running and pulling tools

No.	Items
1	GS PULLING/RUNNING TOOL
2	GR PULLING TOOL
3	SB PULLING TOOL
4	SS PULLING TOOL
5	RB PULLING TOOL
6	RS PULLING TOOL
7	JDS PULLING TOOL
8	JDC PULLING TOOL
9	JUC PULLING TOOL
10	JUS PULLING TOOL
11	X-LINE RUNNING TOOL
12	PCE RUNNING TOOL
13	JK-1 RUNNING TOOL
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
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Primary Wireline Tool-string

Tool-string configuration according to requirement. Introduction to



a) rope sockets

Rope Socket is the uppermost component in a slickline toolstring and forms an essential link between the toolstring and the wire.

b) stem lead

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

Stem consists of a tube which carries the tungsten inserts and a bottom sub with box connection

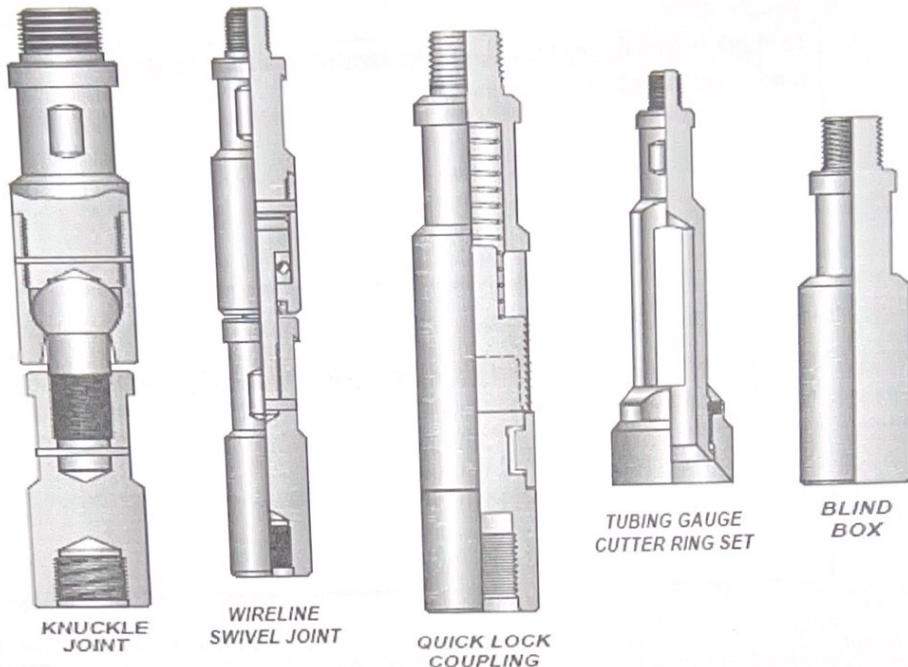
d) roller stem

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.

e) jars

- Mechanical Jar: Commonly used as it is mechanically simple, requires little maintenance and can be used for both jarring directions.
- Upstroke Jar: Used for jarring up during wireline operations.
- Hydraulic Jar: It is used in similar circumstances to spring jars i.e. when spang jars have been unsuccessful or are likely to be unsuccessful.
- Spring Jar: Used in situations where Spang Jars have been or are likely to be unsuccessful.
- Tubular Jar: Used mostly when jarring in debris and other foreign matter that may be in the tubing.

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CJH



f) knuckle joints

- To add flexibility to the tool string and used in deviated well.
- Consists of two bodies which are connected to each other by ball and stem, and external fishing neck at the top sub.

g) swivel joints

To minimize the effect of twisting wire caused by downhole tools being run.

h) quick-lock coupling

A faster vented connecting toolstring component speed of toolstring

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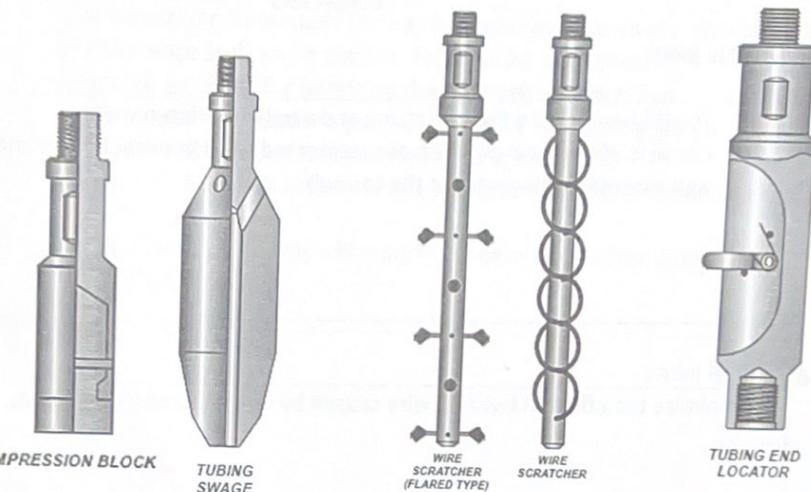


i) gauge cutter

To check tubing ID, tag total depth, locate the nipple ID and No-Go, cut sand/scale/paraffin from tubing wall.

j) Blind Box

Is used when heavy downward jarring is required to dislodge a fish, or push something down the hole.



k) lead impression box

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.



l) swage

To restore the light collapse in the tubing & to remove large obstructions.

m) wire scratcher

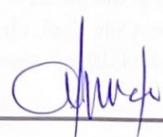
To clear wax, scale and sand in the tubing wall, nipple profiles, SSD sleeves and Side Pocket Mandrels.

n) tubing end locator

Locate the end of production tubing. Allowing the total depth to be measured

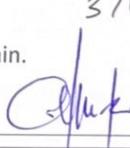
o) wire recover tool

To locate and ball up the broken end of wire

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Fill in below Table

A. Size of wire that use in DB 1. 0.125" 2. 0.140" 3. 0.108"	B. Breaking point of each wire 1. 0.108" = 2500 lbs 2. 0.125" = 3300 lbs 3. 0.140" = 4050 lbs
C. Type of wire used in DB 1. ZERON (100 HS Stainless Steel) 2. EIPS (Carbon Steel EIPS Grade) 3. ZAPP (SUPA 75 Alloy)	D. How to test if wire is good or not 1. Tensile testing – to determine its minimum strength 2. Tension testing – to establish its “fatigue” rating 3. Ductility test – for stainless and alloy wires which cannot be tension-tested.
E. Why do we need to check the tools before running in hole (RIH)? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure Safety: Make sure everything is safe to use and won't cause accidents.• Prevent Problems: Catch any issues with the tools before they cause delays or damage.• Avoid Extra Work: Prevent the need to fish out stuck or broken tools, which can be difficult and costly.• Get Accurate Results: Ensure tools work correctly so that the job is done right the first time.• Save Time and Money: Avoiding tool failures helps keep the operation on schedule and within budget.	3/10/24 
F. What do we need to do if the tool is damage or lost in hole? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stop Everything: Pause the operation immediately.• Figure Out What Happened: Find out where the tool is and how bad the damage is.• Tell Your Team: Inform your supervisor and team members about the issue.• Plan a Retrieval: Decide how to get the tool out, using the right equipment.• Check for Damage: Make sure the well itself isn't damaged.• Recover the Tool: Carefully retrieve the lost or damaged tool.• Record the Incident: Write down what happened and how it was fixed.• Inspect the Tool: Check the tool for damage and decide if it can be used again.• Continue Work: Once everything is resolved, restart the operation safely.	



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

- Stop Using It: Pause the operation immediately.
- Check the Problem: Try to figure out what's wrong with the equipment.
- Inform Your Team: Let your supervisor and team know about the issue.
- Fix or Replace: Decide whether the equipment can be fixed or if it needs to be replaced.
- Test Before Use: If fixed, test the equipment to make sure it's working properly.
- Document the Issue: Record what happened for future reference.
- Resume Work: Once the equipment is working or replaced, continue with the operation.

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