



GOM2 PRESSURE CORING TOOL WITH BALL VALVE (PCTB) LAND TEST III REPORT

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Table of Contents

1	List of Appendices	3
2	Executive Summary	4
3	Introduction	5
4	PCTB Development History	5
5	Hole Description	7
6	Operations	10
6.1	Operational Summary	10
6.2	Mobilization	10
6.3	PCTB-CS	10
6.4	PCTB-FB	11
6.5	Demobilization	11
7	Test Results	11
7.1	PCTB Deployment, Sealing, and Boost	13
7.1.1	DST and Rig Plots for a Successful test (COK-05CS on April 15, 2021):	14
7.1.2	DST and Rig Plots for an Unsuccessful Test (COK-07CS):	16
7.1.3	Pressure Drop Prior to Boost	17
7.2	Core Quality	19
7.3	Mud and Cuttings properties	20
8	Discussion	22
8.1	PCTB Sealing	22
8.2	Pressure Drop Prior to Boost	26
8.2.1	Interpretation A: Slow Actuation at Coring Depth	26
8.2.2	Interpretation B: Partial Seal at Coring Depth, Followed by Late Boost	26
8.2.3	Summary	27
8.3	PCTB Core Quality	27
8.4	PCTB Mud Analysis	27
8.5	PCTB Ball Valve Actuation in the Presence of Grit	28
8.6	PCTB-CS vs. PCTB-FB	28
9	Recommendations for future tests	28
10	Conclusions	29
11	References	30

1 List of Appendices

A: DST Plots

B: Rig Instrumentation Plots

C: Core Photos

D: Daily Reports

E: Drilling Mud

F: IADC Reports

G: Geotek Report

2 Executive Summary

The Deepwater Methane Hydrate Characterization and Scientific Assessment or Genesis of Methane Hydrates in the Gulf of Mexico (GOM2) research project (DOE award no. DE-FE0023919) performed a field test of the Pressure Core Tool with Ball Valve (PCTB) in April 2021 at the Catoosa Geophysical and Drilling Technology Testing and Evaluation Facility (CTF) (PCTB Land Test III). A total of 19 coring and full-function actuation tests of the PCTB were performed: 11 tests were performed with the cutting shoe version (PCTB-CS), and 8 tests were performed with the face-bit version (PCTB-FB).

16 out of 19 tests successfully resulted in the pressure chamber sealing, boosting, and maintaining pressure until retrieval. It was interpreted that, prior to this test, the major cause of seal failure was the presence of silt-sized particles that prevented the ball valve from sealing both at sea (Flemings et al., 2020; Flemings et al., 2018; Thomas et al., 2020) and in the previous land test, PCTB Land Test II (Flemings, 2020c). None of the seal failures in this test were due to grit causing the ball valve not to seal. Furthermore, analysis of drilling mud from this land test showed that it had a high concentration of grit of the size that previously caused the ball valve to fail.

Of the three coring tests that did not seal, one was due to the hard lithology of the testing site which prevented the core from retracting into the inner barrel upon actuation, one was due to pre-deployment damage to an upper seal, and one was due to the PCTB landing incorrectly in the Bottom Hole Assembly.

Core recovery was higher with the PCTB-FB than with the PCTB-CS, and the quality of core from both configurations was good.

The high rate of successful sealing and ball valve actuation, the high core quality, and the good core recovery indicate that the modifications included in the current version of the PCTB (the 'Mk 5') have removed sensitivity of ball valve actuation to grit, without introducing other tool performance issues.

3 Introduction

The PCTB Land Test III occurred from Monday 4/12/2021 to Wednesday 4/21/2021. The test was performed at Catoosa Geophysical and Drilling Technology Testing and Evaluation Facility (CTF), near Jennings, OK. Representatives from Geotek Coring Inc., Pettigrew Engineering, and The University of Texas at Austin participated in the test. PCTB Land Test III served primarily to vet the latest modifications made to the tool after an unsuccessful land test performed in 2020 (Flemings, 2020c). At that test, grit in the ball valve assembly consistently prevented the ball valve from sealing correctly.

Two configurations of the tool were tested: the face-bit (PCTB-FB) and cutting shoe (PCTB-CS) (Thomas et al., 2020b). The test plan included full function actuation tests in the borehole with drilling fluid but without coring, and coring tests where the bit was advanced and coring was attempted. Since the tool's ability to seal correctly and on time was the focus of the latest modifications, coring runs were designed to maximize the number of downhole tests in the allotted amount of time rather than maximize core quality/core recovery. Thus, coring parameters were chosen to prioritize rate of penetration in CTF's harder lithology, rather than core quality, and mostly short cores were attempted rather than full length cores.

4 PCTB Development History

The PCTB is a very complex tool with over 200 parts. It is challenging to find the root cause (or causes) for problems in tool performance. For example, failure of the pressure barrel to seal could stem from issues with the triggering mechanism, flow issues within the tool, hydraulic delays, failed seals at multiple locations, ball valve issues, fluidized sediment, core liner jamming, or other causes. The complexity of the tool combined with an initial lack of laboratory testing equipment and methods made the source of various failures difficult to identify. Nonetheless, continuous improvements were made with the goal of eradicating different possible sources of tool error. Table 4-1 provides a summary of the PCTB tests with links to detailed reports.

PCTB performance prior to 2014 demonstrated poor ability of the PCTB to hold pressure and capture a pressure boost (Flemings, 2016a). Since 2014, the PCTB, under the direction of UT and the DOE with Geotek, has undergone a series of revisions to improve the function and reliability of the tool. In 2015, modifications were made to improve ball valve closure rates by improving the ball valve speed. Lab tests of the revisions confirmed significant improvement (Flemings, 2016a). The first UT PCTB land test, Land Test I, was conducted in late 2015 (Flemings, 2016b). The rate of sealing was 50% and problems were encountered with ball valve closure and late pressure boost. Modifications were made to the tool to divert flow away from the inner barrel subassembly. These modifications were considered minor, and appeared to perform well in a 2016 lab test (Flemings, 2016c), but coring tests were not performed before heading to sea, and they caused unforeseen problems in the first hole of the 2017 GOM2-1 marine expedition, UT-GOM2-1.

UT-GOM2-1 was the first opportunity for UT to test the efficacy of the revised PCTB in deepwater sediments. The expedition was largely successful. However, on the first deployment of the PCTB, a hydraulic lock attributed to the recent modifications to the tool's flow paths occurred and prevented the tool from sealing (Thomas et al., 2020b). The problem was resolved by removing the new parts that

enabled flow diversion. Other coring runs in the first hole failed due to damage of loose ball valve seals, a broken core liner, core jamming the ball valve, and silt and sand packed into the ball valve. (Some of these problems may be been exacerbated by the removal of the flow diversion components.) Ultimately only 1 out of 8 coring attempts (13%) in the first hole successfully returned pressure core within the hydrate stability zone. Several changes were made to the PCTB between the first and second hole, including modification and replacement of the flow diversion components, which dramatically improved pressure core recovery in the second hole—11 out of 13 cores (85%) were recovered in the hydrate stability zone) Analysis of the coring data showed that in nearly all cases the tool sealed much shallower than coring depth, and a pressure boost was recorded in only one test (Thomas et al., 2020b). Initially, these late sealing events and failure to capture the pressure boost were thought to be linked. It was hypothesized that the boost may be firing before a seal in the upper part of the tool was in place, causing the boost to be lost and preventing the upper seal from being fully seated by the boost (Flemings, 2020a). A redesign that combined the components that trigger the seal at the top of the tool and the pressure boost into a simpler “single trigger mechanism” that guaranteed a top seal before pressure boost and eliminated several potential leak paths was proposed and executed (Flemings, 2020a).

A key advance in our ability to understand tool behavior came in 2018 when Geotek upgraded their lab facility by adding a pressure chamber and pneumatic actuator large enough to test the fully assembled PCTB and BHA at close to downhole conditions. Lab tests demonstrated that the single trigger mechanism worked as designed at borehole pressures (Flemings, 2020a). Several minor changes were introduced after that test, and were vetted at the upgraded facility in early 2020 in preparation for the PCTB Land Test II (Flemings, 2020c).

In the PCTB Land Test II, March 2020, core recovery was greatly improved, but 6 out of 7 coring tests failed to seal. During this land test, it was clearly observed for the first time that the ball valve itself was not fully closing or sealing properly. It was hypothesized that very fine sand-sized grit was jamming in the ball valve assembly, preventing the ball valve from closing completely or on time (Flemings, 2020c). Observations that physical jarring of the partially closed ball valve would trigger complete closure also lead us to hypothesize that the late sealing observed in UT-GOM2-1 was also a result of temporary jamming of the ball valve.

In 2020, Geotek modified their ball valve assembly testing method to test the assembly in the presence of grit. With this change, they were able to reproduce the ball valve closure and late sealing problem in the lab. Subsequent 2020 lab tests confirmed that grit was indeed causing canting and jamming of sliding mechanisms in the ball valve assembly producing incomplete ball valve closure and the inability to seal the tool and hold core at elevated pressure (Flemings, 2020c). The new testing method also enabled Geotek to design, test, and redesign modifications to the ball valve assembly to account for the presence of grit. The two critical changes were modifications to eliminate the possibility of canting during actuation and modifications to keep grit from getting into the housing and around the ball seal ring. Specific modifications to the ball valve assembly included extending shoulders and sleeves, adding wiper rings/wiper ring grooves, modifying flow paths to divert grit and avoid hydraulic locking, shortening the ball valve return spring, and adding a mesh screen over some fluid compensation ports

(Flemings, 2021a, b). Additional bench tests confirmed feasibility, showing 100% successful ball valve closure in the presence of grit at concentrations found at the second land test, and 100% successful actuation tests of the whole tool at borehole pressures (Flemings, 2021b).

PCTB Land Test III (this report) was planned primarily to test the recent modifications in a borehole environment and determine whether the ball valve assembly's sensitivity to grit was fully resolved.

Table 4-1. Summary of PCTB tests and design modifications since 2015.

Design Modifications	Test	Test Date	Report
Improved ball valve closing speed	Lab Test	March-April 2015	Phase 1 Report (Flemings, 2016a) Appendix D
	Land Test I	December 2015	Y2Q1 RPPR (Flemings, 2016b) Appendix A
Flow diverted away from inner core barrel	Lab Test/"pre sea" trial	July 2016	Y2Q4 RPPR (Flemings, 2016c) Appendices A and B
	UT-GOM2-1 Hydrate Pressure Coring Expedition	May-June 2017	Proceedings of GOM2-1 (Flemings et al., 2018); Overview paper (Flemings et al., 2020); Pressure coring paper (Thomas et al., 2020a)
Converted upper section of tool to a Single Trigger Mechanism, shear pin added	Lab Test	April-May 2019	Phase 3 Report (Flemings, 2020a) Appendix G
	Lab Test	February 2020	Y6Q2 RPPR (Flemings, 2020b) Appendix A
	Land Test II	March 2020	Y6Q3 RPPR (Flemings, 2020c) Appendix A
Modifications to prevent grit from jamming ball valve assembly	Lab Test	September 2020	Y7Q1 RPPR (Flemings, 2021a) Appendix B
	Lab Test	February 2021	Y7Q2 RPPR (Flemings, 2021b) Appendix A
	Land Test III	April 2021	This report

5 Hole Description

The testing was done in the T-BIRD 9J hole (36°13'15.81161"N 96°34'45.92330"W). There are no well logs for this hole, but the T-Bird 5E2 hole (36°13'5.69654"N 96°34'45.5545"W), 32 ft to the SE, was logged from the same rig and has well log data.

A lithology interpretation was performed using well logs from the T-Bird 5E2 hole and it was determined that the lithology at the test site is comprised of interbedded clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks including shale, siltstone, sandstone, limestone and marl (Figure 5-1, Figure 5-2). Some degree of uncertainty exists in the lithology interpretation, especially in distinguishing between thin sand / silt beds and porous limestone horizons (e.g., intervals 1870-1905 ft and 2290-2350 ft). All coring tests were performed in the Osage Formation.

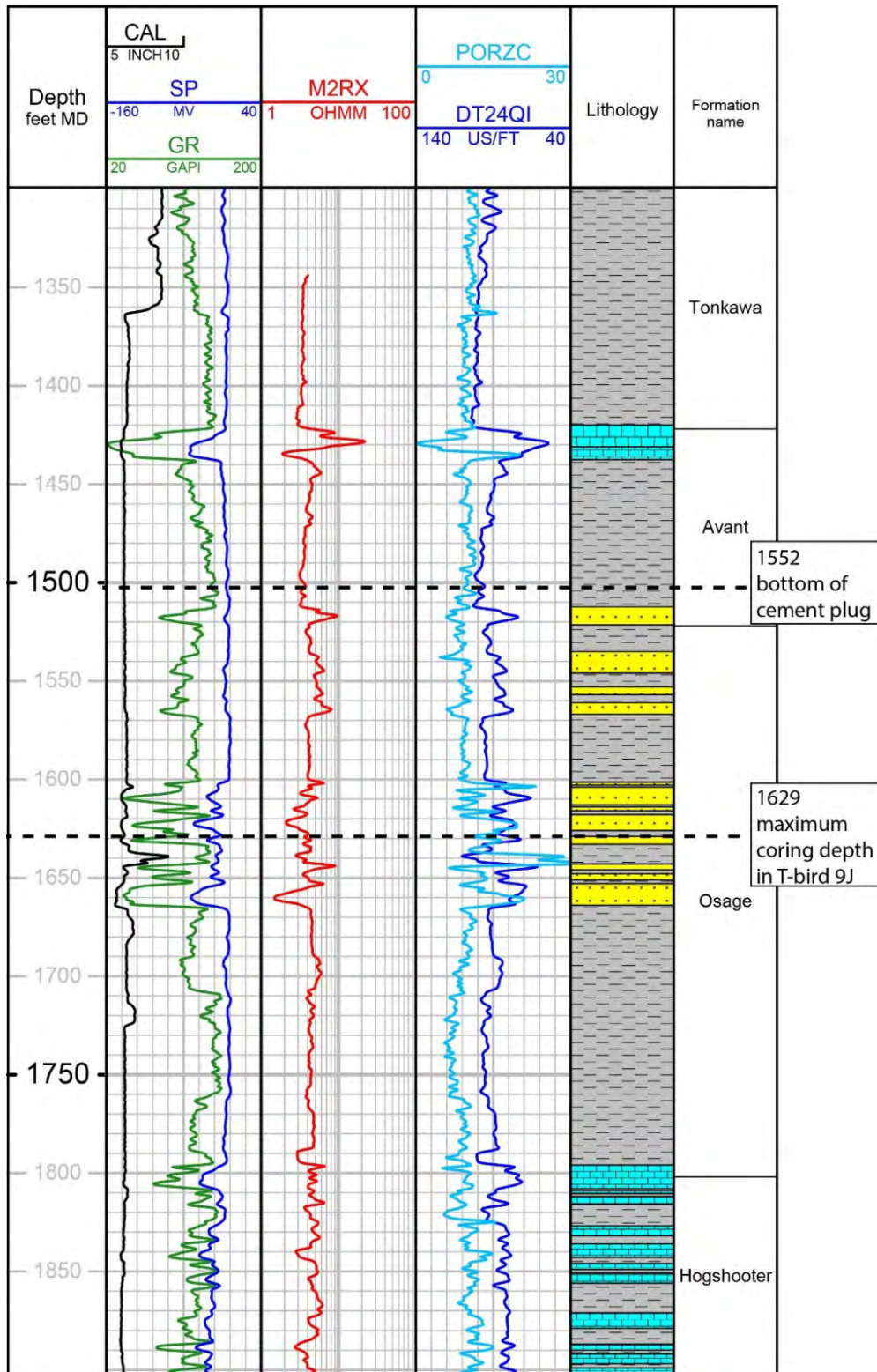


Figure 5-1. Log data and lithology interpretation in the interval of the T-BIRD 5E2 well cored in this study. Gray represents mudstone, yellow represents sandstone, and blue represents limestone. Logs used: gamma ray (GR), caliper (CAL), spontaneous potential (SP), electric resistivity (M2RX), porosity (PORZC), and sonic velocity (DT24QI). Pressure coring occurred beneath the cement plug up to a depth of 1629' MD.

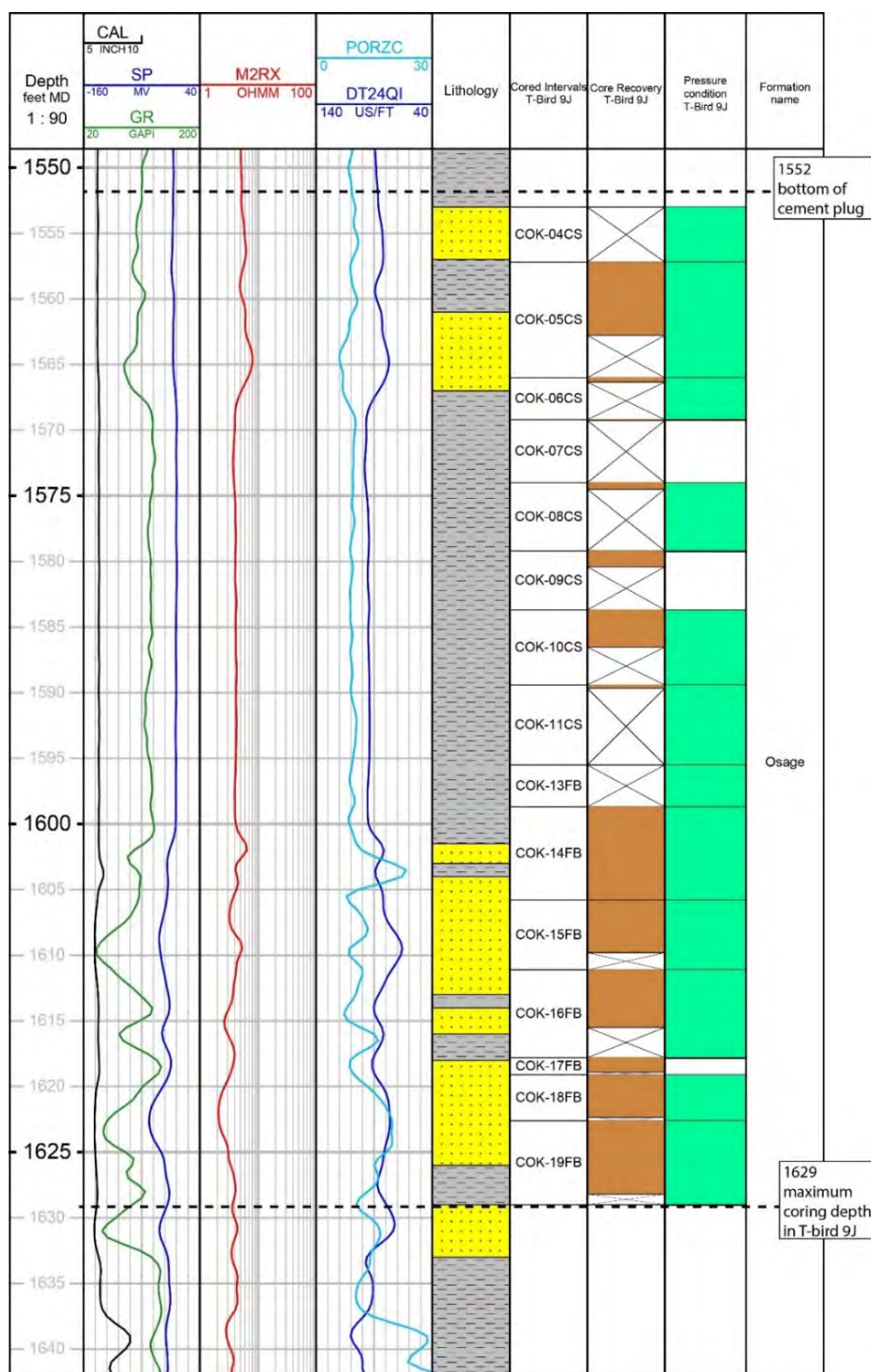


Figure 5-2. Coring intervals, core recovery, and pressure determination. (a) Measured depth. (b) gamma ray (GR), caliper (CAL), spontaneous potential (SP). (c) electric resistivity (M2RX). (d) porosity (PORZC), sonic velocity (DT24QI). (e) Lithology: gray represents mudrock and yellow represents sandstone. (f) Cored interval and core name. (g) Core Recovery: length of recovered core shown in orange. Non recovered interval shown with X. (h) Pressure Condition: green indicates that the PCTB returned to the rig floor sealed and with a boosted core barrel pressure, white indicates no seal.

6 Operations

6.1 Operational Summary

Table 6-1 summarizes daily activities and the details are provided below.

Table 6-1. Summary of daily Events

Date	Activity
Monday, April 12, 2021	Catoosa Test Facility (CTF) initial drilling completed; Geotek arrived and mobilized; ball valve successfully tested with mud from site
Tuesday, April 13, 2021	Drill pipe arrived and made up; BHA made up and run to the casing shoe; PCTB spaced out
Wednesday, April 14, 2021	Wireline arrived and rigged up; COK-01CS, COK-02CS, COK-03CS (full function actuation tests with drilling fluid in the borehole)
Thursday, April 15, 2021	COK-04CS, COK-05CS, COK-06CS
Friday, April 16, 2021	COK-07CS, COK-08CS, COK-09CS
Saturday, April 17, 2021	COK-10CS, COK-11CS
Sunday, April 18, 2021	COK-12FB, COK-13FB, COK-14FB
Monday, April 19, 2021	COK-15FB, COK-16FB, COK-17FB
Tuesday, April 20, 2021	COK-18FB, COK-19FB, Demobilization begins
Wednesday, April 21, 2021	Demobilization
Thursday, April 22, 2021	Demobilization
Friday, April 23, 2021	Demobilization

6.2 Mobilization

Mobilization was organized by UT Austin and Geotek Coring Inc. (Geotek), with assistance from Pettigrew Engineering.

Geotek (Peter Schultheiss, Mike Mimitz, Matt Selman, Alex Burrows, and Dan Minarich) and Pettigrew Engineering (Tom Pettigrew) arrived at CTF on April 12. UT mobilized in two stages: the first team (Zach Murphy and Addison Savage) arrived onsite April 14; the second team arrived on April 17 (Aaron Price and Alejandro Cardona). Peter Flemings, Jesse Houghton, and Carla Thomas were onsite April 14-15, and April 19, respectively.

Geotek shipped the PCTB Service Conex and Heavy Tools Conex from Salt Lake City, Utah to CTF by flatbed trucks. The conexes were offloaded and staged by crane on April 12. UT leased 80 joints of 5" drill pipe from the International Ocean Discovery Program (IODP) in College Station, TX. The pipe was shipped to CTF by flatbed and arrived on April 13. Wireline service operators arrived on April 14.

6.3 PCTB-CS

The PCTB was first assembled using the cutting shoe configuration (PCTB-CS) and 11 tests were run. 3 tests, COK-01CS, COK-02CS, and COK-03CS, were full-function actuation tests performed at 1482 ft MD with drilling mud in the borehole but without coring. (These are referred to as "mud cores" in some daily reports, Appendix D) The remaining tests, COK-04CS to COK-11CS, were coring tests where the bit was advanced and coring was attempted.

6.4 PCTB-FB

The PCTB was then tested in the face-bit configuration (PCTB-FB). 8 tests were run in the PCTB-FB configuration. The first test, COK-12FB, was a full function actuation test performed 1574 ft downhole with drilling fluid. The remaining tests were coring tests where the bit was advanced and coring was attempted.

During retrieval of COK-16FB, the wireline broke at the terminal connection and the PCTB was dropped an estimated 10 ft. A pipe trip was required to recover the tool.

During COK-17FB, the PCTB landed high in the BHA and became stuck. The tool was successfully retrieved using the emergency pulling tool and redeployed.

6.5 Demobilization

Operations were completed on Tuesday, April 20. UT demobilized on April 20. Pettigrew Engineering demobilized on April 21. Geotek remained onsite through April 23 to disassemble, clean, and pack PCTB toolsets and oversee demobilization of the drill pipe, conexes and wireline service operator.

The drill pipe was loaded onto flatbeds and transported to TexFlow in Alvin, TX on April 23. There, the pipe was pressure washed and the threads were ‘doped’, prior to being returned to IODP.

The BHA was broken down and moved to the Heavy Tools Conex, where it was disassembled and washed. The coring tools were rinsed and stowed in the Heavy Tools Conex and PCTB Service Conex, for transport to Geotek in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Upon arrival in Salt Lake City, Geotek conducted a detailed inventory and inspection of the PCTB toolsets and prepared them for long-term storage until the UT-GOM2-2 Scientific Drilling Program in 2022.

7 Test Results

Table 7-1 summarizes the coring test results. They are also summarized graphically in Figure 7-1.

Table 7-1. Coring summary. Depths in MD from rig floor. Tests COK-01CS, COK-02CS, COK-03CS, and COK-12FB were full-function actuation tests performed in the borehole with drilling mud but without coring. In tests COK-12FB and COK-14FB, the PCTB was sealed and pressurized upon recovery, but it is unclear whether sealing occurred at coring

depth. See Section 8.2.

Coring Test	Configuration	Core Name	Pressure chamber sealed?	Coring begin depth (ft)	Coring stop depth (ft)	Penetration (ft)	Core recovered (ft)	Recovery (%)	Flow Rate (gal/min)	Date	Coring start time	Coring end time
1	Cutting shoe	COK-01CS	Y	Act. test	1482	-	-	-	0	4/14/2021	13:15	14:20
2	Cutting shoe	COK-02CS	Y	Act. test	1482	-	-	-	0	4/14/2021	14:30	15:20
3	Cutting shoe	COK-03CS	Y	Act. test	1482	-	-	-	180, 320	4/14/2021	15:30	17:20
4	Cutting shoe	COK-04CS	Y	1553	1557.2	4.2	0	0.0%	230, 310	4/15/2021	10:48	11:44
5	Cutting shoe	COK-05CS	Y	1557.2	1566	8.8	5.58	63.4%	450	4/15/2021	1:17	2:32
6	Cutting shoe	COK-06CS	Y	1566	1569.2	3.2	0.33	10.3%	450	4/15/2021	15:46	16:26
7	Cutting shoe	COK-07CS	N	1569.2	1574	4.8	0	0.0%	450, 500, 550	4/16/2021	9:10	10:26
8	Cutting shoe	COK-08CS	Y	1574	1579.2	5.2	0.5	9.6%	450, 500	4/16/2021	11:47	12:48
9	Cutting shoe	COK-09CS	N	1579.2	1583.7	4.5	1.2	26.7%	450, 500	4/16/2021	14:05	14:57
10	Cutting shoe	COK-10CS	Y	1583.7	1589.4	5.7	2.83	49.6%	315	4/17/2021	10:51	12:13
11	Cutting shoe	COK-11CS	Y	1589.4	1595.5	6.1	0.25	4.1%	315	4/17/2021	13:25	14:40
12	Face bit	COK-12FB	Y	Act. test	1574	-	-	-	320	4/18/2021	10:00	10:50
13	Face bit	COK-13FB	Y	1595.5	1598.7	3.2	0	0.0%	320	4/18/2021	11:42	12:42
14	Face bit	COK-14FB	Y	1598.7	1605.8	7.1	8.9	125.4%	310, 200	4/18/2021	13:46	14:51
15	Face bit	COK-15FB	Y	1605.8	1611.1	5.3	4	75.5%	300	4/19/2021	9:02	9:48
16	Face bit	COK-16FB	Y	1611.1	1617.8	6.7	4.4	65.7%	300	4/19/2021	10:55	11:43
17	Face bit	COK-17FB	N	1617.8	1619.1	1.3	1.1	84.6%	320	4/19/2021	17:11	17:31
18	Face bit	COK-18FB	Y	1619.1	1622.6	3.5	3.25	92.9%	310	4/20/2021	9:06	9:34
19	Face bit	COK-19FB	Y	1622.6	1629	6.4	5.6	87.5%	310, 285	4/20/2021	10:37	11:32

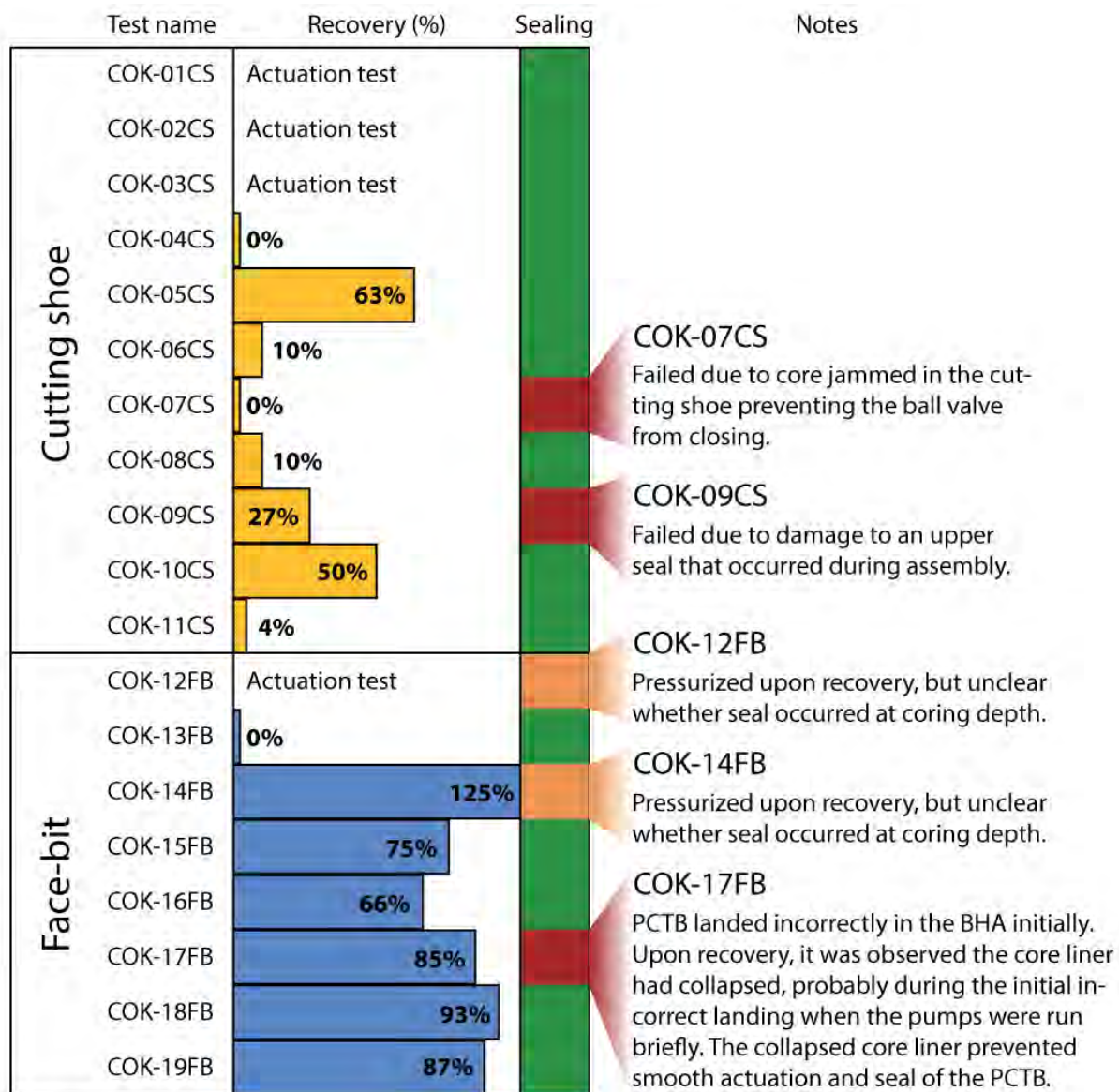


Figure 7-1. Recovery colored by configuration and seal success. The Face-bit configuration demonstrated higher recovery than the Cutting shoe configuration. Rate of successful sealing was 84%. In two tests, COK-12FB and COK-14FB, the pressure chamber was sealed and pressurized upon recover, but it is unclear whether seal occurred at coring depth. See Section 8.2.

7.1 PCTB Deployment, Sealing, and Boost

Of the 19 coring tests, 16 recorded a pressure boost and sealed successfully (84% success) in the borehole environment with drilling fluid and grit present (Table 7-1). 9 out of 11 PCTB-CS tests boosted and sealed successfully (82%), and 7 out of 8 PCTB-FB tests boosted and sealed successfully (88%).

Three cores failed to seal. COK-07FB had core protruding through the ball valve. COK-09FB was deployed with a damaged seal. COK-17FB initially landed in the BHA incorrectly and had to be retrieved with the

emergency tool. After redeployment, the ball valve was open and the core liner had collapsed. These failures are examined in detail in section 8.1.

In two tests, COK-12FB and COK-14FB, it is unclear whether the pressure chamber sealed at coring depth or several hundred feet above coring depth. However, in either case the pressure chamber sealed at very close to in-situ pressure, and the boost was successfully applied. See Section 8.2 for detail.

Detailed summaries of all coring tests are presented in the daily reports in Appendix D. All DST plots and rig instrumentation plots are presented in Appendices A and B. Raw data from this land test can be found on the [GOM2 Land Test Data](#) page.

7.1.1 DST and Rig Plots for a Successful test (COK-05CS on April 15, 2021):

For this land test the PCTB was deployed with one Star-Oddi Data Storage Tag (DST, compact temperature and pressure logger) in the pressure chamber section of the PCTB. The DST pressure data clearly shows if the tool sealed successfully and if the pressure boost was properly deployed. We plot

DST pressure alongside several relevant rig parameters to describe a successful deployment of the PCTB (Figure 7-2).

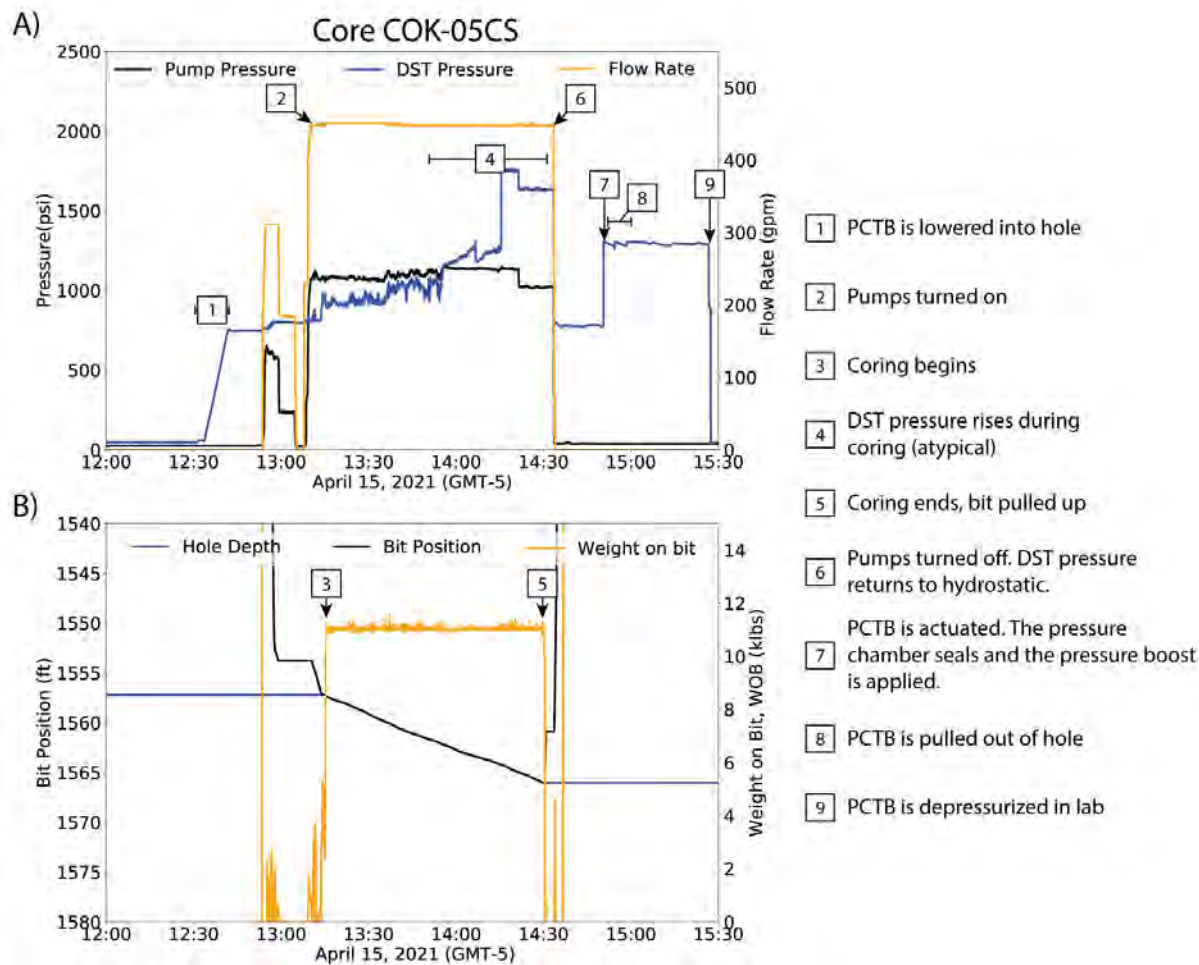


Figure 7-2. DST and rig instrumentation plots for core COK-05CS. The PCTB tool boosted and sealed correctly, and 5.58' of pressurized core was recovered (63% recovery). See also Table 7-2. DST data timestamps were shifted +3.5 minutes to match to rig instrumentation timestamps. A) Pump Pressure (psi), DST Pressure (psi), and Flow Rate (gpm). B) Hole depth (ft), Bit Position (ft), and Weight on Bit (klbs).

Table 7-2. Significant events for core COK-05CS.

COK-05CS		
Event #	Time	Event description
1	12:33-12:41	PCTB is lowered into hole
2	13:12	Pumps turned on
3	13:18	Coring begins
4	~14:00-14:30	DST pressure rises during coring (atypical)
5	14:30	Coring ends, bit pulled up
6	14:33	Pumps turned off. DST pressure returns to hydrostatic.
7	14:49	PCTB is actuated. The pressure chamber seals and the pressure boost is applied.

8	14:49-15:00	PCTB is pulled out of hole
9	15:25	PCTB is depressurized in lab

7.1.2 DST and Rig Plots for an Unsuccessful Test (COK-07CS):

We plot DST pressure alongside several relevant rig parameters to describe an unsuccessful deployment of the PCTB (Figure 7-3).

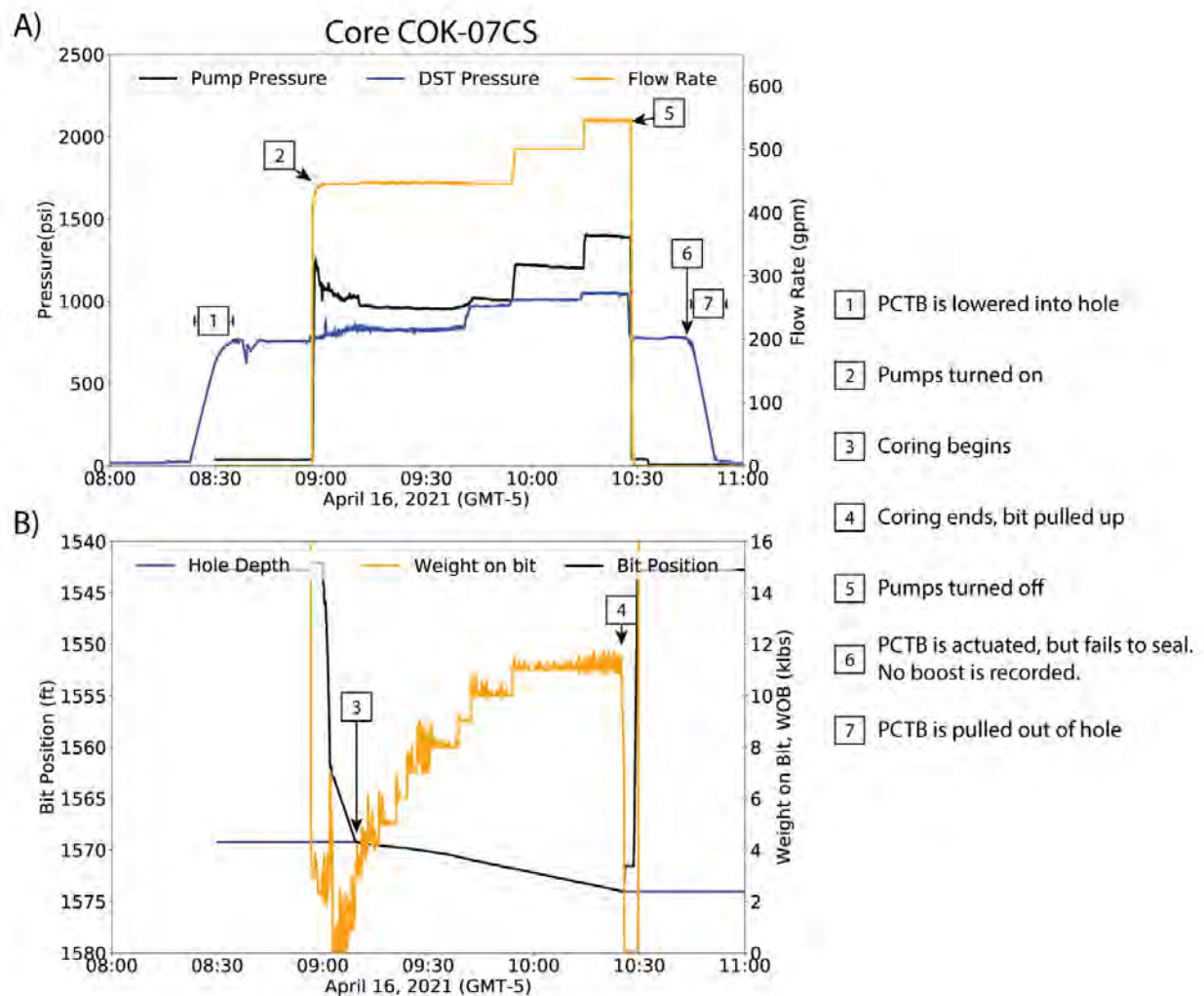


Figure 7-3. DST and rig instrumentation plots for core COK-07CS. The PCTB failed to seal due to a damaged upper seal. See also Table 7-7-3. DST data timestamps were shifted +3.5 minutes to match rig instrumentation timestamps. A) Pump Pressure (psi), DST Pressure (psi), and Flow Rate (gpm). B) Hole depth (ft), Bit Position (ft), and Weight on Bit (klbs).

Table 7-7-3. Significant events for core COK-07CS.

COK-07CS		
Event #	Time	Event description
1	8:22 - 8:35	PCTB is lowered into hole

2	8:57	Pumps turned on
3	9:10	Coring begins
4	10:26	Coring ends, bit pulled up
5	10:27	Pumps turned off
6	10:43	PCTB is actuated, but fails to seal. No boost is recorded.
7	10:56	PCTB is pulled out of hole

7.1.3 Pressure Drop Prior to Boost

In several tests, a brief drop in pressure of up to ~125 psi is observed immediately before the boost is recorded. This behavior has been frequently observed in this previous land tests and the UT-GOM2-1 marine expedition. In this land test, 8 tests showed pressure drops of greater than 50 psi. The pressure drop usually occurs over a few seconds, then the boost fires after <30s (e.g. COK-18FB, Figure 7-4).

However, in two tests, COK-12FB and COK-14FB, DST pressure data recorded a gradual drop in core barrel pressure for several minutes, rather than several seconds, before the pressure boost was recorded. In COK-12FB, a pressure drop of 125 psi occurred over 3m40s before the boost clearly fires and pressure is maintained (Figure 7-5). In COK-14FB, a pressure drop of 119 psi occurred over 2m55s before the boost fired and pressure was maintained (Figure 7-6). The bit was not moved during either pressure drop. There is no wireline depth data or wireline pressure data to explicitly delineate the wireline trip through the borehole. However, the rate of pressure loss (the slope of the pressure curve) is less than would be expected if the PCTB was unsealed and moving up through the borehole at a normal wireline speed. However, the rate of pressure loss is much less than would be expected from an unsealed PCTB moving upwards through the borehole.

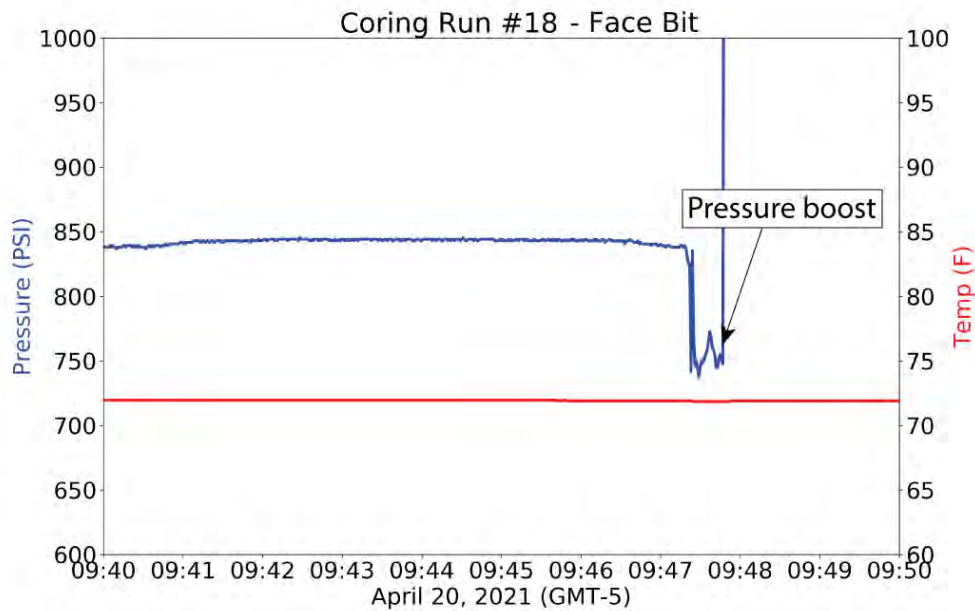


Figure 7-4. DST pressure and temperature data for COK-18FB, showing an on-time pressure boost. The plot is zoomed in to show a decrease in DST pressure similar in magnitude to those seen in COK-12FB and COK-14FB, but occurring over seconds instead of minutes prior to the boost. This drop in pressure prior to boost is not always observed, but has frequently occurred in this land test, the previous land test, and the GOM2-1 marine test.

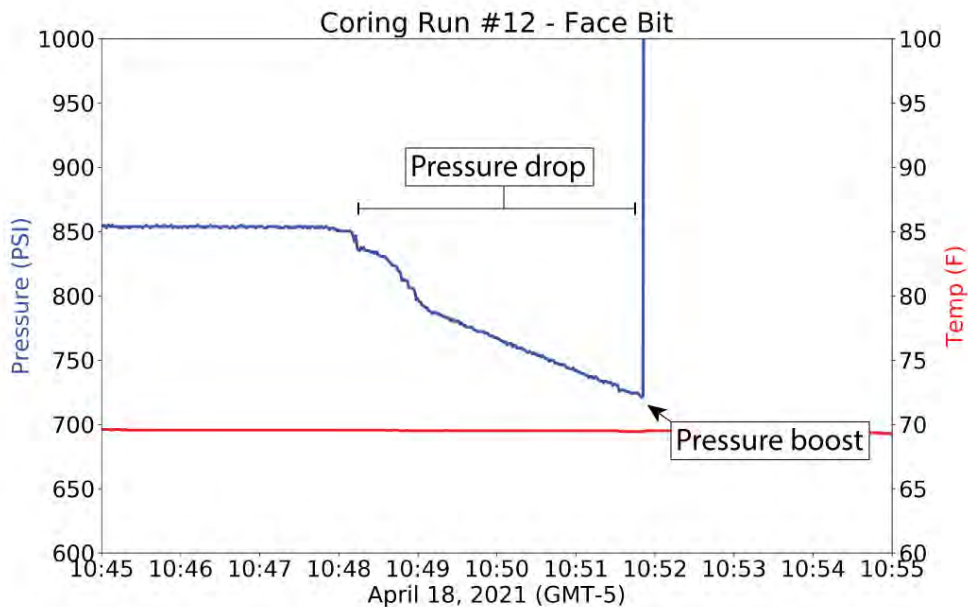


Figure 7-5. DST pressure and temperature data for COK-12FB, zoomed in to show a decrease in pressure lasting 3m40s just before the pressure boost is recorded.

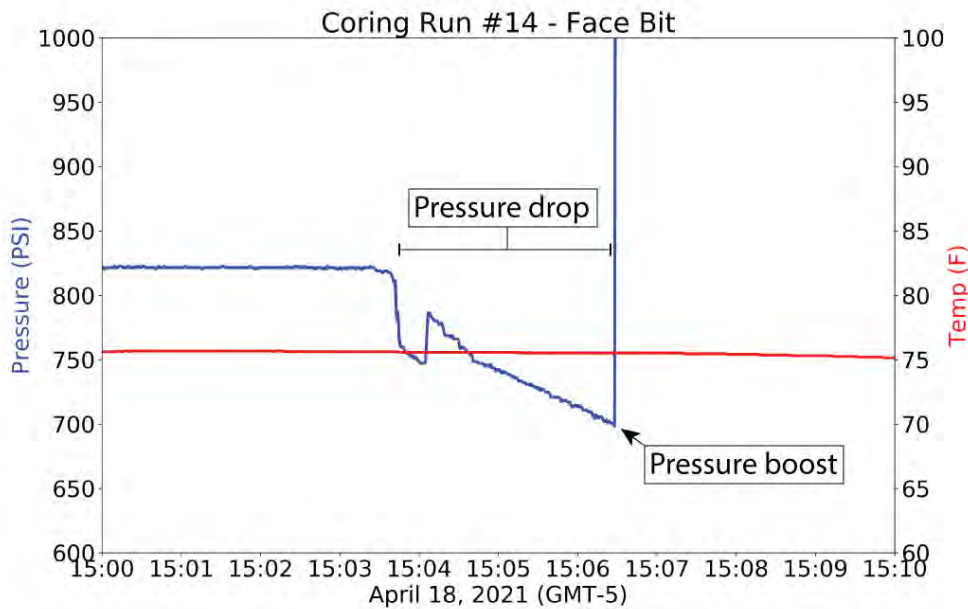


Figure 7-6. DST pressure and temperature data for COK-14FB, zoomed in to show a decrease in pressure lasting 2m55s just before the pressure boost is recorded.

7.2 Core Quality

Core target lengths varied from approximately 1 to 9 ft, and the core recovery rate (% of length of core recovered versus cored) varied from 0% to 125%, with a median recovery of 49.7%. The PCTB-CS demonstrated recoveries of 0% to 63% with a median recovery of 10%. The PCTB-FB demonstrated recoveries of 0% to 125%, with a median recovery of 84.6%.

Cores taken with both configurations were not intact and were comprised of pieces 1-15" long, with occasional rubble/smaller fragments. In many cases, fractures between pieces were sharp with matching features on both ends of the break (eg, COK-10CS, COK-14FB), while in other cases there are rounded edges that clearly demonstrate biscuiting (eg, COK-15FB, COK-16FB).

Except where edges were worn down by occasional biscuiting, the core diameter appeared consistent within each core and between cores.

Core scraping was not noted and the cores were not imaged or logged.

A collection of core photos is presented in Appendix C.



Figure 7-7. Core COK-05CS contained 5.58 ft (63.4% recovery) of interbedded shale. There are breaks in the core section, but the breaks are sharp and unrounded.



Figure 7-8. Clear evidence of biscuiting in core COK-15FB. The lithology of this core is sandier than most of the other cores.

7.3 Mud and Cuttings properties

1. Methods

The drilling mud was characterized on site to determine the grain size distribution of suspended particles in the drilling fluid. The sieved grain analysis procedure consisted of four main steps: (1) daily sample collection of mud from both the returning mud prior to the shale shakers and the supply tank mud that has been filtered, (2) weight measurement of the mud for gravimetric analyses, (3) filtering the mud through sieve sizes 5 to 230 mesh (4000 –62 μm), (4) rinsing, drying, and weighing of the retained material in each mesh. Weight measurements are normalized with respect to total weight of the drilling fluid. Additional rheological (i.e., Fann viscometer), API fluid loss, and pH measurements were also obtained during the land test (See Appendix E for details).

We found that particles were lost during rinsing and drying at the CTF site. Therefore, a complementary study was performed at The University of Texas using a laser diffractometer (Mastersizer 3000) to determine more reliably the particle size distribution of the smaller particles. The test starts by diluting 1 g of mud in 0.5 wt.% sodium hexametaphosphate solution to hinder particle aggregation. The diluted solution is placed inside the laser diffractometer to obtain a volumetric particle size distribution. These

results are equivalent to the gravimetric distribution if all particles have the same density. We measured the total solids concentration by drying a mud sample to normalize our particle size distribution with respect to the total mass of bulk fluid.

2. Mud properties

Appendix E contains the laser diffraction data obtained at the University of Texas as well as data gathered at the CTF site: the particle size distribution of samples prior to the shale shakers and the supply mud tank, and mud properties (e.g., rheology, fluid loss, pH) collected by the test facility personnel.

The characterization at CTF indicates that the mud properties did not change considerably during the land test (See Appendix E for details). The increase in pH during later days of the test is caused by the addition of caustic soda to the drilling fluid. There is a slight decrease of rheological properties (e.g, plastic viscosity = 8 to 5 cP) and an increase in API fluid loss (49 to 70 cm³) as the land test progresses.

3. Cuttings properties

Sieve data gathered on site shows that pre-shaker mud samples had larger and more grains retained on each sieve than the filtered mud (i.e., blue and green markers in Figure 7-9). Large grains (>4000 µm) had the largest weight percent in comparison with other grain sizes during the sieve analysis (0.15-1.5% of the total weight). These larger grains were mostly rounded.

Results from laser diffraction suggests the presence of grains between 50 to 125 µm before and after the shakers (note Figure 7-9 only shows one dataset for clarity - see Appendix E for details). The particle concentration within this range ≈0.7% is obtained by subtracting the cumulative values between 125 and 50 µm (See dashed lines in Figure 7-9 inset). To further validate these concentration values, we conducted a sedimentation test (i.e., Stokes law) that segregates particles larger than 50 µm. The concentration obtained corresponds to 0.45%, which agrees with the laser diffraction data.

The sieve analysis on site indicate that the filtered mud had less material in comparison with the pre-shaker mud. This implies that the shakers effectively prevent larger grains from entering the recirculating mud.

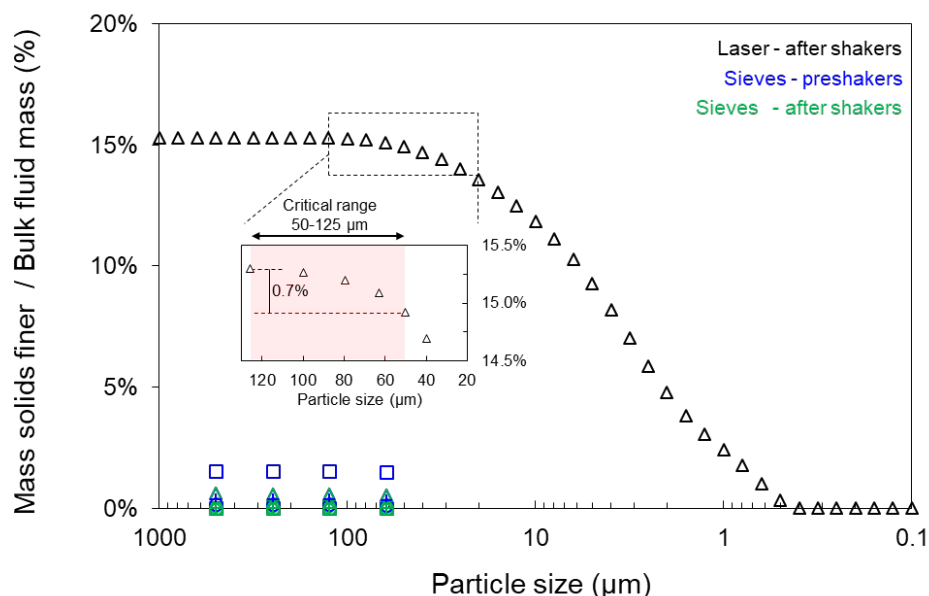


Figure 7-9. Cumulative particle size distribution of the suspended particles in the mud normalized with respect to mass of mud. Marker type represent test day (squares 4/16, diamonds 4/17, circles 4/18, triangles 4/19, cross 4/20). Inset is a zoomed in region for the particle range for failure.

8 Discussion

8.1 PCTB Sealing

Of the 19 coring tests, 16 sealed correctly and recorded a pressure boost (84%). A typical successful deployment is annotated in Figure 7-2. The 3 cores which failed to seal or record a boost, COK-07CS and COK-17FB, are described and discussed below. These errors are not a result of any modification made to the tool nor a result of the main issue encountered in the last land test—jamming of the ball valve assembly due to the presence of grit in and around the assembly sliding parts and/or seal ring. These failures also appear to be unrelated to configuration differences.

COK-07CS failed due to core protruding through the ball valve during actuation, blocking the ball valve from closing (Figure 8-1). A small length of core entered into the cutting shoe and barely into the inner core barrel, before the cutting shoe became jammed (Figure 8-2). When the tool actuated, the core was jammed too tightly to be pulled into the inner core barrel by the core catcher or to fall out through the cutting shoe, and the ball valve could not close. The hard lithology of the CTF site may have contributed to this failure, first by jamming the cutting shoe more easily, and then by being too hard for the “basket” style core catchers more suitable to softer lithologies to pull up once it was jammed. Additionally, it was observed that the basket catcher was causing some damage to the core. For the remainder of the tests, the basket catcher was removed and only a slip catcher was used. This failure mode is unlikely occur in future marine tests, but using just the slip catcher, or switching to a flapper catcher may be considered in future deployments if core damage is observed.

Core COK-09CS did not seal due to damage to a seal on the upper end of the inner core barrel (Figure 8-3). It is probable that the damage occurred after the pre-deployment pressure tests while resetting a

section of the tool for deployment (Appendix G, Geotek's report). This is an exceedingly rare occurrence and is unrelated to revisions to the ball valve assembly. Extra care taken in this stage of the deployment protocol will lower the chance of this happening again.

Core COK-17FB did not actuate and seal properly due to a collapsed core liner that occurred during an aborted first attempt at latching the PCTB into the BHA. On the first deployment, the PCTB appeared to land at the BHA some 30 ft higher than expected. Attempts were made to dislodge the tool, including running the pumps at 200 GPM, at which point a much higher than expected standpipe pressure was observed. The PCTB was retrieved with the emergency pulling tool, and was sent back down without being rebuilt. Upon tool recovery, the ball valve was observed to be partially open (Figure 8-4), and upon disassembly it was observed that the core liner had partially collapsed at the lower end (Figure 8-5). It is thought that running the pumps with the PCTB resting high near the BHA landing shoulder caused flow paths in that area to be constrained, which in turn caused the high standpipe pressure and the core liner collapse. On the second attempt to deploy the PCTB, the BHA was vigorously cleaned and the PCTB landed as normal in the BHA. However, after coring, the collapsed core liner prevented full and smooth actuation. The core liner was also partially ruptured which may have allowed debris from the captured core to prevent ball valve closure. Geotek inspected the BHA after the conclusion of the land test, and discovered that the drill collars were manufactured to an incorrect specification that allowed the PCTB to unlatch at the higher location (Appendix G, Geotek's report). These parts will be corrected to prevent this sort of incorrect release. If the PCTB lands high in future, a lower flow rate might be used to try to dislodge or reseal the tool. Additionally, if a spike in standpipe pressure is observed prior to a coring run, the core liner may be inspected at the rig floor to ensure it has not collapsed.

It is possible, but not certain, that two other cores, COK-12FB and COK-14FB did not seal at coring depth, even though they were pressurized when recovered, and a boost was recorded. See Section 8.2.



Figure 8-1. In test COK-07CS, a small length of core was jammed in the cutting shoe and protruded up through the ball valve, preventing it from closing.



Figure 8-2. The jammed cutting shoe of test COK-07CS, seen from the bottom.



Figure 8-3. COK-09CS failed to seal and actuate properly due to a damaged plug seal on the upper end of the inner core barrel. The damaged seal is shown here after post-deployment disassembly.



Figure 8-4. Upon retrieval of COK-17FB, the ball valve was visibly open.



Figure 8-5. Collapsed core liner of COK-17FB. Despite the collapsed core liner, 1.1 ft of core entered the inner core barrel and was captured.

8.2 Pressure Drop Prior to Boost

In two tests, COK-12FB and COK-14FB, there was a gradual pressure drop of ~125 psi that occurred over ~3 minutes after coring ended but before the boost fired. We have two possible interpretations of this behavior.

8.2.1 Interpretation A: Slow Actuation at Coring Depth

One interpretation is that the pressure decrease results from slow tool actuation due to atypical wireline operation. In this interpretation, the tool actuated slowly, but correctly, at coring depth, and the pressure decrease is attributed to volume expansion of the pressure chamber as the tool is actuated. A characteristic tool behavior is that there is frequently a brief drop in pressure when the PCTB is actuated, before the boost fires. This behavior has frequently been observed in past marine and land tests, and in this land test (e.g. COK-18FB, Figure 7-4), and has been attributed to slight volume changes occurring in the pressure chamber as the tool is actuated. The pressure drops observed in COK-12FB and COK-14FB (described in section 7.1.3) are of similar magnitude to these common pressure drops, but occurred over minutes instead of seconds. It is interpreted that atypical wireline operation caused slow, but otherwise normal, actuation of the PCTB during which the PCTB sealed and boosted at coring depth.

8.2.2 Interpretation B: Partial Seal at Coring Depth, Followed by Late Boost

A second interpretation is that the PCTB detached from the BHA without the upper assembly completing its stroke during actuation, which resulted in an incomplete upper seal and delay of the pressure boost.

In this interpretation, the pressure decrease is attributed to a slow leak due to incomplete seal as the PCTB rose through the borehole, followed by a late boost and complete seal several hundred feet above coring depth (Appendix G, Geotek's report). In this interpretation, the sleeve that fully seats the tool's upper seals and fires the pressure boost did not stroke completely at coring depth, possibly due to a combination of high static friction and slightly lower-than-usual actuation force. Only a partial seal was established before the PCTB unlatched from the BHA and began to rise through the borehole. The pressure drop is attributed to gradual equalization of pressure between the pressure chamber and the borehole through restricted flow paths. Approximately 3 minutes later, the sleeve finished its stroke, the pressure chamber sealed completely, and the boost was applied.

It is possible that the maximum delay could be reduced by reducing the static friction in the sleeve with the use of different sleeve seal rings. However, it is important to ensure that a reduction in static friction does compromise the primary function of the sleeve in preventing premature firing of the boost.

8.2.3 Summary

In this land test, wireline depth data was not recorded and a DST was not placed in the pulling tool. Wireline depth data or pulling tool pressure data would clearly corroborate one interpretation over the other. In the absence of that data, both interpretations are presented.

Importantly, the pressure drops observed in COK-12FB and COK-14FB were similar in magnitude and duration. In both cases, regardless of interpretation, the pressure boost and complete seal of the pressure chamber occurred at or very near to in-situ pressure. It is unlikely that this effect is large enough to take hydrate-bearing sand pressure core to, or over, the hydrate stability boundary.

8.3 PCTB Core Quality

The main objective of PCTB Land Test III was to determine if the modifications made to the PCTB improved the sealing success of the ball valve assembly in the presence of grit and debris without introducing any other performance issues. Therefore, drilling parameters were chosen to maximize rate of penetration and minimize test duration, rather than maximize core quality. Furthermore, the lithology at the CTF site differs significantly from the marine sediments the PCTB will be deployed in during the marine test. Thus, quality of core from this land test may not reflect the quality of core in the marine test, or indicate the superiority of either configuration with respect to core recovery or core quality.

With that caveat, core recovery appeared to be higher with the PCTB-FB configuration (median of 49.7%) than with the PCTB-CS configuration (median of 10%). This could support the hypothesis of superior core recovery with the PCTB-FB configuration.

Although the cores with the most biscuiting (COK-15FB and COK-16FB) were acquired with the PCTB-FB configuration, the lithology of those cores also clearly differs from the rest of the cores taken with either configuration, and other PCTB-FB cores show little to no signs of biscuiting. It cannot be determined from the results of this land test if configuration affected the tendency of biscuits to form during coring.

8.4 PCTB Mud Analysis

Critical range size: land vs. bench tests

PCTB Land Test II and follow-up lab tests identified a critical range of grit size (53-125 μm) in the drilling fluid that, at a concentration of 0.24%, was interpreted to be the main cause of ball valve seal failures (Flemings, 2020c). These particle sizes are present in the drilling fluid of Land Test III at concentrations approximately three times greater (0.7%). The high concentration of grit in the critical size range indicates that this land test serves as an appropriate test of the modifications intended to remove sensitivity of the ball valve assembly to grit.

Roundness of larger grains

Larger and rounded cuttings present in the drilling mud may imply inadequate hole cleaning. Stagnant cuttings at the bottom of the hole are constantly reground, which promotes roundness. The large number of cuttings observed on 4/16/2021 (i.e., 1.52%) correlates with an increase in pump flow rate to \approx 550 GPM

Optimal pump flow rate

Lower pump flow rate values are required to minimize likelihood of core liner collapse and reduce abrasive jetting or erosion in the cores, especially hydrate-bearing sand cores. However, low flow rates may cause insufficient cleaning of the cuttings. A comprehensive optimization of drilling fluid parameters will provide an optimal flow rate that guarantees a successful coring operation.

8.5 PCTB Ball Valve Actuation in the Presence of Grit

In Land Test II, the ball valve did not fully close due to 50-125 μm grit in the ball valve assembly in 6 out of 7 tests (Flemings, 2020c). Analysis of the drilling mud at Catoosa showed that sediment of that size range was also present during this land test, and at greater concentration (section 8.4). In this land test, the ball valve did not close in 2 tests (COK-07CS and COK-17FB). However, these ball valve failures were not a result of fine grit in the ball valve assembly.

As a result of the high percentage of successful ball valve actuations, we are confident that the recent modifications made by Geotek have successfully removed sensitivity of ball valve actuation to grit.

8.6 PCTB-CS vs. PCTB-FB

Figure 7-1 compares core recovery and seal success of the two configurations. The PCTB-FB demonstrated significantly higher recovery than the PCTB-CS configuration. There was not significant evidence that either configuration collected higher-quality core. The lithology at CTF makes it difficult to make statements about superiority of either configuration in terms of core quality when the PCTB is deployed in the Gulf of Mexico.

The PCTB-CS failed to seal twice during this land test (18% failure), while the PCTB-FB failed to seal only once (13% failure). However, the modes of failure are not related to differences between the configurations. Thus, this land test does not demonstrate superiority of either configuration in successful sealing.

9 Recommendations for future tests

We have now done three expensive land tests and we keep learning new and better ways to do these tests. The following are some recommendations we would make for any further testing.

1. Consider alternate core catcher types for use in different lithologies.
2. As lithology changes, consider whether different core catcher types could be more effective at retracting the core into the inner core barrel.
3. After the tool is assembled and pressure-tested in the lab, reset the tool more carefully before deployment to avoid inadvertent damage to seals.
4. Monitor wireline depth when latching the PCTB into the BHA to ensure correct landing.
5. If the PCTB lands too high in the BHA, do not run the pumps until the tool is removed from the BHA—restricted flow paths could cause core liner collapse.
6. If there are any problems with tool deployment, swap out the tool before going in a second time.
7. Ensure that the wireline operator has the ability to record, at a minimum, the time and position of the wireline. It would be extremely favorable to also record the tension. This was not done in this test, but would have been extremely helpful.
8. Ensure that the pressure and temperature in the running tool and pulling tool are monitored with a DST. This was not done in this test but would have been helpful.
9. Analyze the mud composition and do a careful size analysis both entering and exiting the borehole. This was done on this field test.

10 Conclusions

The extensive testing and modifications performed by Geotek since the last land test appear to have greatly improved the ability of the PCTB to reliably capture pressure core at depth. Specifically, the issue of grit preventing ball valve closure appears to be resolved. Out of 19 tests, 16 resulted in a captured pressure boost and a complete seal of the pressure chamber, which is an excellent improvement over the results of Land Test II and the GOM2-1 marine expedition. None of the failures to seal were a result of grit in the ball valve assembly, and each provided actionable information on how to avoid these failure modes in future deployments.

Both the cutting shoe and the face-bit configurations of the PCTB were tested in this land test. The PCTB-FB demonstrated significantly higher core recovery than the PCTB-CS, but due to the lithology of the CTF site and the aggressive drilling parameters chosen for these tests, we cannot say for certain whether either configuration would demonstrate superior core recovery in the soft sediment marine environment. Each configuration produced high quality core with a high rate of pressure boost and seal success.

The PCTB Land Test III provided additional operational experience with the PCTB in a wellbore environment and a way to vet recent modifications to the PCTB. Good core quality and an excellent record of recovering core at pressure shows that the modifications worked well to resolve existing issues, and didn't introduce new problems. We are confident that the sealing problems encountered on the GOM2-1 expedition have been resolved, and that the PCTB technology is more robust than it has ever been.

11 References

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PCTB Land Test III 2021 Report

Appendix A: DST Plots

See Appendix D, Daily Reports, for a detailed discussion of each coring run.

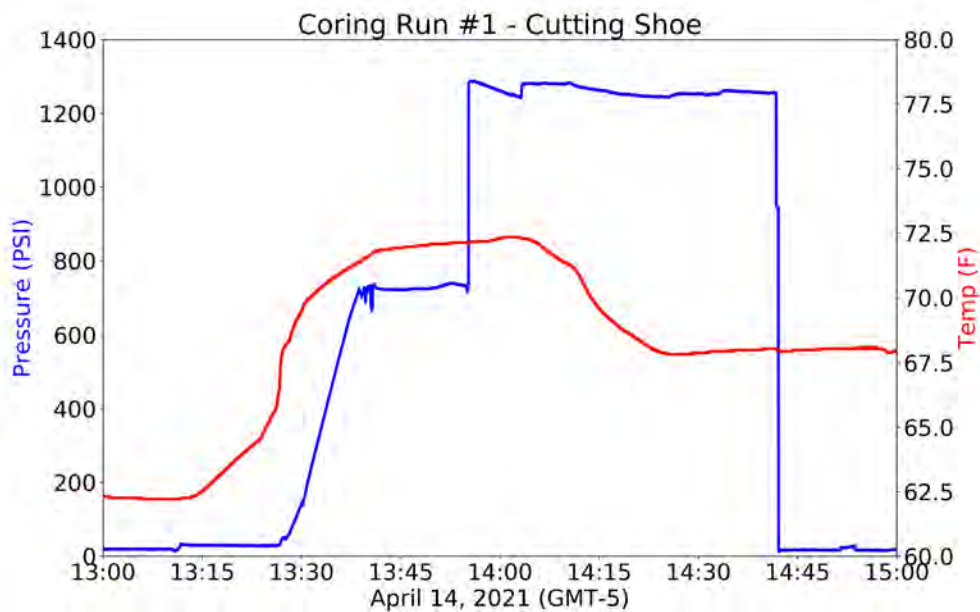


Figure 1. DST data for COK-01CS

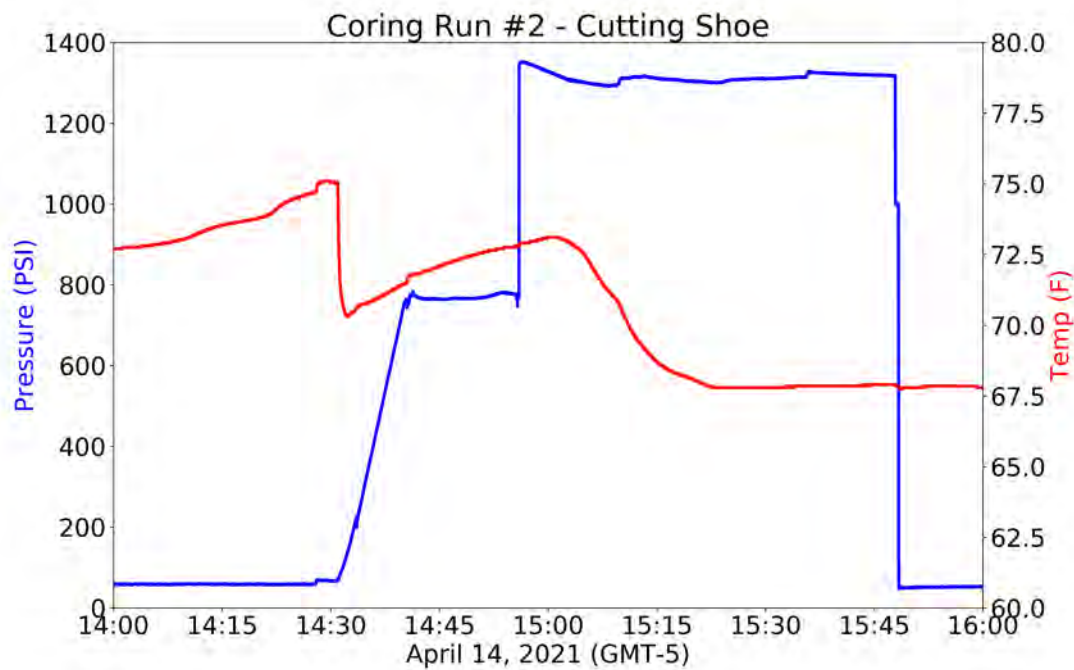


Figure 2. DST data for COK-02CS

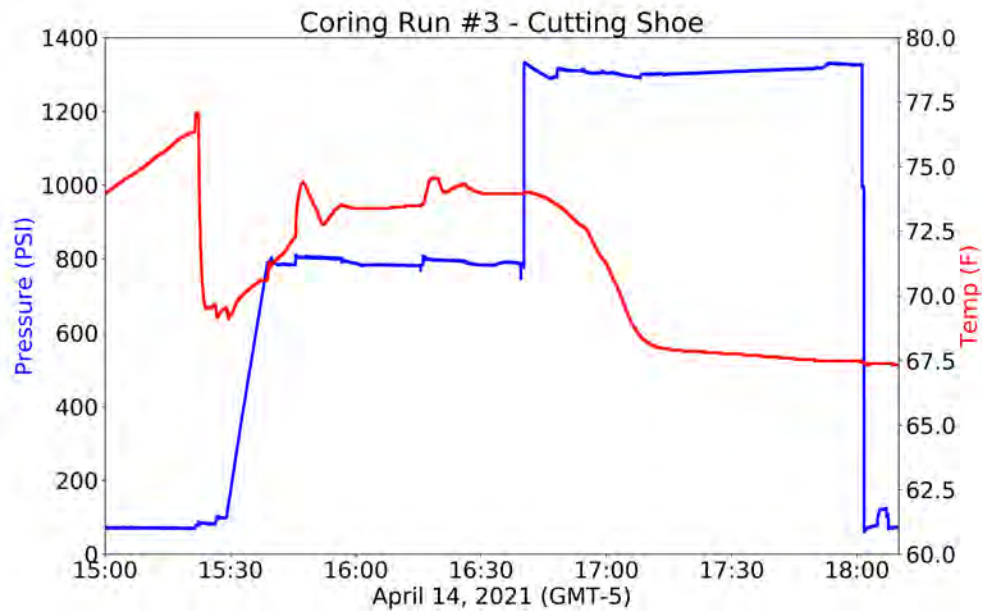


Figure 3. DST data for COK-03CS

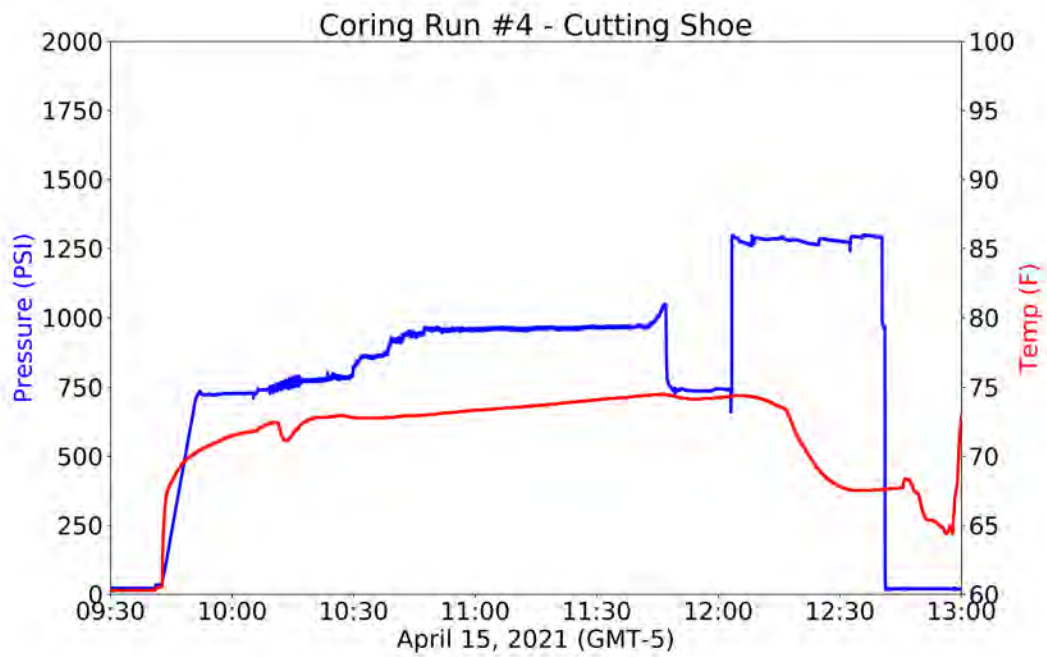


Figure 4. DST data for COK-04CS

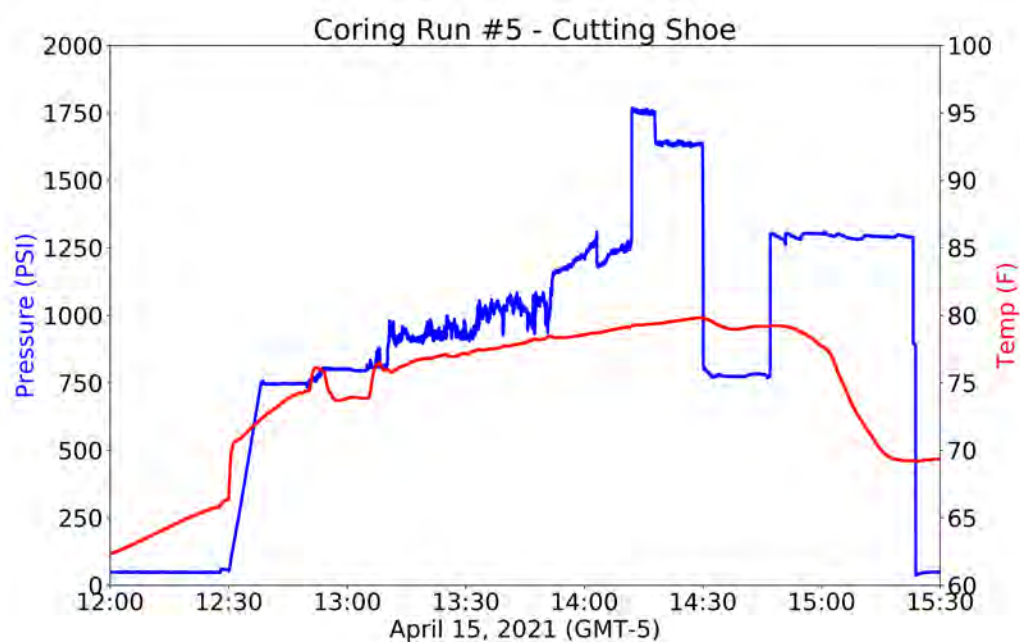


Figure 5. DST data for COK-05CS

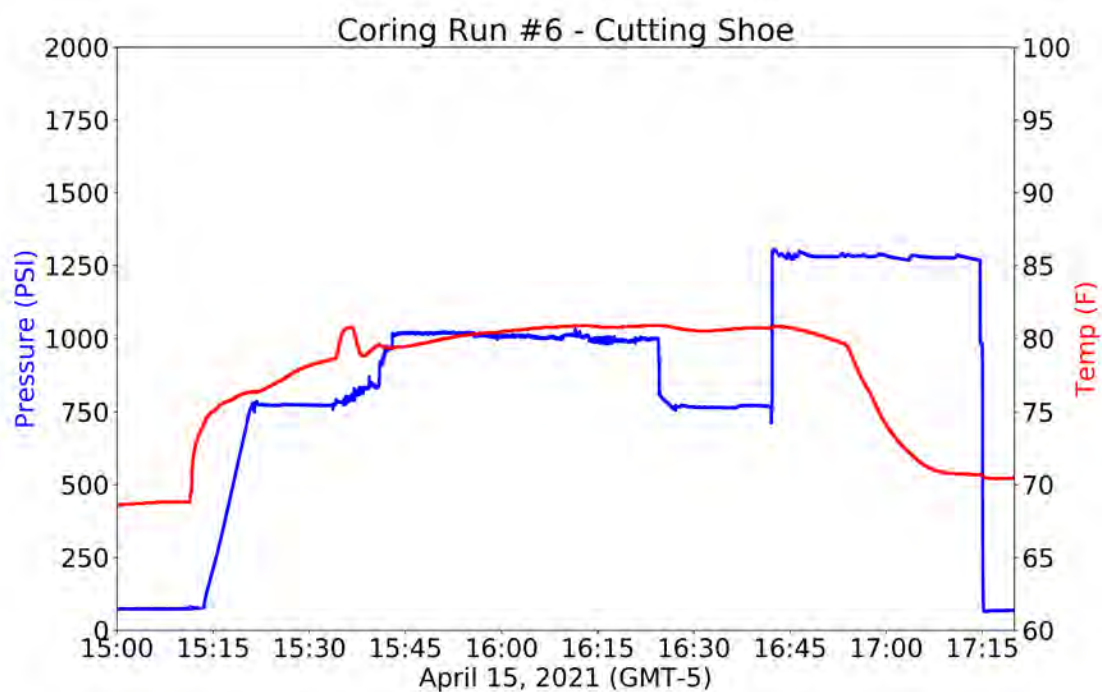


Figure 6. DST data for COK-06CS

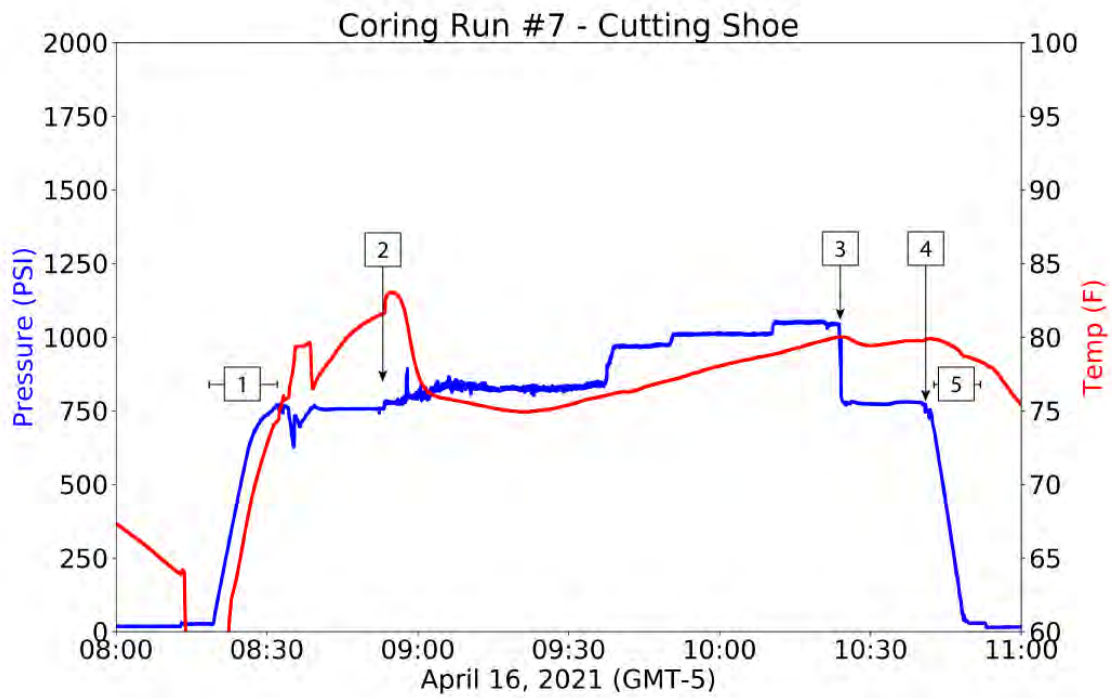


Figure 7. DST data for COK-07CS

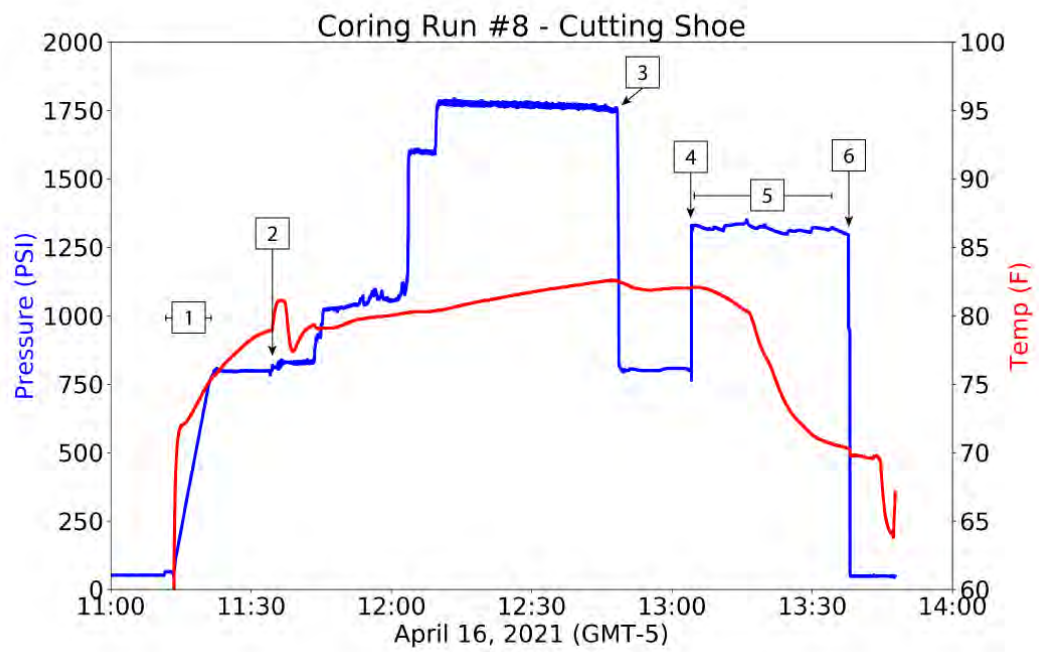


Figure 8. DST data for COK-08CS

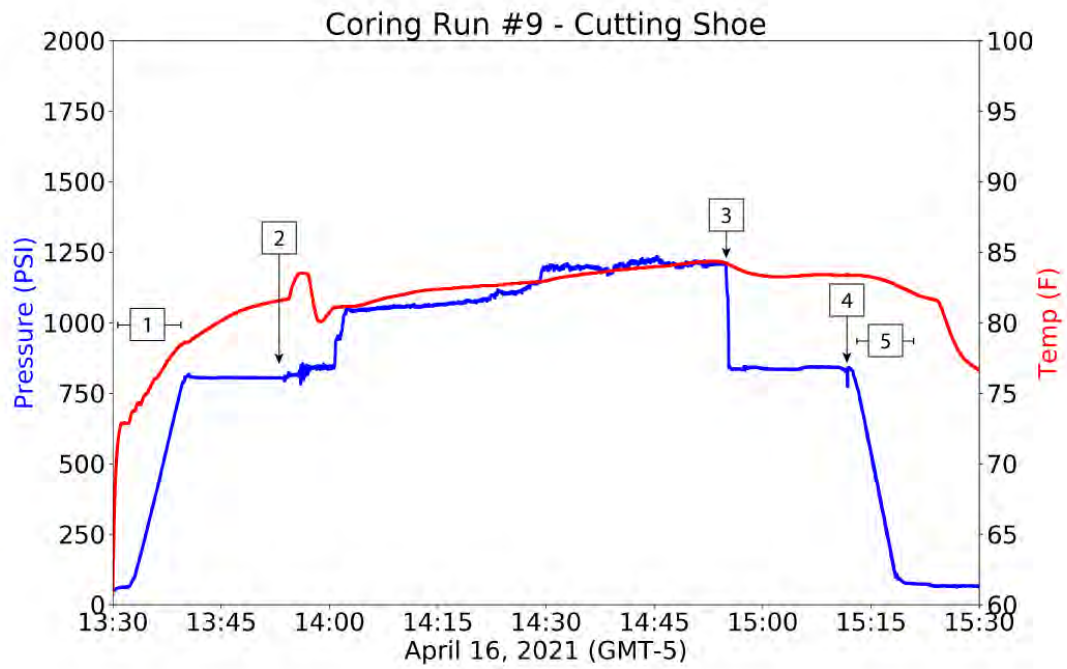


Figure 9. DST data for COK-09CS

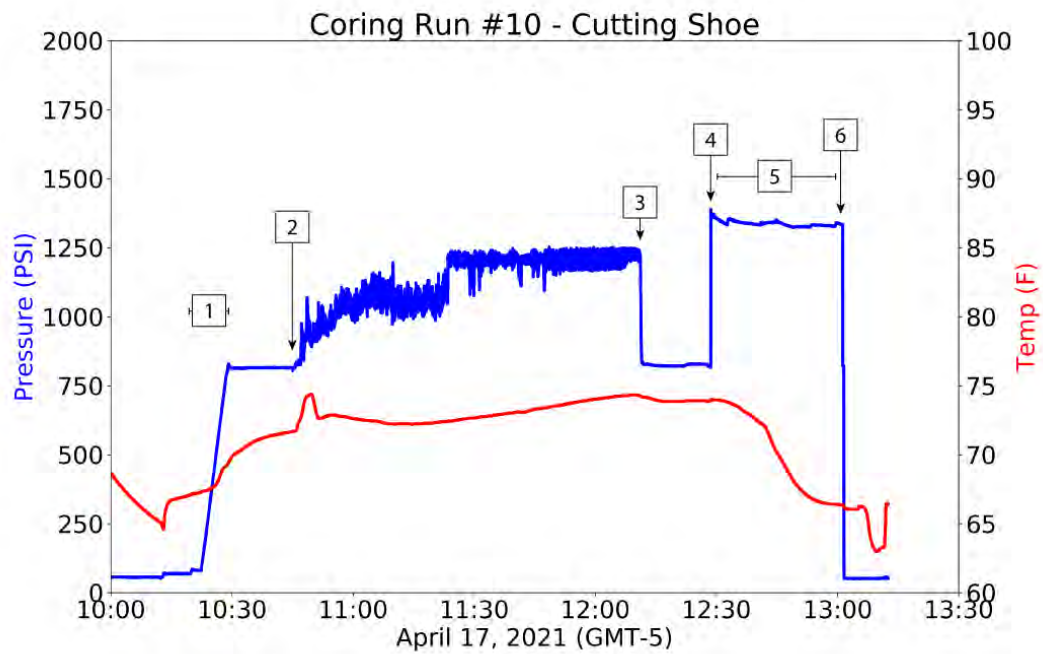


Figure 10. DST data for COK-10CS

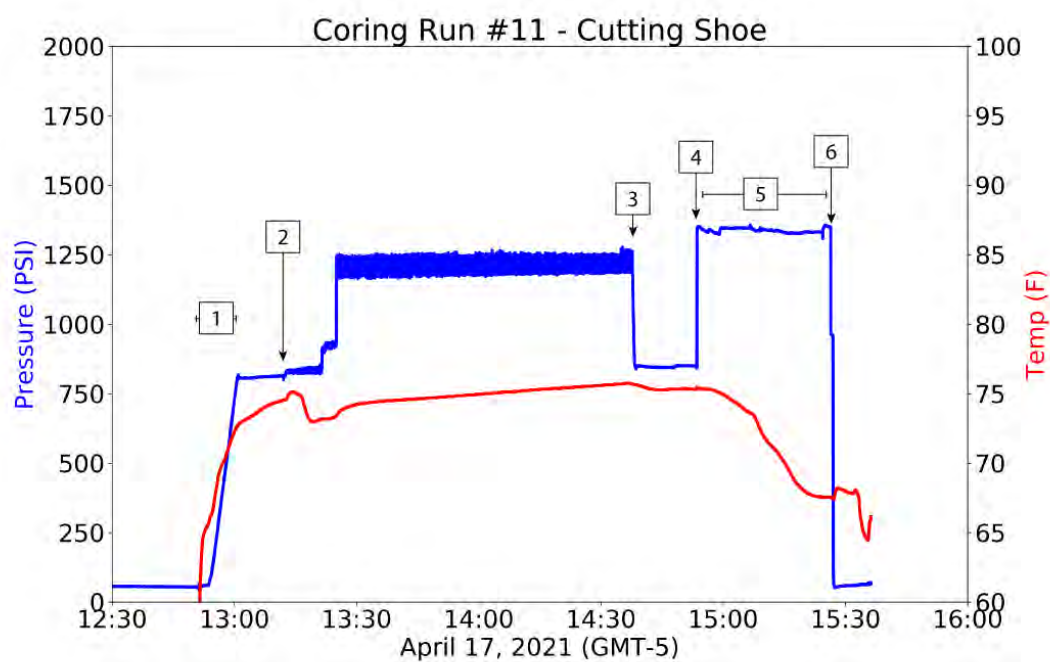


Figure 11. DST data for COK-11CS

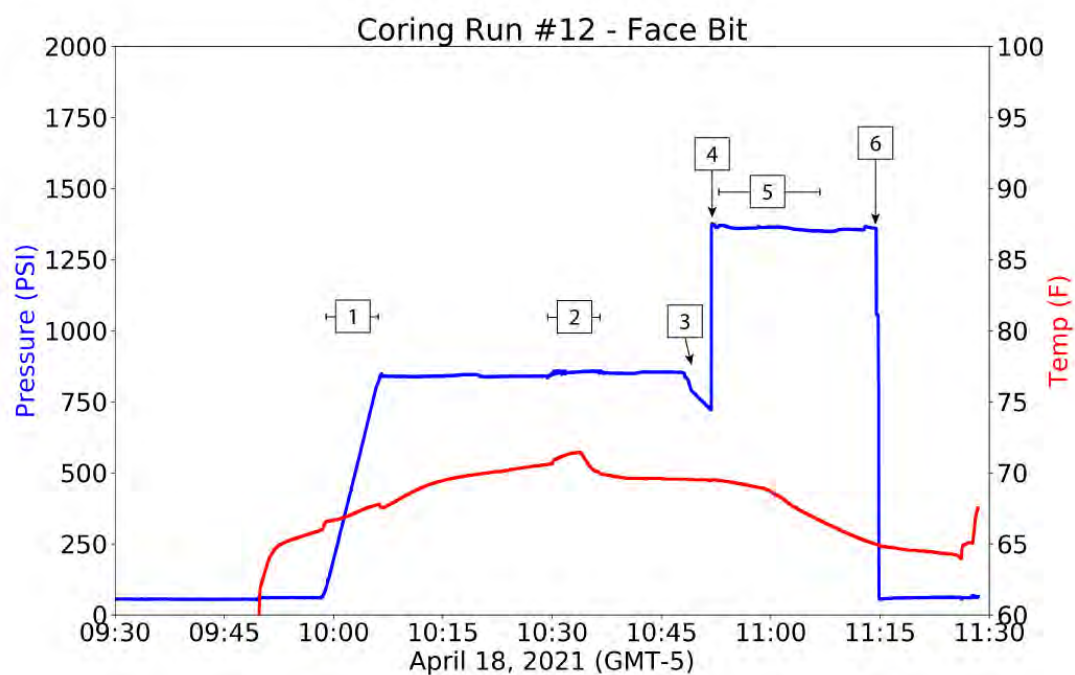


Figure 12. DST data for COK-12FB

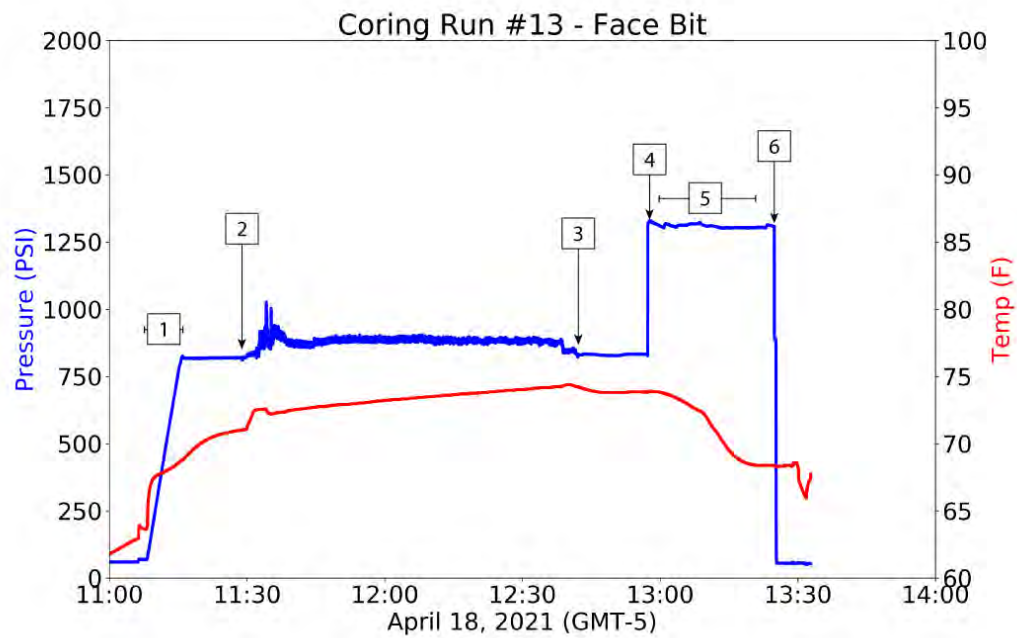


Figure 13. DST data for COK-13FB

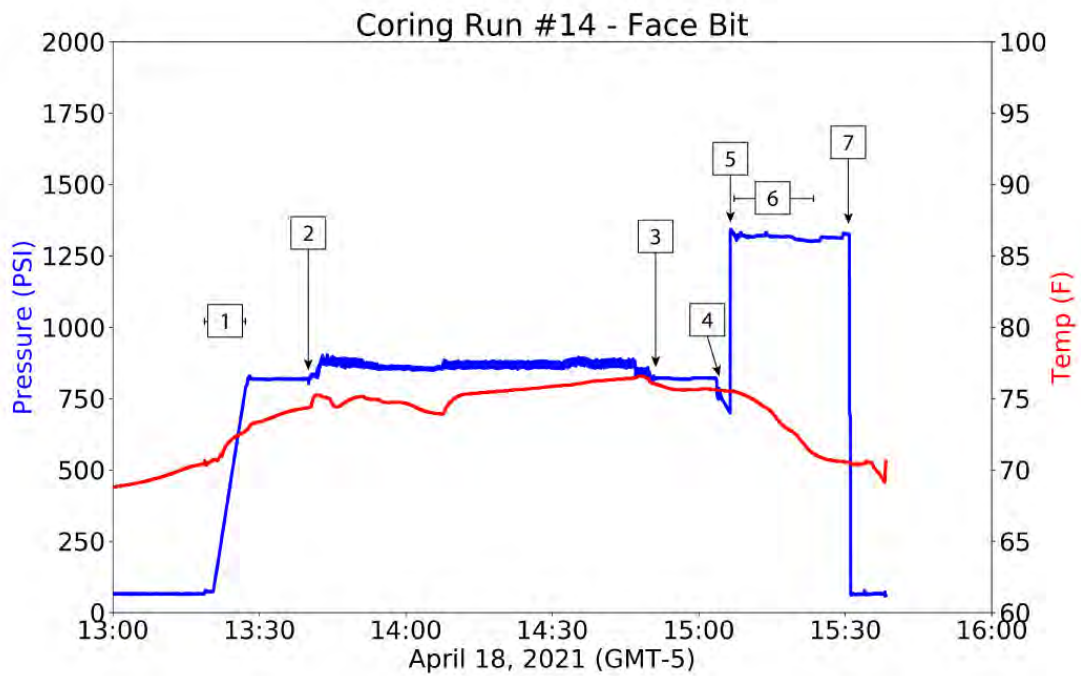


Figure 14. DST data for COK-14FB

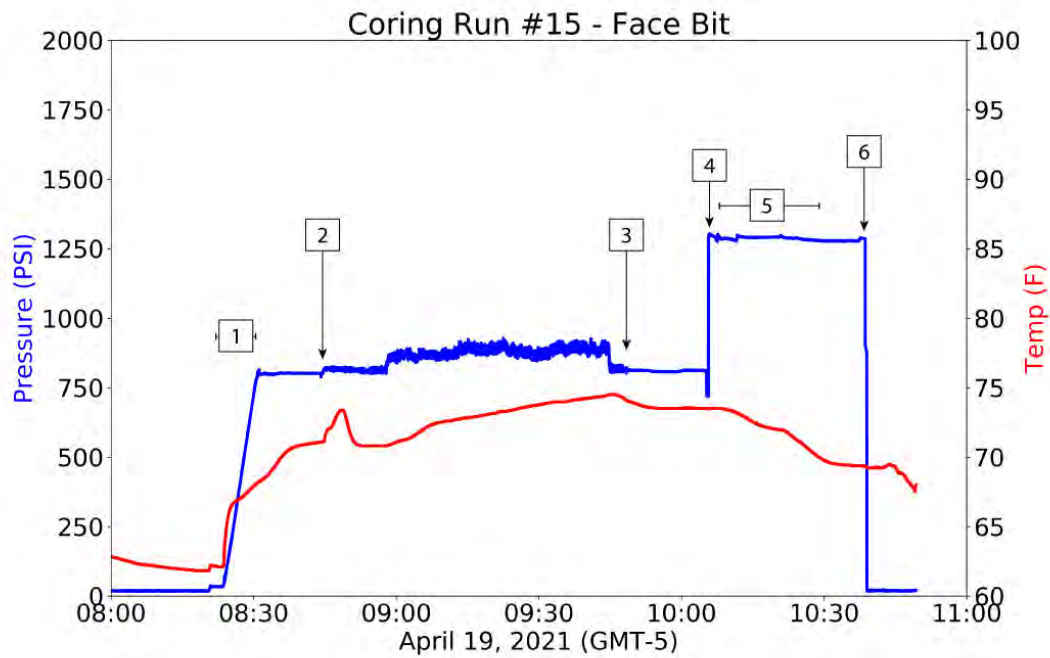


Figure 15. DST data for COK-15FB

Note: There is no DST data for COK-16FB because the DST was damaged during deployment. COK-16FB boosted and sealed successfully.

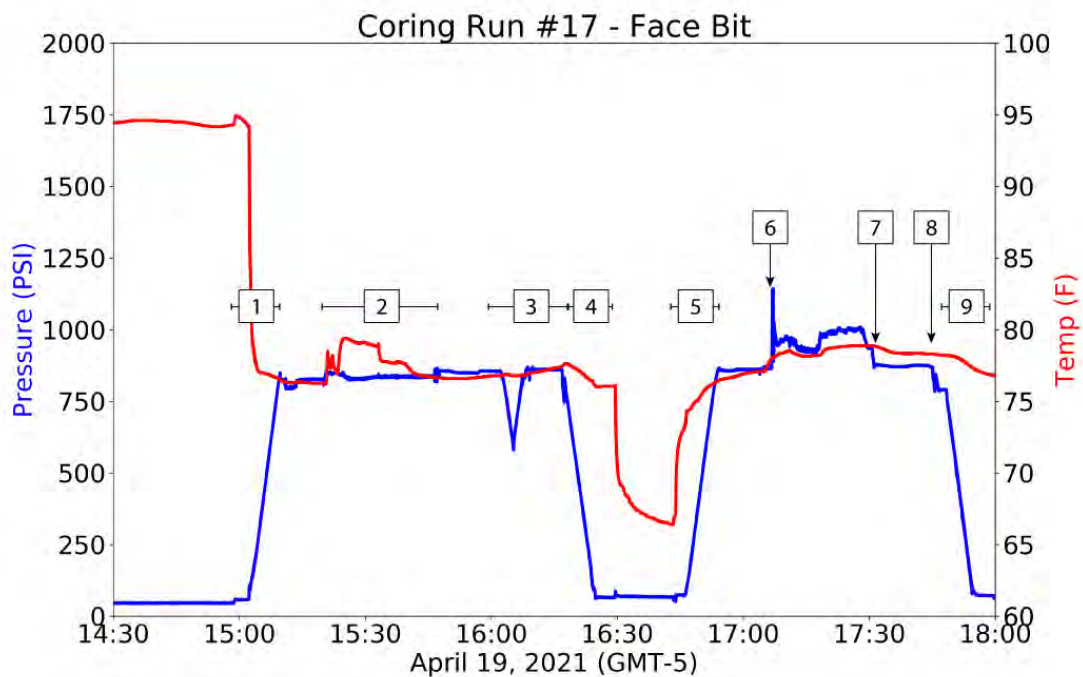


Figure 16. DST data for COK-17FB

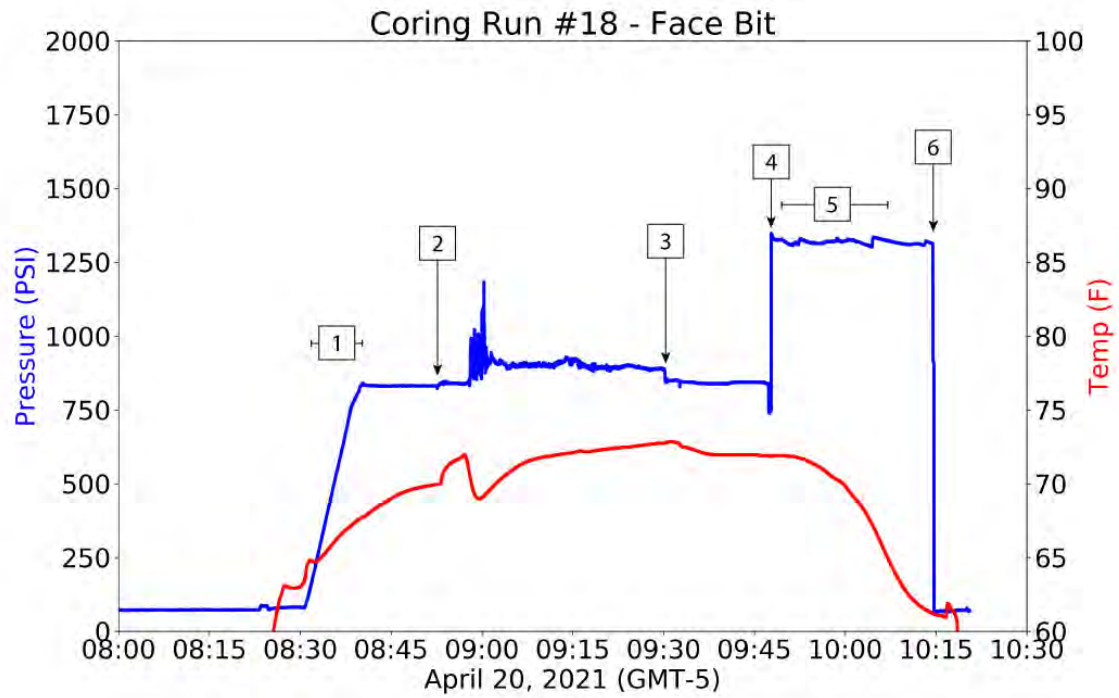


Figure 17. DST data for COK-18FB

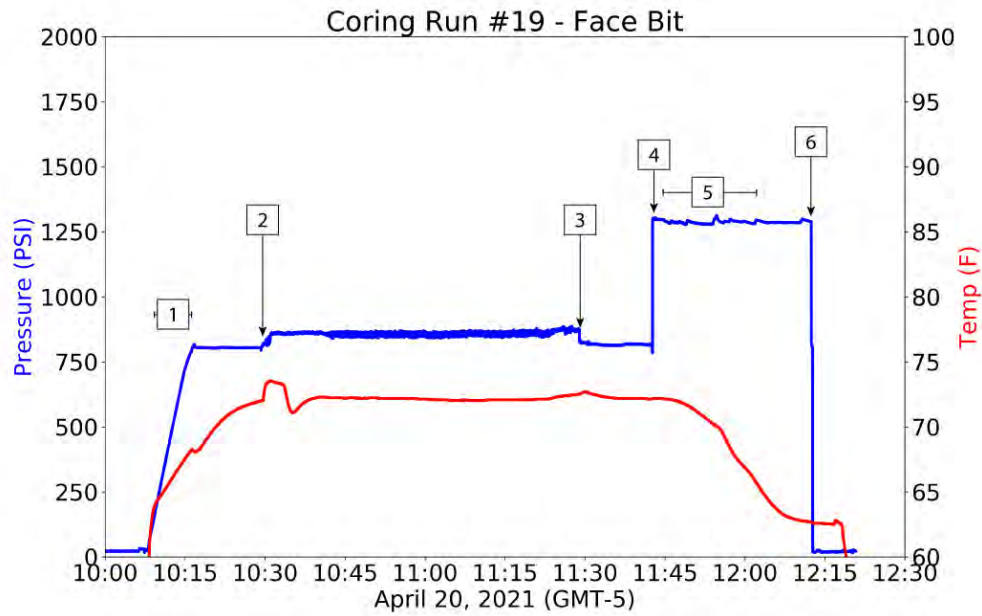


Figure 18. DST data for COK-19FB

PCTB Land Test III 2021 Report

Appendix B: Rig Instrumentation Plots

See Appendix D, Daily Reports, for a detailed discussion of each coring run.

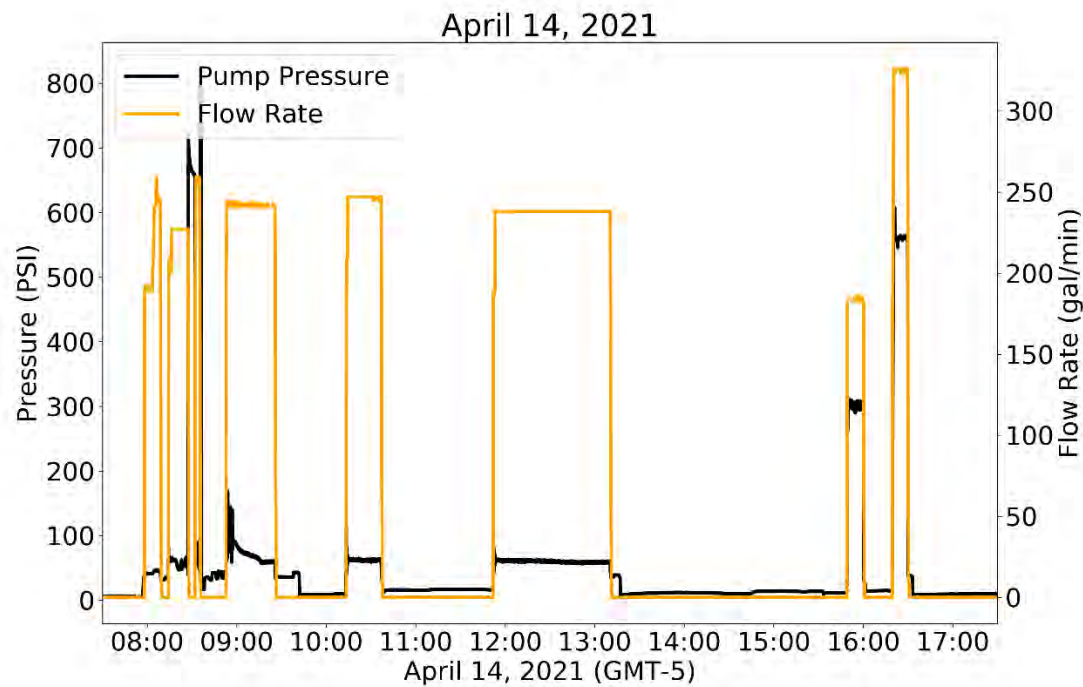


Figure 1. Weight on bit data for 4-14-21.

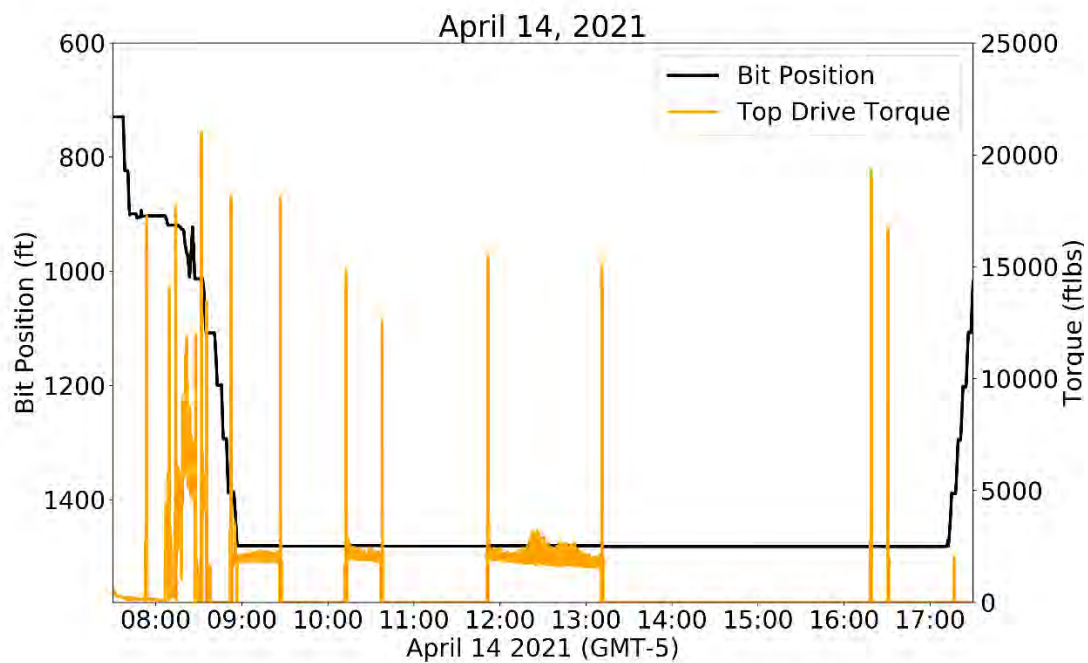


Figure 2. Top drive torque data for 4-14-21.

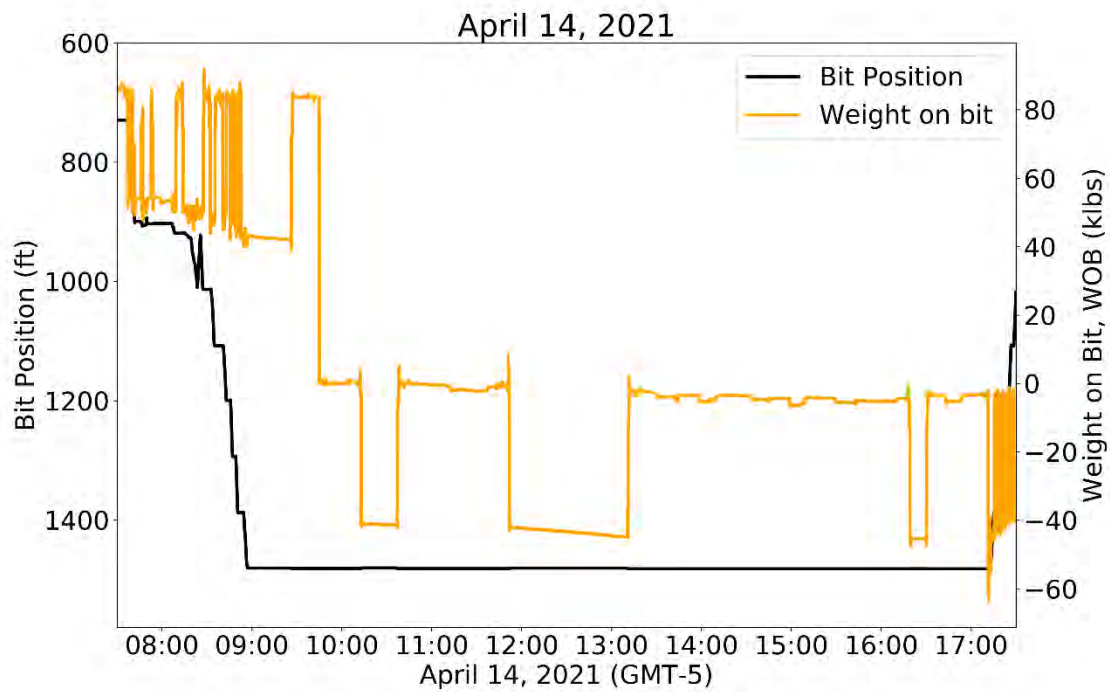


Figure 3. Pump data for 4-14-2021.F

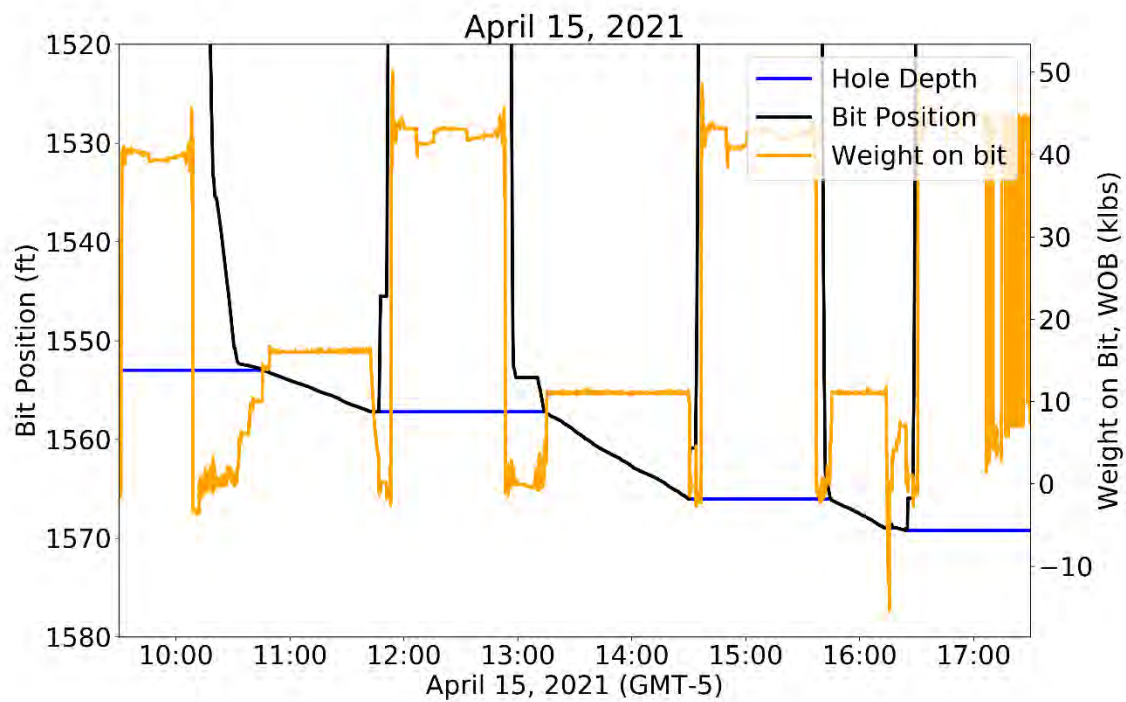


Figure 4. Weight on bit data for 4-15-2021.

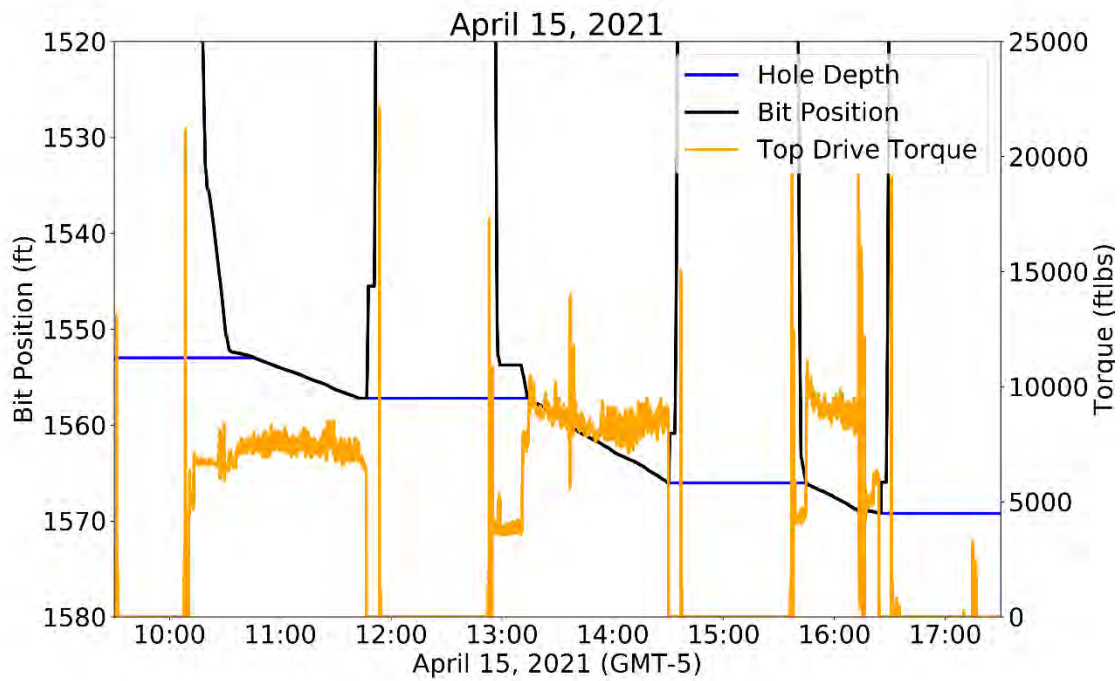


Figure 5. Top drive torque data for 4-15-2021.

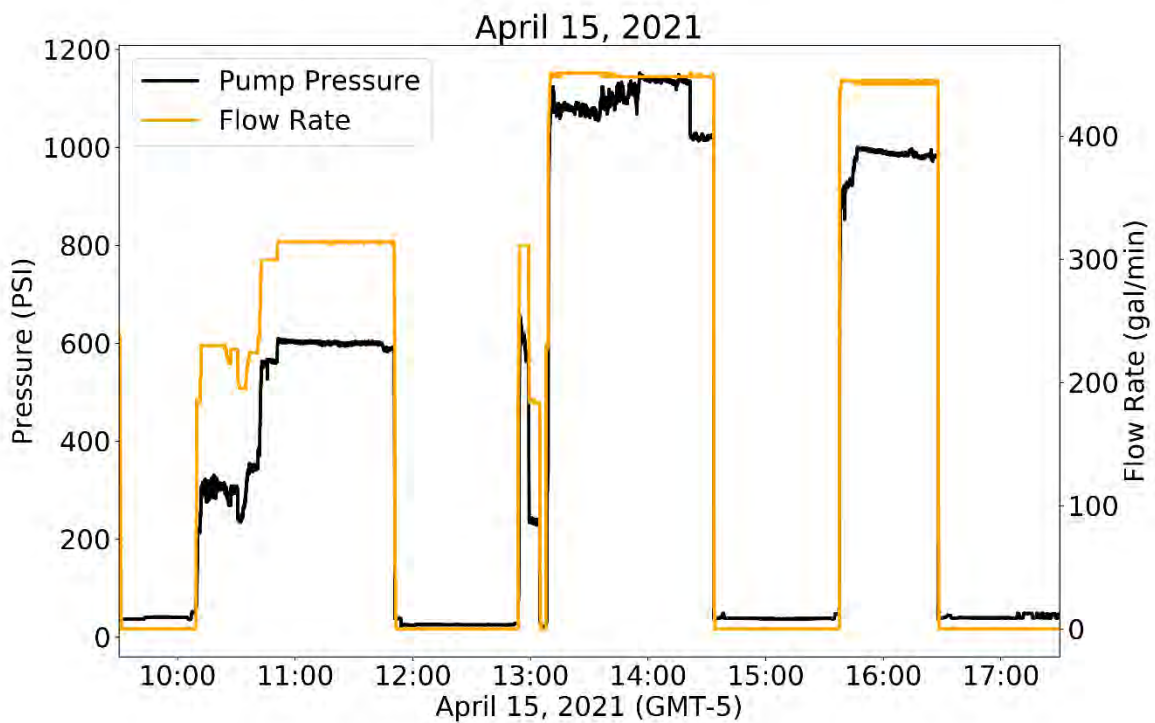


Figure 6. Pump data for 4-15-2021.

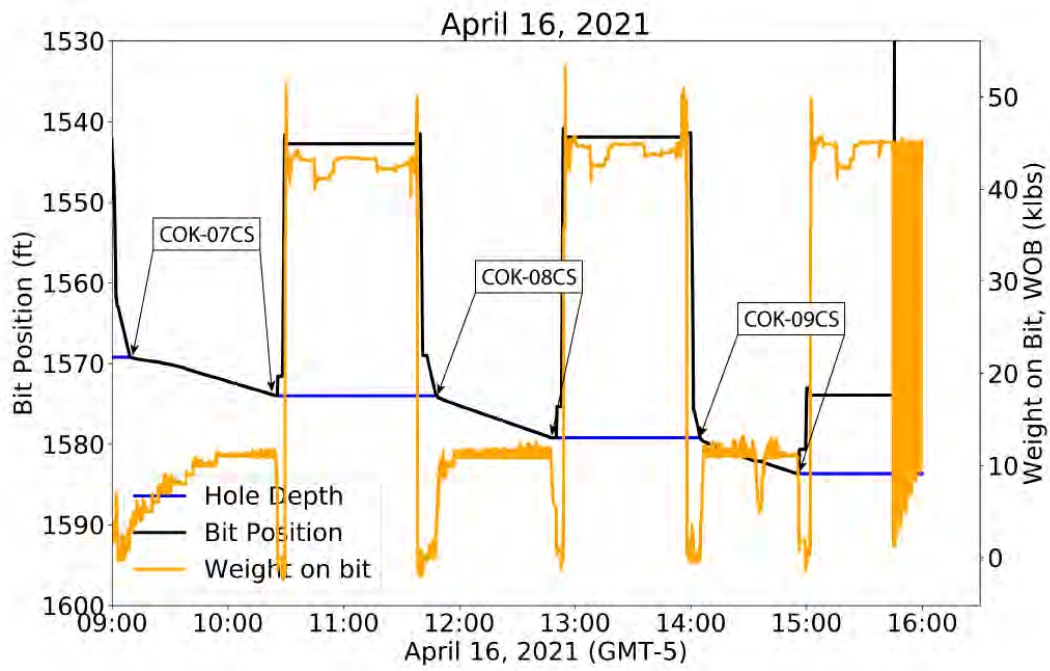


Figure 7. Weight on bit data for 4-16-21.

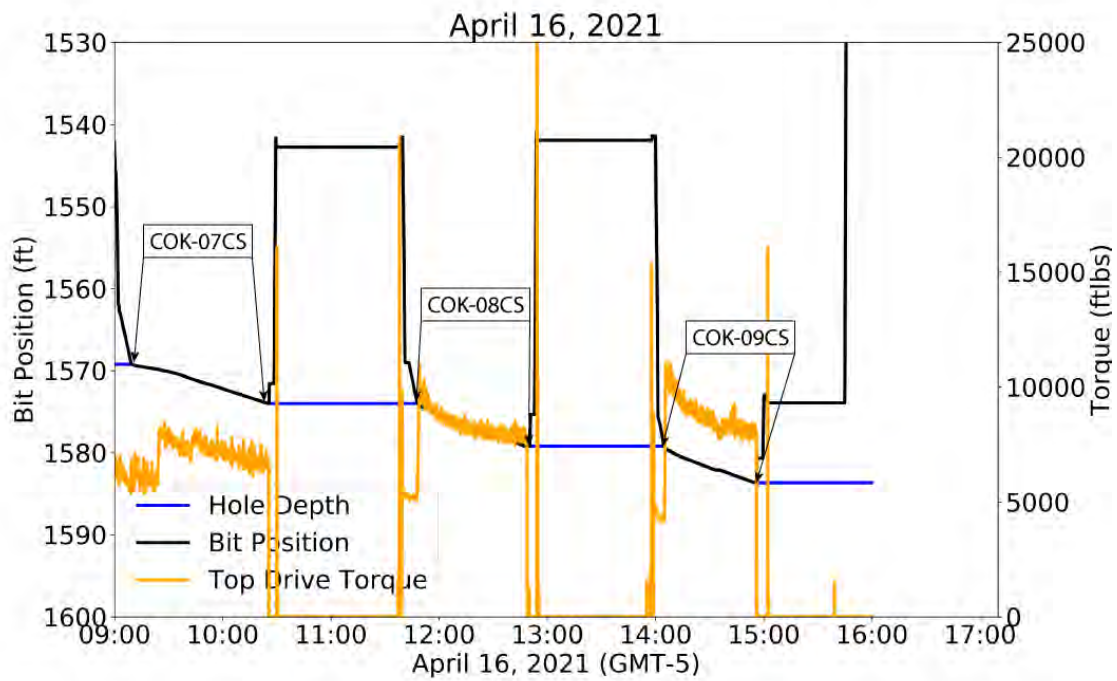


Figure 10. Top drive torque data for 4-16-21.

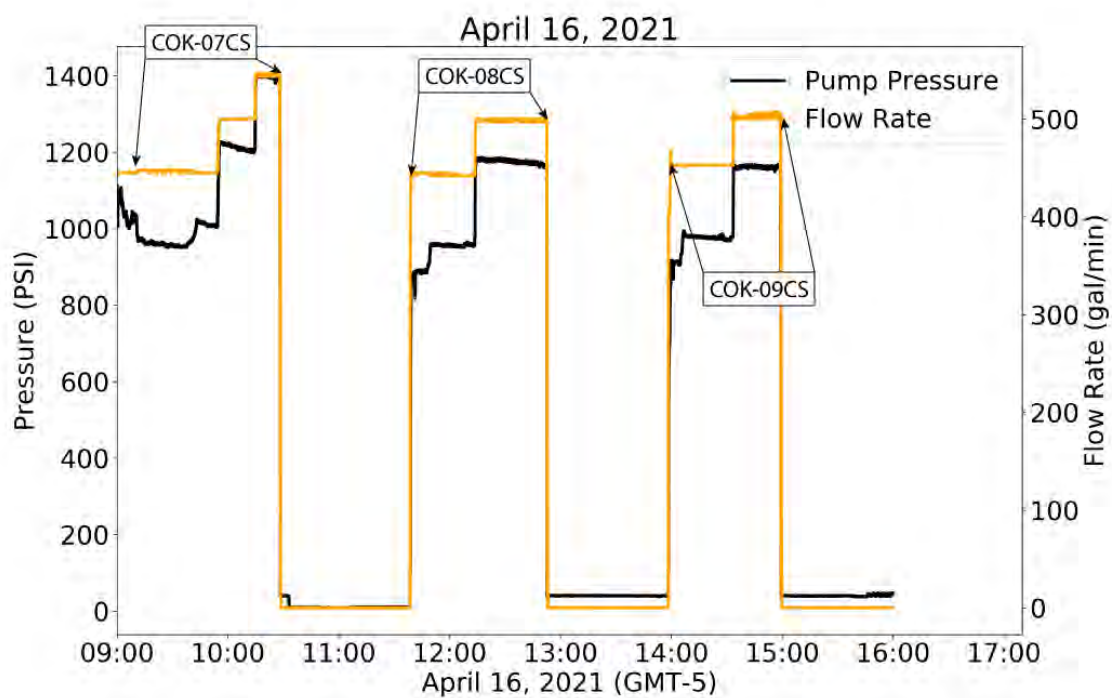


Figure 9. Pump data for 4-16-21.

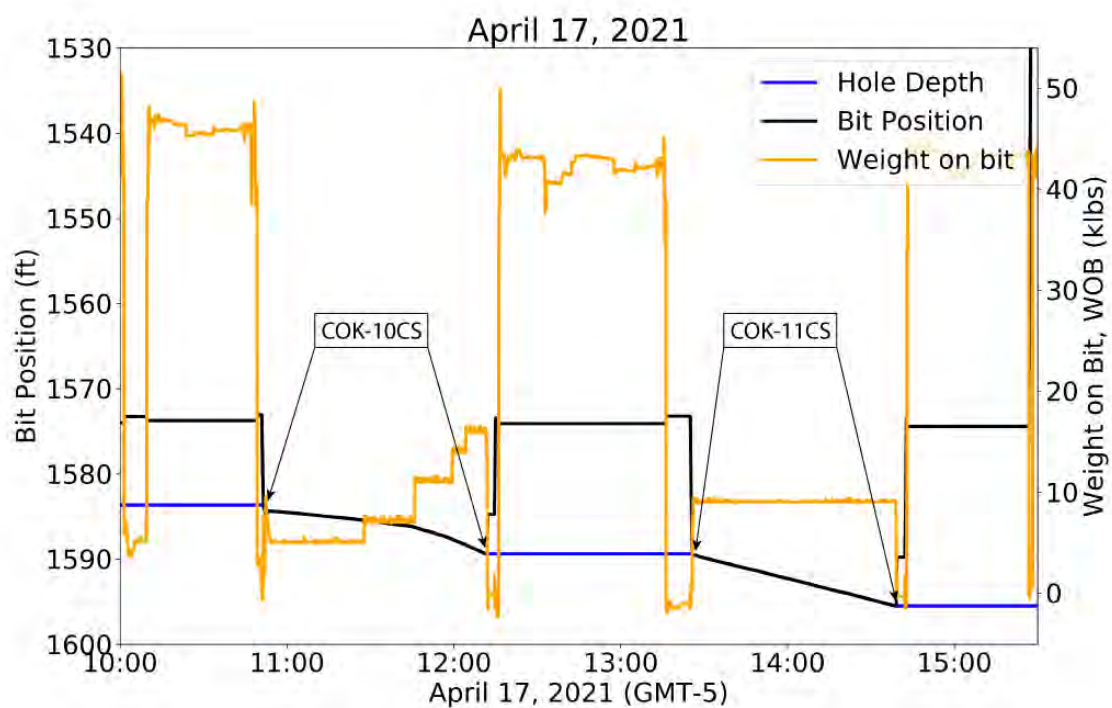


Figure 10. Weight on bit data for 4-17-21.

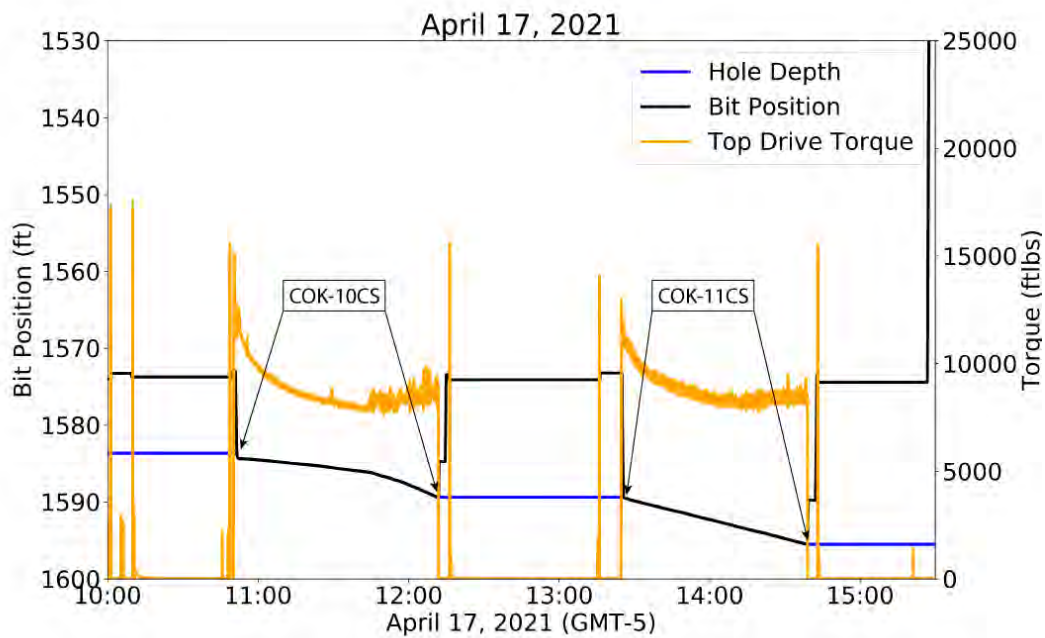


Figure 11. Top drive torque data for 4-17-21.

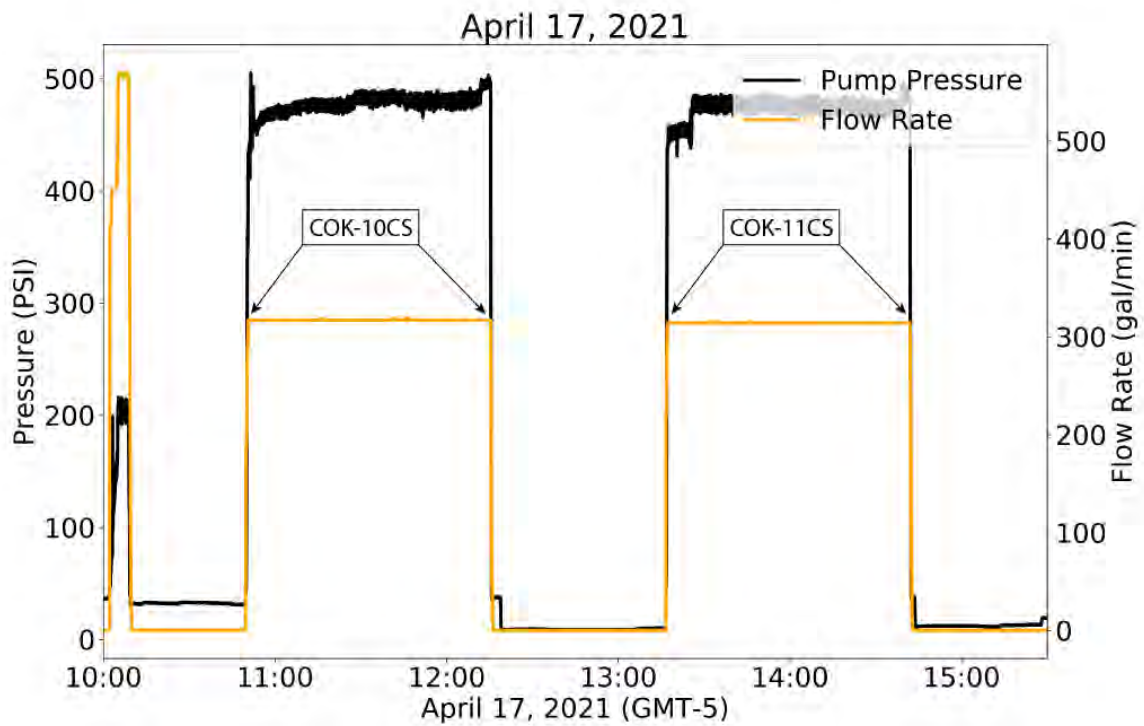


Figure 12. Pump data for 4-17-21.

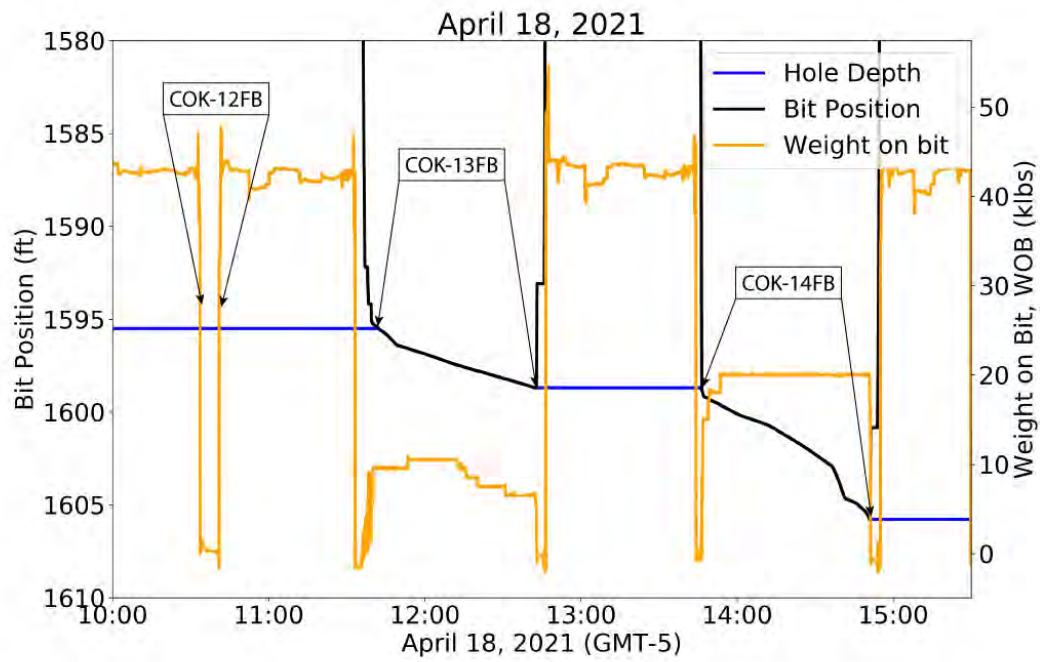


Figure 13. Weight on bit for 4-18-21.

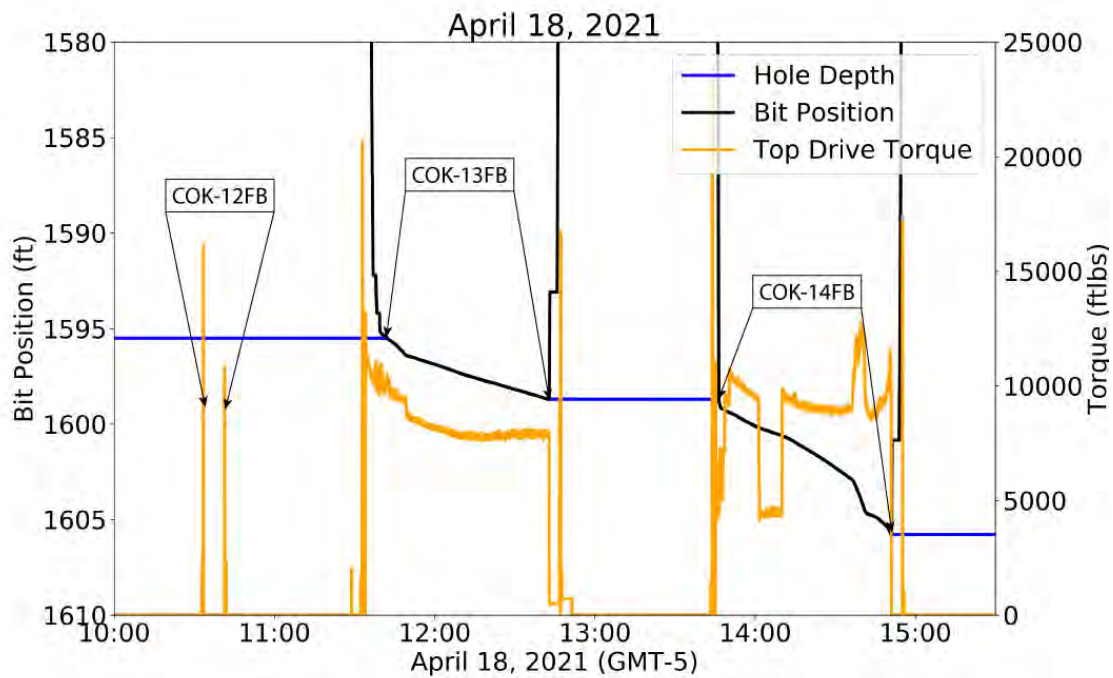


Figure 14. Top drive torque data for 4-18-21.

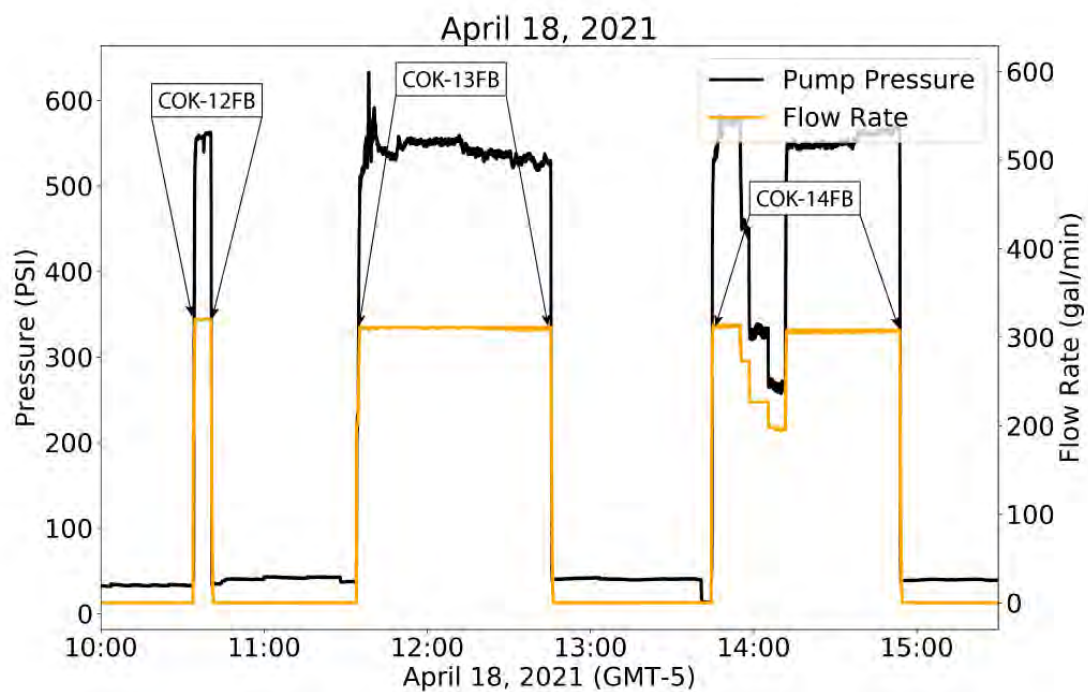


Figure 15. Pump data for 4-18-21.

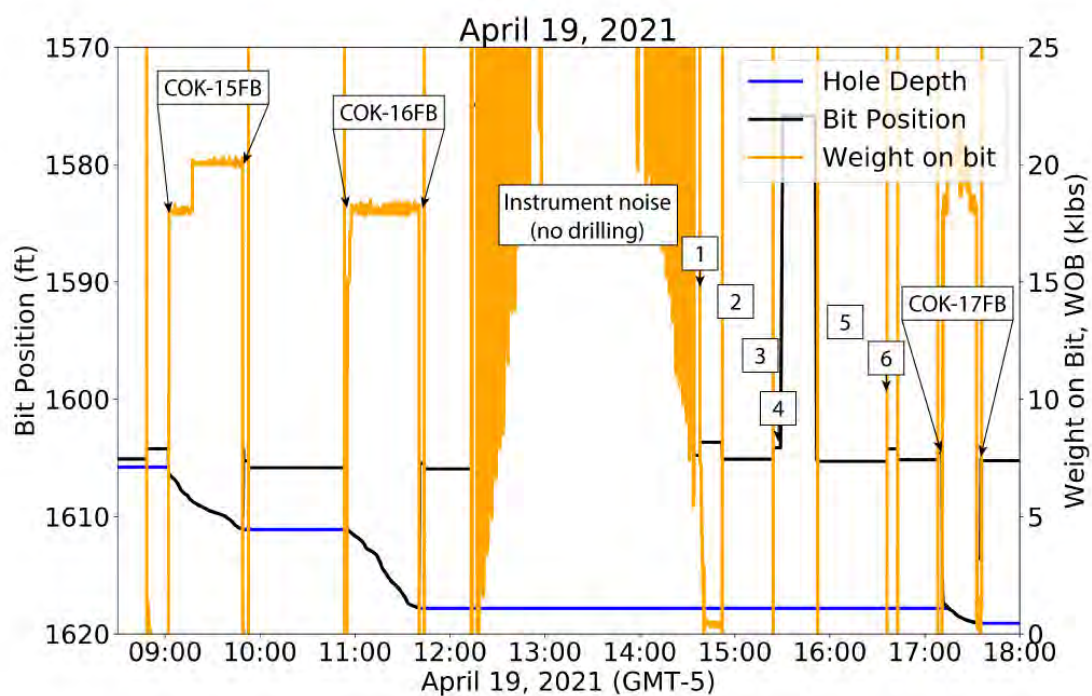


Figure 16. Weight on bit data for 4-19-21.

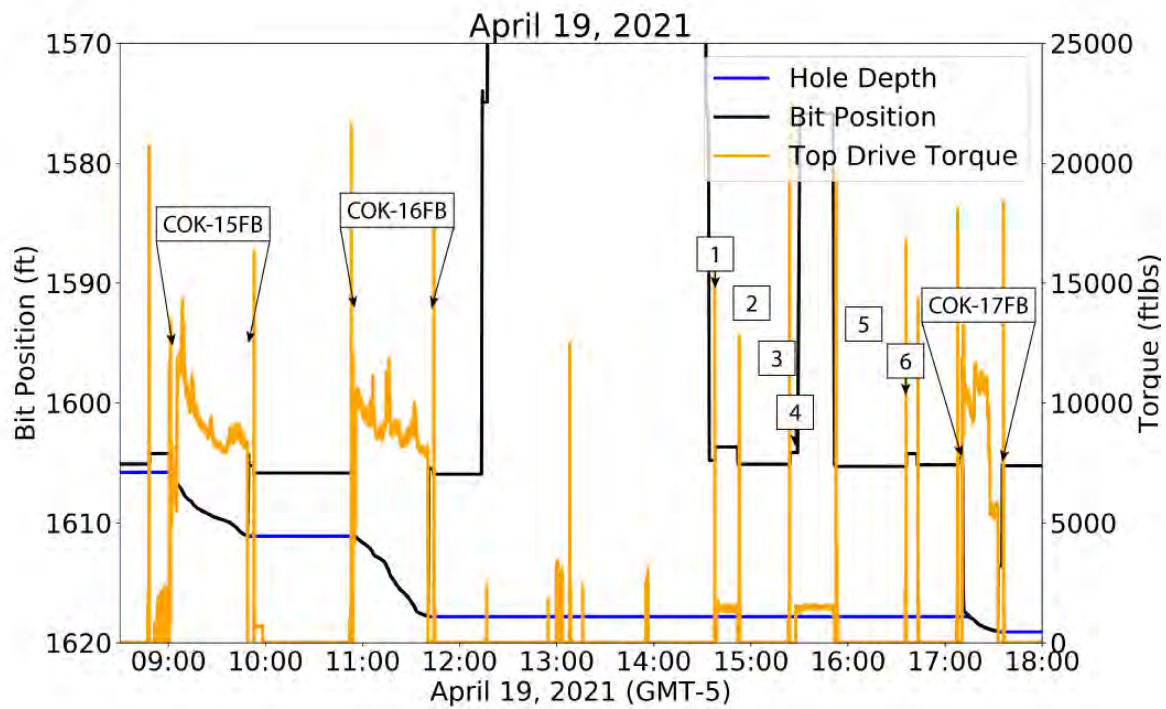


Figure 17. Top drive torque data for 4-19-21.

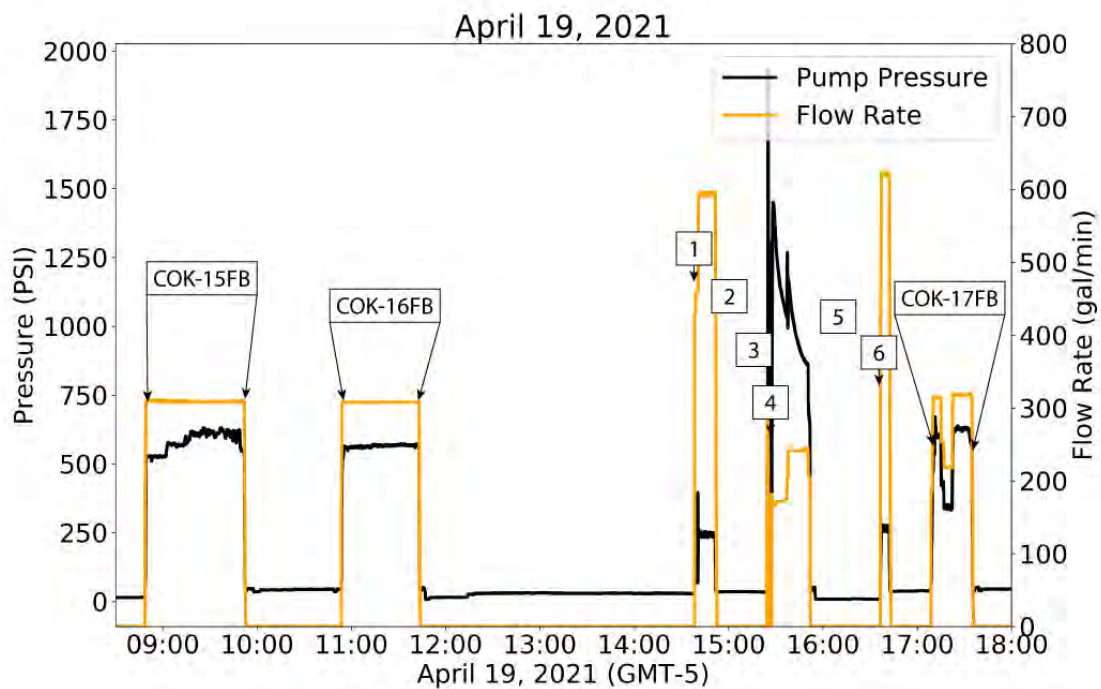


Figure 18. Pump data for 4-19-21.

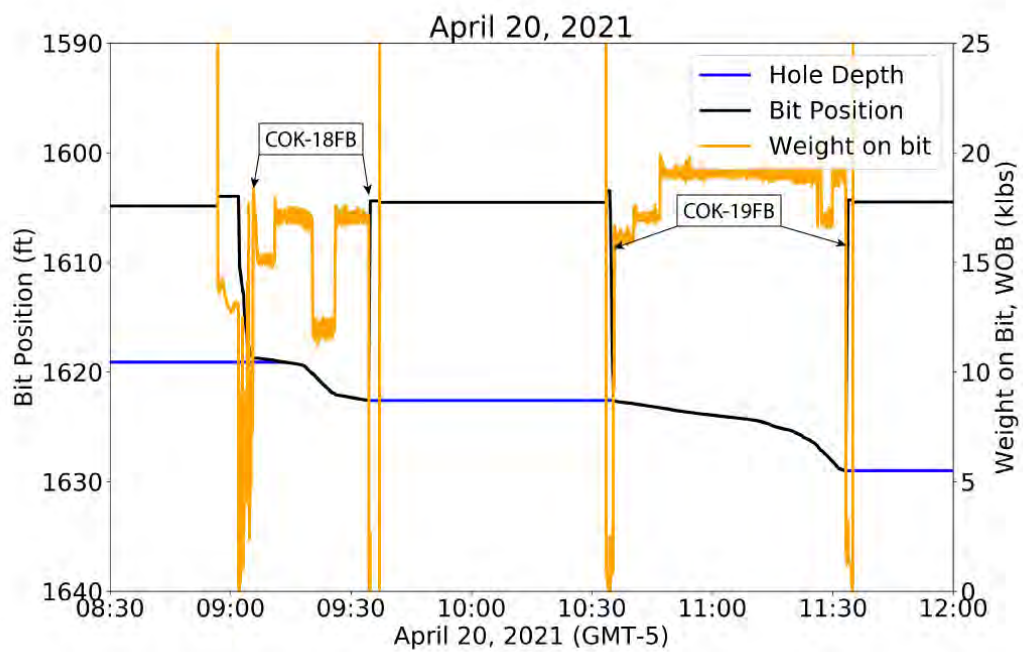


Figure 19. Weight on bit data for 4-20-21.

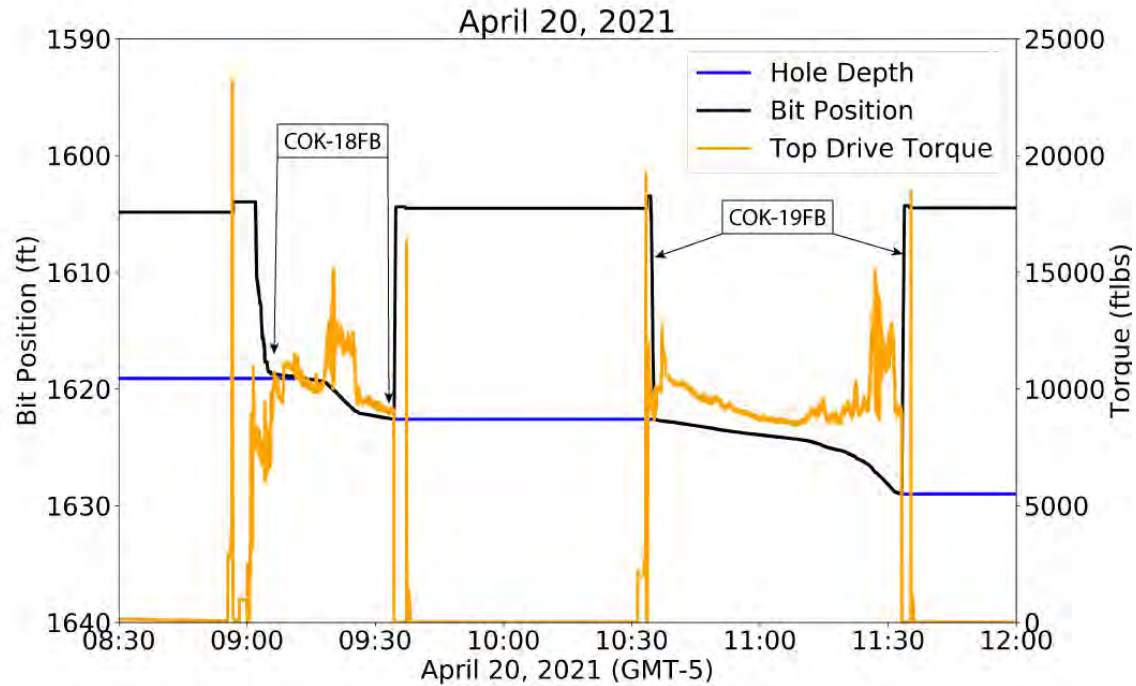


Figure 20. Top drive torque data for 4-20-21.

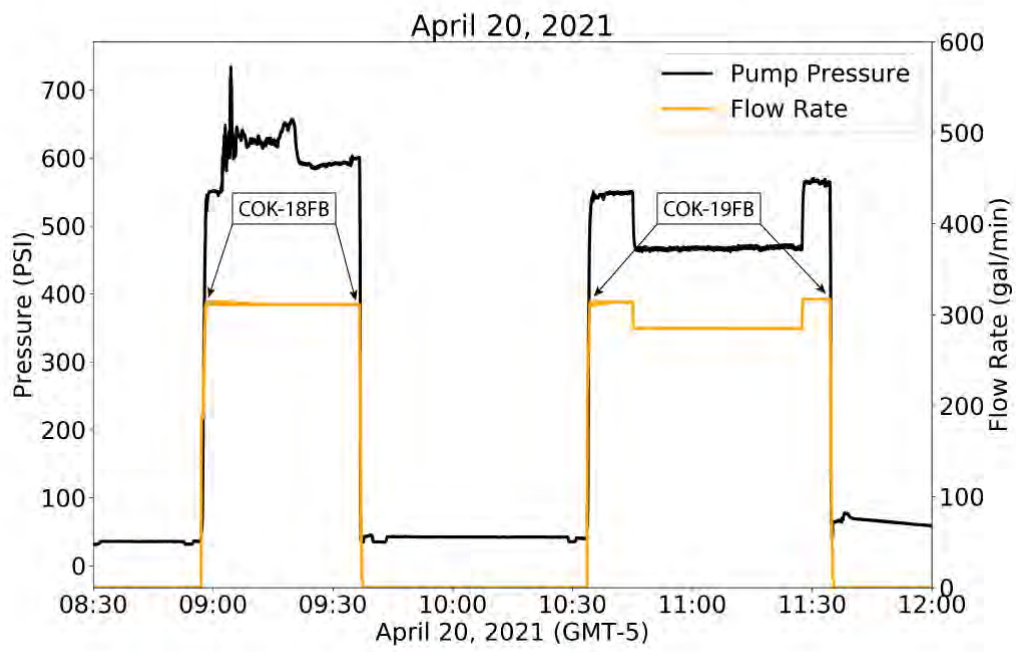


Figure 20. Pump data for 4-20-21.

PCTB Land Test III 2021 Report

Appendix C: Core Photos



Figure 1. COK-04CS



Figure 2. COK-05CS



Figure 3. COK-06CS



Figure 4. COK-08CS



Figure 5. COK-09CS



Figure 6. COK-10CS



Figure 7. COK-11CS



Figure 8. COK-14FB in total. Total core length of 8.9 ft

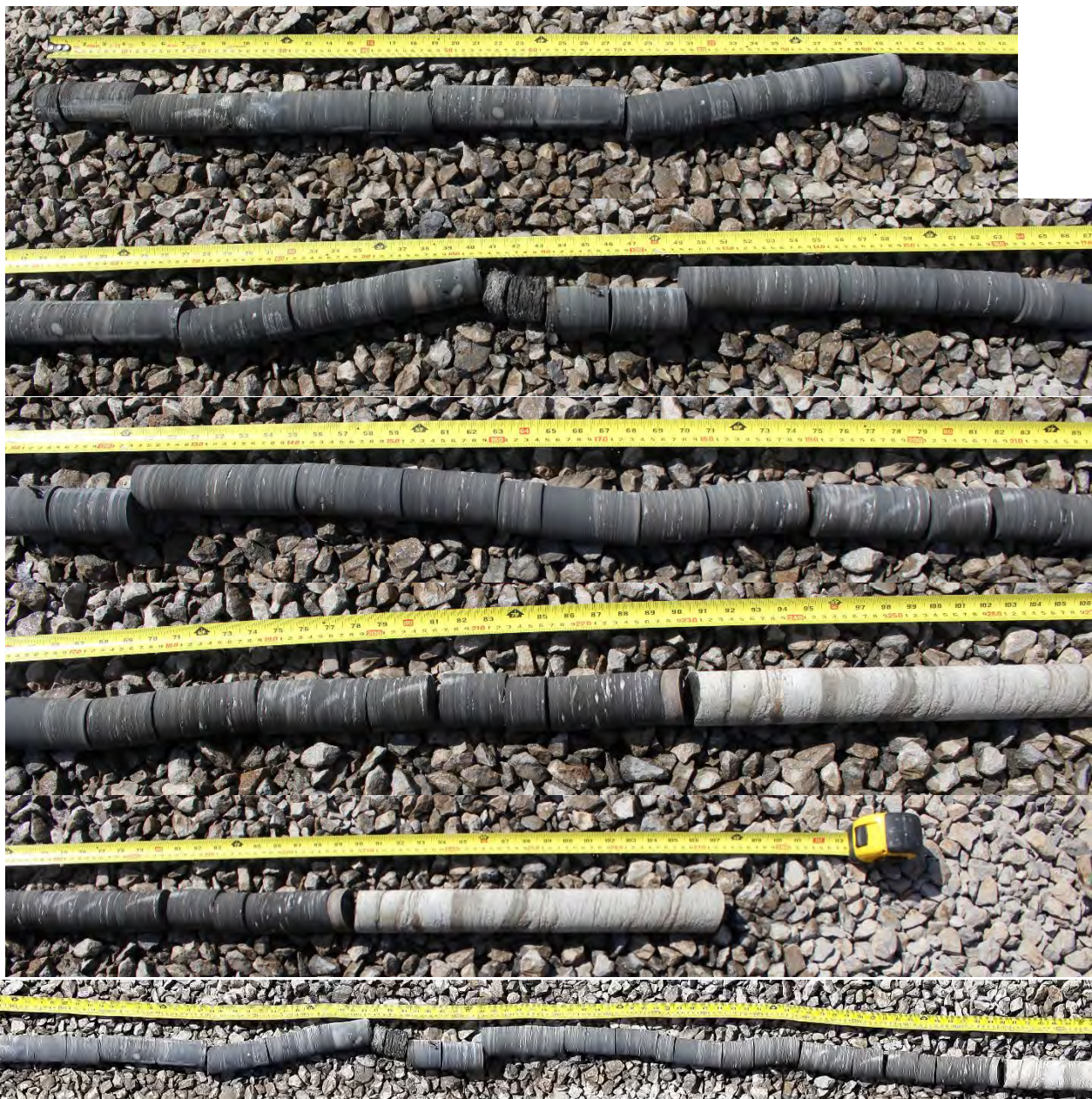


Figure 9. COK-14FB



Figure 10. COK-15FB



Figure 11. COK-16FB



Figure 12. COK-17FB



Figure 13. COK-18FB



Figure 14. COK-19FB

PCTB Land Test III 2021 Report

Appendix D: Daily Reports

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Monday, 12 April 2021

Summary: This was the first day of mobilization. The ball valve subassembly was tested in the mud retrieved from the test facility mud pit. 5 of 5 tests were successful.

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by GeoTek Inc.

Pettigrew Report:

0700 All GCI personnel present for sign-in and safety briefing.

0830 Mobile crane on site, begin unloading conexes from trucks and spotting.

1045 Conexes unloaded from trucks and spotted, mobile crane released.

1300 Heavy tools conex unloaded.

All utilities connect to service conex.

Begin assembling PCTB parts for "flip test" (non-pressurized ball valve subassembly test using Lexan test fixture).

1445 Begin flip testing PCTB ball valve sub assembly in mud retrieved from rig pit.

1630 4/4 successful flip tests completed without changing seals.

Notes:

1. CTF – Hole has been drilled out to 1553 ft, 2 ft below existing cement plug.
2. CTF – 200 micron shaker screen installed.



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Daily Progress Report

DPR 1

Date: 2021-04-12

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

WEEKEND REVIEW

Geotek Coring staff arrived in Tulsa. All staff underwent rapid testing for COVID-19 and received negative results. The PCTB coring van and heavy BHA van arrived by truck from Salt Lake City. Geotek Coring staff took up residence onsite in the CTF guesthouse and trailer.

2021-04-12

All staff attended morning briefing and orientation at CTF. The PCTB coring and heavy BHA vans were offloaded and landed by crane. All BHA components were removed from the heavy van and staged for assembly. The PCTB coring van was connected to utilities and powered up.

A mud sample from the coring well was obtained and used to submerge the ball valve for function testing. A battery of five ball valve function tests were performed with full immediate closure in each instance.

The PCTB upper sections were assembled and inspected. A pressure washing area was set up for tool cleaning; the dirt staging area outside the coring van is becoming very muddy. CTF staff have arranged to have a load of gravel delivered tomorrow to mitigate the mud.

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Tuesday, 13 April 2021

Summary: The day was dedicated to preparing for downhole tests on Wed. 4/14/2021. Drill pipe was made up and stood back in the derrick. The BHA (bottom hole assembly) was made up. The PCTB (pressure coring tool with ball) was spaced out. The PCTB was dry-fired on the rig floor and successfully sealed. The BHA was run in the hole to the casing shoe.

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by GeoTek Inc.

Pettigrew Report:

0700 Sign in, safety meeting.

1000 2nd truck unloaded of drill pipe, 80 joints total.

1230 Making up ~1500 ft of drill pipe in triples and standing back in derrick.

Pressure test PCTB assemblies.

1400 Make up BHA and stand back in derrick.

Make up outer core barrel assembly.

1500 Spacing out PCTB.

Dry fire – complete ball closure.

Run in the hole to casing shoe for the night.

Assemble 2x PCTBs for morning deployment.



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Daily Progress Report

DPR 2

Date: 2021-04-13

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

Drill pipe was delivered and unloaded mid-morning. Pipe was moved to the drill floor, made up into stands of three (Triples), and racked into the derrick. BHA components were hoisted to the drill floor and assembled.

PCTB cutting shoe space-out was completed and the tool was actuated in the BHA while suspended in the slips. The tool functioned as intended in dry actuation and was removed to the coring service unit for rebuild.

Drill collars were hoisted to the drill floor, assembled to the BHA, and run into the hole, after which drill pipe was tripped in to a depth of 729 ft., the approximate depth of the well casing.

The wireline service operators arrived, given an initial safety briefing, and taken to the drill floor to plan the wireline installation. Wireline configuration and crossovers were confirmed and initial rig-up will take place tomorrow morning.

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Wednesday, 14 April 2021

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by GeoTek Inc.

Summary: The wireline arrived and was rigged up. The PCTB was deployed for three ‘mud’ tests where the tool was actuated while hanging in the borehole (no drilling/coring). The first 2 tests were run without circulation. The third test was run while circulating. The PCTB successfully sealed during all three tests.

Core Results:

Coring Test 1: No core was taken (mud core). The PCTB sealed successfully.

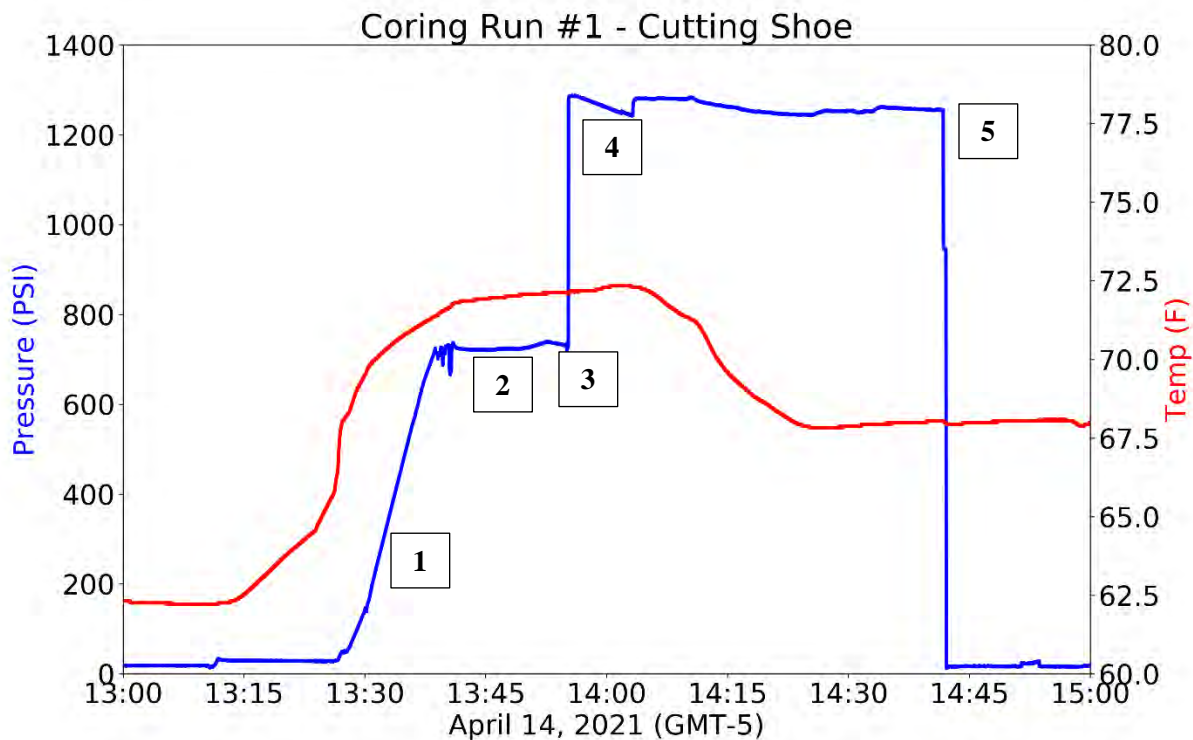


Figure 1: **Coring Test 1 (COK-01CS).** DST pressure and temperature data. This was a water core with no circulation. Summary of events: **1:** Tool lowered down hole to 1400 ft.; **2:** PCTB latched into BHA at 1400 ft. **3:** Inner core barrel retrieved, ball valve seals, and pressure boost is preserved; **4:** Pressure held as tool is removed from hole. **5:** Depressurized in lab.

Coring Test 2: No core was taken (mud core). The PCTB was sealed successfully.

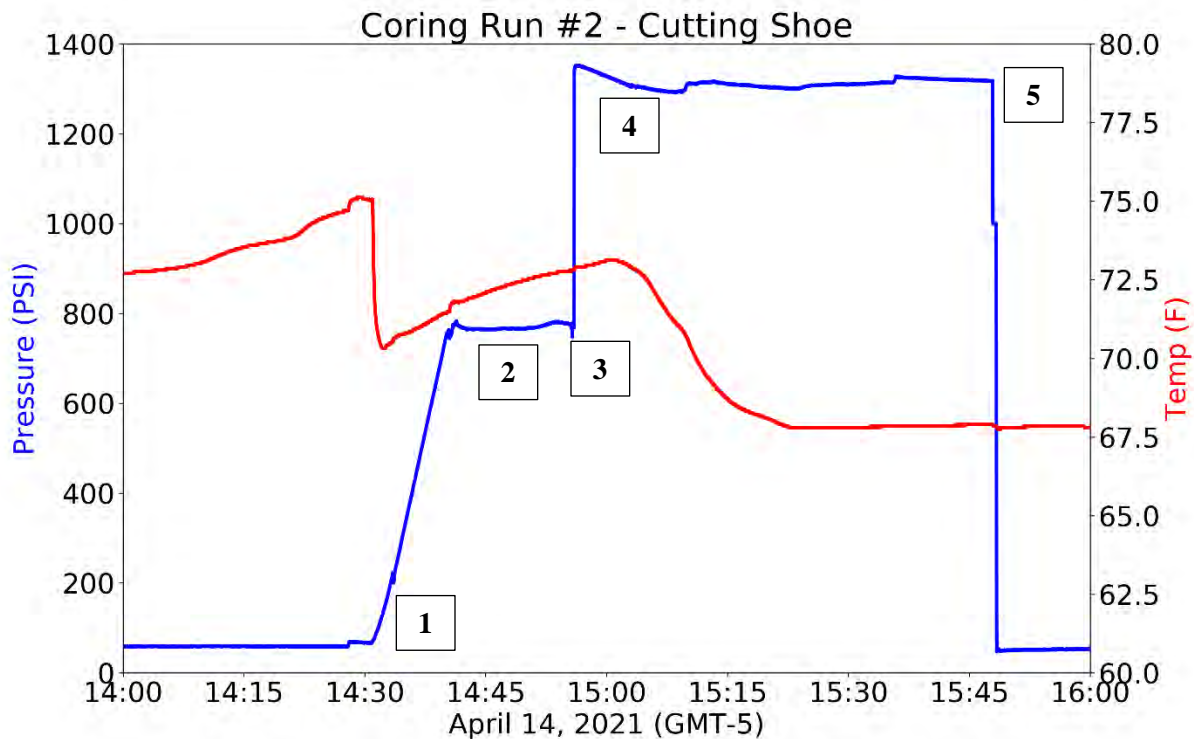


Figure 2: **Coring Test 2 (COK-02CS).** DST pressure and temperature data. Water core (no core taken), no circulation. **1:** Inner core barrel lowered down hole to latch into BHA at 1400 ft. **2:** PCTB at BHA while running tool is recovered and pulling tool is deployed. **3:** PCTB is actuated. **4:** Inner core barrel is removed from hole. **5:** Depressurized in lab.

Coring Test 3 (COK-03CS): No core was taken (water core). The objective of Test 3 was to confirm PCTB would seal in downhole conditions after pumping mud at 300 GPM to replicate drilling conditions. The PCTB sealed successfully.

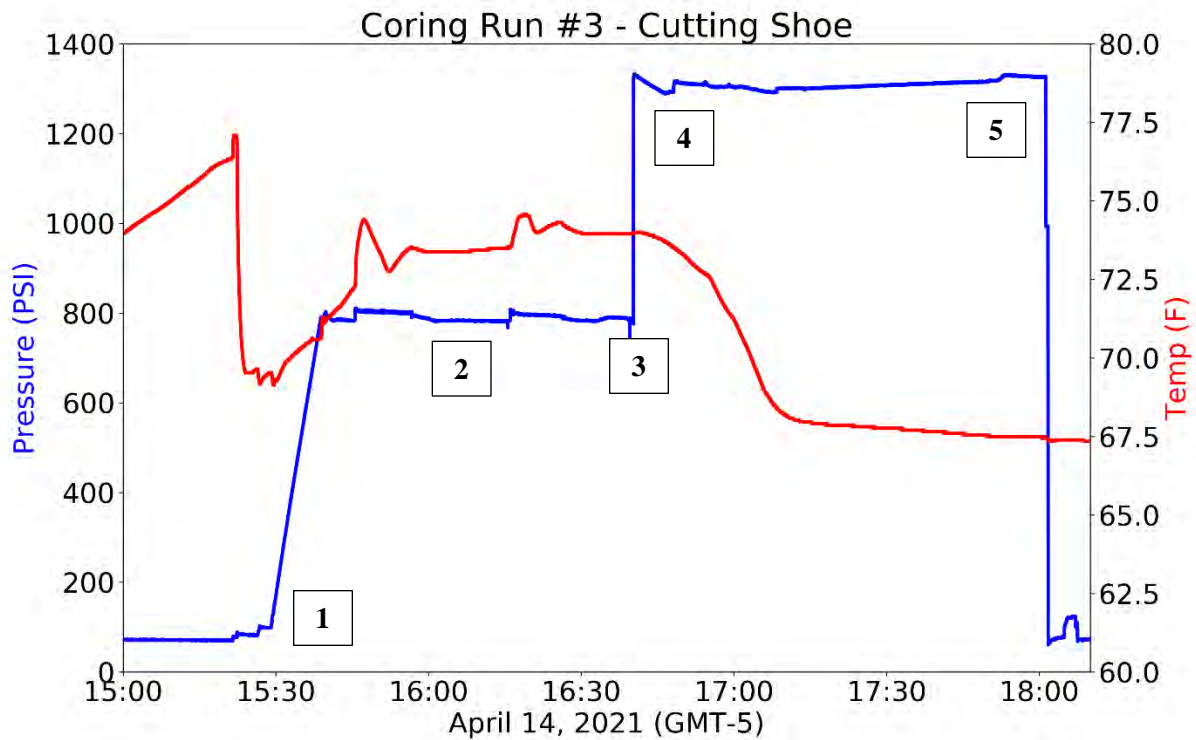


Figure 3: **Coring Test 3 (COK-03CS):** DST pressure and temperature data, no core taken (water core) dynamic fluid with pump flow for ten minutes at 300 GPM. **1:** Inner core barrel lowered down hole to latch into BHA; **2:** PCTB at BHA while running tool is recovered and pulling tool is deployed. **3:** PCTB is actuated. **4:** Inner core barrel is removed from hole. **5:** Depressurized in lab.1.

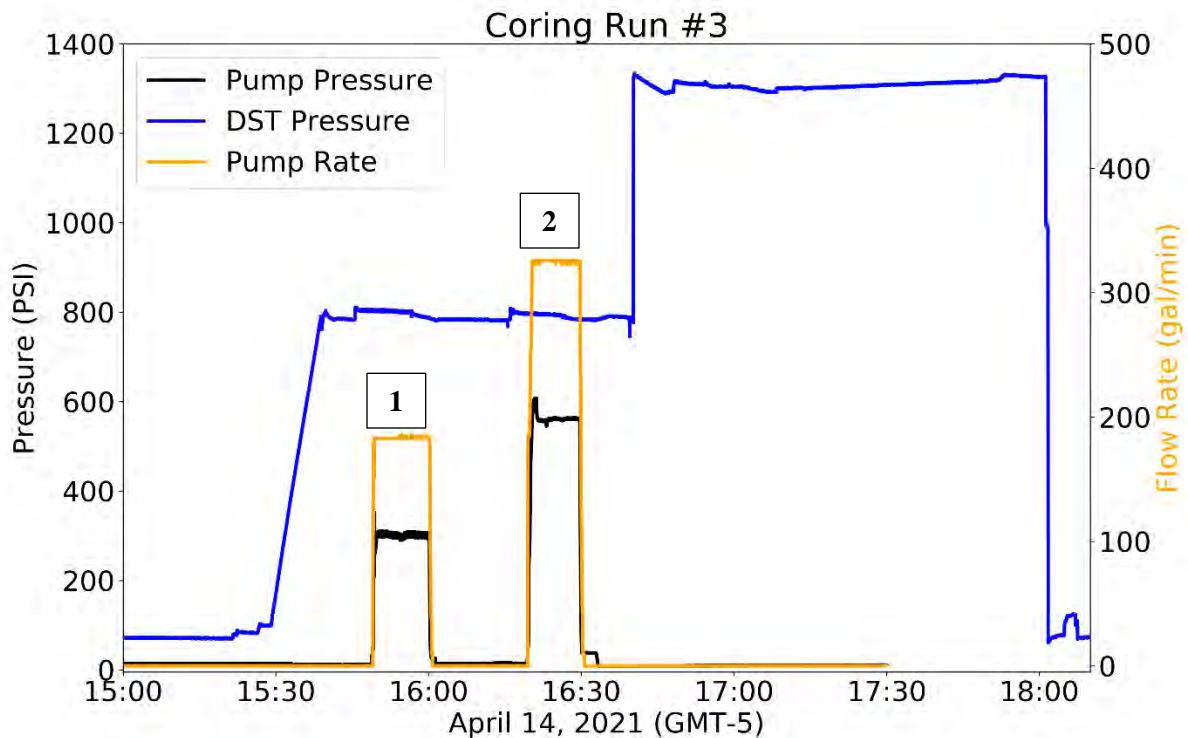


Figure 4: **Coring Test 3 (COK-03CS):** DST pressure, and rig instrumentation (pressure and flow rate). **1:** circulation while the inner core barrel was hung on the wireline (180 GPM). **2:** circulation while the inner core barrel was locked into the BHA (315 GPM). The pressure boost is clearly recorded, and pressure was maintained as the PCTB was brought to the surface.

Pettigrew Report:

0700 Sign in and safety briefing.

0745 RIH from casing shoe to near TD at 1553 ft.

Tight hole at ~923 ft.

Reaming and cleaning hole.

1000 Drill pipe hung off at ~1493 ft.

Rigging up wireline.

Problem with wireline sheave.

Remove sheave to onsite machine shop for repair.

1030 Back to rigging up wireline.

1115 RIH with #1 PCTB-CS water core.

Problem with wireline winch slipping while lowering.

1145 POOH and rig down wireline unit in preparation for replacement unit.

1300 Replacement wireline unit arrive.

Rigging up wireline.

RIH with #1 PCTB-CS water core

Actuate PCTB, POOH.

Ball closed, trapped pressure ~1174 psi, calculated hydrostatic pressure ~680 psi, release overpull ~600 lbs., good run.

1510 #2 PCTB-CS water core on deck.

Ball closed, trapped pressure ~1160 psi, calculated hydrostatic pressure ~680 psi, release overpull ~800 lbs., good run.

1700 #3 PCTB-CS water core with circulation on deck.

Ball closed, trapped pressure ~1140 psi, calculated hydrostatic pressure ~680 psi, release overpull ~500 lbs., good run.

1730 LO PCTB for service and ready for next day deployment.

POOH to casing shoe.

Shut down for the night.

Note: All times, depths, and pressures reported are preliminary and approximate.



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Daily Progress Report

DPR 3

Date: 2021-04-14

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: P. Schultheiss, M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

A coring tool was moved to the drill floor in the morning and the wireline was rigged up. As the tool was being lowered into the drill pipe, a malfunction was discovered in the wireline unit's gearbox which required that it be immediately removed from service. Operations were suspended until a replacement wireline unit could be brought to the work site.

After the new wireline unit arrived and was rigged up, tests 1CS, 2CS, and 3CS were performed near bottom-hole depth (1,481 ft.) and without rotation or weight on bit. Both 1CS and 2CS were successful in capturing full boost (approximately 600 psi over in situ pressure). Test 3CS was then landed in the BHA, after which rig pumps were tested through both the flow tee and the top drive. A maximum flow of 325 gpm was maintained for 10 minutes. Test 3CS was also successful with full boost captured.

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Thursday, 15 April 2021

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by Geotek Inc.

Summary: The PCTB-CS was deployed three times while coring. Pressure sealing mechanism and boost functioned properly on each test. The first test was plugged by cement and no core was recovered. The second attempt had 85% recovery. The last test sealed and maintained pressure but had limited core recovery which has been attributed to sections of hard formation that inhibit proper function of core grabber and bit.

Drilling Operations:

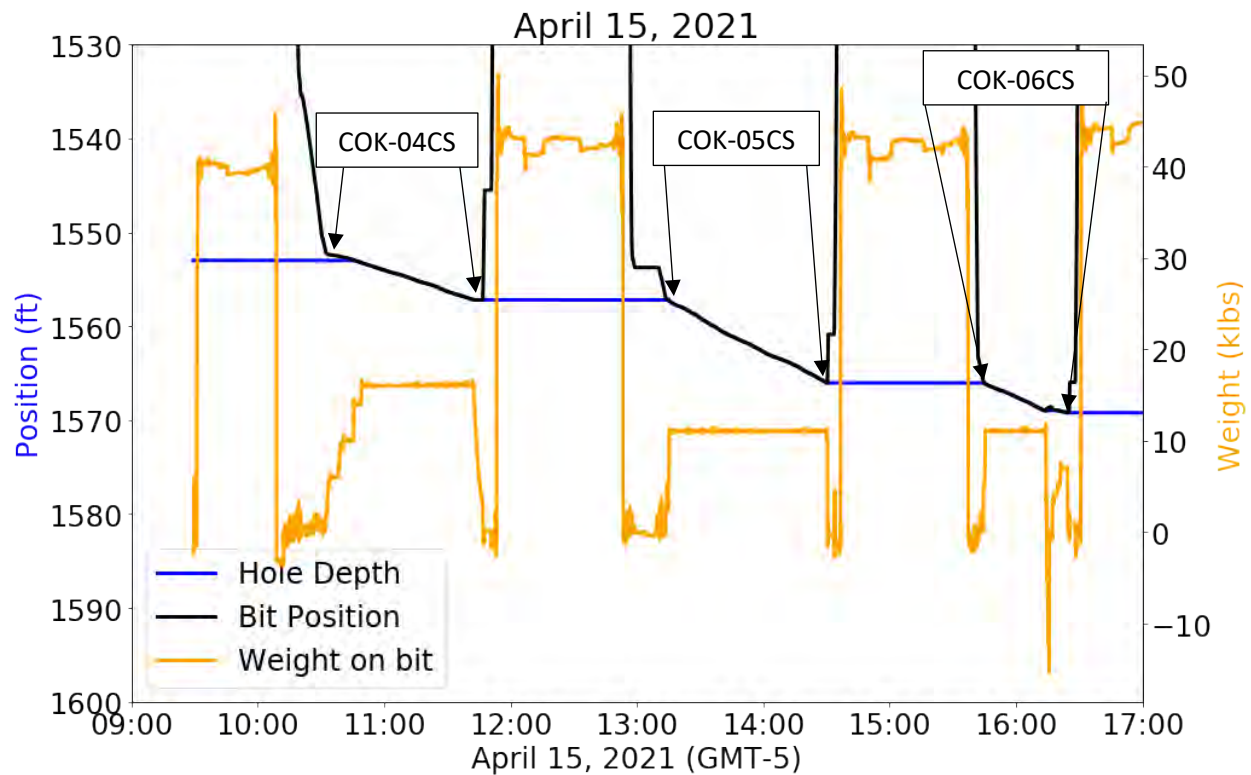


Figure 1: **Drilling Summary for April 15, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and weight on bit for three coring runs (COK-04CS, COK-05CS, and COK-06CS). The rate of penetration for COK-04CS was approximately 4 ft/hr, whereas the rate of penetration for COK-05CS increased to approx. 7 ft/hr. The interval from 1553'-1568.3' was drilled while these three cores were taken.

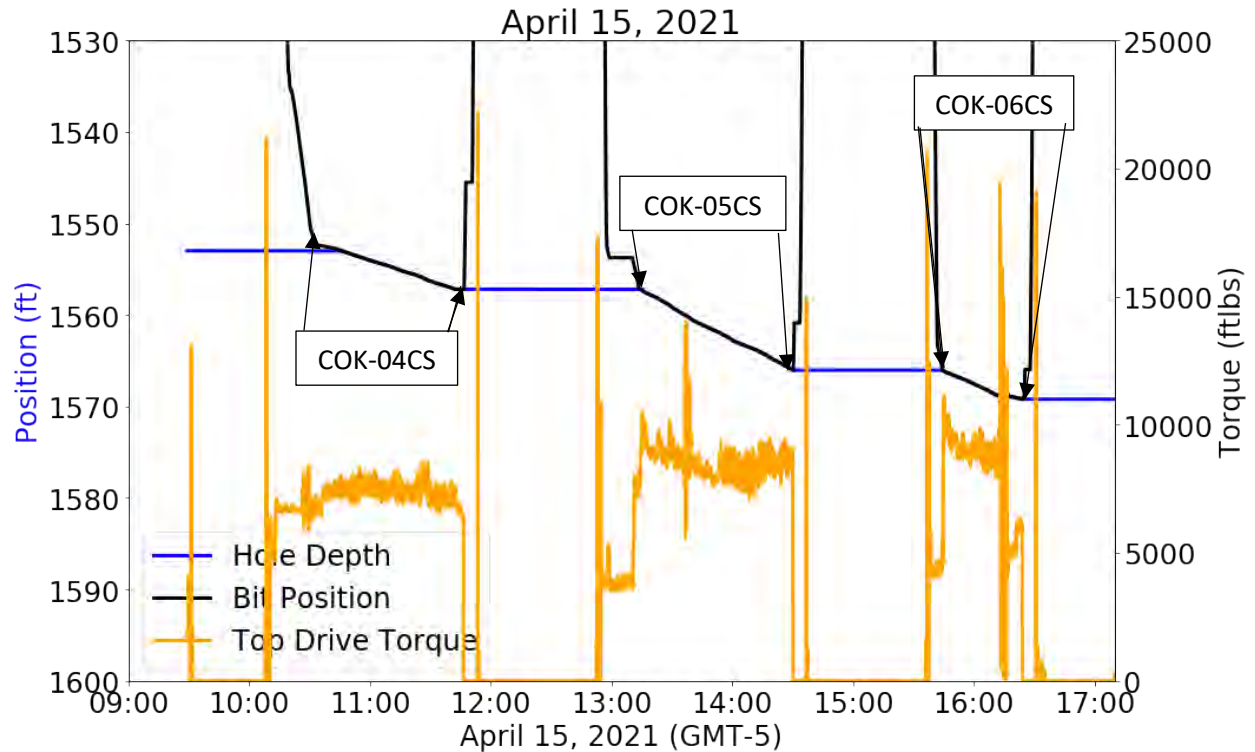


Figure 2: **Drilling Summary for April 15, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and top drive torque for coring runs COK-04CS, COK-05CS, and COK-06CS. Coring run COK-06CS was cut short because torque exceeded 20,000 ft-lbs. In response, the driller raised the bit. Once the bit is lifted off bottom, it is exceedingly difficult to collect more core. For this reason, the test was ended.

Core Results:

Coring Test 4 (COK-04CS): No core was recovered. Small pieces of cement recovered in core liner that were likely leftover debris from cement plug. Small piece of formation was stuck in cutting shoe when disassembled. Despite no recovery, the PCTB sealed successfully (Figure 3).

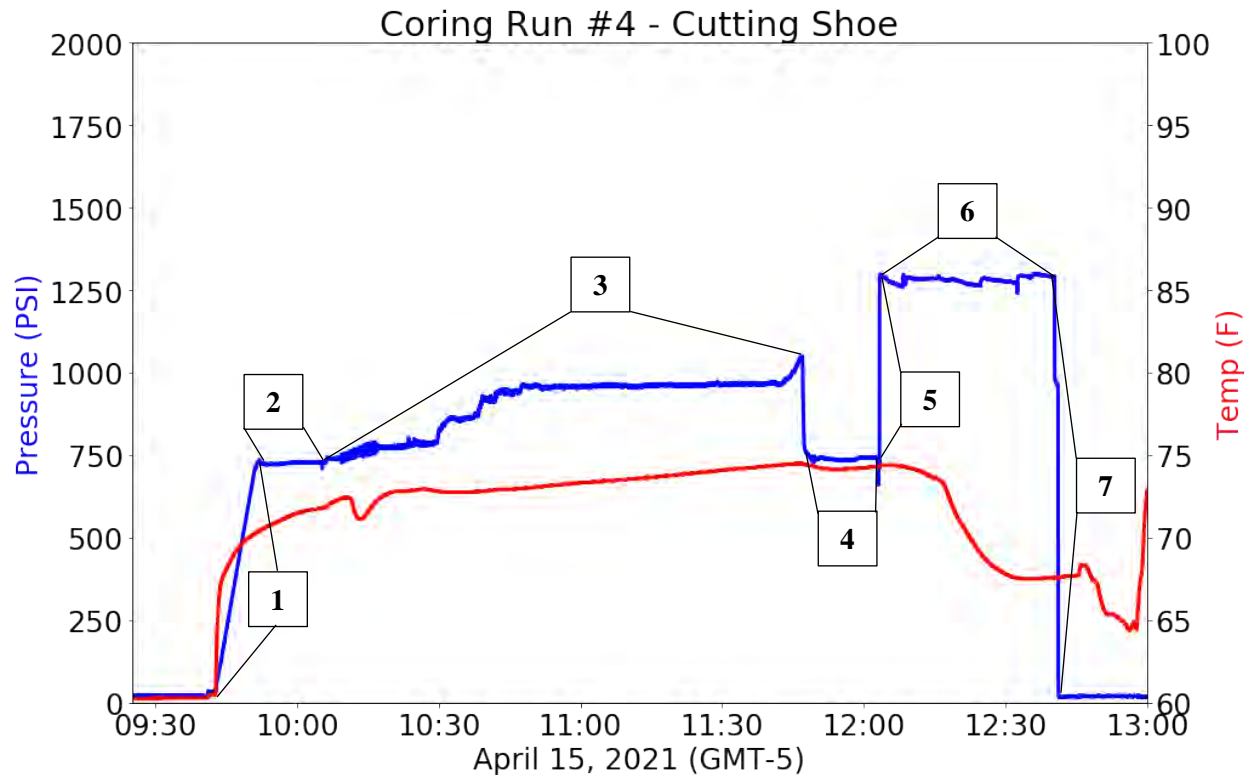


Figure 3: **Coring Test 4 (COK-04CS).** DST pressure and temperature data. No core recovered. Small pieces of debris or cement were collected in core liner. PCTB sealed successfully. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1552.8 ft. **2:** Core barrel at BHA and running tool released. **3:** Coring begins with flow at 240 GPM. Pressure builds up as pump pressure increases. **4:** Coring ends and pulling tool is deployed. Pressure returns to in situ. **5:** PCTB is actuated. **6:** Wireline pulled out core barrel. **7:** Depressurized in lab.

Coring Test 5 (COK-05CS): Core recovery was 65 percent (5.58 feet recovered of 8.5 feet drilled). The PCTB sealed successfully.

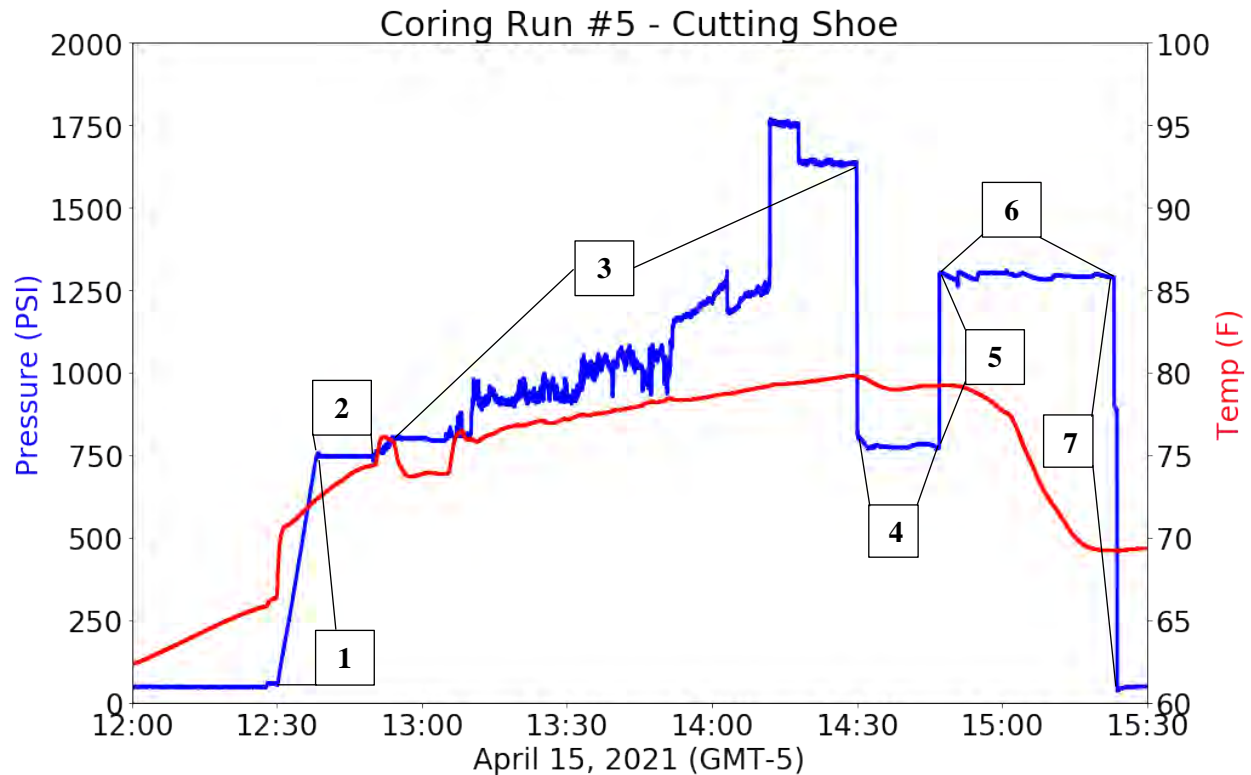


Figure 3: **Coring Test 5 (COK-05CS)**. DST pressure and temperature data. 67" of core recovered. PCTB sealed successfully and pressure maintained as tool retrieved and brought to lab. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1557.5 ft. **2:** Core barrel at BHA and running tool released. **3:** Coring begins with flow at 240 GPM. Pressure builds up as pump pressure increases. **4:** Coring ends and pulling tool is deployed. Pressure returns to in situ. **5:** PCTB is actuated. **6:** Wireline pulled out core barrel. **7:** Depressurized in lab.



Figure 4: **Coring Test 5 (COK-05CS)**. 5.58 feet (67 inches) of core recovered. Good quality core with few fractures and smooth edges. Fractures appear to be from removal from core liner. Some biscuiting/fractures at bottom of core near ball valve.

Coring Test 6 (COK-06CS): The recovery was 14.3 percent (4 inches recovered of 2.3 feet drilled). High torque on the drill string required the driller to pick up off bottom, coring ended since no more core could be collected. The PCTB was sealed successfully.

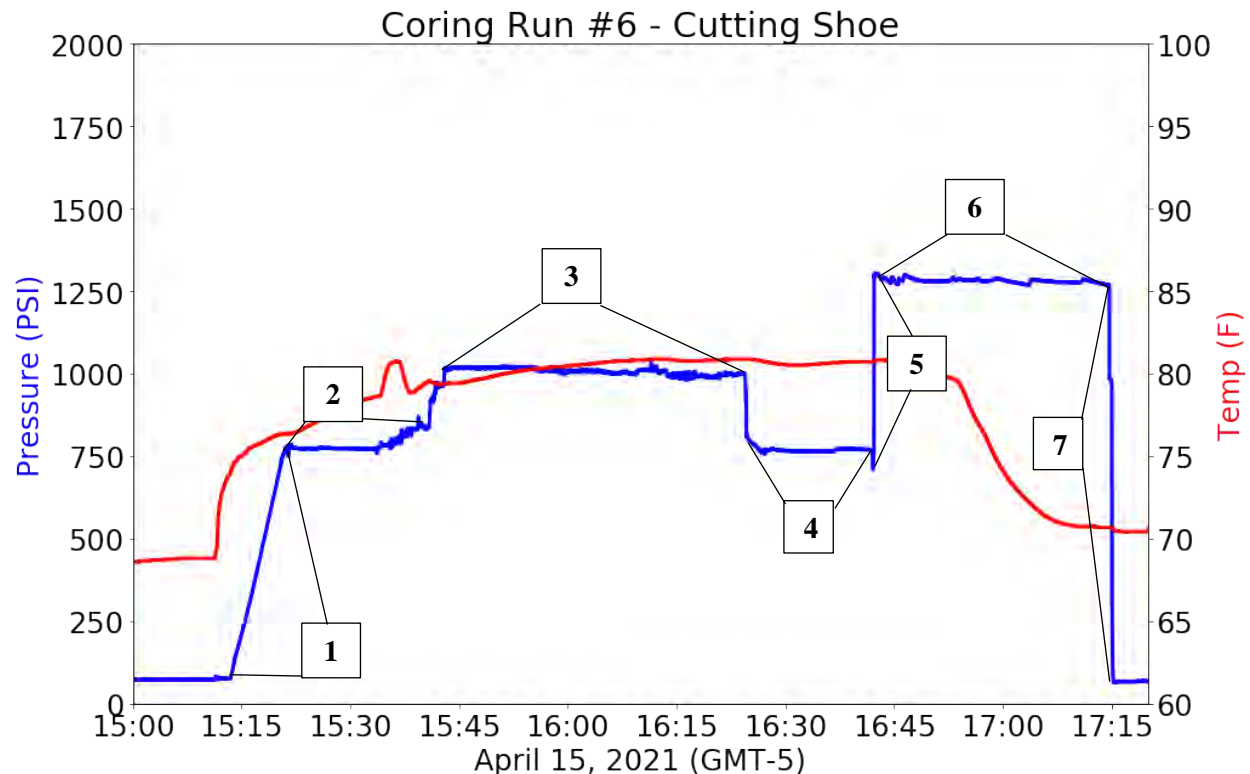


Figure 5: **Coring Test 6 (COK-06CS).** DST pressure and temperature data. 4” of core recovered. PCTB sealed successfully and pressure maintained as tool retrieved and brought to lab. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1566 ft. **2:** Core barrel at BHA and running tool released. **3:** Coring begins with flow at 240 GPM. Pressure builds up as pump pressure increases. **4:** Coring ends and pulling tool is deployed. Pressure returns to in situ. **5:** PCTB is actuated. **6:** Wireline pulled out core barrel. **7:** Depressurized in lab.

Pettigrew Report:

- 0700 Sign in and safety briefing 0720 Run in the hole to TD at 1530 ft.
- Stage #4 PCTB-CS in mouse hole.
- 0800 Delay due to wireline crew not having proper crossover sub.
- 0915 Proper crossover sub acquired, rig up wireline.
- 0945 Run in the hole with #4 PCTB-CS.
- 1000 Pull out of hole with running tool.

Rig down wireline.

Begin coring, 300 gpm, 8k wob, 80 rpm.

1200 Rig up wireline.

1800 lbs to release PCTB.

1230 #4 PCTB on deck, 1177 psi trapped, core jammed in core catcher.

Run in the hole with #5 PCTB-CS

1300 On bottom, begin coring, 450 gpm, 8k wob, 100 rpm.

1500 #5 PCTB on deck, 2800 lbs to release, 1140 psi trapped, 70" of core recovered.

1539 Run in hole with #6 PCTB-CS.

At 2 ft of penetration drill string torqued up and driller picked up off bottom.

Drill string free, decision made to recover PCTB.

1650 #6 PCTB-CS on deck, 1140 psi trapped, 4" of core recovered jammed in core catcher.

1700 Rig down wireline.

Pull out of hole to casing shoe for the night.



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Daily Progress Report

DPR 4

Date: 2021-04-15

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: P. Schultheiss, M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

Testing while drilling commenced today with the cutting shoe (CS) configuration of the PCTB. Test 4CS was successful, with full boost captured and a small amount of core retained. The recovered core proved to be chunks of cement, suggesting that advancement had been at least partially through infill from the drill-out.

Test 5CS advanced 9 feet and was returned to the surface with full boost and 5.5 feet of competent rock core.

Test 6CS encountered a high-torque event at 2.97 feet which required the bit to be lifted off bottom while coring. Because of the risk of core jam, advancement was stopped at this point and the tool was retrieved. Full boost was captured and a small amount of rock core was retrieved.

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Friday, 16 April 2021

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by Geotek Inc.

Summary: The PCTB-CS was deployed three times while coring. One of these 3 tests sealed successfully. In the first test, core protruding through the ball valve prevented it from closing. The second test recovered 6" of core and boosted and sealed successfully. In the third test, the core barrel did not seal due to a damaged upper seal. It is presumed the damage to the seal occurred prior to deployment.

Drilling/Coring Operations:

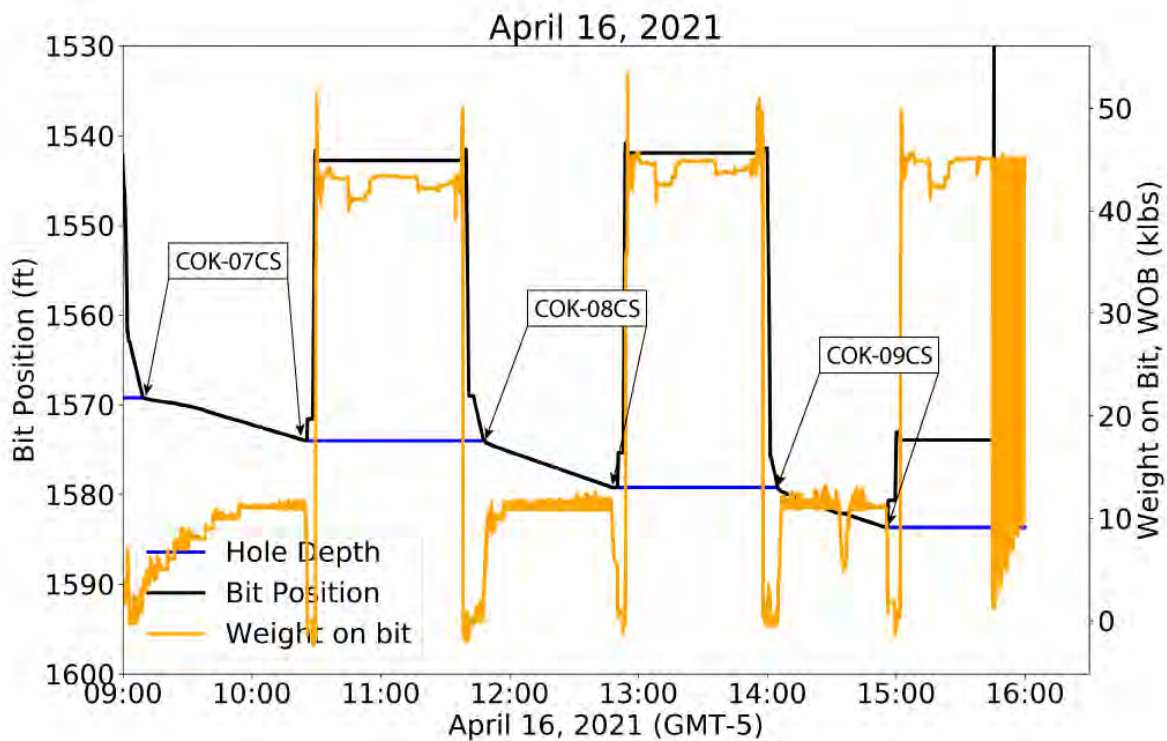


Figure 1: **Drilling Summary for April 16, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and weight on bit for three coring runs (COK-07CS, COK-08CS, and COK-09CS). The rate of penetration for COK-07CS was approximately 4 ft/hr, whereas the rate of penetration for COK-08CS and COK-09CS increased to approx. 5 ft/hr. The interval from 1568.3'-1583.7' was drilled while these three cores were taken.

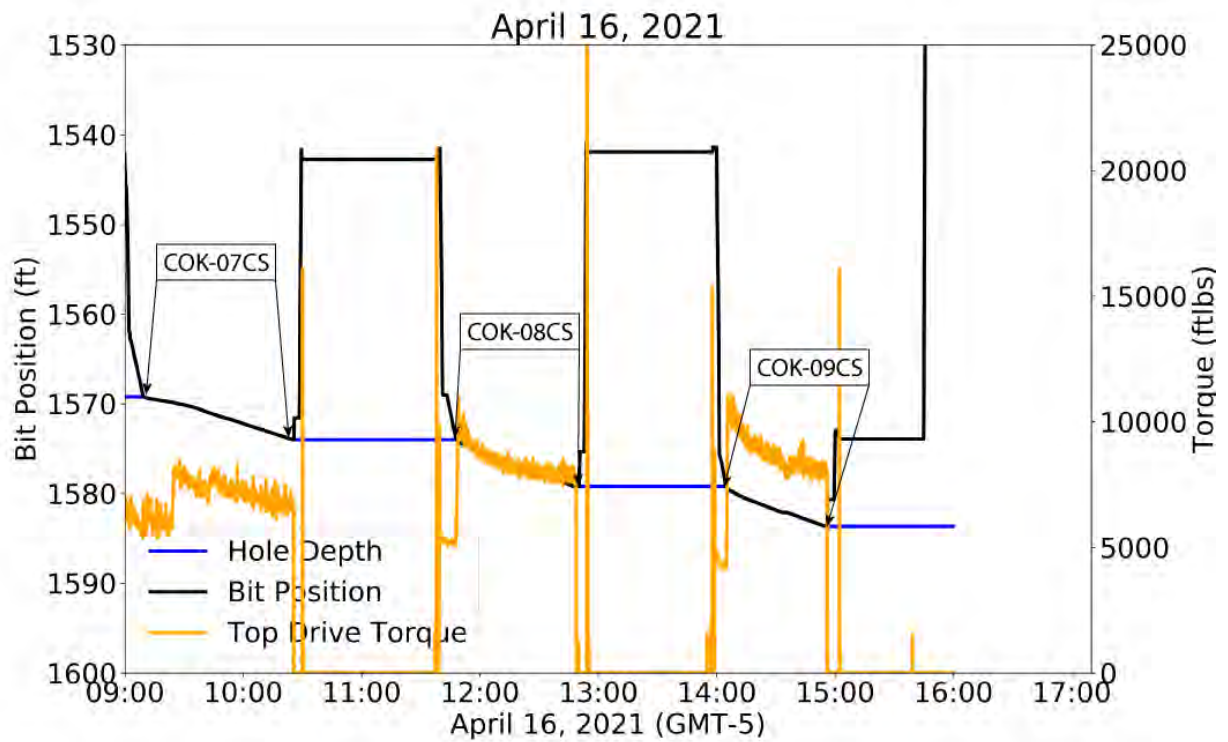


Figure 2: **Drilling Summary for April 16, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and top drive torque for coring runs COK-07CS, COK-08CS, and COK-09CS.

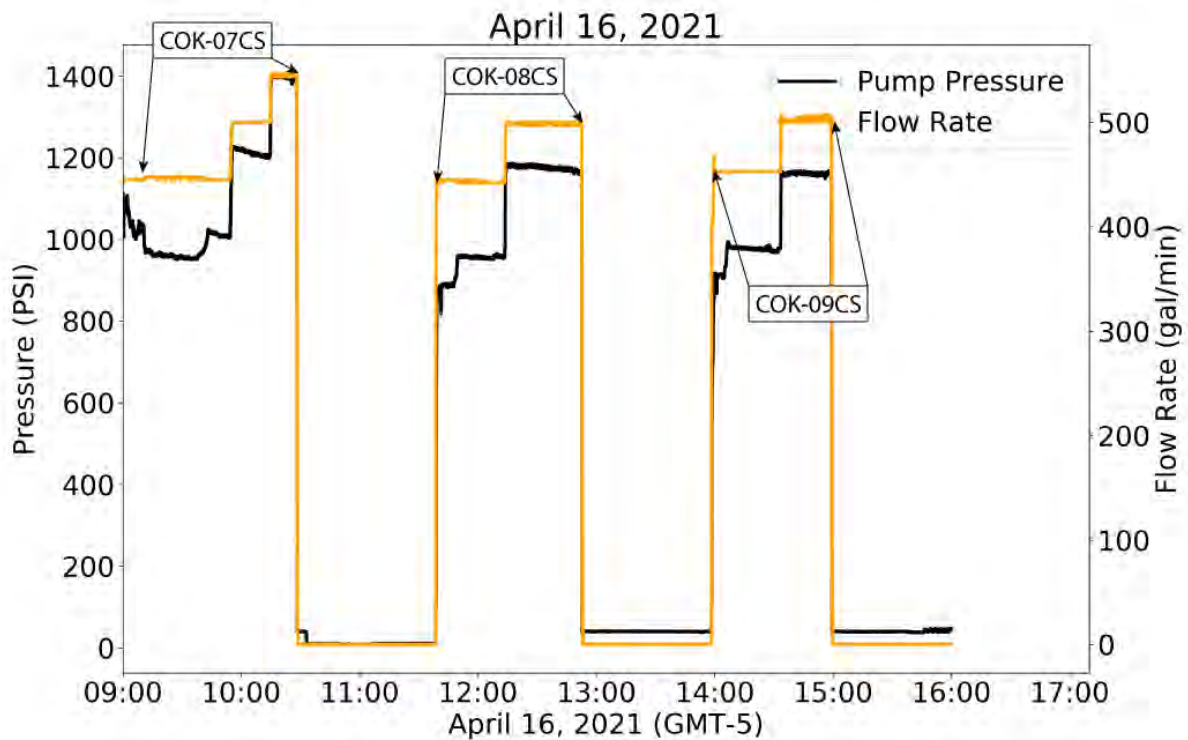


Figure 3: **Drilling Summary for April 16, 2021.** Pump Pressure and Flow Rate for coring runs COK-07CS, COK-08CS, and COK-09CS.

Coring Results:

Coring Test 7 (COK-07CS): Core jammed during coring and was not pulled up with the core liner when the tool actuated. As a result, some core was still protruding through the ball valve during actuation preventing ball closure. As such, no boost was recorded.

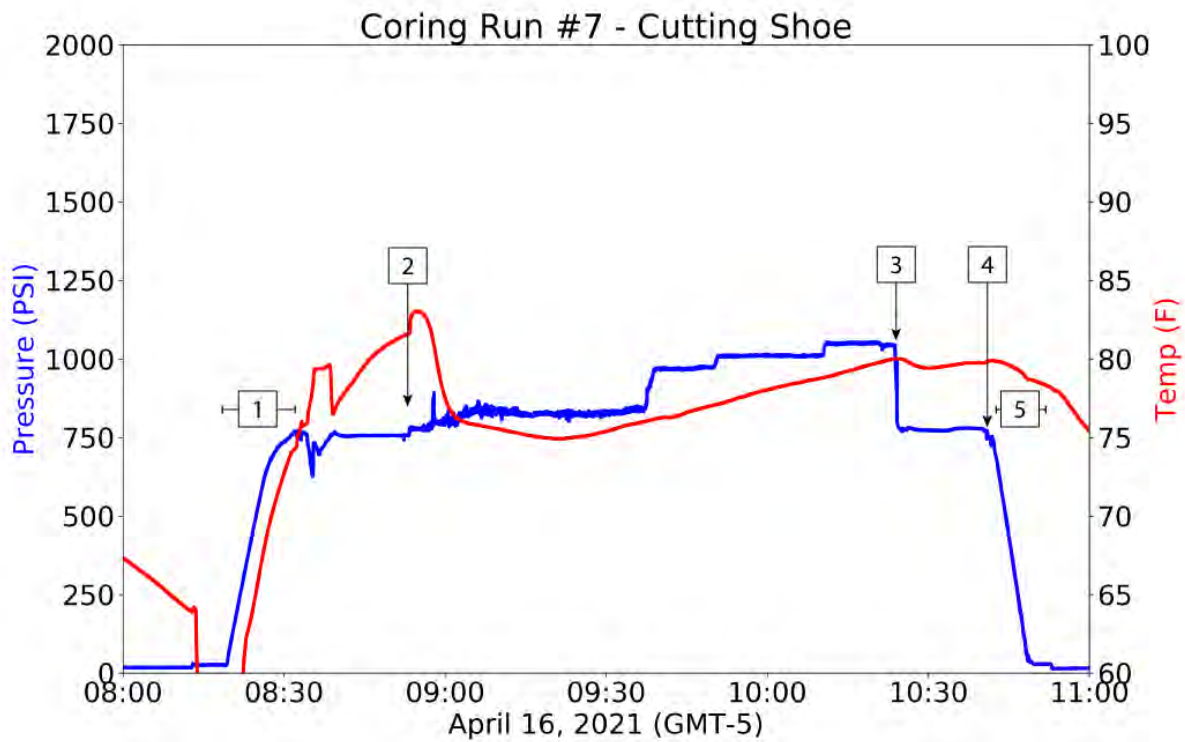


Figure 3: **Coring Test 7 (COK-07CS)**. DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events:
1: Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1569.4ft. **2:** Pumps turn on at 450 GPM. **3:** Pumps turn off. **4:** PCTB is actuated. Core extending through the ball prevented ball closure; no boost or seal is recorded. **5:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor.



Figure 4: **Coring Test 7 (COK-07CS).** Core that was not pulled up when the PCTB actuated blocked the ball from closing.

Coring Test 8 (COK-08CS): 6” of jammed core recovered. The PCTB sealed successfully.

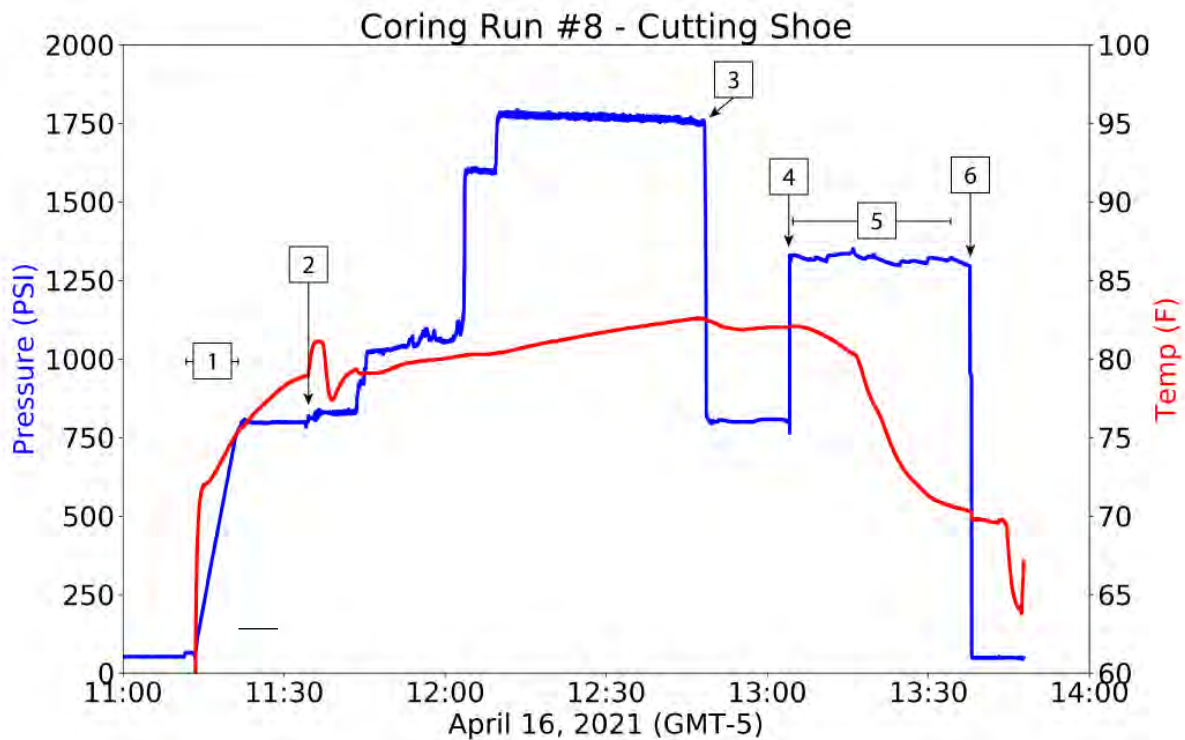


Figure 3: **Coring Test 8 (COK-08CS)**. DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events:
1: Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1574 ft. **2:** Pumps turned on with flow at 450 GPM. **3:** Pumps turned off. Pressure returns to in situ. **5:** PCTB is actuated, and a pressure boost and seal is recorded. **5:** PCTB returns to rig floor. **6:** Depressurized in lab.



Figure 4: **Coring Test 8 (COK-08CS)**. 6" of jammed core.

Coring Test 9 (COK-09CS): 14” of core recovered, similar quality to COK-08CS. The PCTB did not seal. Upon disassembly, it was found that an upper seal was damaged. It is hypothesized that the seal was damaged right before deployment, after assembly and pressure test.

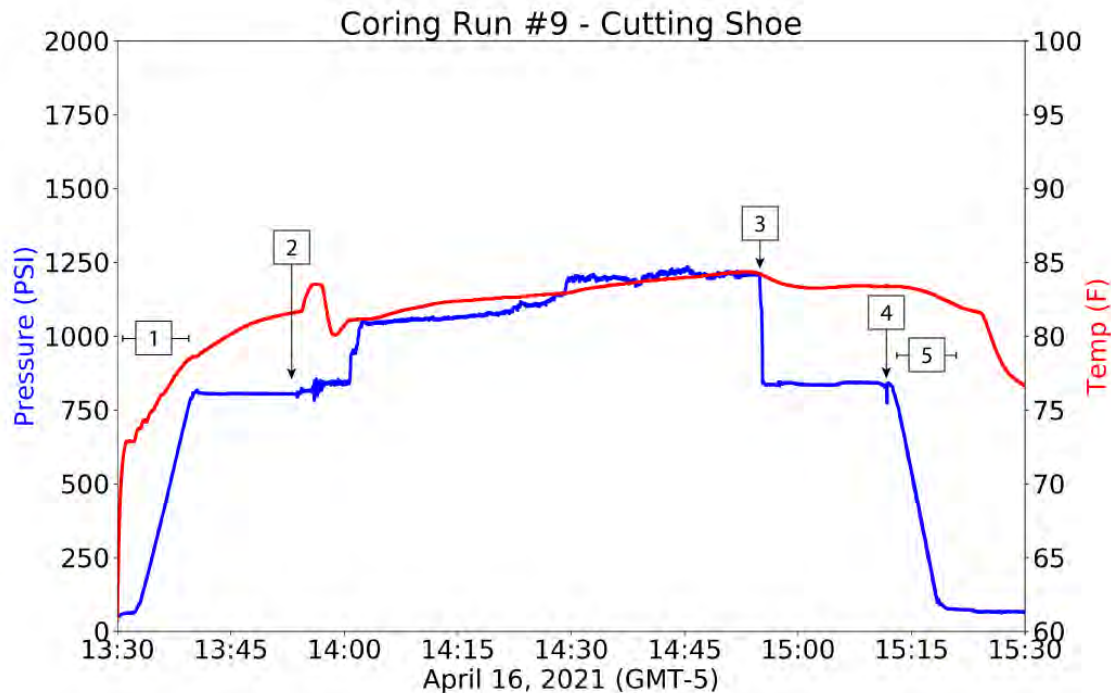


Figure 5: **Coring Test 9 (COK-09CS).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1579.2 ft. **2:** Pumps turned on with flow at 450 GPM. **4:** Pumps turned off. Pressure returns to in situ. **5:** PCTB is actuated, but did not seal due to damaged upper seal. **6:** PCTB returns to rig floor.

Pettigrew Report:

0700 Sign in and safety briefing.

0720 Run in the hole with bit to TD.

0800 Pickup #7 PCTB-CS.

Rig up wireline. Run in the hole with PCTB 0900 On bottom coring.

No drill string torqueing as experienced at end of hole yesterday.

1050 #7 PCTB-CS on deck.

Ball did not close, no pressure trapped.

Core jam in cutting shoe and ball (see comment 1).

1115 Run in the hole with #8 PCTB-CS.

1315 #8 PCTB-CS on deck.

Ball close, 1161 psi trapped pressure, 4" of jammed core.

Run in the hole with #9 PCTB-CS.

1520 #9 PCTB-CS on deck.

Ball closed, no trapped pressure (see comment 2).

1600 Pull out of the hole with the bit to the casing shoe for the night.

Release the rig and wireline unit.

Service PCTB tools.

1. It appears the core began to enter the core tube and then jammed in the cutting shoe. The core was jammed tight enough and was strong enough that upon actuation of the PCTB the liner and integral core catcher moved upward without pulling the core with it. A short section of core was left behind that extended up through the ball and could not fall out the end of the core barrel due to the jammed cutting shoe. The result was that the PCTB actuated properly but the ball was prevented from closing due to the trapped core extending through the ball. This is not considered a tool failure.

2. Upon disassembly of #9 PCTB-CS the plug seals (autoclave upper seals) were found to be damaged. It was also observed that the shear pin had sheared and the pressure section (boost) had not fired. It appears that the damaged seals did not allow the plug to fully enter the seal sub to complete the autoclave seal and fire the boost. The over-travel feature of the tool allowed the latch to be released without firing the boost as designed. The plug seals appeared to be partially extruded and have some of the lip sheared off due to a force applied in the upward direction. The damage to the seals may have occurred while sliding the inner tube release collet back in the run-in-the-hole position, covering the plug seals, after the pre-deployment pressure test just prior to deployment.



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Daily Progress Report

DPR 5

Date: 2021-04-16

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: P. Schultheiss, M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

Testing while drilling continued with the cutting shoe (CS) configuration of the PCTB. Test 7CS advanced 4.79 feet. The tool arrived at the drill floor with a partially open ball valve. A section of core was found inside the ball valve, suggesting that rock core had fallen through the ball valve prior to closing. The tool appeared to have actuated properly otherwise. After the piece of rock was removed the ball valve actuated fully.

Test 8CS advanced 4.98 feet. The tool captured full boost and a small amount of rock core was retrieved.

Test 9CS advanced 4.29 feet. The tool arrived at the drill floor with a closed ball valve but no pressure. Examination of the tool during disassembly revealed that the inner tube plug seals had extruded around the inside diameter of the seal sub, potentially preventing full extension of the inner tube plug.

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Saturday, 17 April 2021

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by Geotek Inc.

Summary: The PCTB-CS was deployed two times while coring. The two tests sealed successfully. The first test recovered 2.8 ft relative to 5.7 ft drilled of a predominantly shale core. The second test recovered 0.25 ft out of 6.1 ft drilled. The limited core recovery in the second test is attributed to very friable cored material.

Drilling/Coring Operations:

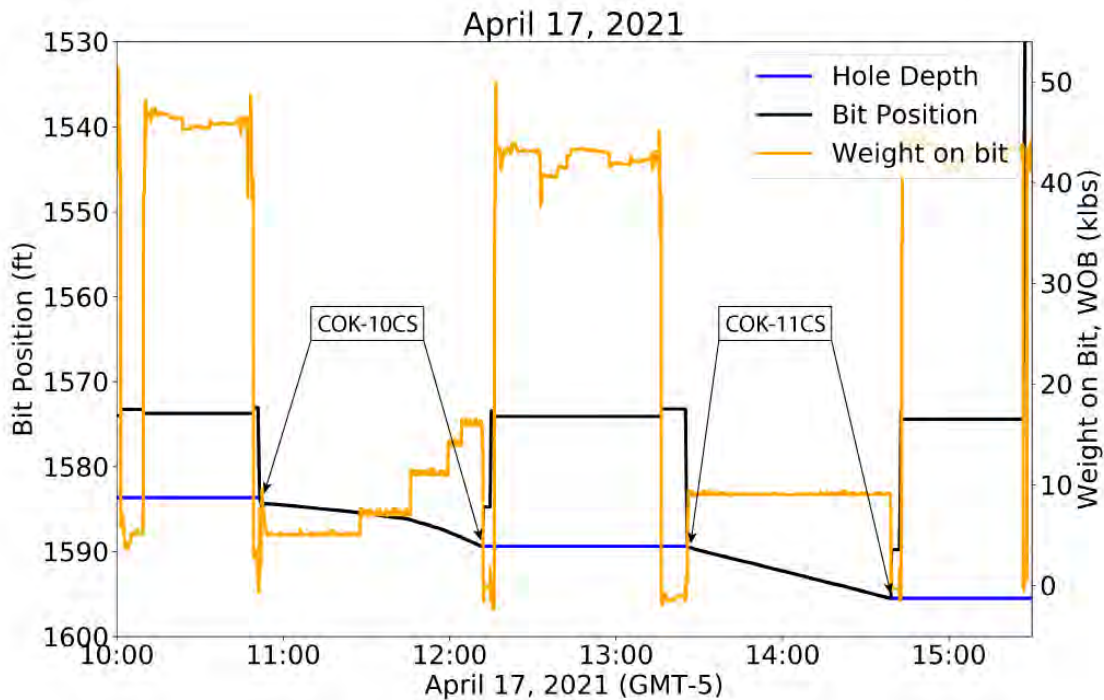


Figure 1: **Drilling Summary for April 17, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and weight on bit for three coring runs (COK-10CS, and COK-11CS). The rate of penetration for COK-10CS ranged from 2 to 8 ft/hr, whereas the rate of penetration for COK-11CS was 5 ft/hr. The interval from 1583.7'-1595.5' was drilled while these two cores were taken.

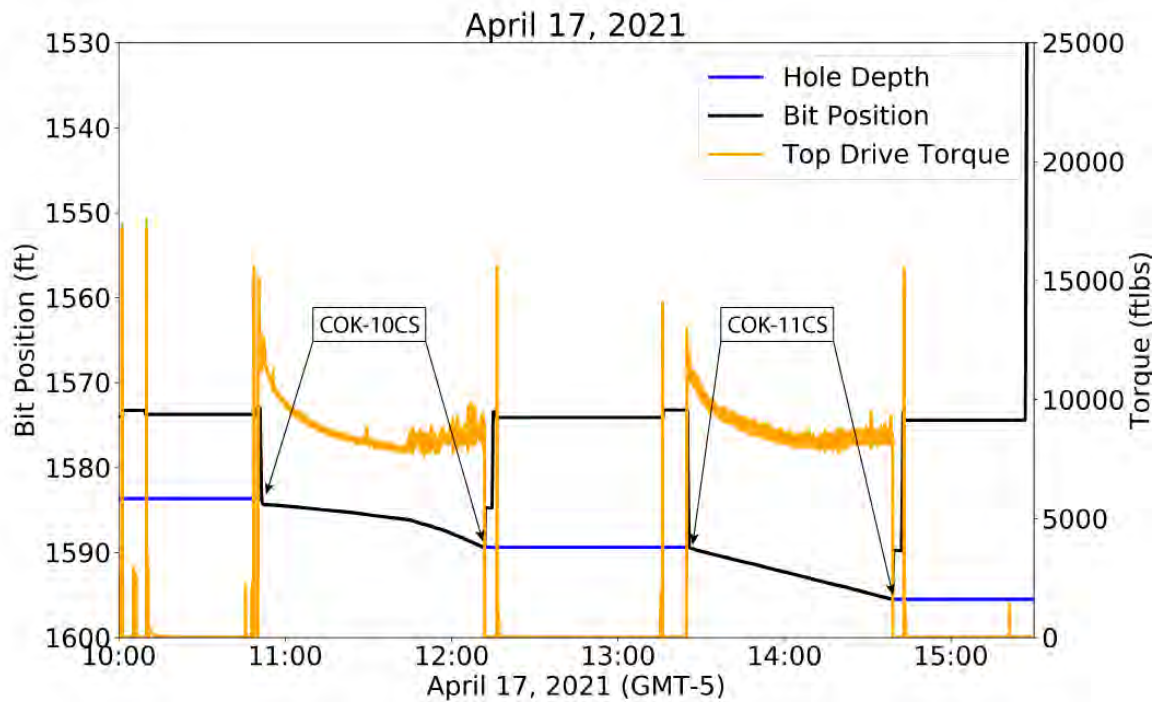


Figure 2: **Drilling Summary for April 17, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and top drive torque for coring runs COK-10CS, and COK-11CS.

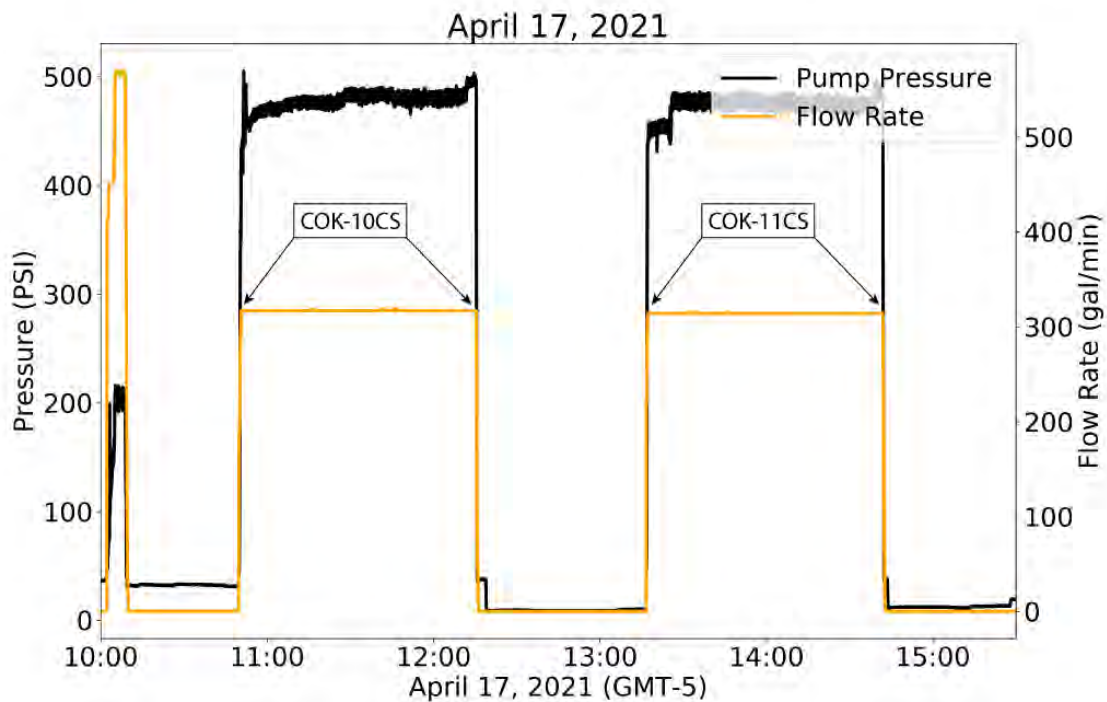


Figure 3: **Drilling Summary for April 17, 2021.** Pump Pressure and Flow Rate for coring runs COK-10CS, and COK-11CS.

Coring Results:

Coring Test 10 (COK-10CS): The coring operation advanced 5.7 ft and recovered 2.8 ft, which results in a recovery rate of 49.7%. The PCTB successfully sealed and maintained the pressure until disassembly. The core exhibits shale laminations, and was very fragile upon closer examination.

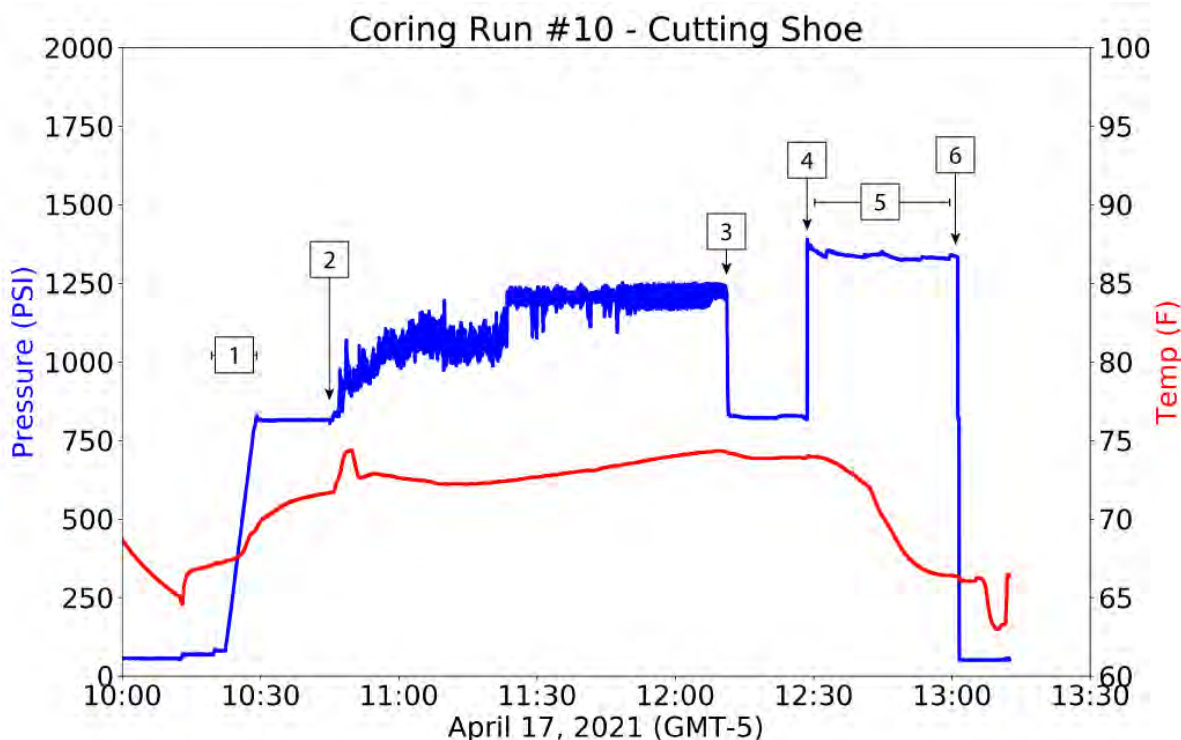


Figure 4: **Coring Test 10 (COK-10CS).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1583.7ft. **2:** Pumps turn on at 315 GPM. **3:** Pumps turn off. **4:** PCTB is actuated. **5:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor. **6:** PCTB is depressurized in the lab.



Figure 5: **Coring Test 10 (COK-10CS).** The 34" of recovered core was very fragile upon inspection. Shale is the predominant lithology.

Coring Test 11 (COK-11CS): The coring operation advanced 6.1 ft. The tool sealed and boosted successfully. The recovered was 0.25 ft, resulting in a recovery rate of 4.1%. Core quality is similar to COK-10CS, with primarily shale laminations.

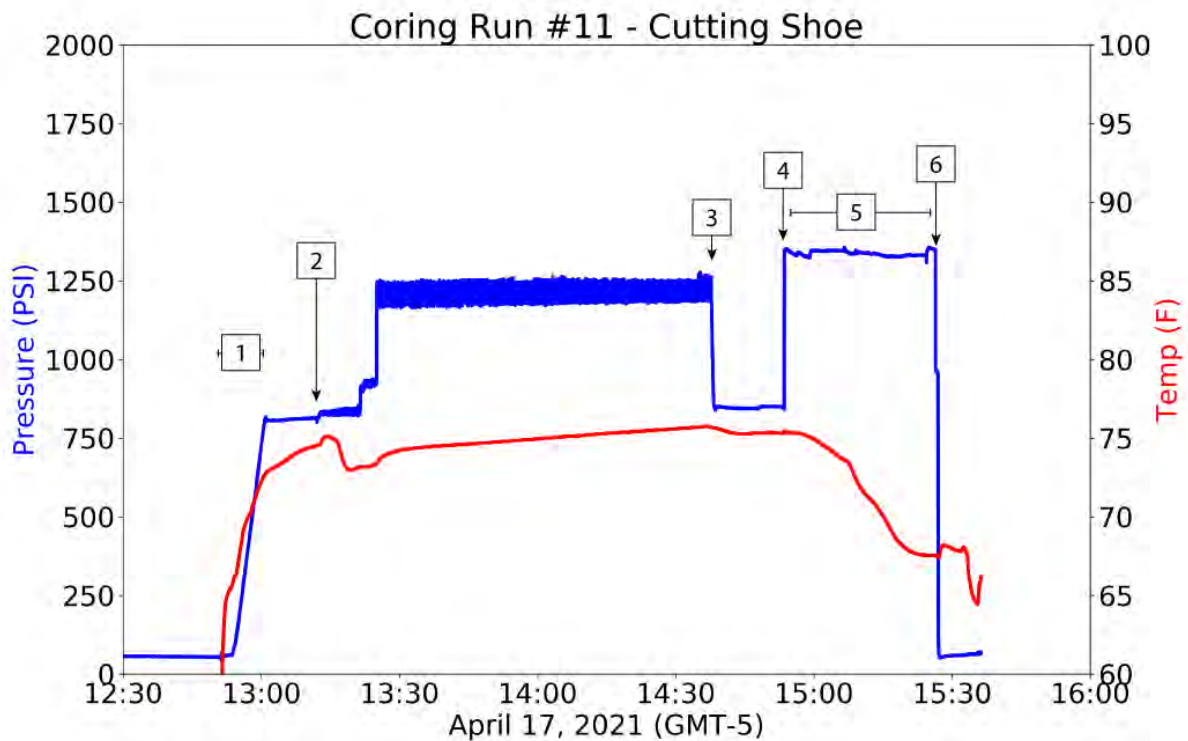


Figure 6: **Coring Test 11 (COK-11CS).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1589.4ft. **2:** Pumps turn on at 315 GPM. **3:** Pumps turn off. **4:** PCTB is actuated. **5:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor. **6:** PCTB is depressurized in the lab.



Figure 7: **Coring Test 11 (COK-11CS).** 3" of recovered core. The core was very fragile upon inspection.

Pettigrew Report:

Saturday 17 April 2021

0700 Sign in, safety briefing.

0730 Pull out of hole with bit for inspection . . . OK.

0845 Move #10 PCTB-CS to cat walk.

0900 Rig up wireline

Run in hole with #10 PCTB

0940 PCTB would not land.

Pull out of hole with PCTB.

Circulate pipe/BHA clean.

1020 Run in hole with #10 PCTB.

1045 On bottom coring #10 PCTB.

1240 #10 PCTB on deck.

1170 psi trapped pressure, 12" of core.

Run in hole with #11 PCTB-CS.

1320 On bottom coring #11 PCTB.

1500 #11 PCTB on deck.

1143 psi trapped, 8" of core.

Pull out of hole with bit for BHA change.

1615 Bit on deck

Reconfigure BHA for face bit.

Hang off face bit outer core barrel assembly.

Space out PCTB-FB.



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Daily Progress Report

DPR 6

Date: 2021-04-17

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: P. Schultheiss, M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

Testing while drilling continued today with the cutting shoe (CS) configuration of the PCTB. Test 10CS advanced 5.0 feet. The tool captured full boost and recovered 3.0 feet of rock core.

Test 11CS advanced 6.0 feet. The tool captured full boost and 0.33 feet of rock core was retrieved.

Test 11CS concluded testing using the cutting shoe configuration. Pipe was tripped to the surface and the BHA was reconfigured for face bit testing. Space-out was completed and the tool was actuated in the BHA while suspended in the slips. The tool functioned as intended in dry actuation and was removed to the coring service unit for rebuild.

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Sunday, 18 April 2021

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by Geotek Inc.

Summary: The PCTB-FB was deployed three times (COK-12FB, COK-13FB, and COK-14FB). The first “mud core” test successfully closed the ball valve and sealed. The second test drilled 3.2 ft without retrieving any recovered core but sealed successfully. The third test sealed successfully. The recovered core was 8.9 ft relative to 7.1 ft drilled. The 125% core recovery rate is attributed to core from COK-13FB being captured in the core barrel of COK-14FB.

Drilling/Coring Operations:

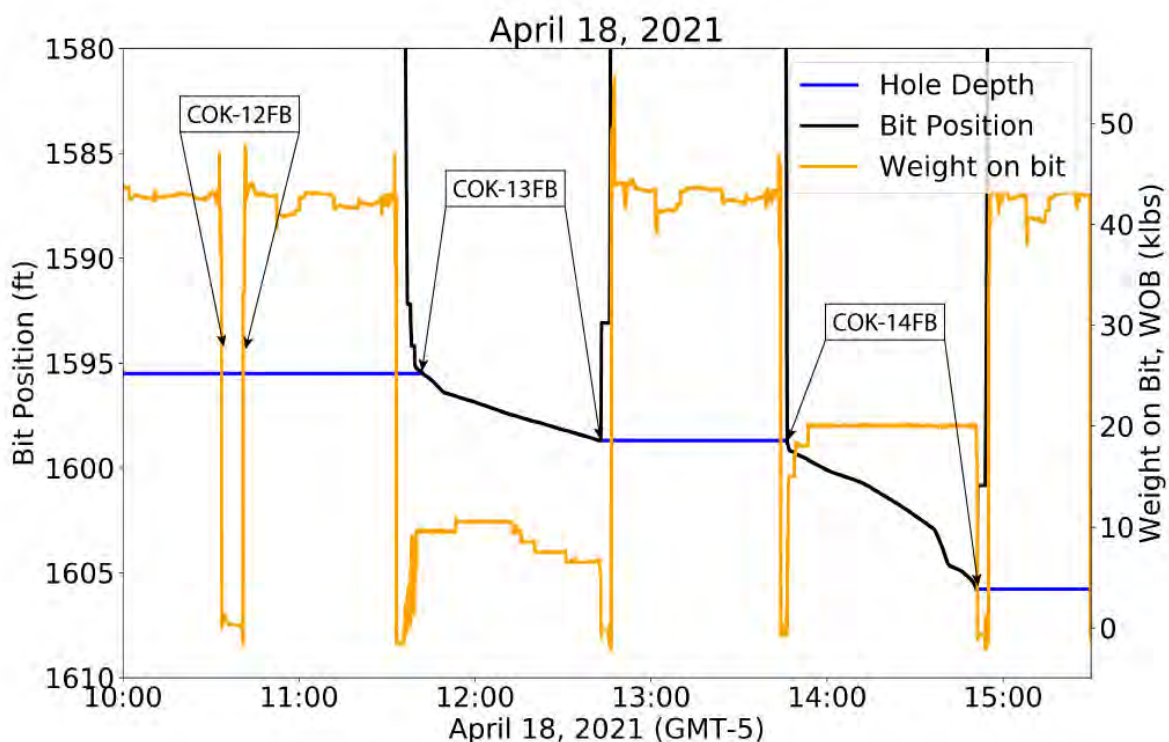


Figure 1: **Drilling Summary for April 18, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and weight on bit for three coring runs (COK-12FB, COK-13FB, and COK-14FB). The rate of penetration for COK-13FB started at 5 ft/hr and declined to 2.5 ft/hr, whereas the rate of penetration for COK-14FB ranged from 3.5 to 6 ft/hr with a peak of 22 ft/hr. The interval from 1595.5’-1605.8’ was drilled

while these cores were taken. No drilling occurred during run COK-12FB, which was a mud test conducted at 1574 ft.

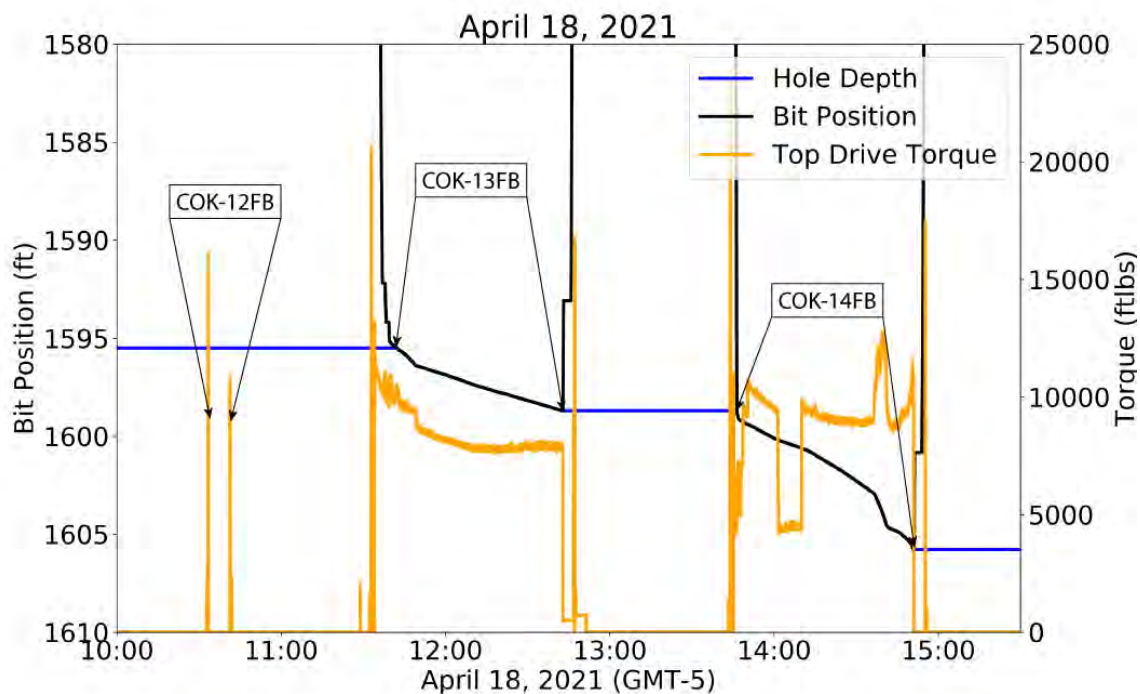


Figure 2: **Drilling Summary for April 18, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and top drive torque for coring runs COK-12FB, COK-13FB, and COK-14FB. No drilling occurred during run COK-12FB, which was a mud test conducted at 1574 ft.

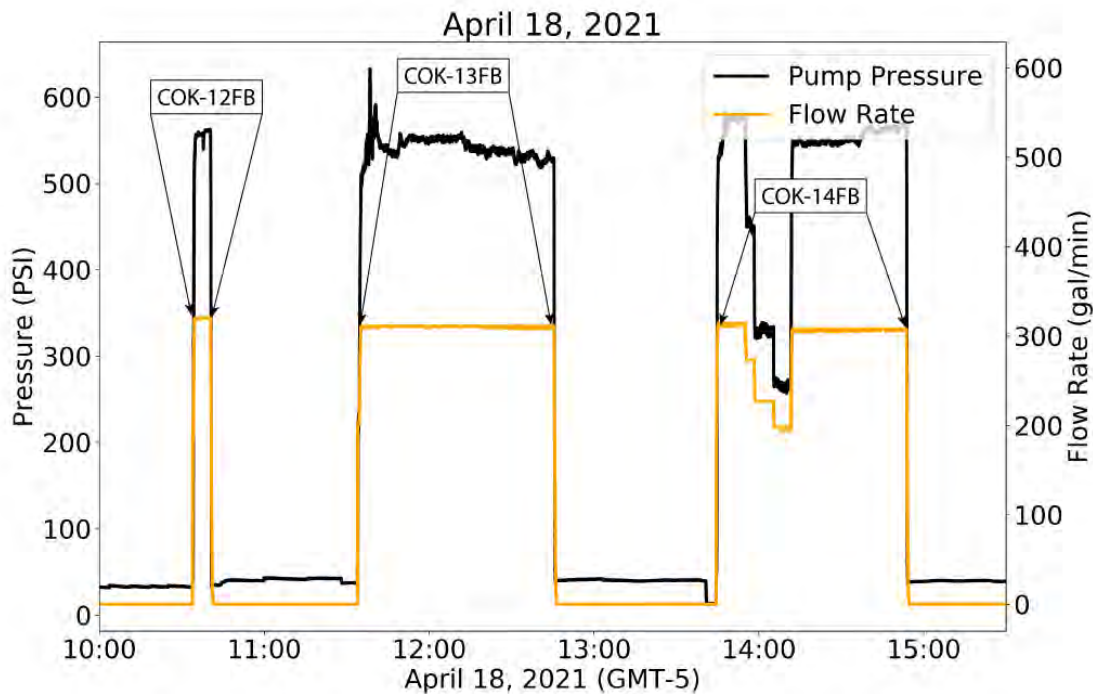


Figure 3: **Drilling Summary for April 18, 2021.** Pump Pressure and Flow Rate for coring runs COK-12FB, COK-13FB, and COK-14FB. No drilling occurred during run COK-12FB, but there was a brief period of circulation.

Coring Results:

Coring Test 12 (COK-12FB): The BHA was changed to start the testing program for the PCTB-FB. The tool was run in the hole and no core was taken (mud core) The test was conducted at 1574', and the pumps were run briefly at 320 GPM. The ball valve closed, successfully sealed, and maintained pressure until disassembly.

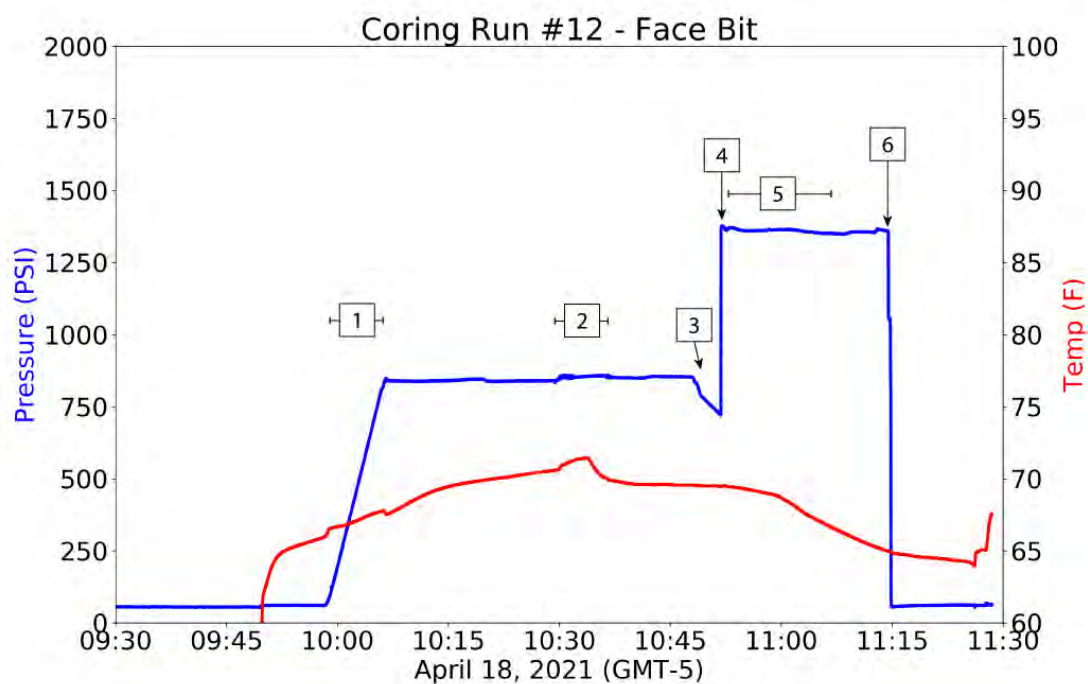


Figure 4: **Coring Test 12 (COK-12FB).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1583.7ft. **2:** Pumps run for short time at 320 GPM. **3:** A decrease in DST pressure for ~5 minutes prior to pressure boost. The reason for the dip is being investigated by UT and Geotek. **4:** Pressure boost is recorded. **5:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor. **6:** PCTB is depressurized in the lab.

Coring Test 13 (COK-13FB): The coring operation drilled 3.2 ft. The tool sealed and boosted successfully. Upon disassembly of the tool, no core was present inside the core liner.

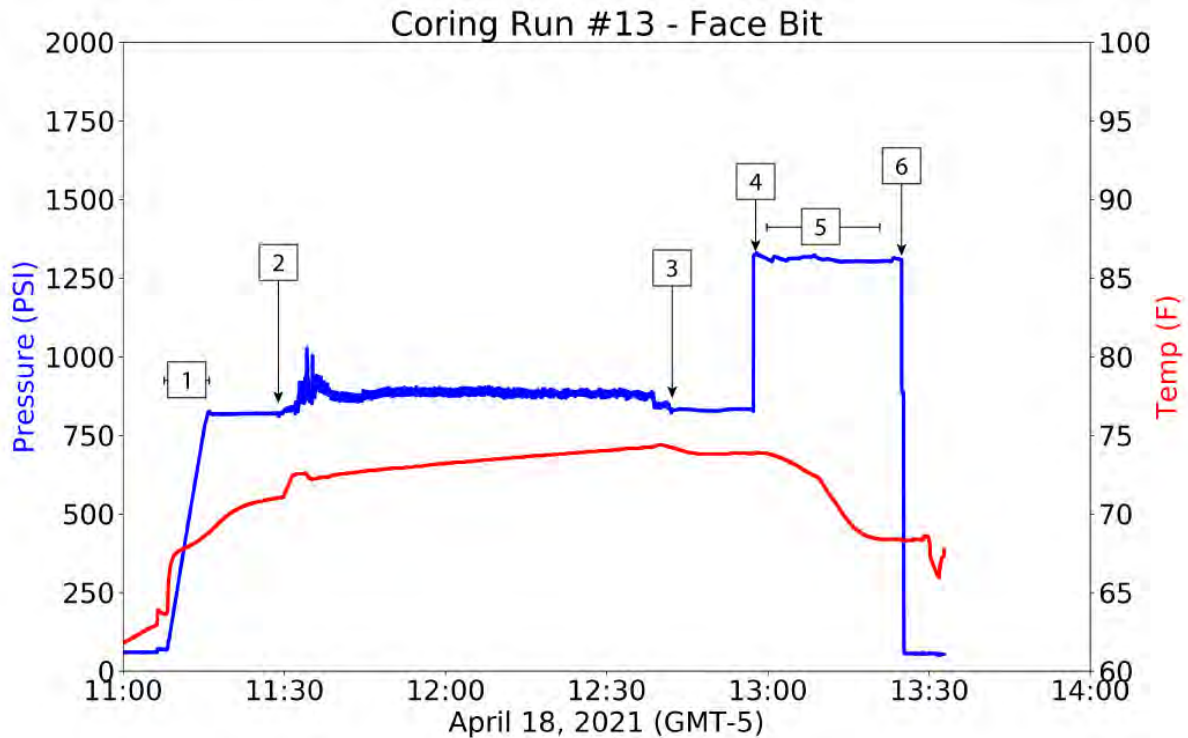


Figure 6: **Coring Test 13 (COK-13FB).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1595.5 ft. **2:** Pumps turn on at 310 GPM. **3:** Pumps turn off. **4:** PCTB is actuated. **5:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor. **6:** PCTB is depressurized in the lab.

Coring Test 14 (COK-14FB): The coring operation advanced 7.1 ft. The tool sealed and boosted successfully. The recovered core was 8.9 ft, resulting in a recovery rate of approximately 125%. Presumably, the core from the previous run (COK-13CS) stayed in the bottom of the hole, and was captured while the PCTB FB entered the hole. Upon closer examination, the core indicates a lithological change from a shale to sand dominated lithology.

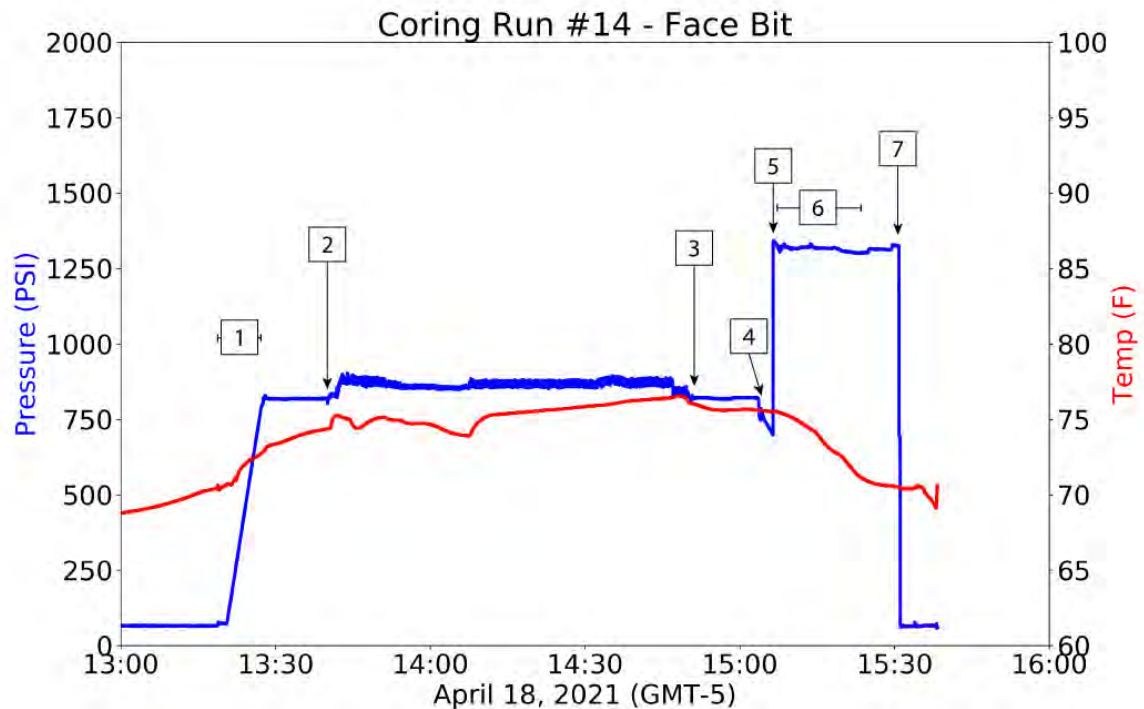


Figure 6: **Coring Test 14 (COK-14FB).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1598.7 ft. **2:** Pumps turn on at 310 GPM. **3:** Pumps turn off. **4:** A decrease in DST pressure for ~5 minutes prior to pressure boost. The reason for the dip is being investigated by UT and Geotek. **5:** Pressure boost is recorded. **6:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor. **7:** PCTB is depressurized in the lab.



Figure 7: **Coring Test 14 (COK-14FB).** 8.9 ft of recovered core, with the top being on the left. The shale section was very fragile upon inspection, whereas the sand dominated section at the bottom of the core showed a more rigid behavior.

Pettigrew Report:

Sunday 18 April 2021

0700 Sign in, safety briefing.

0720 Run in hole with bit to TD.

0730 Iron roughneck broke.

0800 Run in hole with bit using manual tongs.

0915 Bit on bottom, circulating hole clean.

0945 Stage 12FB on rig floor.

1000 Rig up wireline.

Run in hole with 12FB.

Rig down wireline.

Circulate.

1050 Rig up wireline.

12FB (water core with circulation) on deck.

Ball closed, 1140 psi trapped.

1100 Run in hole with 13FB.

Rig down wireline.

1245 Rig up wireline.

Pull out of hole with 13FB.

Ball closed, 1140 psi trapped, no core recovered.

Run in hole with 14FB.

Rig down wireline.

1500 Rig up wireline.

Pull out of hole with 14FB.

Ball closed, 1175 psi trapped, 9 ft of core recovered.

1530 Rig down wireline.

Release wireline crew.

Pull out of hole with bit to casing shoe.

Release rig crew.

1600 Clean and service PCTB tools



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Daily Progress Report

DPR 7

Date: 2021-04-18

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: P. Schultheiss, M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

Testing continued today on the face bit configuration of the PCTB. Tripping from the casing to bottom in the morning was interrupted by a mechanical malfunction in the iron roughneck on the drill floor. Tripping in was completed using manual tongs.

Test 12FB was performed at bottom-hole depth after pumping drilling fluid at normal circulation rates. This test was retrieved and captured full boost.

Test 13FB was performed while drilling. The main bit advanced 3.35 feet. The tool was retrieved and captured no core, but was successful in capturing full boost.

Test 14FB advanced 6.92 feet. The tool was retrieved containing approximately 9 feet of competent rock core, suggesting that a core stick-up from test 13FB had been captured along with 14FB.

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Monday, 19 April 2021

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by Geotek Inc.

Summary: The PCTB-FB was deployed three times (COK-15FB, COK-16FB, and COK-17FB). The first test successfully sealed and recovered 4 ft out of 5.3 ft drilled. During tool retrieval of the second test, the wireline failed and the tool was dropped approximately 10 ft back to the BHA. The PCTB-FB was pulled out with a pipe trip. The ball valve closed and sealed. The recovered core was 4.4 ft relative to 6.7 ft drilled. In the third test, the PCTB-FB landed 30 ft above previous deployment depths, and was interpreted to have not latched into the BHA correctly. Pumps were run and a high standpipe pressure was observed. The tool was retrieved using the emergency pulling tool and redeployed. Coring continued to drill 1.3 ft. Upon retrieval and disassembly it was observed that the ball valve was partially open and the core liner had collapsed. It is possible that the high standpipe pressure observed contributed to core liner collapse, and probably the core liner collapse prevented a smooth, complete tool actuation, resulting in the open ball valve. 1.1 ft of core was recovered.

Drilling/Coring Operations:

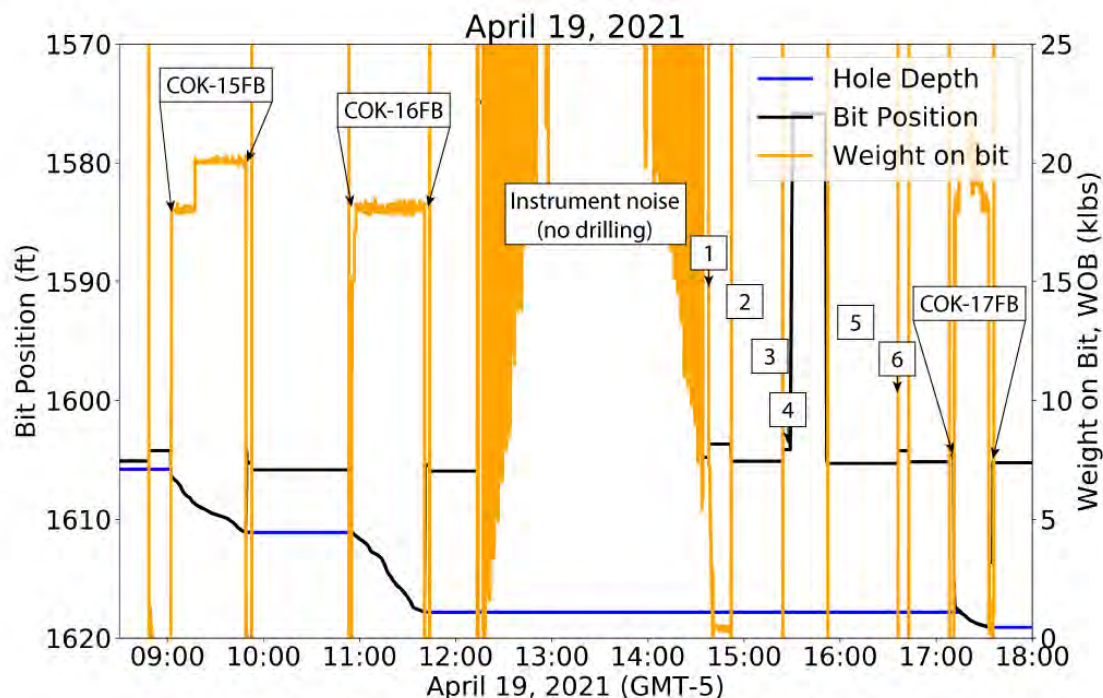


Figure 1: **Drilling Summary for April 18, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and weight on bit for three coring runs (COK-15FB, COK-16FB, and COK-17FB). The rate of penetration for COK-

15FB and COK-16FB was 5 to 10 ft/hr, whereas the rate of penetration for COK-17FB was 5 ft/hr. The interval from 1605.8'-1619.1' was drilled while these cores were taken. The instrument noise is related to the pipe trip needed to remove the tool in COK-16FB. Special events marked: 1. Circulation begins to clean BHA. 2. PCTB is sent downhole for test COK-17FB the first time. 3. PCTB lands too high and does not latch into BHA correctly. 4. Pumps are run, high standpipe pressure observed. 5. Emergency pulling tool retrieved PCTB. 6. Circulation begins to clean BHA.

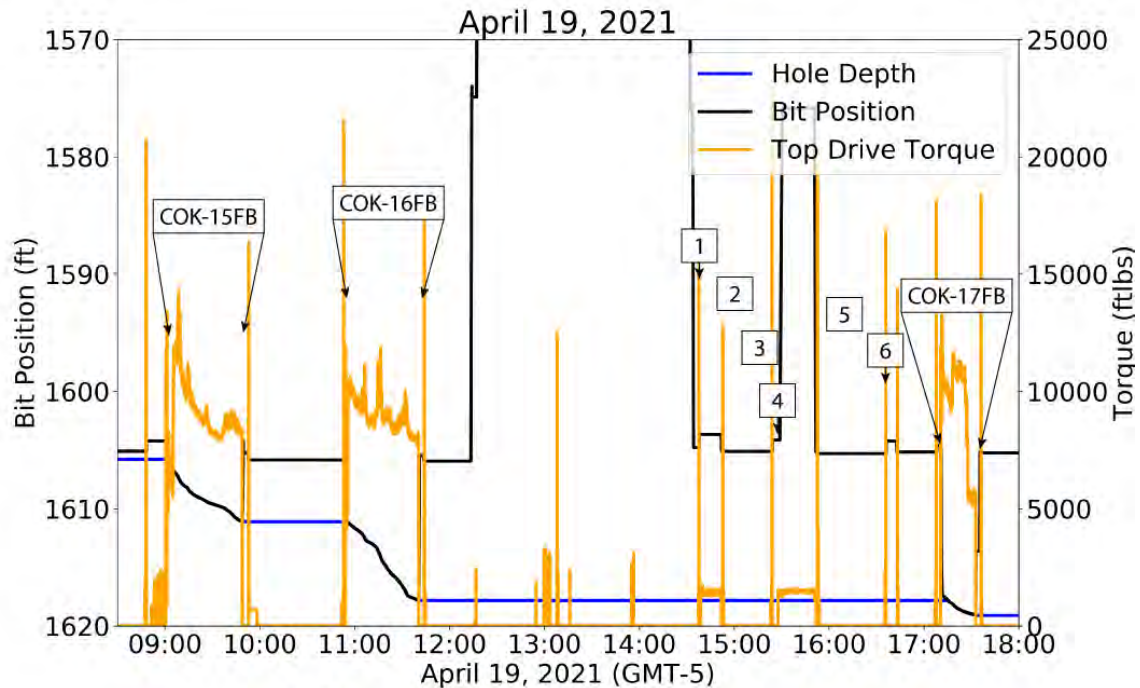


Figure 2: **Drilling Summary for April 18, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and top drive torque for coring runs COK-15FB, COK-16FB, and COK-17FB. Special events marked: 1. Circulation begins to clean BHA. 2. PCTB is sent downhole for test COK-17FB the first time. 3. PCTB lands too high and does not latch into BHA correctly. 4. Pumps are run, high standpipe pressure observed. 5. Emergency pulling tool retrieved PCTB. 6. Circulation begins to clean BHA.

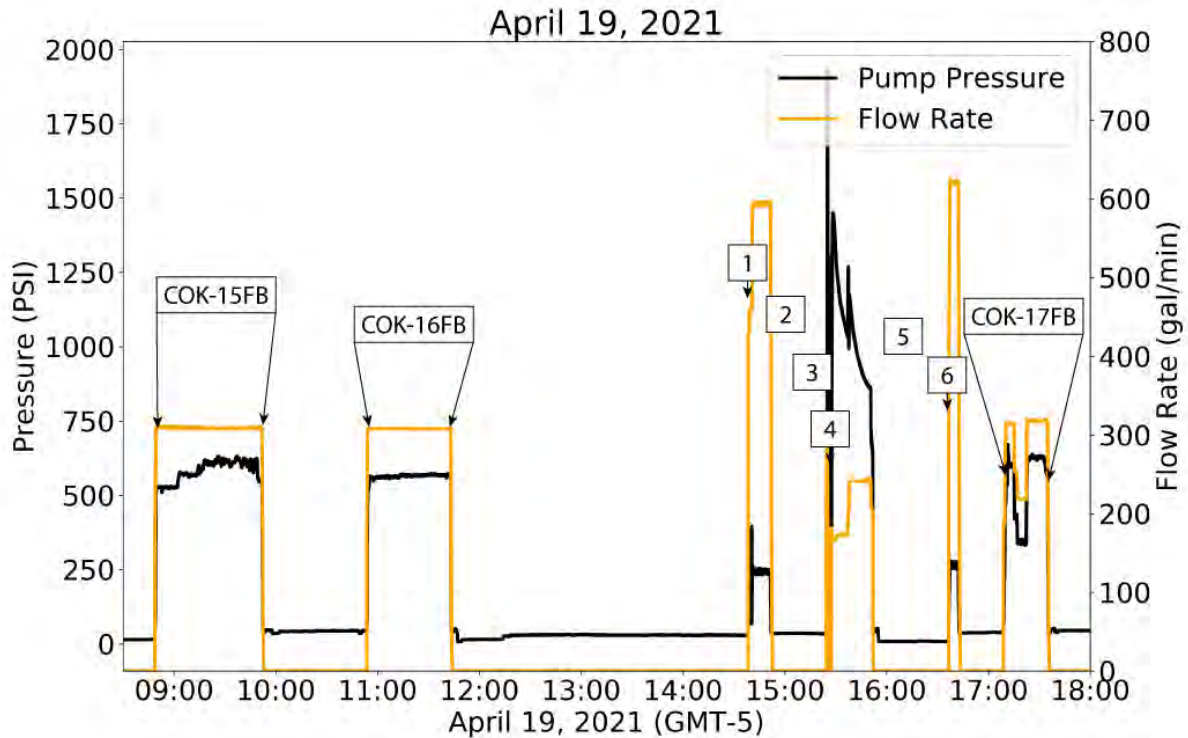


Figure 3: **Drilling Summary for April 18, 2021.** Pump Pressure and Flow Rate for coring runs COK-15FB, COK-16FB, and COK-17FB. Special events marked: 1. Circulation begins to clean BHA. 2. PCTB is sent downhole for test COK-17FB the first time. 3. PCTB lands too high and does not latch into BHA correctly. 4. Pumps are run, high standpipe pressure observed. 5. Emergency pulling tool retrieved PCTB. 6. Circulation begins to clean BHA.

Coring Results:

Coring Test 15 (COK-15FB): The testing program continued for the PCTB-FB at 1605.8 ft. The tool was run into the hole and drilled 5.3 ft. The tool sealed and boosted successfully. The recovered core was 4 ft, resulting in a 75% recovery rate. Upon closer examination of the core, there is evidence of interbedded shale/sandstone.

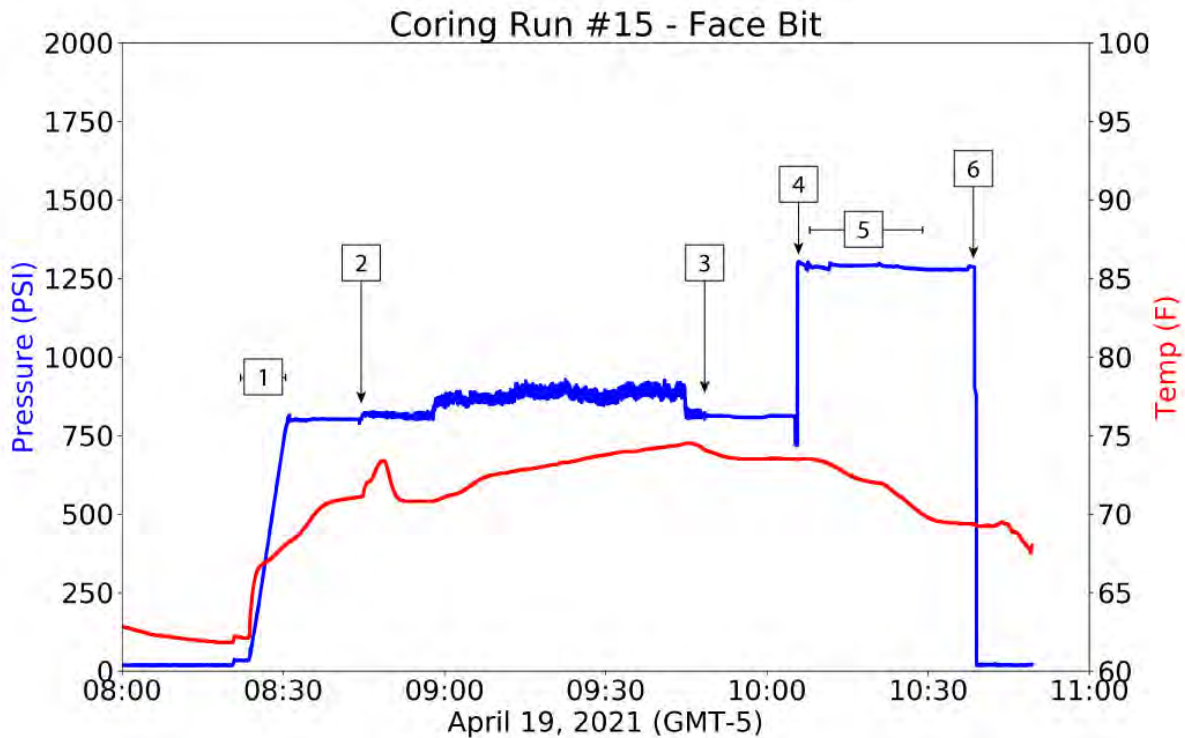


Figure 4: **Coring Test 15 (COK-15FB).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1605.8. **2:** Pumps turn on at 300 GPM. **2:** Pumps turn off. **4:** PCTB is actuated an a boost is recorded. **5:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor. **6:** PCTB is depressurized in the lab.



Figure 5: **Coring Test 15 (COK-15FB).** 4 ft of recovered core, with the top being on the left. Interbedded shale and sand are present in the core, with the shale sections being more fragile.

Coring Test 16 (COK-16FB): The coring operation drilled 6.7 ft. Upon retrieval of the tool, the wireline socket failed and dropped the tool. The BHA was pulled out of the hole to recover the PCTB-FB. The recovered core was 4.4 ft, resulting in a recovery rate of approximately 65%. The DST was broken, presumably from the tool drop, so there is no DST pressure or temperature data for this test.



Figure 6: **Coring Test 16 (COK-16FB)**. 4.4 ft of recovered core, with the top being on the left. Shale is the predominant lithology throughout the entire core.

Coring Test 17 (COK-17FB): The PCTB-FB was run in the hole. The tool landed approximately 30 ft before previous deployment depths, and was interpreted to not have latched into the BHA correctly. Pumps were run and a high standpipe pressure was observed. The tool was retrieved using the emergency pulling tool and redeployed. The coring tool was pulled out using the emergency pulling tool. Upon retrieval and disassembly it was observed that the ball valve was partially open and the core liner had collapsed. It is possible that the high standpipe pressure observed contributed to core liner collapse, and probably the core liner collapse prevented a smooth, complete tool actuation, resulting in the open ball valve. 1.1 ft of core was recovered from the undamaged core liner, which results in a recovery rate of 89%.

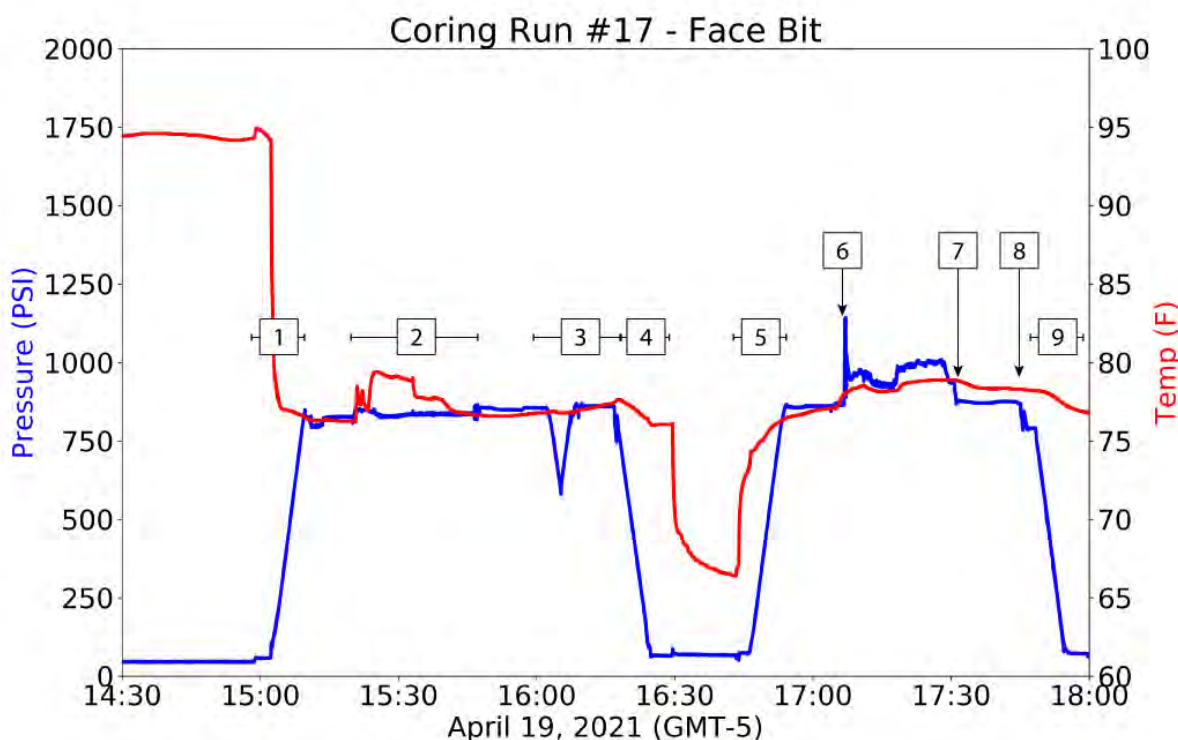


Figure 7: **Coring Test 17 (COK-17FB)**. DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and lands an estimated ~30 ft above the BHA. **2:** Circulation at 200-250 GPM. **3:** Attempts to retrieve the tool with emergency pulling tool. **4:** PCTB is pulled out of hole with emergency pulling tool. **5:** The same PCTB is run in hole. **6:** Pumps turned on at 310

GPM. 7. Pumps turned off. 8. PCTB actuated. No pressure boost recorded. 9. PCTB is pulled out of hole.



Figure 9: **Coring Test 17 (COK-17FB).** Partial ball valve closure observed at the drilling floor (left) and collapsed core liner.



Figure 10: **Coring Test 17 (COK-17FB).** 1.16 ft of recovered core from the core liner, despite partial collapse.

Pettigrew Report:

Monday 19 April 2021

0700 Sign in, safety briefing.

0720 Run in hole with bit to TD.

0820 Rig up wireline.

Run in hole with 15FB.

Rig down wireline.

Cut core.

0950 Rig up wireline.

Iron roughneck back in service.

1020 15FB on deck.

Ball closed, 1220 psi captured, 4 ft of core.

1030 Run in hole with 16FB.

Rig down wireline.

Cut core.

1145 Rig up wireline.

1200 Wireline parted at weak link while recovering 16FB.

Rig down wireline.

Pull out of hole with bit to recover 16FB.

1300 16FB at rig floor.

Pulling tool stuck in core barrel (see comment 1).

Ball closed, 1340 psi trapped, 4 feet of core.

Run in the hole with bit to TD.

Circulate drill string/BHA clean.

1445 Free pulling tool from core barrel and repair core barrel upper subassembly.

1500 Rig up wireline.

Run in the hole with 17FB.

17FB landed ~30 ft high releasing running tool.
Pull out of hole with running tool.
Rig down wireline.
Circulation indicated pressure 3x normal.
Rig up wireline.
Run in the hole with emergency pulling tool.
Engage core barrel, work core barrel up and down.
Core barrel moved down landing in BHA.
Attempt to shear release emergency pulling tool failed.

1615 Pull out of hole with core barrel.
Rig down wireline.

1630 Circulate drill string/BHA vigorously.

1645 Rig up wireline.
Run in the hole with 17FB.
Rig down wireline.
Cut core.

1735 Rig up wireline.
Run in the hole to recover 17FB.

1755 17FB at rig floor
Ball valve failed to close completely, no pressure trapped (see comment 2).
Rig down wireline.
Pull out of hole with bit to casing shoe.
Clean and service coring tools.

Comments:

1. Speculation . . . When the wireline parted the core barrel was ~10 feet above the landing shoulder in the BHA. The core barrel dropped back down the BHA landing once again. When the core barrel landed the wireline sinker bar jar closed driving the pulling tool down into the inner latch mechanism where it became stuck.

2. Speculation . . . Debris may have been pushed up inside the BHA while running in the hole with the bit after the first recovery of 17FB. Possibly all of the debris was not flushed out of the BHA during the initial circulation exercise. The remaining debris caused the core barrel to land high and infiltrated the ball valve mechanism preventing it from functioning properly. Prior to further deployments the BHA will be pulled out of the hole are fully inspected.



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Daily Progress Report

DPR 8

Date: 2021-04-19

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: P. Schultheiss, M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

Testing continued today on the face bit configuration of the PCTB. Repair of the iron roughneck was completed early in the morning allowing for more efficient tripping times throughout the day.

Test 15FB was performed while drilling. The main bit advanced 4.79 feet. The tool was retrieved containing approximately 4 feet of rock core. Full boost was captured.

Test 16FB was performed while drilling. The main bit advanced 6.65 feet. During retrieval, the wireline termination failed. The sinker bar, link jar, pulling tool, and coring tool were dropped a short distance onto the replaceable seat. A pipe trip was required to recover the tool and sinker bar assembly. The autoclave contained approximately 4.5 feet of rock core. Full boost was captured.

During deployment of test 17FB, the wireline appeared to land the tool at a point above previous deployment depths. Pump pressure was applied to the string and high standpipe pressure was observed. The coring tool was retrieved using the emergency pulling tool and immediately redeployed, reaching the correct landing depth before releasing. The hole was advanced 1.6 feet. The coring tool was brought to the surface where a half-open ball valve was observed. Disassembly in the coring service unit revealed that the lower portion of the core liner had collapsed, which in turn did not allow a full and rapid stroke of the ball valve release sleeve. Furthermore, the core liner had ruptured, allowing debris from the captured core to fall into the ball valve seal carrier which further retarded ball valve closure.

PCTB Land Test 3: Daily Report

Date: Tuesday, 20 April 2021

Structure of Report: Each daily report will include a summary of results, and then two event logs: 1) as recorded by Tom Pettigrew and 2) as recorded by Geotek Inc.

Summary: The PCTB-FB was deployed two times (COK-18FB and COK-19FB). The first test successfully sealed and recovered 3.1 ft out of 3.5 ft drilled. During the second test, coring continued to drill 6.4 ft. The PCTB-FB successfully sealed and boosted. The recovered core was 5.5 ft.

Drilling/Coring Operations:

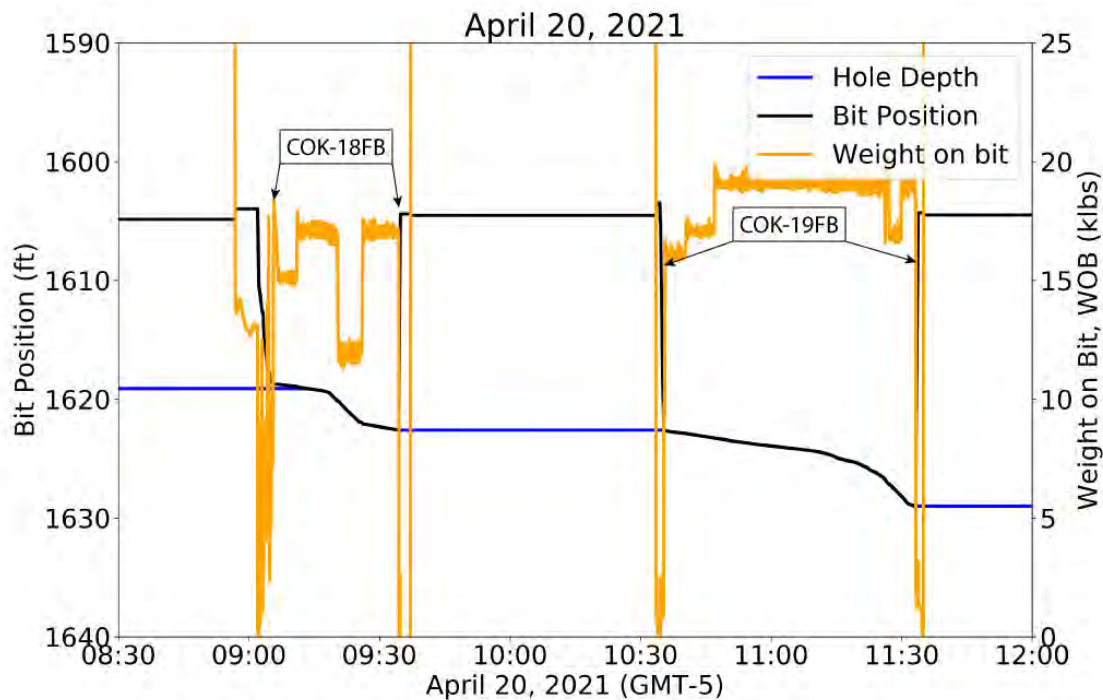


Figure 1: **Drilling Summary for April 20, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and weight on bit for the two coring runs (COK-18FB and COK-19FB). The rate of penetration for COK-18FB and COK-19FB ranged from 2.5 to 20 ft/hr. The interval from 1619.1' - 1629' was drilled while these cores were taken.

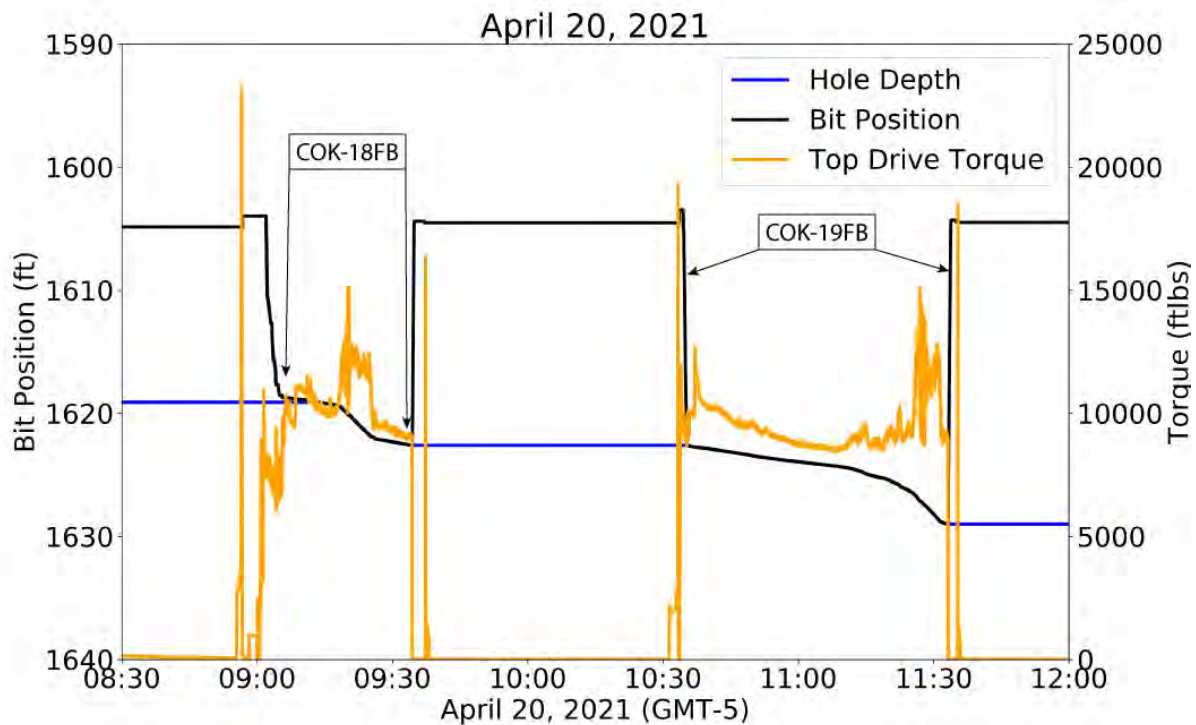


Figure 2: **Drilling Summary for April 20, 2021.** Bit position, hole depth, and top drive torque for coring runs COK-18FB, and COK-19FB.

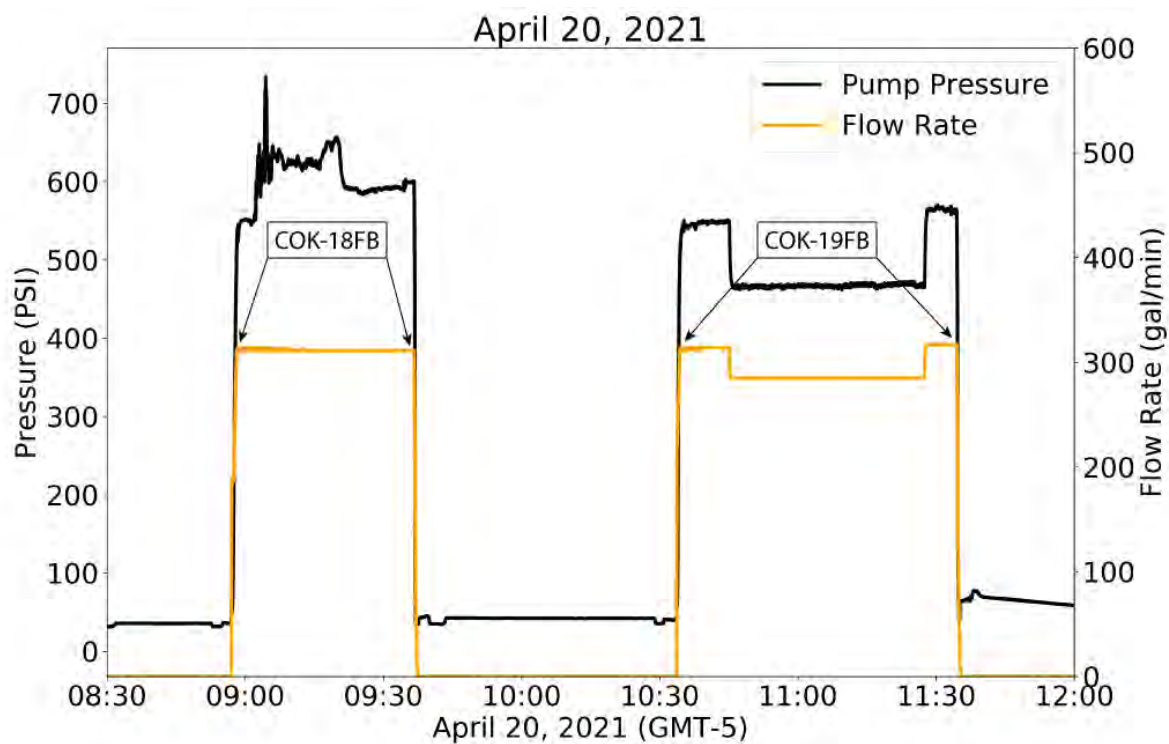


Figure 3: **Drilling Summary for April 20, 2021.** Pump Pressure and Flow Rate for coring runs COK-18FB, and COK-19FB.

Coring Results:

Coring Test 18 (COK-18FB): The testing program continued for the PCTB-FB at 1619.1 ft. The tool was run into the hole and drilled 3.5 ft. The tool sealed and boosted successfully. The recovered core was 3.1 ft, which results in an 88% recovery rate. Upon closer examination of the core, there is evidence of interbedded shale/sandstone.

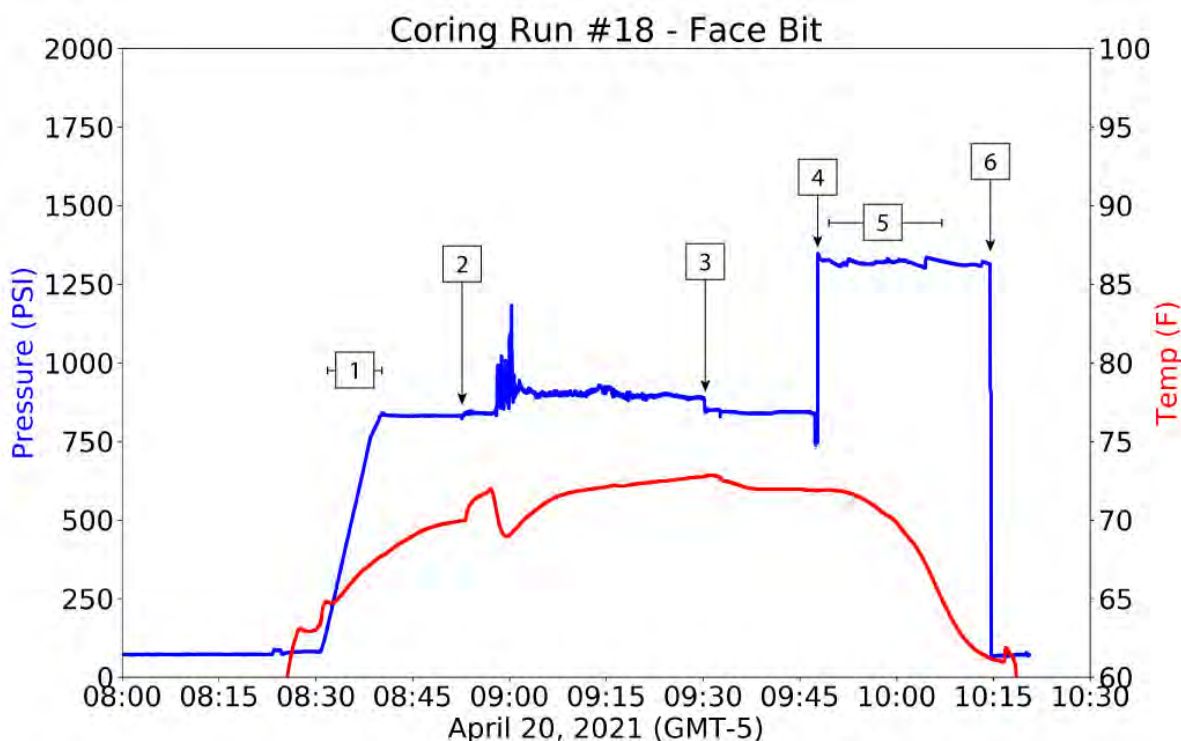


Figure 4: **Coring Test 18 (COK-18FB).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1619.1 ft **2:** Pumps turn on at 311 GPM. **3:** Pumps turn off. **4:** PCTB is actuated and a boost is recorded. **5:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor. **6:** PCTB is depressurized in the lab.



Figure 5: **Coring Test 18 (COK-18FB).** 3.1 ft of recovered core, with the top being on the left. Interbedded shale and sand are present in the core, with the shale sections being more fragile.

Coring Test 19 (COK-19FB): The coring operation continued to drill 6.4 ft. The tool actuated the ball valve, sealed and boosted successfully. The recovered core was 5.5 ft, resulting in a recovery rate of approximately 86%.

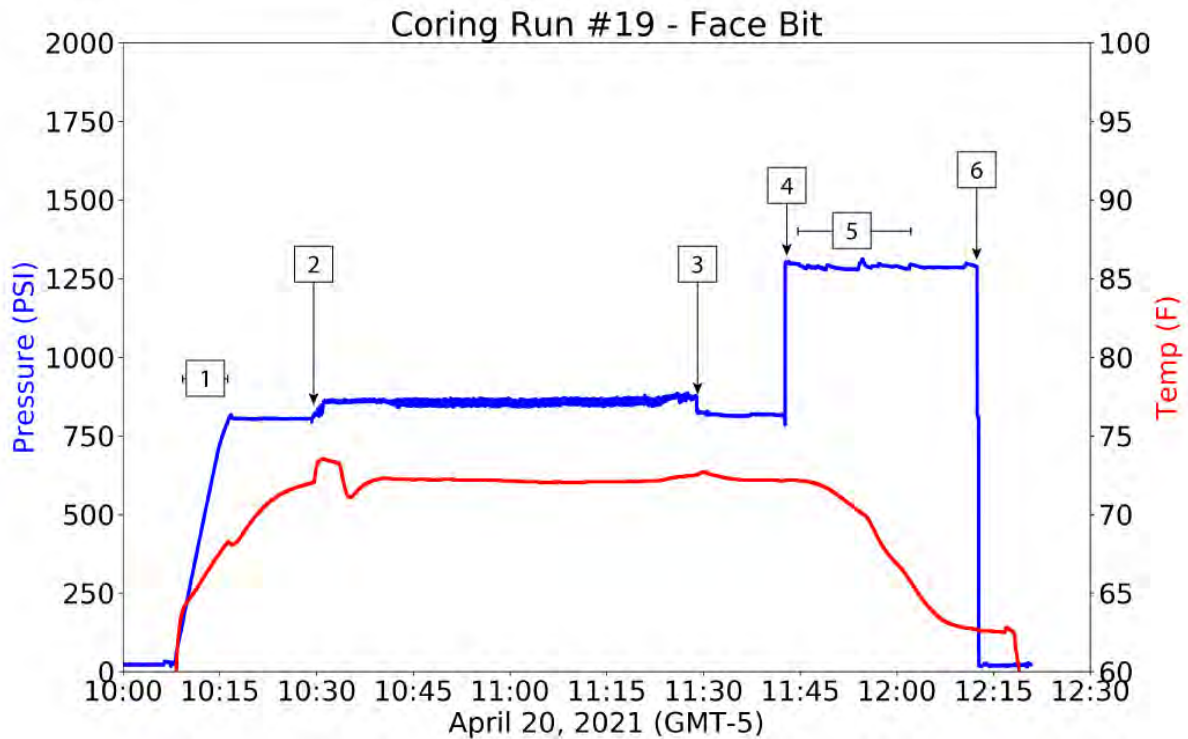


Figure 4: **Coring Test 19 (COK-19FB).** DST pressure and temperature data. Summary of events: **1:** Core barrel lowered down hole and latched into BHA at 1622.6. **2:** Pumps turn on at 285-313 GPM. **3:** Pumps turn off. **4:** PCTB is actuated and a boost is recorded. **5:** PCTB is brought back to rig floor. **6:** PCTB is depressurized in the lab.



Figure 6: **Coring Test 19 (COK-19FB).** 5.5 ft of recovered core, with the top being on the left. Interbedded shale and limestone are present in the core.

Pettigrew Report:

Tuesday 20 April 2021

0700 Sign in, safety briefing.

0720 Run in hole with bit to TD.

0825 Rig up wireline.

Run in hole with 18FB.

Rig down wireline.

Cut core.

1000 Rig up wireline.

Recover 18FB, 1222 psi trapped, 3 ft core.

Run in hole with 19FB.

Rig down wireline.

Cut core.

1134 Rig up wireline.

Recover 19FB, 1216 psi trapped, 5.5 ft core.

Rig down wireline.

Pull out of hole with bit laying down singles.

1215 Release wireline unit.

Demob.



GEOTEK CORING Inc
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Salt Lake City, Utah 84104 USA
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Daily Progress Report

DPR 9

Date: 2021-04-20

Location: Catoosa Test Facility (CTF), Hallett, Oklahoma

Staff: P. Schultheiss, M. Mimitz, M. Selman, A. Burrows, D. Minarich, J. Mariani, J.P. Riley, C. Sandusky

Testing of the PCTB concluded today with tests 18FB and 19FB. In test 18FB, the main bit advanced 3.86 feet, and recovered approximately 3.25 feet of rock core. Full boost was captured. During test 19FB, the main bit advanced 6.35 feet, recovering 6.5 feet of rock core at full boost pressure.

Following completion of testing the pipe trip to surface was completed, with each joint of pipe flushed and washed as it was broken. The BHA was broken and removed to the coring van where it was disassembled and washed prior to packing.

The coring tools were rinsed and stowed for transport, with inventory and inspection and preparation for storage to take place in Salt Lake City. Trucking to Salt Lake City is slightly delayed due to current demand for flatbed carriage in the area. Current outlook is for the service vans to be loaded out on Friday, April 22nd. Geotek staff will be onsite at Catoosa Test Facility for rigging and loading of the containers.

PCTB Land Test III 2021 Report

Appendix E: Drilling Mud

Mud Report

Particle size distribution: sieve data gathered on site

Date	Time	Sample	Weight (lb)	Volume (gal)	Density (ppg)	Retained Mesh 5 (4 mm)	Retained Mesh 10 (2 mm)	Retained Mesh 35 (0.5 mm)	Retained Mesh 60 (0.25 mm)	Retained Mesh 120 (0.125 mm)	Retained Mesh 230 (0.062 mm)
4/16	10:30 AM	Before shaker	NA	2.5	NA	1.520%	0.005%	0.008%	0.001%	0.000%	NA
4/16	12:00 PM	After shaker	NA	1	NA	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%	0.001%	0.002%	NA
4/17	11:20 AM	After shaker	8.87	0.997	8.90	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000%	0.018%
4/18	11:40 AM	Before shaker	15.22	1.659	9.17	0.155%	0.016%	NA	0.004%	0.000%	0.022%
4/18	11:40 AM	After shaker	6.21	0.693	8.95	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000%	0.016%
4/19	10:30 AM	Before shaker	11.63	1.376	8.46	0.526%	0.034%	0.034%	0.005%	0.002%	0.022%
4/19	10:30 AM	After shaker	4.79	0.529	9.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000%	0.008%
4/20	10:30 AM	Before shaker	18.90	2.108	8.97	0.348%	0.022%	0.019%	0.007%	0.003%	0.026%
4/20	10:30 AM	After shaker	7.51	0.825	9.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000%	0.011%

Note: particle concentration in percentage is normalized with respect to the total mass of mud

Mud properties obtained on site

Date	4/13/2021	4/15/2021	4/16/2021	4/18/2021	4/19/2021	4/19/2021	4/20/2021
Time	5:00 PM	9:45 AM	9:30 AM	3:30 PM	10:00 AM	5:30 PM	9:30 AM
Mud type	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB	WB
Mud weight (ppg)	9.3	9	8.9	9.1	9.04	9.04	9.04
Fann Reading 600 rpm (lb/100 ft ²)	26	30	25	21	21	21	20
Fan Reading 300 rpm (lb/100 ft ²)	19	22	18	15	16	16	14
Viscosity (cP)	38	37	34	35	34	34	32
Plastic viscosity (cP)	7	8	7	6	5	5	6
Yield point (lb/100 ft ²)	12	14	11	9	11	11	8
API fluid loss 30 min (cm ³)	49	55	68	70	68	68	62
pH	7.2	7.4	7.1	8.5	9.4	9.4	8.3

Particle size distribution: laser diffraction data obtained at The University of Texas

Volumetric concentration with respect to total volume of solids (%)				
Particle Size (μm)	4/18/2021 After shaker	4/18/2021 Before shaker	4/19/2021 After shaker	4/19/2021 Before shaker
0.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.126	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.159	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.2	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.251	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.316	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
0.398	0.240	0.240	0.232	0.234
0.501	2.160	2.150	2.100	2.102
0.631	4.506	4.480	4.406	4.396
0.795	5.072	5.040	4.966	4.946
1	4.220	4.208	4.158	4.142
1.26	4.038	4.070	4.066	4.052
1.59	4.912	5.004	5.054	5.022
2	6.038	6.174	6.264	6.196
2.51	6.992	7.124	7.222	7.108
3.16	7.478	7.534	7.608	7.442
3.98	7.546	7.472	7.514	7.320
5.01	7.286	7.084	7.104	6.914
6.31	6.674	6.414	6.416	6.256
7.95	5.790	5.554	5.556	5.448
10	4.942	4.776	4.814	4.760
12.6	4.218	4.124	4.210	4.204
15.9	3.610	3.572	3.682	3.716
20	3.154	3.156	3.252	3.320
25.1	2.846	2.896	2.940	3.048
31.7	2.384	2.486	2.468	2.604
39.9	1.914	2.054	1.980	2.142
50.2	1.468	1.620	1.522	1.686
63.2	1.052	1.186	1.088	1.240
79.5	0.716	0.806	0.726	0.846
100	0.448	0.482	0.432	0.522
126	0.232	0.232	0.204	0.258
159	0.058	0.062	0.020	0.066
200	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
252	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
317	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
399	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
502	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
632	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
796	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1260	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
1590	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Note: the report shows the cumulative particle size distribution normalized with respect to the total solids concentration.

Total solids concentration data obtained at The University of Texas

Sample	Total solids concentration (%)
4/18 after shakers	16.6
4/18 before shakers	17.3
4/19 after shakers	15.3
4/19 before shakers	17.9

PCTB Land Test III 2021 Report

Appendix F: IADC Reports

LEASE
Hallett

WELL NO.
T-Bird 9J

API WELL NUMBER

WATER DEPTH DATE
25-Mar-2021

OPERATOR
GEOTEK

CONTRACTOR
Catoosa Test Facility

RIG NO.
11

DAILY DRILLING REPORT

WELL T-Bird 9J

REPORT NO. 3

DATE 25-Mar-2021

SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE
Justin Tanner

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER
Justin Tanner

DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
						1	emisco	tri	12,000
						2	emisco	tri	12,000
						3			
						4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS

NO.	TOUR	OPERATION	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE	GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY	PVT/VP	GEL STRENGTH	FLUID LOSS	pH	SOLIDS
1	1	RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN	1	Bit	12.25	0.9	2										
2	12:35	DRILL ACTUAL	1	Bit sub cross over	3.41												
3		REAMING	1	cross over	3.6	MFG											
4		CORING															
5	0:25	CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE															
6	2:00	TRIPS															
7		LUBRICATE RIG															
8		REPAIR RIG															
9		CUT OFF DRILLING LINE															
10		DEVIATION SURVEY															
11		WIRE LINE LOSS															
12		SWL CASING & CEMENT															
13		WAIT ON CEMENT															
14		NPFL UP TO P.															
15		TEST B.O.P.	34	STANDS D.P.	4.5	3187.79											
16		TEST B.O.P.	0	SINGLES D.P.	4.5	0											
18		DRILL STEW TEST		KELLY DOWN		0											
17		PLUG BACK		TOTAL		3197.7											
18		SQUEEZE CEMENT		WT. OF STRING													
19		FISHING		REMARKS fuel 20 inches													
20		DR. WORK															
21		customer meet															
22	0:15	start up rig															
23	0:15	shut down rig															
A.		PERFORATING															
B.		TUBING TRIPS															
C.		TREATING															
D.		SWABBING															
E.		TESTING															
F.																	
G.																	
H.																	
TOTALS	15:45																
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)																	
HOURS W/CONTR.D.P.																	
HOURS W/OPR.D.P.																	
HOURS WITHOUT D.P.																	
HOURS STANDBY																	
TOTAL DAYWORK																	
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD																	
CUMULATIVE ROTATING HOURS																	
DAILY MUD COST																	
TOTAL MUD COST																	

DRILLER
Andy Brown

TOUR 1

DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)

NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE	GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY	PVT/VP	GEL STRENGTH	FLUID LOSS	pH	SOLIDS
34	STANDS D.P.	4.5	3187.79												
0	SINGLES D.P.	4.5	0												
	KELLY DOWN		0												
	TOTAL		3197.7												
	WT. OF STRING														
	REMARKS fuel 20 inches														

CUTTING STRUCTURE

INNER	OUTER	DULL CHAR	LOCATION

MUD & CHEMICAL ADDED

TYPE	AMOUNT	TYPE	AMOUNT
Gel	30	Starch	27

DRILLER
Justin Tanner

TOUR 2

DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)

NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE	GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY	PVT/VP	GEL STRENGTH	FLUID LOSS	pH	SOLIDS
	STANDS D.P.														
	SINGLES D.P.														
	KELLY DOWN														
	TOTAL														
	WT. OF STRING														
	REMARKS														

CUTTING STRUCTURE

INNER	OUTER	DULL CHAR	LOCATION

MUD & CHEMICAL ADDED

TYPE	AMOUNT	TYPE	AMOUNT

IADC

No. 3

Rev. E

IADC

No. 3

Rev. E

IADC

LEASE Hallett		WELL NO. T-Bird 9J		API WELL NUMBER		WATER DEPTH/DATE 13-Apr-2021				
OPERATOR GEOTEK		CONTRACTOR Catoosa Test Facility		RIG NO. 11						
SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE Customer Signature		SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER Justin Tanner								
DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE	THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
							1	emisco	tri	12,000
							2	emisco	tri	12,000
							3			
							4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS		DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)				BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
NO.	TOUR	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	
1	0-45								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6	7:00								
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21	0:15								
22	1:15								
23	1:15								

DRILLER		DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)				BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
NO.	TOUR	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21	0:15								
22	1:15								
23	1:15								

WELL NO. T-Bird 9J		API WELL NUMBER		WATER DEPTH/DATE 13-Apr-2021						
OPERATOR GEOTEK		CONTRACTOR Catoosa Test Facility		RIG NO. 11						
SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE Customer Signature		SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER Justin Tanner								
DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE	THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
							1	emisco	tri	12,000
							2	emisco	tri	12,000
							3			
							4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS		DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)				BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
NO.	TOUR	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	
1	0-45								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6	7:00								
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									
17									
18									
19									
20									
21	0:15								
22	1:15								
23	1:15								

LEASE		WELL NO.		API WELL NUMBER		WATER DEPTH/DATE				
Hallett		T-Bird 9J				14-Apr-2021				
OPERATOR		CONTRACTOR		CONTRACTOR		RIG NO.				
GEOTEK		Catoosa Test Facility		Justin Tanner		11				
SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE		SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER								
Customer Signature										
DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE	THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
							1	emisco	tri	12,000
							2	emisco	tri	12,000
							3			
							4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS		DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)		BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
NO.	TOUR	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	TIME
1	RIG UP AND					SIZE	WEIGHT
2	TEAR DOWN					IADC CODE	PRESSURE GRADIENT
3	REAMING					MFG	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
4	CORING					TYPE	PV/VP
5	CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	2:30				SERIAL NO.	GEL STRENGTH
6	TRIPS	2:45				JETS	FLUID LOSS
7	LUBRICATE RIG					TFA	pH
8	REPAIR RIG					DEPTH OUT	SOLIDS
9	CUT OFF DRILLING LINE					DEPTH IN	
10	DEVIATION SURVEY					TOT DRILLED	
11	WIRE LINE LOSS	5:00				TOT HOURS	
12	SWD CASING & CEMENT					CUTTING STRUCTURE	
13	WAIT ON CEMENT					INNER	OUTER
14	NPFL UP TO P.					BEARINGS/ SEALS	GAGE
15	TEST B.O.P.					STANDS D.P.	OTHER DULL CHAR
16	DRILL STEW TEST					SINGLES D.P.	REASON PULLED
17	PLUG BACK					KELLY DOWN	
18	SQUEEZE CEMENT					TOTAL	
19	FISHING					WT. OF STRING	
20	DIR. WORK					REMARKS	
21	customer met					fuel 51 1/2 inches	
22	start up rig	0:15				DRILLER	
23	shut down rig	0:15				Andy Brown	

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS		DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)		BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
NO.	TOUR	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	TIME
1	RIG UP AND					SIZE	WEIGHT
2	TEAR DOWN					IADC CODE	PRESSURE GRADIENT
3	REAMING					MFG	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
4	CORING					TYPE	PV/VP
5	CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	2:30				SERIAL NO.	GEL STRENGTH
6	TRIPS	2:45				JETS	FLUID LOSS
7	LUBRICATE RIG					TFA	pH
8	REPAIR RIG					DEPTH OUT	SOLIDS
9	CUT OFF DRILLING LINE					DEPTH IN	
10	DEVIATION SURVEY					TOT DRILLED	
11	WIRE LINE LOSS	5:00				TOT HOURS	
12	SWD CASING & CEMENT					CUTTING STRUCTURE	
13	WAIT ON CEMENT					INNER	OUTER
14	NPFL UP TO P.					BEARINGS/ SEALS	GAGE
15	TEST B.O.P.					STANDS D.P.	OTHER DULL CHAR
16	DRILL STEW TEST					SINGLES D.P.	REASON PULLED
17	PLUG BACK					KELLY DOWN	
18	SQUEEZE CEMENT					TOTAL	
19	FISHING					WT. OF STRING	
20	DIR. WORK					REMARKS	
21	customer met					fuel 51 1/2 inches	
22	start up rig	0:15				DRILLER	
23	shut down rig	0:15				Justin Tanner	

WELL NO.		API WELL NUMBER		WATER DEPTH/DATE		RIG NO.				
Hallett		T-Bird 9J				11				
OPERATOR		CONTRACTOR		CONTRACTOR		RIG NO.				
GEOTEK		Catoosa Test Facility		Justin Tanner		11				
SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE		SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER								
Customer Signature										
DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE	THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
							1	emisco	tri	12,000
							2	emisco	tri	12,000
							3			
							4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS		DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)		BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
NO.	TOUR	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	TIME
1	RIG UP AND					SIZE	WEIGHT
2	TEAR DOWN					IADC CODE	PRESSURE GRADIENT
3	REAMING					MFG	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
4	CORING					TYPE	PV/VP
5	CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	2:30				SERIAL NO.	GEL STRENGTH
6	TRIPS	2:45				JETS	FLUID LOSS
7	LUBRICATE RIG					TFA	pH
8	REPAIR RIG					DEPTH OUT	SOLIDS
9	CUT OFF DRILLING LINE					DEPTH IN	
10	DEVIATION SURVEY					TOT DRILLED	
11	WIRE LINE LOSS	5:00				TOT HOURS	
12	SWD CASING & CEMENT					CUTTING STRUCTURE	
13	WAIT ON CEMENT					INNER	OUTER
14	NPFL UP TO P.					BEARINGS/ SEALS	GAGE
15	TEST B.O.P.					STANDS D.P.	OTHER DULL CHAR
16	DRILL STEW TEST					SINGLES D.P.	REASON PULLED
17	PLUG BACK					KELLY DOWN	
18	SQUEEZE CEMENT					TOTAL	
19	FISHING					WT. OF STRING	
20	DIR. WORK					REMARKS	
21	customer met					fuel 51 1/2 inches	
22	start up rig	0:15				DRILLER	
23	shut down rig	0:15				Andy Brown	

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS		DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)		BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
NO.	TOUR	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	TIME
1	RIG UP AND					SIZE	WEIGHT
2	TEAR DOWN					IADC CODE	PRESSURE GRADIENT
3	REAMING					MFG	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
4	CORING					TYPE	PV/VP
5	CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	2:30				SERIAL NO.	GEL STRENGTH
6	TRIPS	2:45				JETS	FLUID LOSS
7	LUBRICATE RIG					TFA	pH
8	REPAIR RIG					DEPTH OUT	SOLIDS
9	CUT OFF DRILLING LINE					DEPTH IN	
10	DEVIATION SURVEY					TOT DRILLED	
11	WIRE LINE LOSS	5:00				TOT HOURS	
12	SWD CASING & CEMENT					CUTTING STRUCTURE	
13	WAIT ON CEMENT					INNER	OUTER
14	NPFL UP TO P.					BEARINGS/ SEALS	GAGE
15	TEST B.O.P.					STANDS D.P.	OTHER DULL CHAR
16	DRILL STEW TEST					SINGLES D.P.	REASON PULLED
17	PLUG BACK					KELLY DOWN	
18	SQUEEZE CEMENT					TOTAL	
19	FISHING					WT. OF STRING	
20	DIR. WORK					REMARKS	
21	customer met					fuel 51 1/2 inches	
22	start up rig	0:15				DRILLER	
23	shut down rig	0:15				Justin Tanner	

DAILY DRILLING REPORT

REPORT NO. 1

LEASE Hallett		WELL NO. T-Bird 9J		API WELL NUMBER		WATER DEPTH 0.00		DATE 16-Apr-2021		
OPERATOR GEOTEK				CONTRACTOR Catoosa Test Facility		RIG NO. 1T				
SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE Customer Signature				SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER Justin Tanner						
DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE	THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
							1	Emasco	triplex	12.000
							2	Emasco	triplex	12.000
							3			
							4			
TOUR 1										
TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS			DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)				BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
CODE NO.	OPERATION	TOUR NO.	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	TIME		
1	START UP AND TEAR DOWN	1					SIZE	WEIGHT		
2	DRILL ACTUAL						IADC CODE			
3	REMIAM						MFG	PRESSURE GRADIENT		
4	CORING	3.05					TYPE	FUNNEL VISCOSITY		
5	CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE						SERIAL NO.	PV/VP		
6	TRIPS	2.00					JETS	GEL		
7	LUBRICATE RIG						TFA	STRENGTH		
8	REPAIR RIG						DEPTH OUT	FLUID LOSS		
9	CUT OFF DRILLING LINE						DEPTH IN	pH		
10	DEVIATION SURVEY						TOT DRILLED	SOLIDS		
11	WIRELINE LOGS	3.30					TOT HOURS			
12	RUN CASING & CEMENT						CUTTING STRUCTURE			
13	WAIT ON CEMENT						INNER	OUTER	DULL CHAR	LOCATION
14	WIPPLE UP B.O.P.						STANDS D.P.			
15	TEST B.O.P.						SINGLES D.P.			
16	DRILL STEM TEST						KELLY DOWN	BEARINGS/ SEALS	GAGE	OTHER DULL CHAR
17	PULL BACK						TOTAL			
18	SQUEEZE CEMENT						WT. OF STRING			
19	FISHING						REMARKS			
20	DIE WORK						fuel 48 1/2 inches of fuel			
21	customer meet	0-15					DRILLER Andy Brown			
22	start up rig	0-15								
23	shut down rig	0-10								
TOUR 2										
A. PERFORATING			DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)				BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
B. TURNING TRIPS			NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	TIME		
C. TREATING							SIZE	WEIGHT		
D. SWABBING							IADC CODE			
E. TESTING							MFG	PRESSURE GRADIENT		
F. TESTING							TYPE	FUNNEL VISCOSITY		
G.							SERIAL NO.	PV/VP		
H.							JETS	GEL		
I.							TFA	STRENGTH		
J.							DEPTH OUT	FLUID LOSS		
K.							DEPTH IN	pH		
L.							TOT DRILLED	SOLIDS		
M.							TOT HOURS			
N.							CUTTING STRUCTURE			
O.							INNER	OUTER	DULL CHAR	LOCATION
P.							STANDS D.P.			
Q.							SINGLES D.P.			
R.							KELLY DOWN	BEARINGS/ SEALS	GAGE	OTHER DULL CHAR
S.							TOTAL			
T.							WT. OF STRING			
U.							REMARKS			
TOTALS			9-15							
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)										
HOURS WITHIN RIG O.P.										
HOURS WITHIN RIG P.										
HOURS WITHOUT D.P.										
HOURS STANDBY										
TOTAL DAYWORK										
NO. OF DAYS										
TOTAL HOURS										
DAILY MUD COST										
TOTAL MUD COST										
DRILLER Justin Tanner										

DAILY DRILLING REPORT

No. 7

LEASE Hallett		WELL NO. T-Bird 9J		API WELL NUMBER		WATER DEPTH 0.00		DATE 16-Apr-2021		
OPERATOR GEOTEK				CONTRACTOR Catoosa Test Facility		RIG NO. 1T				
SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE Customer Signature				SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER Justin Tanner						
DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE	THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
							1	Emasco	triplex	12.000
							2	Emasco	triplex	12.000
							3			
							4			
TOUR 1										
TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS			DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)				BIT RECORD		MUD RECORD	
CODE NO.	OPERATION	TOUR NO.	NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	TIME		
1	START UP AND TEAR DOWN	1					SIZE	WEIGHT		
2	DRILL ACTUAL						IADC CODE			
3	REMIAM						MFG	PRESSURE GRADIENT		
4	CORING	3.05					TYPE	FUNNEL VISCOSITY		
5	CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE						SERIAL NO.	PV/VP		
6	TRIPS	2.00					JETS	GEL		
7	LUBRICATE RIG						TFA	STRENGTH		
8	REPAIR RIG						DEPTH OUT	FLUID LOSS		
9	CUT OFF DRILLING LINE						DEPTH IN	pH		
10	DEVIATION SURVEY						TOT DRILLED	SOLIDS		
11	WIRELINE LOGS	3.30					TOT HOURS			
12	RUN CASING & CEMENT						CUTTING STRUCTURE			
13	WAIT ON CEMENT						INNER	OUTER	DULL CHAR	LOCATION
14	NIPPLE UP 8.0 P.						STANDS D.P.			
15	TEST 8.0 P.						SINGLES D.P.			
16	DRILL STEM TEST						KELLY DOWN	BEARINGS/ SEALS	GAGE	OTHER DULL CHAR
17	PULL BACK						TOTAL			
18	SQUEEZE CEMENT						WT. OF STRING			
19	FISHING						REMARKS			
20	DIE WORK						fuel 48 1/2 inches of fuel			
21	customer meet	0-15					DRILLER Andy Brown			
22	start up rig	0-15					DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)			
23	start down rig	0-10					NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH
COMPLETION										
A.	PERFORATING						BIT NO.	TIME		
B.	TUBING TRIPS						SIZE	WEIGHT		
C.	TREATING						IADC CODE	PRESSURE GRADIENT		
D.	SWABBING						MFG	FUNNEL VISCOSITY		
E.	TESTING						TYPE	PV/VP		
F.							SERIAL NO.	GEL		
G.							JETS	STRENGTH		
H.							TFA	FLUID LOSS		
TOTALS										
9-15										
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)										
HOURS W/CONTR O.P.										
HOURS WORK O.P.										
HOURS WITHOUT O.P.										
HOURS STANDBY										
CUTTING STRUCTURE										
INNER										
OUTER										
DULL CHAR										
LOCATION										
STANDS D.P.										
SINGLES D.P.										
KELLY DOWN										
TOTAL										
WT. OF STRING										
REMARKS										
TOTAL DAYWORK										
NO. OF DAYS										
HOURS OF TIME										
COMPLETION										
ROTATING HOURS										
DAILY MUD COST										
TOTAL MUD COST										
DRILLER Justin Tanner										

LEASE
Hallett

WELL NO.
T-Bird 9J

API WELL NUMBER

WATER DEPTH
0.00

DATE
17-Apr-2021

OPERATOR
GEOTEK

CONTRACTOR
Catoosa Test Facility

RIG NO.
11

SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE
Customer Signature

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER
Justin Tanner

DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
						1	Emsco	triplex	12,000
						2	Emsco	triplex	12,000
						3			
						4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS	TOUR	TOUR HOURS
1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN		
2. DRILL ACTUAL		
3. REAMING		
4. CORING	2:35	
5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	0:35	
6. TRIPS	2:55	
7. LUBRICATE RIG		
8. REPAIR RIG		
9. CUT OFF DRILLING LINE		
10. DEVIATION SURVEY		
11. WIRE LINE LOSS	3:10	
12. RUN CASING & CEMENT		
13. WAIT ON CEMENT		
14. NIPPLE UP TO P.		
15. TEST B.O.P.		
16. DRILL STEIN TEST		
17. PLUG BACK		
18. SQUEEZE CEMENT		
19. FISHING		
20. DR. WORK		
21. customer meet	0:15	
22. shut down rig	0:25	
23. pack up tool	1:35	

DRILLER
Andy Brown

REMARKS
fuel 47 inches

DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)									
NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
	A. PERFORATING								
	B. TUBING TRIPS								
	C. TREATING								
	D. SWABBING								
	E. TESTING								
	F.								
	G.								
	H.								
TOTALS 11:30									
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WITHOUT D.P.									
HOURS STANDBY									
TOTAL DAYWORK									
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD									
CUMULATIVE ROTATING HOURS									
DAILY MUD COST									
TOTAL MUD COST									

WELL NO.
T-Bird 9J

API WELL NUMBER

WATER DEPTH
0.00

DATE
17-Apr-2021

CONTRACTOR
Catoosa Test Facility

RIG NO.
11

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TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS	TOUR	TOUR HOURS
1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN		
2. DRILL ACTUAL		
3. REAMING		
4. CORING	2:35	
5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	0:35	
6. TRIPS	2:55	
7. LUBRICATE RIG		
8. REPAIR RIG		
9. CUT OFF DRILLING LINE		
10. DEVIATION SURVEY		
11. WIRE LINE LOSS	3:10	
12. RUN CASING & CEMENT		
13. WAIT ON CEMENT		
14. NIPPLE UP TO P.		
15. TEST B.O.P.		
16. DRILL STEIN TEST		
17. PLUG BACK		
18. SQUEEZE CEMENT		
19. FISHING		
20. DR. WORK		
21. customer meet	0:15	
22. shut down rig	0:25	
23. pack up tool	1:35	

DRILLER
Andy Brown

REMARKS
fuel 47 inches

DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)									
NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
	A. PERFORATING								
	B. TUBING TRIPS								
	C. TREATING								
	D. SWABBING								
	E. TESTING								
	F.								
	G.								
	H.								
TOTALS 11:30									
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WITHOUT D.P.									
HOURS STANDBY									
TOTAL DAYWORK									
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD									
CUMULATIVE ROTATING HOURS									
DAILY MUD COST									
TOTAL MUD COST									

WELL NO.
T-Bird 9J

API WELL NUMBER

WATER DEPTH
0.00

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17-Apr-2021

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						4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS	TOUR	TOUR HOURS
1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN		
2. DRILL ACTUAL		
3. REAMING		
4. CORING	2:35	
5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	0:35	
6. TRIPS	2:55	
7. LUBRICATE RIG		
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11. WIRE LINE LOSS	3:10	
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19. FISHING		
20. DR. WORK		
21. customer meet	0:15	
22. shut down rig	0:25	
23. pack up tool	1:35	

DRILLER
Andy Brown

REMARKS
fuel 47 inches

DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)									
NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
	A. PERFORATING								
	B. TUBING TRIPS								
	C. TREATING								
	D. SWABBING								
	E. TESTING								
	F.								
	G.								
	H.								
TOTALS 11:30									
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WITHOUT D.P.									
HOURS STANDBY									
TOTAL DAYWORK									
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD									
CUMULATIVE ROTATING HOURS									
DAILY MUD COST									
TOTAL MUD COST									

WELL NO.
T-Bird 9J

API WELL NUMBER

WATER DEPTH
0.00

DATE
17-Apr-2021

CONTRACTOR
Catoosa Test Facility

RIG NO.
11

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Customer Signature

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER
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						2	Emsco	triplex	12,000
						3			
						4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS	TOUR	TOUR HOURS
1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN		
2. DRILL ACTUAL		
3. REAMING		
4. CORING	2:35	
5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	0:35	
6. TRIPS	2:55	
7. LUBRICATE RIG		
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11. WIRE LINE LOSS	3:10	
12. RUN CASING & CEMENT		
13. WAIT ON CEMENT		
14. NIPPLE UP TO P.		
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17. PLUG BACK		
18. SQUEEZE CEMENT		
19. FISHING		
20. DR. WORK		
21. customer meet	0:15	
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23. pack up tool	1:35	

DRILLER
Andy Brown

REMARKS
fuel 47 inches

DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)									
NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
	A. PERFORATING								
	B. TUBING TRIPS								
	C. TREATING								
	D. SWABBING								
	E. TESTING								
	F.								
	G.								
	H.								
TOTALS 11:30									
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WITHOUT D.P.									
HOURS STANDBY									
TOTAL DAYWORK									
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD									
CUMULATIVE ROTATING HOURS									
DAILY MUD COST									
TOTAL MUD COST									

WELL NO.
T-Bird 9J

API WELL NUMBER

WATER DEPTH
0.00

DATE
17-Apr-2021

CONTRACTOR
Catoosa Test Facility

RIG NO.
11

SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE
Customer Signature

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER
Justin Tanner

DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
						1	Emsco	triplex	12,000
						2	Emsco	triplex	12,000
						3			
						4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS	TOUR	TOUR HOURS
1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN		
2. DRILL ACTUAL		
3. REAMING		
4. CORING	2:35	
5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	0:35	
6. TRIPS	2:55	
7. LUBRICATE RIG		
8. REPAIR RIG		
9. CUT OFF DRILLING LINE		
10. DEVIATION SURVEY		
11. WIRE LINE LOSS	3:10	
12. RUN CASING & CEMENT		
13. WAIT ON CEMENT		
14. NIPPLE UP TO P.		
15. TEST B.O.P.		
16. DRILL STEIN TEST		
17. PLUG BACK		
18. SQUEEZE CEMENT		
19. FISHING		
20. DR. WORK		
21. customer meet	0:15	
22. shut down rig	0:25	
23. pack up tool	1:35	

DRILLER
Andy Brown

REMARKS
fuel 47 inches

DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)									
NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
	A. PERFORATING								
	B. TUBING TRIPS								
	C. TREATING								
	D. SWABBING								
	E. TESTING								
	F.								
	G.								
	H.								
TOTALS 11:30									
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WITHOUT D.P.									
HOURS STANDBY									
TOTAL DAYWORK									
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD									
CUMULATIVE ROTATING HOURS									
DAILY MUD COST									
TOTAL MUD COST									

WELL NO.
T-Bird 9J

API WELL NUMBER

WATER DEPTH
0.00

DATE
17-Apr-2021

CONTRACTOR
Catoosa Test Facility

RIG NO.
11

SIGNATURE OF OPERATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE
Customer Signature

SIGNATURE OF CONTRACTOR'S TOOL PUSHER
Justin Tanner

DP SIZE	WEIGHT	GRADE	TOOL JT O.D.	TYPE THREAD	STRING NO.	PUMP NO.	PUMP MANUFACTURER	TYPE	STROKE LENGTH
						1	Emsco	triplex	12,000
						2	Emsco	triplex	12,000
						3			
						4			

TIME DISTRIBUTION HOURS	TOUR	TOUR HOURS
1. RIG UP AND TEAR DOWN		
2. DRILL ACTUAL		
3. REAMING		
4. CORING	2:35	
5. CONDITION MUD & CIRCULATE	0:35	
6. TRIPS	2:55	
7. LUBRICATE RIG		
8. REPAIR RIG		
9. CUT OFF DRILLING LINE		
10. DEVIATION SURVEY		
11. WIRE LINE LOSS	3:10	
12. RUN CASING & CEMENT		
13. WAIT ON CEMENT		
14. NIPPLE UP TO P.		
15. TEST B.O.P.		
16. DRILL STEIN TEST		
17. PLUG BACK		
18. SQUEEZE CEMENT		
19. FISHING		
20. DR. WORK		
21. customer meet	0:15	
22. shut down rig	0:25	
23. pack up tool	1:35	

DRILLER
Andy Brown

REMARKS
fuel 47 inches

DRILLING ASSEMBLY (AT END OF TOUR)									
NO.	ITEM	O.D.	LENGTH	BIT NO.	SIZE	TIME	WEIGHT	PRESSURE GRADIENT	FUNNEL VISCOSITY
	A. PERFORATING								
	B. TUBING TRIPS								
	C. TREATING								
	D. SWABBING								
	E. TESTING								
	F.								
	G.								
	H.								
TOTALS 11:30									
DAYWORK TIME SUMMARY (OFFICE USE ONLY)									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WORKING D.P.									
HOURS WITHOUT D.P.									
HOURS STANDBY									
TOTAL DAYWORK									
NO. OF DAYS FROM SPUD									

PCTB Land Test III 2021 Report

Appendix G: Geotek Report



2021 PCTB V FIELD TEST REPORT UT/DOE

GEOTEK LTD DOCUMENT NO. UT2021 (R1)

PREPARED FOR:

UT/DOE

PREPARED BY:

GEOTEK CORING INC
3350 W Directors Row
Salt Lake City
UT 84104

T: +1 385 528 2536
E: info@geotekcoring.com
W: www.geotekcoring.com

ISSUE	REPORT STATUS	PREPARED	APPROVED	DATE
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1	FINAL	AB/PS	MM	06/03/2021
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
1 PREVIOUS FIELD TEST SUMMARY	2
1.1 BALL VALVE TESTING AND UPGRADES	2
1.2 CATOOSA FIELD TEST GOALS & PURPOSE.....	2
2 FIELD TEST RESULTS	3
2.1 FIELD TEST RUN DATA.....	3
2.1.1 1CS.....	4
2.1.2 2CS.....	4
2.1.3 3CS.....	5
2.1.4 4CS.....	5
2.1.5 5CS.....	5
2.1.6 6CS.....	6
2.1.7 7CS.....	6
2.1.8 8CS.....	9
2.1.9 9CS.....	9
2.1.10 10CS.....	10
2.1.11 11CS.....	11
2.1.12 12FB	11
2.1.13 13FB	12
2.1.14 14FB	12
2.1.15 15FB	13
2.1.16 16FB	13
2.1.17 17FB	14
2.1.18 18FB	15
2.1.19 19FB	16
3 CONCLUSION	16
APPENDICES	17

• APPENDIX 1: RUN REPORTS	17
1CS RUN REPORT	17
2CS RUN REPORT	18
3CS RUN REPORT	19
4CS RUN REPORT	20
5CS RUN REPORT	21
6CS RUN REPORT	22
7CS RUN REPORT	23
8CS RUN REPORT	24
9CS RUN REPORT	25
10CS RUN REPORT	26
11CS RUN REPORT	27
12FB RUN REPORT.....	28
13FB RUN REPORT.....	29
14FB RUN REPORT.....	30
15FB RUN REPORT.....	31
16FB RUN REPORT.....	32
17FB RUN REPORT.....	33
18FB RUN REPORT.....	34
19FB RUN REPORT.....	35
• APPENDIX 2: DATA STORAGE TAG ANALYSIS.....	36
1CS DST DATA	36
2CS DST DATA	36
3CS DST DATA	37
4CS DST DATA	37
5CS DST DATA	38

6CS DST DATA.....	38
7CS DST DATA.....	39
8CS DST DATA.....	39
9CS DST DATA.....	40
10CS DST DATA.....	40
11CS DST DATA.....	41
12FB DST DATA	41
13FB DST DATA	42
14FB DST DATA	42
15FB DST DATA	43
17FB DST DATA	43
18FB DST DATA	44
19FB DST DATA	44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2020 Cameron Field Testing

In March 2020, a PCTB field test project at the Cameron Test and Training Facility (CTTF) led to the discovery of a problematic ball valve mechanism. The ball valve jammed upon actuation and failed to seal in-situ autoclave pressure on 6/7 coring runs.

2020 Geotek Coring Test Facility

Geotek Coring staff then shifted efforts into reproducing the ball valve actuation failures observed in CTTF at the Geotek Test Facility. Failures were reproduced by actuating the ball valve in a similar concentration of fine grit particles determined from a CTTF mud sample.

The ball valve sub-assembly was redesigned to reduce friction and eliminate potential jamming points throughout the stroke. The redesigned sub-assembly was thoroughly tested in aggressive conditions to prove its functionality before being deployed in the next field test.

2021 Catoosa Field Testing

19 downhole tests were performed on the upgraded PCTB V at the Catoosa Test Facility in Jennings, Oklahoma. 16/19 tests successfully sealed, boosted, and maintained pressure throughout the coring run. The three tests that did not produce a sealed autoclave were for reasons that were immediately identifiable. The details of these three tests are as follows:

- 7CS – Solid length of core stuck from the bottom of the cutting shoe up into the autoclave interfered with ball valve closure
- 9CS – Extruded inner tube plug seal jammed up and prevented tool from fully actuating before unlatching out of the BHA
- 17FB – Tool landed in a position above the latch causing the core liner to collapse when pumps were turned on, collapsed liner also prevented proper stroke of release sleeve

Overall, the ball valve sub-assembly redesign greatly improved the functionality of the PCTB. With this improvement we are confident that the PCTB will consistently retrieve fully sealed pressure cores in the upcoming offshore operation.

1 PREVIOUS FIELD TEST SUMMARY

In March 2020, a group of PCTB modifications were set to be tested at the Cameron Test and Training Facility (CTTF) in a downhole drilling environment. The modifications included the following:

- Low-friction coatings for latch parts
- Single trigger mechanism
- IT plug shear pin
- Flow diversion lip seal
- Higher-volume pressure section

A group of seven downhole tests were performed and 6/7 failed to seal the bottom-hole pressure. The group of testing revealed a problematic ball valve mechanism that failed to fully close and seal throughout six of the tests.

A noticeable amount of fine grit had accumulated around the ball valve mechanism upon each coring run. The ball valve would finish the stroke with a small amount of pressure applied downward on the ball, showing that with enough peripheral force coming up the drill string the mechanism may have been working intermittently in past projects.

1.1 BALL VALVE TESTING AND UPGRADES

Mud samples from the facility were analyzed post-field test and revealed 0.24% solids by weight of fine grit particles around 125 μm in size. This information was used to try to reproduce ball valve actuation failures in a custom Geotek designed test fixture. Ball valve actuation failures were successfully reproduced by actuating the mechanism in concentrations of fine-grit particles. The failure method matched up closely with what was observed in CTTF.

An upgraded ball valve sub-assembly was then designed to reduce friction throughout the stroke of the system and eliminate potential jamming points. Wiper ring seals were added to the ball valve housing to help reduce build-up of fine-grit particles between the sliding surfaces of the seal carrier and ball follower. Diversion seals and seal positions were changed to improve the flow path and divert flow away from the sliding mechanisms. A new ball valve return spring was designed to reduce the total number of coils and reduce the counteracting force on the ball valve.

The upgraded assembly was then tested thoroughly at the Geotek Test Facility in fine-grit solutions in preparation for the next field test.

1.2 CATOOSA FIELD TEST GOALS & PURPOSE

The primary goal of the Catoosa field test is to validate that the ball valve sub-assembly redesign fully actuates and seals consistently in a downhole drilling environment. Proving the functionality of this mechanism is critical before running the PCTB in an offshore project.

2 FIELD TEST RESULTS

2.1 FIELD TEST RUN DATA

Test results for the 11, PCTB Cutting Shoe configuration tests are shown in table 1 below. 9/11 tests of this configuration successfully sealed, boosted, and maintained pressure throughout the duration of the test.

TEST	SET (PSI)	FILL (PSI)	BOTTOM HOLE DEPTH (FT)	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE (PSI)	PCTB SEAL PRESSURE (PSI)	CORE RECOVERY (FT)	CORE RECOVERY (%)
1CS	1,202	2,960	1,481	657	1,143	N/A	N/A
2CS	1,182	3,084	1,481	657	1,155	N/A	N/A
3CS	1,170	3,155	1,481	657	1,135	N/A	N/A
4CS	1,202	3,085	1,557	690	1,177	0.50	10
5CS	1,190	3,090	1,566	694	1,137	5.50	61
6CS	1,194	3,125	1,569	696	1,140	0.33	11
7CS	1,200	3,140	1,575	698	0	1.92	40
8CS	1,189	3,080	1,579	700	1,161	0.58	12
9CS	1,173	3,057	1,583	702	0	1.17	27
10CS	1,215	3,024	1,585	703	1,165	3.00	60
11CS	1,175	3,055	1,590	705	1,146	0.25	4

Table 1. PCTB cutting shoe configuration test data

Results for the eight, PCTB Face Bit configuration tests are shown in table 2 below. 8/9 tests of this configuration successfully sealed, boosted, and maintained pressure throughout the duration of the test.

TEST	SET (PSI)	FILL (PSI)	BOTTOM HOLE DEPTH (FT)	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE (PSI)	PCTB SEAL PRESSURE (PSI)	CORE RECOVERY (FT)	CORE RECOVERY (%)
12FB	1,165	3,099	1,55	687	1,164	N/A	N/A
13FB	1,225	3,130	1,595	707	1,145	0	0
14FB	1,167	3,062	1,605	712	1,175	8.90	129
15FB	1,168	3,070	1,612	715	1,220	0.50	84
16FB	1,233	3,023	1,620	718	1,344	4.40	66
17FB	1,250	3,316	1,618	717	0	1.10	69
18FB	1,275	3,256	1,620	718	1,222	3.25	84
19FB	1,234	3,045	1,625	721	1,216	6.50	102

Table 2. PCTB face bit configuration test data

2.1.1 1CS

The PCTB Cutting Shoe configuration was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly at a depth of 1,481 ft. The tool was then pulled from the BHA with no drilling or pumping performed. The tool unlatched smoothly at a maximum wireline weight of 2,300 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,143 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~5% of the regulator set pressure. The autoclave pressure was then reduced, and the mud was drained from the tool.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.2 2CS

Like 1CS, the tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly at a depth of 1,481 ft. The tool was then pulled from the BHA with no drilling or pumping performed. The tool unlatched smoothly at a maximum wireline weight of 2,500 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,155 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~6% of the regulator set pressure. The autoclave pressure was then reduced, and the mud was drained from the tool.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.3 **3CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly at a depth of 1,481 ft. Drilling fluid was then circulated at 325 gpm for ~30 minutes with no drilling. The tool was then pulled from the BHA, unlatching smoothly at a maximum wireline weight of 2,100 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,135 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~3% of the regulator set pressure. The autoclave pressure was then reduced, and the mud was drained from the tool.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.4 **4CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,552 ft with a weight on bit of 16,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 314 gpm with a rate of penetration of 4 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,557 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 3,000 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,177 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~2% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 0.5 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.5 **5CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,557 ft with a weight on bit of 11,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 450 gpm with a rate of penetration of 12 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,566 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 3,800 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,137 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~4% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 5.50 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.6 **6CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,566 ft with a weight on bit of 11,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 445 gpm with a rate of penetration of 6 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,569 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 2,300 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,140 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~5% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 0.33 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.7 **7CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,569 ft with a weight on bit of 11,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 445 gpm with a rate of penetration of 6 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,574 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 2,500 lbs.

It was apparent after the tool was retrieved to the drill floor that the ball valve had not closed due to a jammed section of core that ran from the bottom of the cutting shoe up into the core barrel. Figure's 1 and 2 below show the core interfering with the ball valve mechanism.



Figure 1. Jammed core on test run 7CS causing ball valve to not close



Figure 2. Cutting shoe view of coring run 7CS

The core liner failed to break the core at the base of the formation and pull it into the core barrel past the ball valve, resulting in the jamming shown above. The initial configuration of basket catcher and slip catcher was changed to a slip catcher only due to damage done to the core by the spinning basket catcher. This could be considered in future operational (marine sediment) deployments, as it suggests that the fingers of the basket catcher can do damage to even hard core.

1.92 ft of core was retrieved from this test.

Result: Failed test

Failure mode: Core jamming ball valve mechanism

Corrective action: Close inspection of slip catcher and core lifter skirt upon future deployments, change from core basket catchers to blank liner ends. It may be worth considering use of a flapper catcher in place of the basket catcher when coring in softer sediments

2.1.8 **8CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,574 ft with a weight on bit of 11,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 445 gpm with a rate of penetration of 5 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,579 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 3,000 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,161 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~2% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 0.58 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.9 **9CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,579 ft with a weight on bit of 11,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 501 gpm with a rate of penetration of 4 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,584 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 2,850 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and registered 0 psi internal pressure. Upon further investigation it was determined that an IT plug polypak seal had extruded during actuation preventing the IT plug from pulling into the seal sub. This additional force allowed for the tool to unlatch out of the BHA before finishing the full tool actuation by compressing the over-travel feature in the upper assembly.

A core sample of 1.17 ft was retrieved from the core barrel following the disassembly of the tool.

The seal was likely damaged when resetting the collet release sleeve after pressure testing and before downhole deployment. The seal damage is shown below in figure 3.



Figure 3. Damaged IT plug polypak seal causing jamming of the tool during actuation

Result: Failed test

Failure mode: IT plug seal damage

Corrective action: More careful assembly procedure of collet release sleeve post-pressure testing

2.1.10 **10CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,584 ft with a weight on bit of 16,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 315 gpm with a rate of penetration of 5 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,589 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 4,000 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,165 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~4% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 3 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.11 **11CS**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,589 ft with a weight on bit of 9,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 314 gpm with a rate of penetration of 6 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,595 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 2,000 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,165 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~4% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 3 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.12 **12FB**

The BHA was pulled up to the drill floor and a main bit change was made in anticipation of PCTB Face Bit configuration testing. After the bit change, we tripped back into the well. The tool was then run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly at a depth of 1,550 ft. Drilling fluids were circulated through at a rate of 315 gpm for about 30 minutes with no drilling. The tool was then pulled from the BHA and unlatched smoothly at a maximum wireline weight of 2,700 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,164 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within less than 1% of the regulator set pressure. The autoclave pressure was then reduced, and the mud was drained from the tool. However, it was noted from the DST data that the pressure boost had occurred some 3m 40s after the tool was removed from the BHA which implies that the boost occurred during the wireline trip up the hole. Geotek interprets this DST record as a successful ball valve closure just prior to unlatching from the BHA but without the upper assembly completely stroking out to either fully seal the inside of the tool or fire the pressure boost. We interpret the decreasing pressure on the inside of the tool for 3m 40s as occurring during the early part of a normal fast wireline trip up the hole. We are confident that there were no delays in starting the wireline trip immediately after unlatching from the BHA and hence the tool must be coming up the hole. The

observation that the rate of pressure drop measured in the tool is lower than the normal pressure drop rate if the tool were fully open to the outside well pressure during tool tripping we believe is being caused by; a) the very restricted flow of drilling mud through the compensation ports for pressure equalization and b) the fact that there is always/often a residual trapped gas volume in the upper part of the tool that acts as an accumulator/compensator slowing the rate of pressure change. Note that this behaviour was also noted in deployment 14FB (see below)

Result: Successful test (ball valve closed but pressure boost was 'late')

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.13 **13FB**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,595 ft with a weight on bit of 6,500 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 311 gpm with a rate of penetration of 4 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,599 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 3,100 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,145 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~6% of the regulator set pressure.

No core sample was recovered during this test.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.14 **14FB**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,599 ft with a weight on bit of 20,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 306 gpm with a rate of penetration of 7 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,606 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 3,900 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,175 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~1% of the regulator set pressure.

However, it was noted from the DST data that the pressure boost had occurred late (some 2m 55s after the tool was removed from the BHA which as with deployment 12FB implies that the boost occurred during the wireline trip up the hole. See deployment 12 FB for further discussion.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 8.90 ft.

Result: Successful test (ball valve closed but pressure boost was 'late')

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.15 **15FB**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,606 ft with a weight on bit of 20,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 311 gpm with a rate of penetration of 6 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,612 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 2,300 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,220 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~4% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 4.00 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.16 **16FB**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,612 ft with a weight on bit of 18,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 308 gpm with a rate of penetration of 7 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,618 ft.

When retrieving the tool from the BHA the wireline underwent a heavy overpull causing the wireline connection to separate from the wireline tool shortly after unlatching out of the BHA. This required us to trip out of the hole and remove the tool from the BHA at the drill floor.

The tool was then sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,344 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost; the internal pressure had increased ~150 psi over the regulator set pressure due to the increase in temperature of the core barrel from the extra time it spent outside.

The DST inside of the core barrel was damaged during the coring run, no DST data for this run was collected.

A core sample of 4.40 ft was recovered from this test.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.17 **17FB**

The tool was run into the hole and released from the running tool 30 ft above the bottom. The pumps were turned on and a standpipe pressure of ~2,000 psi was observed. The tool was retrieved with the emergency wireline tool and redeployed.

The tool then latched into the BHA smoothly and we began coring at a depth of 1,618 ft. Drilling fluids were circulated at 220 gpm with a weight on bit of 18,000 lbs and a rate of penetration of 4 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,619 ft.

The tool was retrieved to the drill floor with an open ball valve. The tool was then disassembled in the service van to reveal that the core liner had been collapsed during the initial run. The core liner was firmly jammed inside of the inner tube, along with the release sleeve responsible for firing the ball valve mechanism. The jammed core liner also did not allow the pressure section sleeve valve to fire.

Figure 4 below shows the collapsed liner section along with the jammed release sleeve on the inner tube.



Figure 4. Collapsed core liner on test 17FB

The collapsed core liner was split, and 1.10 ft of core was recovered from this test.

It should be noted that when the tool was landed by wireline, a depth discrepancy of less than 30 feet was noted. The 9m BHA as currently designed does not allow the coring tool to release from the wireline tool at this location in the BHA; as such it was presumed that a bad wireline "zero" had been obtained prior to deploying the tool. The pumps were turned on as normal and an immediate pressure spike was noted, beginning the troubleshooting process. The pumps were maintained for a few minutes in an attempt to "seat" the coring tool into proper position.

Inspection of the BHA on return to Salt Lake City revealed that the drill collars were manufactured to a different specification than the existing standard. This unknown specification allows a large thread relief, which provides sufficient space for the latch dogs to extend and the wireline tool to release, mimicking a proper landing of the tool.

The root cause of this failed run is the excessive thread relief space in the drill collars. Geotek recommends manufacturing bushings to fill this space, making it impossible to inadvertently release in this manner.

On a typical offshore job in soft sediment, with finer control of pump flow rates, pumping at a low rate should be kept on the table as a possible remedy to a tool failing to land in the BHA.

Result: Failed test

Failure mode: Tool released from running tool above latch point, position of the tool created pressure differential around low end core liner when pumps turned on collapsing liner

Corrective action: Run tool into BHA slower and verify with wireline operator the unlatching depth is in the proper position before turning on pumps. In case of observed standpipe pressure spikes prior to the coring run in the future the tool should be retrieved where inspection of the core liner can be completed on the drill floor prior to redeployment.

2.1.18 **18FB**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,618 ft with a weight on bit of 18,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 311 gpm with a rate of penetration of 10 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,623 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 2,500 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,222 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~4% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 3.25 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

2.1.19 **19FB**

The tool was run into the hole and latched into the BHA smoothly. The tool began coring at a depth of 1,623 ft with a weight on bit of 19,000 lbs. Drilling fluid was circulated at 285 gpm with a rate of penetration of 7 ft/hr. The final depth of the coring run was 1,629 ft. The tool was then retrieved from the BHA and unlatched smoothly with a maximum wireline weight of 2,400 lbs.

The tool was sent to the service van and the internal pressure of the tool registered 1,216 psi. The tool sealed and captured full boost within ~2% of the regulator set pressure.

The core sample was depressurized and removed from the core barrel to show a recovery of 6.50 ft.

Result: Successful test

Failure mode: None

Corrective action: None

3 **CONCLUSION**

Upgrading the ball valve sub-assembly design led to significant improvements of the functionality of the PCTB. The previous field test at the Cameron Test and Training Facility in March 2020 yielded 6/7 tool failures due to the ball valve mechanism failing to close and seal. We were able to complete 16/19 successful tests at the Catoosa Test Facility after upgrading the ball valve assembly design. It should be noted that 2 of these successful ball valve closure tests did exhibit late pressure boosts. All three run failures were easily identifiable and correctable with minor adjustments. Most importantly, none of the three failures were at the fault of a problematic ball valve mechanism. The three failures leave us room to fine-tune assembly and drilling protocols before the upcoming offshore operation to further improve our downhole success rates.

APPENDICES

• APPENDIX 1: RUN REPORTS

1CS RUN REPORT



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REVISION NO.: 0

PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-14	CORE:	1CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,481.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	657 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9500	RABBIT:
NOTES:	N/A		

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,202 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	2,980 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-13
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	2,983 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	14:48
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	2,983 psi
		END:	3,040 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		INITIAL:	
		START TIME:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-14	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR
	TIME:	8:07	DATE:
			2021-04-14
			TIME:
			8:18
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:	2021-04-14	TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:	13:28
START DEPTH:	1,481.00 ft	END DEPTH:	1,481.00 ft
CORING START TIME:	N/A	ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:	0.00 ft
CORING END TIME:		N/A	
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm	DRILL PARAMETERS
	CORING:	0 gpm	W.O.B.: R.P.M.: R.O.P.: WEIGHT (MAX):
	PULLING:	0 gpm	N/A N/A N/A 2,300.0 lbs
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm	SPEED: 300 ft/min
COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:	N/A
		TIME OUT:	N/A
		TIME ON DECK:	14:19
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:	0:51	TOTAL TIME CORING:	N/A
NOTES:			

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY				
RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-14	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,143 ps
	TIME:	14:45		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	N/A
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

2CS RUN REPORT



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REVISION NO.: 0

PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-14	CORE:	2CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,481.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	857 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9492	RABBIT: N/A
NOTES: Autoclave 2; 1000 lbf shear pin			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,182 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,084 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-13
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	16:28
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	3,048 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,040 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,020 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		INITIAL:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-14	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-14
	TIME: 9:39		TIME: 12:30
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:	2021-04-14	TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:	14:31
START DEPTH:	1,481.00 ft	END DEPTH:	1,481.00 ft
		ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:	0.00 ft
CORING START TIME:	N/A	CORING END TIME:	N/A
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm	DRILL PARAMETERS
	CORING:	0 gpm	
	PULLING:	0 gpm	
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm	
		W.O.B.:	R.P.M.:
		N/A	N/A
		R.O.P.:	N/A
		COLD SHUCK:	TIME IN: N/A
		TIME OUT:	N/A
		TIME ON DECK:	15:10
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:	0:39	TOTAL TIME CORING:	N/A
NOTES:			

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-14	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,155 psi
	TIME: 15:25		
		TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	N/A
		RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	
NOTES:			

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

3CS RUN REPORT



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REVISION NO.: 0

PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-14	CORE:	3CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,481.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	657 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9481	RABBIT: NA
NOTES: Autoclave 1, 600 lbf shear pin			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,170 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,155 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-14
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	11:00
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	3,135 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,136 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,150 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		INITIAL:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-14	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-14
	TIME: 13:00		TIME: 14:00
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-14		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		15:28				
START DEPTH:		1,481.00 ft		END DEPTH:		1,481.00 ft				
ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		0.00 ft								
CORING START TIME:		N/A		CORING END TIME:		N/A				
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:		0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT		
	CORING:		325 gpm		W.O.B.:		R.P.M.:		R.O.P.:	
	PULLING:		0 gpm		N/A		N/A		N/A	
	P.O.O.H.:		0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:		N/A	
TIME OUT:		N/A		TIME ON DECK:				17:03		
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:		1:35		TOTAL TIME CORING:		N/A				
NOTES:										

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-14	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,135 psi
	TIME:	17:03		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	N/A
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

4CS RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-14	CORE:	4CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Selman		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,552.20 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	690 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9500	RABBIT: N/A
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,202 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,085 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-14
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	3,041 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	19:15
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,035 psi
		END:	3,045 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		INITIAL:	
		START TIME:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-15	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR
	TIME:	7:57	DATE:
			2021-04-15
			TIME:
			802
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:	2021-04-15	TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:	10:35
START DEPTH: 1,552.20 ft	END DEPTH: 1,557.20 ft	ANTICIPATED R 5.00 ft	
CORING START TIME:	10:30	CORING END TIME:	11:48
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm	DRILL PARAMETERS
	CORING:	314 gpm	W.O.B.: R.P.M.: R.O.P.:
	PULLING:	0 gpm	16,000 lbs 91 rpm 4 ft/hr
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm	COLD SHUCK: TIME IN: N/A
		TIME ON DECK:	12:10
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:	1:35	TOTAL TIME CORING:	1:18
NOTES:			

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-15	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,177 psi
	TIME:	12:25		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	0.50 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	10%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

5CS RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-15	CORE:	5CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,566.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	894 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9489	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,190 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,090 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-15
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	09:46
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	3,060 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,064 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,079 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		INITIAL:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-15	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-15
	TIME: 10:32		TIME: 11:52
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-15		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		12:20		
START DEPTH:		1,557.10 ft		END DEPTH:		1,566.10 ft		
CORING START TIME:				13:14		CORING END TIME:		
				15:00				
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT	
	CORING:	450 gpm		W.O.B.:	R.P.M.:	R.O.P.:	WEIGHT (MAX):	3,800.0 lbs
	PULLING:	0 gpm		11,000 lbs	100 rpm	12 ft/hr	SPEED:	180 ft/min
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:	TIME IN:	N/A	TIME OUT:	N/A
				TIME ON DECK:				15:05
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:				2:45		TOTAL TIME CORING:		
				1:48				
NOTES:								

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-15	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,137 psi
	TIME:	15:13		
				TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:
				5.50 ft
				RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:
				81%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

6CS RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-15	CORE:	6CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Minarchi, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,568.98 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	696 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9481	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >50 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,194 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,125 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR		DATE:	2021-04-15
TIME:		14:25	
TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR		DATE:	2021-04-15
TIME:		14:30	
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-15		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		15:21					
START DEPTH:		1,566.01 ft		END DEPTH:		1,568.98 ft					
CORING START TIME:		15:45		CORING END TIME:		16:25					
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:		0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT			
	CORING:		445 gpm		W.O.B.:		R.P.M.:		R.O.P.:		
	PULLING:		0 gpm		11,000 lbs		100 rpm		6 ft/hr		
	P.O.O.H.:		0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:		N/A		
				TIME ON DECK:		16:40					
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:				1:19		TOTAL TIME CORING:				0:40	
NOTES:											

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-15	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,140 psi
	TIME:	17:07	TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	0.33 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	11%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

7CS RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-15	CORE:	7CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Mariani, Burrows		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,575.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	698 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9500	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/-100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,200 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,140 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-15
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	17:45
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	2,999 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,017 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	INITIAL:
		START TIME:	START:
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-16	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-16
	TIME: 07:47		TIME: 07:53
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-16		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		08:15		
START DEPTH:		1,569.22 ft		END DEPTH:		1,574.01 ft		
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		4.79 ft		
CORING START TIME:		9:09		CORING END TIME:		10:25		
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT	
	CORING:	445 gpm		W.O.B.:	R.P.M.:	R.O.P.:	WEIGHT (MAX):	2,500.0 lbs
	PULLING:	0 gpm		11,000 lbs	90 rpm	6 ft/hr	SPEED:	300 ft/min
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:	TIME IN:	N/A	TIME OUT:	N/A
				TIME ON DECK:		10:45		
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:		2:30		TOTAL TIME CORING:		1:16		
NOTES:								

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-16	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	0 psi
	TIME:	11:02		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	1.92 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	40%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

8CS RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-16	CORE:	8CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Mariani, Burrows, Riley		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,579.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	700 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C0402	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimation. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,189 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,080 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		TEST 1	
		DATE:	2021-04-16
		INITIAL:	3,000 psi
		START TIME:	09:07
		START:	3,007 psi
		END:	3,045 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		INITIAL:	
		START TIME:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-16	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-16
	TIME: 09:50		TIME: 10:57
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-16		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		11:12		
START DEPTH:		1,574.03 ft		END DEPTH:		1,579.01 ft		
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		4.98 ft		
CORING START TIME:				11:48		CORING END TIME:		
						12:50		
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT	
	CORING:	445 gpm		W.O.B.:	R.P.M.:	R.O.P.:	WEIGHT (MAX):	3,000.0 lbs
	PULLING:	0 gpm		11,000 lbs	100 rpm	5 ft/hr	SPEED:	300 ft/min
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:	TIME IN:	N/A	TIME OUT:	N/A
				TIME ON DECK:		13:13		
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:				2:01		TOTAL TIME CORING:		
						1:02		
NOTES:								

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-16	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,181 psi
	TIME:	13:27		
				TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:
				0.58 ft
				RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:
				12%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

9CS RUN REPORT



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REVISION NO.: 0

PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-16	CORE:	9CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,583.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	702 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9489	RABBIT:
NOTES:	NA		

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,173 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,067 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-16
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	12:38
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,016 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,023 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE:	4/16/2021	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR
	TIME:	13:01	DATE:
			2021-04-16
			TIME:
			13:05
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:	2021-04-16	TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:	13:32
START DEPTH:	1,579.38 ft	END DEPTH:	1,583.67 ft
		ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:	4.29 ft
CORING START TIME:	14:05	CORING END TIME:	14:58
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm	DRILL PARAMETERS
	CORING:	501 gpm	W.O.B.:
	PULLING:	0 gpm	R.P.M.:
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm	R.O.P.:
		11 lbs	100 rpm
		4 ft/hr	
	COLD SHUCK:	TIME IN:	N/A
		TIME ON DECK:	15:30
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:	1:58	TOTAL TIME CORING:	0:51
NOTES:			

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-16	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	0 psi
	TIME:	15:43		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	1.17 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	27%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

10CS RUN REPORT



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REVISION NO.: 0

PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-16	CORE:	10CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Selman, Mimitz, Riley		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,585.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	703 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C0492	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,215 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,024 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-16
		INITIAL:	3,025 psi
		START TIME:	17:52
		START:	3,022 psi
		END:	3,040 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		INITIAL:	
		START TIME:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-17	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-17
	TIME: 08:37		TIME: 08:42
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-17		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		10:21					
START DEPTH:		1,584.39 ft		END DEPTH:		1,589.39 ft					
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		5.00 ft					
CORING START TIME:		10:51		CORING END TIME:		12:09					
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:		0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS		WIRELINE PULLOUT				
	CORING:		315 gpm		W.O.B.:		R.P.M.:				
	PULLING:		0 gpm		16,000 lbs		104 rpm				
	P.O.O.H.:		0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:				
				N/A		TIME OUT:		N/A			
				TIME ON DECK:		12:35					
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:				2:14		TOTAL TIME CORING:				1:16	
NOTES:											

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-17	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,165 psi
	TIME:	12:51		
				TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:
				3.00 ft
				RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:
				60%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

11CS RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-17	CORE:	11CS
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,590.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	705 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9489	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,175 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,055 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-17
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	09:17
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	2,998 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	2,982 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	2,981 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-17	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-17
	TIME: 09:45		TIME: 10:00
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-17		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		12:52				
START DEPTH:		1,589.50 ft		END DEPTH:		1,595.50 ft				
ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		6.00 ft								
CORING START TIME:		13:25		CORING END TIME:		14:38				
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:		0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT		
	CORING:		314 gpm		W.O.B.:		R.P.M.:		R.O.P.:	
	PULLING:		0 gpm		9,000 lbs		108 rpm		-	
	P.O.O.H.:		0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:		N/A	
TIME OUT:		N/A		TIME ON DECK:		15:02				
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:		2:10		TOTAL TIME CORING:		1:13				
NOTES:										

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-17	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,146 psi
	TIME:	15:16		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	0.25 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	4%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

12FB RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-17	CORE:	12FB
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,550.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	887 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9489	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,165 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,099 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-17
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	17:58
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	3,092 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,088 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,091 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		INITIAL:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18
	TIME: 07:38		TIME: 09:14
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-18		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		09:58	
START DEPTH:		- END DEPTH:		ANTICIPATED RECOVERY: -			
CORING START TIME:				CORING END TIME:			
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm	DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT	
	CORING:	315 gpm	W.O.B.:	R.P.M.:	R.O.P.:	WEIGHT (MAX):	2,700.0 lbs
	PULLING:	0 gpm	-	-	-	SPEED:	300 ft/min
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm	COLD SHUCK:	TIME IN:	N/A	TIME OUT:	N/A
				TIME ON DECK:		10:32	
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:		0:34		TOTAL TIME CORING:		-	
NOTES: Mud core with flow over tool							

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,164 psi
	TIME: 11:07		
		TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	N/A
		RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	
NOTES:			

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

13FB RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-18	CORE:	13FB
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,596.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	707 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9492	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,225 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,130 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-18
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	3,113 psi
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	07:58
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,116 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,127 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		INITIAL:	
		START TIME:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18
	TIME: 08:22		TIME: 10:43
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-18		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		11:05				
START DEPTH:		1,595.35 ft		END DEPTH:		1,598.70 ft				
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		3.35 ft				
CORING START TIME:				11:41		CORING END TIME:				
						12:43				
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:		0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT		
	CORING:		311 gpm		W.O.B.:		R.P.M.:		R.O.P.:	
	PULLING:		0 gpm		6,500 lbs		105 rpm		-	
	P.O.O.H.:		0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:		N/A	
							TIME OUT:		N/A	
				TIME ON DECK:				13:01		
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:				1:56		TOTAL TIME CORING:				
						1:02				
NOTES:										

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-18	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,145 psi
	TIME:	13:15		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	0.00 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	0%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

14FB RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-18	CORE:	14FB
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,605.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	712 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C0484	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,167 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,062 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-18
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	08:45
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	3,100 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,105 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,145 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		INITIAL:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18
	TIME: 10:44		TIME: 12:47
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-18		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		13:18		
START DEPTH:		1,598.88 ft		END DEPTH:		1,605.78 ft		
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		6.92 ft		
CORING START TIME:		13:45		CORING END TIME:		14:51		
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT	
	CORING:	306 gpm		W.O.B.:	R.P.M.:	R.O.P.:	WEIGHT (MAX):	3,900.0 lbs
	PULLING:	0 gpm		20,000 lbs	111 rpm	—	SPEED:	300 ft/min
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:	TIME IN:	N/A	TIME OUT:	N/A
				TIME ON DECK:		15:25		
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:		2:07		TOTAL TIME CORING:		1:08		
NOTES:								

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-18	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,175 psi
	TIME:	15:19		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	8.80 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	128%
NOTES: More core than advancement suggests a core stick-up from 13FB was drilled over.				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:	1000 lbs shear pin in IT plug
--------	-------------------------------

15FB RUN REPORT



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REVISION NO.: 0

PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-18	CORE:	15FB
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,812.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	715 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9500	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,168 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,070 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-18
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	13:03:25 PM
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	2,910 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	2,909 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-19
	TIME: 14:23		TIME: 07:24
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-19		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		08:24		
START DEPTH:		1,806.21 ft		END DEPTH:		1,811.00 ft		
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		4.79 ft		
CORING START TIME:				9:02		CORING END TIME:		
						09:50		
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT	
	CORING:	311 gpm		W.O.B.:	R.P.M.:	R.O.P.:	WEIGHT (MAX):	2,300.0 lbs
	PULLING:	0 gpm		20 lbs	108 rpm	-	SPEED:	300 ft/min
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:	TIME IN:	N/A	TIME OUT:	N/A
					TIME ON DECK:		10:15	
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:				1:51		TOTAL TIME CORING:		0:48
NOTES:								

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-19	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,220 psi
	TIME:	10:30		
				TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:
				4.00 ft
				RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:
				84%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

16FB RUN REPORT



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REVISION NO.: 0

PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-19	CORE:	16FB
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,620.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	718 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9484	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,233 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,023 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-19
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	07:25
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,080 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	INITIAL:
		START TIME:	START:
		END:	END:
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-19	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-19
	TIME: 08:12		TIME: 08:41
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-19		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		10:30					
START DEPTH:		1,611.17 ft		END DEPTH:		1,617.82 ft					
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		6.85 ft					
CORING START TIME:		10:54		CORING END TIME:		11:40					
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:		0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT			
	CORING:		308 gpm		W.O.B.:		R.P.M.:		R.O.P.:		
	PULLING:		0 gpm		18,000 lbs		108 rpm		-		
	P.O.O.H.:		0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:		N/A		
						TIME OUT:		N/A			
				TIME ON DECK:				13:15			
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:				2:45		TOTAL TIME CORING:				0:46	
NOTES:		Heavy overpull while pulling resulted in breaking the wireline connection at the crossover. A pipe trip was required to retrieve the tool and sinker bar assembly.									

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-19	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,344 psi
	TIME:	12:35		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	4.40 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	66%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

17FB RUN REPORT



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REVISION NO.: 0

PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-19	CORE:	17FB
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,818.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	717 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9489	RABBIT:
NOTES:	NA		

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time, inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >50 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,250 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,316 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
		TEST 1	
		DATE:	2021-04-19
		INITIAL:	3,114 psi
		START TIME:	08:47
		START:	3,117 psi
		END:	3,132 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		INITIAL:	
		START TIME:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-19	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR
	TIME:	09:17	DATE:
			2021-04-19
			TIME:
			10:32
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:	2021-04-19	TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:	15:00
START DEPTH:	1,617.50 ft	END DEPTH:	1,819.10 ft
		ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:	1.60 ft
CORING START TIME:	17:11	CORING END TIME:	17:32
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:	0 gpm	DRILL PARAMETERS
	CORING:	220 gpm	W.O.B.: R.P.M.: R.O.P.:
	PULLING:	0 gpm	18 lbs 120 rpm -
	P.O.O.H.:	0 gpm	COLD SHUCK: TIME IN: N/A
			TIME ON DECK:
			17:55
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:			2:55
TOTAL TIME CORING:			0:21
NOTES:	The tool was run into the hole and inadvertently released from the running tool at a point 30 feet above bottom. When the pumps were turned on standpipe pressures of up to 2,000 psi were observed. The tool was retrieved using the emergency pulling tool and redeployed. The tool arrived at the surface with a partially open ball. Disassembly of the autoclave revealed the the high standpipe pressure event had collapsed the bottom portion of the core liner, preventing proper cycling of the release sleeve.		

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-19	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	0 psi
	TIME:	18:13		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	1.10 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	69%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

18FB RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-19	CORE:	18FB
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandsuky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,620.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	718 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9484	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimation. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,275 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,258 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-19
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	11:44
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	2,904 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	2,895 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-18	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-20
	TIME: 15:00		TIME: 07:25
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-20		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		08:30				
START DEPTH:		1,618.74 ft		END DEPTH:		1,622.60 ft				
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		3.86 ft				
CORING START TIME:		9:04		CORING END TIME:		9:34				
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:		0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT		
	CORING:		311 gpm		W.O.B.:		R.P.M.:		R.O.P.:	
	PULLING:		0 gpm		18 lbs		100 rpm		-	
	P.O.O.H.:		0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:		N/A	
				TIME ON DECK:		10:01				
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:		1:31		TOTAL TIME CORING:		0:30				
NOTES:										

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-20	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,222 psi
	TIME:	10:07		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	3.25 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	84%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

NOTES:

19FB RUN REPORT



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PCTB V CORING RUN REPORT CATOOSA TEST FACILITY 2021

DATE:	2021-04-19	CORE:	19FB
TOOL ASSEMBLY TEAM:	Burrows, Mariani, Riley, Sandusky		
BOTTOM CORE DEPTH (BELOW RIG FLOOR):	1,625.00 ft	BOTTOM HOLE PRESSURE:	721 psi
DST SERIAL NUMBERS:	LINER LENGTH ADJUSTER:	C9500	RABBIT: NA
NOTES:			

TOOL ASSEMBLY

BUILD CHECKLIST		AUTOCLAVE PRESSURE TEST	
LINER/IT PLUG LENGTH (156.75")	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	To test, pressurize assembled autoclave to 3000 psi (+/- 100 psi). Record this INITIAL pressure below. Wait five minutes to allow for acclimatization. During this time inspect for gross leakage of water or significant pressure drop. If leaks or pressure loss are observed, rectify and retest. At five minutes, record START pressure. Wait 10 minutes, then observe and record END pressure. If pressure loss >60 psi is observed, the test is considered a failure and should be repeated.	
SET PRESSURE (CONFIRM WITH 3 TESTS):	1,234 psi		
RESERVOIR PRESSURE:	3,045 psi		
SUPPLY VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
FILL VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TEST 1	
SET VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DATE:	2021-04-19
DRAIN VALVE CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START TIME:	16:36
SHUTOFF VALVE OPEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INITIAL:	3,240 psi
SAMPLE PORT CLOSED/PORT PLUGGED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	START:	3,230 psi
IT PLUG SHEAR PIN INSTALLED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	END:	3,197 psi
		TEST 2 (IF REQUIRED)	
		DATE:	
		START TIME:	
		INITIAL:	
		START:	
		END:	
TOOL READY FOR RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-20	TOOL SENT TO RIG FLOOR	DATE: 2021-04-20
	TIME: 07:57		TIME: 09:45
NOTES:			

CORING RUN

DATE:		2021-04-20		TOOL DEPLOYMENT TIME:		10:05					
START DEPTH:		1,622.65 ft		END DEPTH:		1,629.00 ft					
				ANTICIPATED RECOVERY:		6.35 ft					
CORING START TIME:		10:35		CORING END TIME:		11:33					
FLOW RATES	RUNNING IN:		0 gpm		DRILL PARAMETERS			WIRELINE PULLOUT			
	CORING:		285 gpm		W.O.B.:		R.P.M.:		R.O.P.:		
	PULLING:		0 gpm		19,000 lbs		100 rpm		7 ft/hr		
	P.O.O.H.:		0 gpm		COLD SHUCK:		TIME IN:		N/A		
				TIME ON DECK:		12:03					
TOTAL TIME IN HOLE:				1:58		TOTAL TIME CORING:				0:58	
NOTES:											

CORE TRANSFER & RECOVERY

RECEIVED FROM RIG FLOOR	DATE:	2021-04-20	TRANSDUCER PRESSURE:	1,216 psi
	TIME:	12:07		
			TOTAL CORE RECOVERY:	6.50 ft
			RECOVERY PERCENTAGE:	102%
NOTES:				

POST-CORING TOOL ANALYSIS & REBUILD

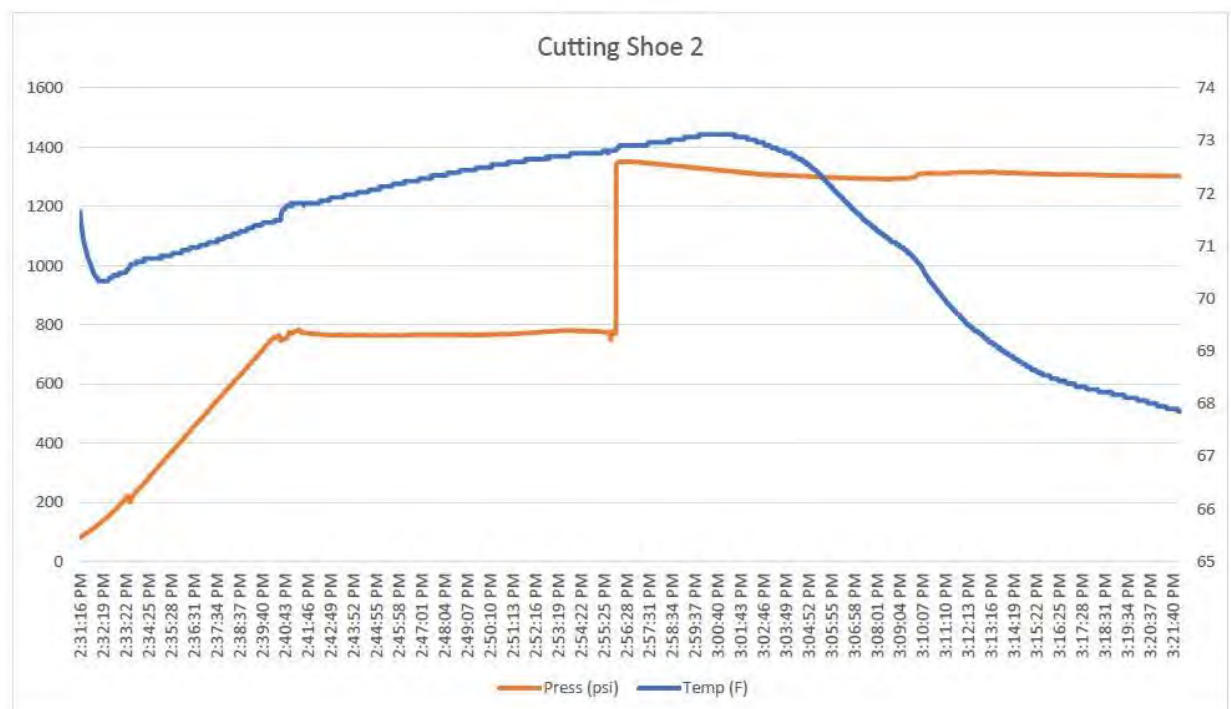
NOTES:

• APPENDIX 2: DATA STORAGE TAG ANALYSYS

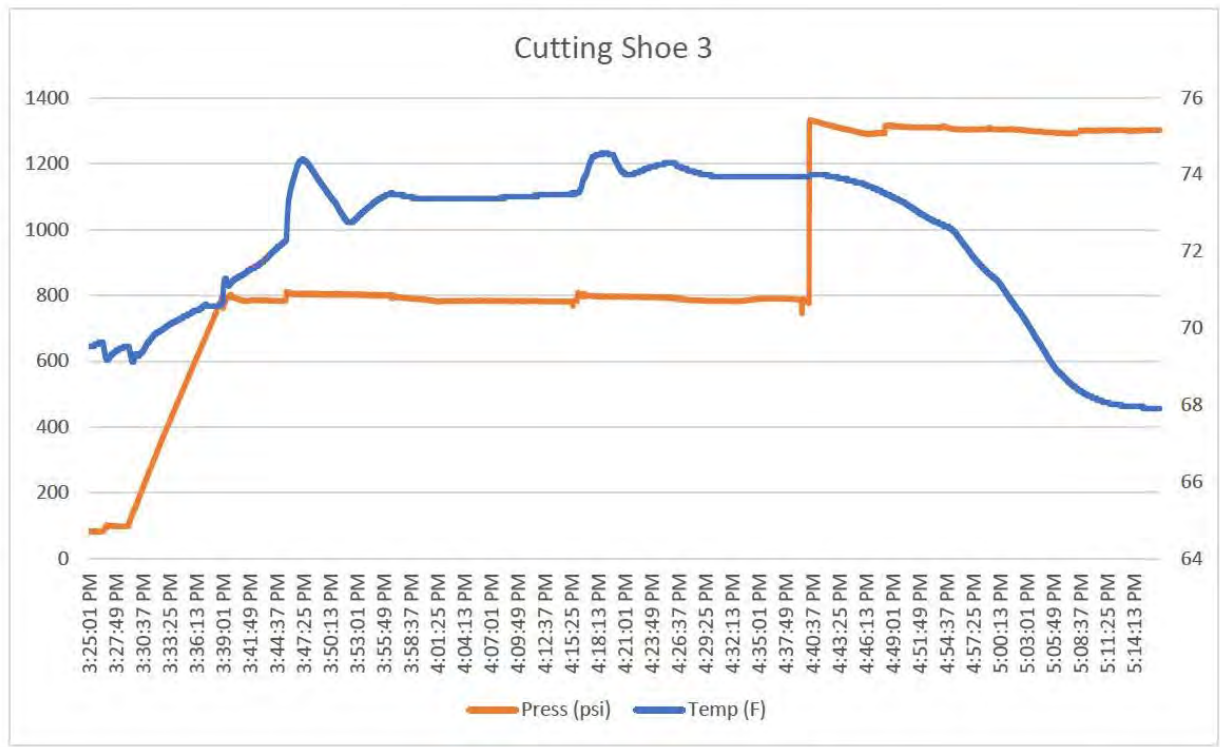
1CS DST DATA



2CS DST DATA



3CS DST DATA



4CS DST DATA



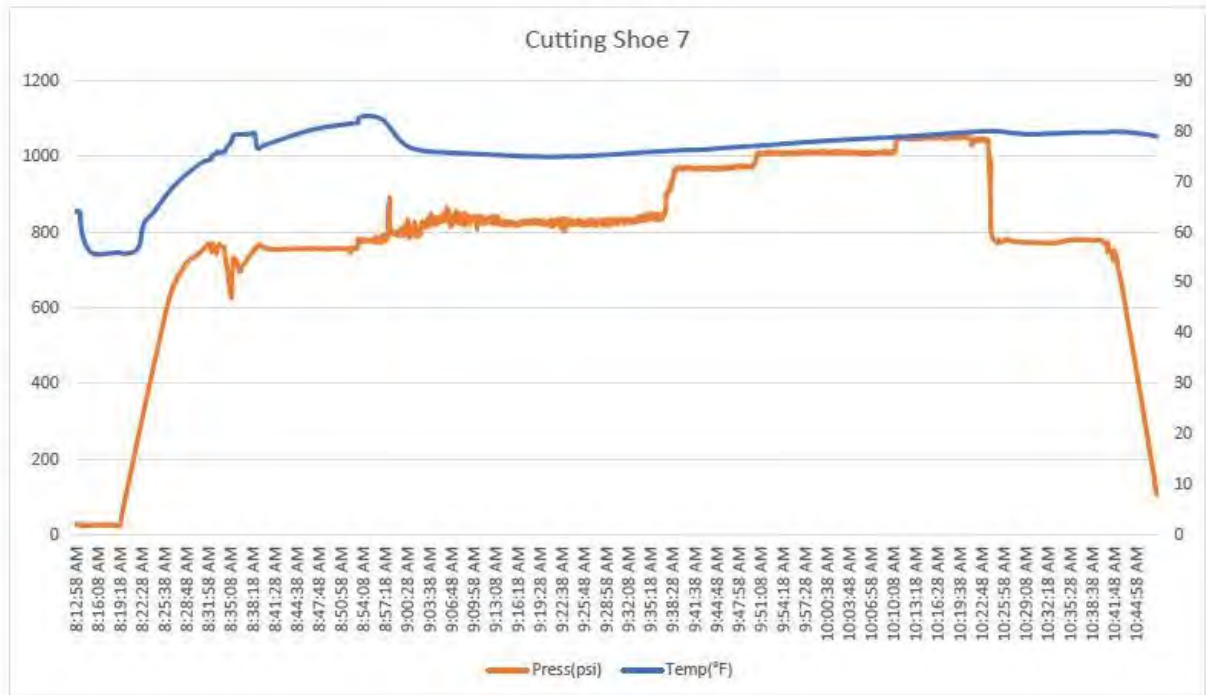
5CS DST DATA



6CS DST DATA



7CS DST DATA



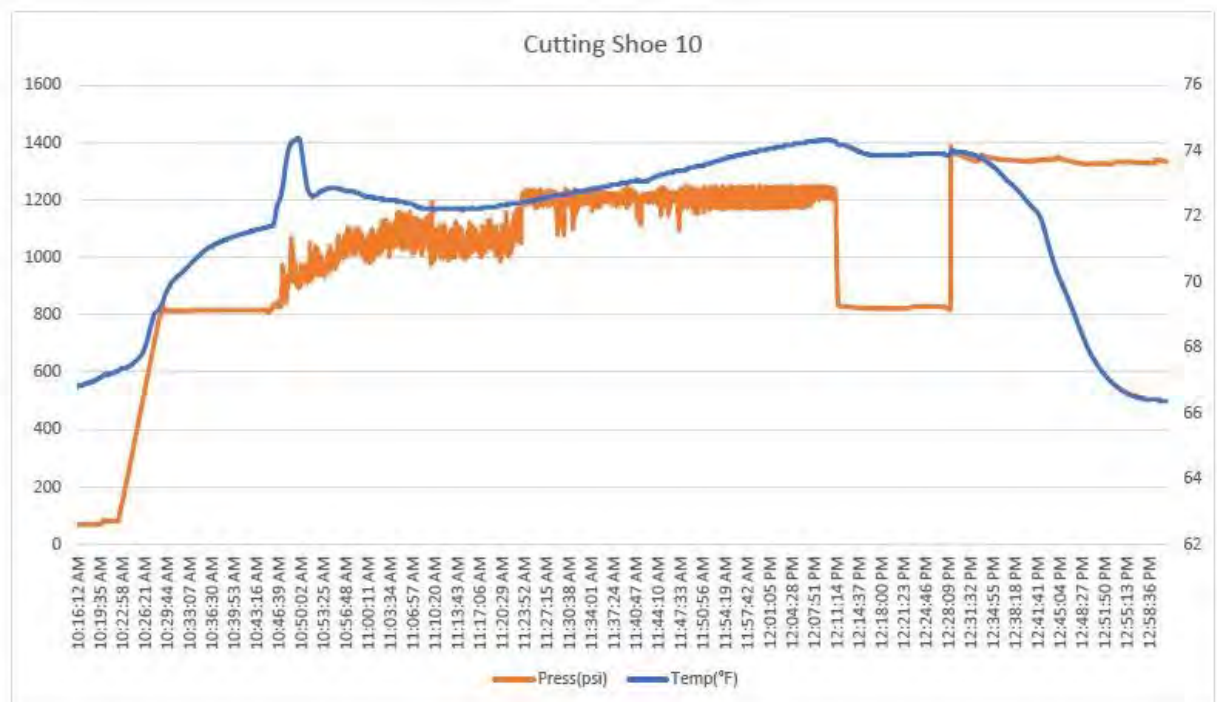
8CS DST DATA



9CS DST DATA



10CS DST DATA



11CS DST DATA



12FB DST DATA



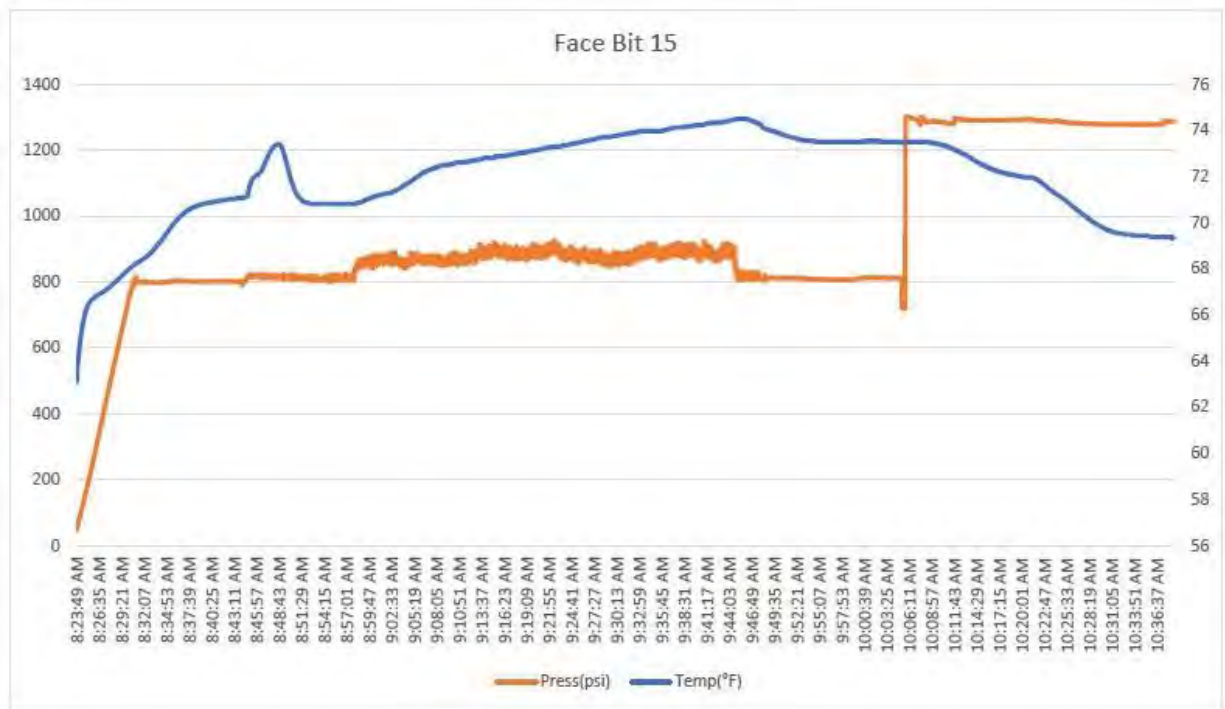
13FB DST DATA



14FB DST DATA



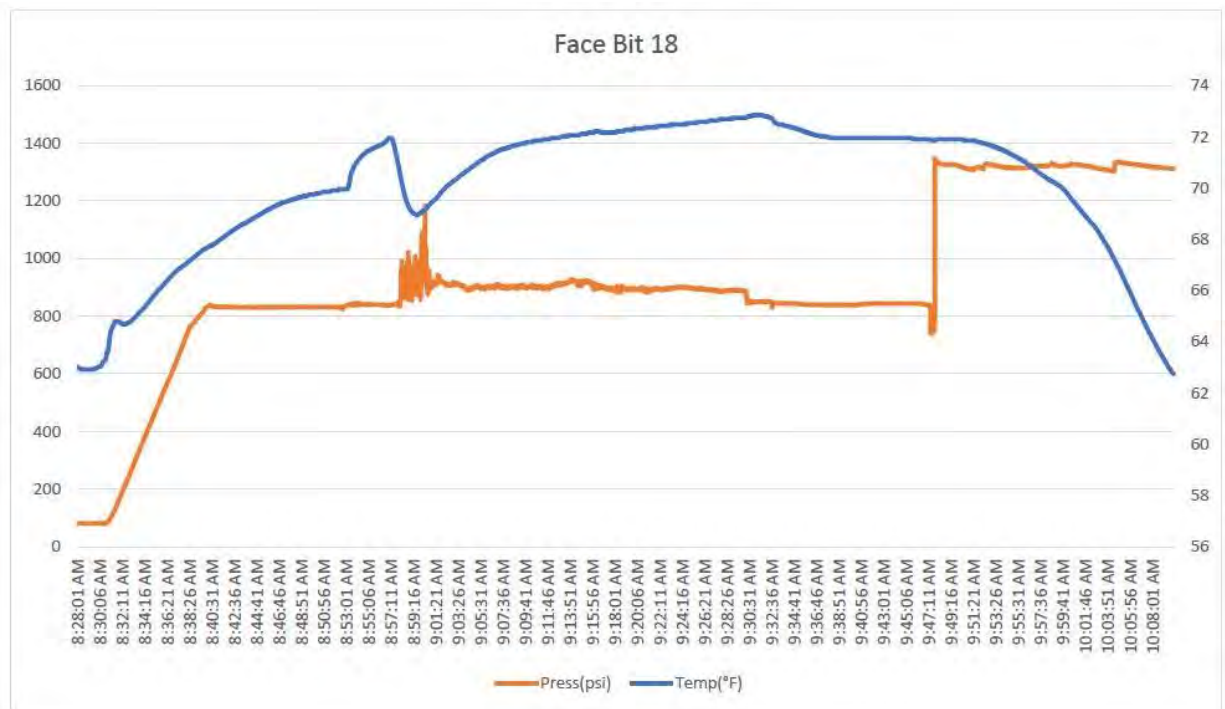
15FB DST DATA



17FB DST DATA



18FB DST DATA



19FB DST DATA

