

# A HISTORY OF WELL LOGGING IN CANADA

E. Ross Crain  
Log/Mate Limited  
Calgary, Alberta

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The history of well logging in Canada begins in 1937, a mere 10 years after the very first electric log was run in the Pechelbronn oilfield in France on September 5th of 1927. A quote from the official Schlumberger history tells the story:

"In another part of the country, a young engineer named Bill Gillingham was attempting to raise some interest in electric logging in the Bradford, Pennsylvania area. The response was not immediately tremendous. A trainee under Gillingham, R.R. Rieke, was told to head west by northwest, to Mr. Pleasant, Michigan, embarking on one of the strangest Schlumberger journeys you've heard of."

"You see, they ended up in Canada, not looking for oil, but for gold. The preliminary work had been conducted by Andre Allegret and, as a result of surface exploration, a contract had been let. 'When we arrived,' Rieke said, 'trouble was afoot. They had found gold alright, but not where the survey had said. When they drilled there--nothing. We left rather quickly.'"

Two years later, "Electric Logs" were introduced to the Canadian oil patch in 1939 by the forerunner of today's Halliburton Services Ltd. The first Halliburton unit was operated out of Black Diamond, Alberta, by Jack Pettinger who remained active until 1979. Jack and another pioneer, Stan Nelner, currently with Halliburton in London, England, recalls that trips of hundreds of miles to such far-flung wildcat sites as Kamsack, Saskatchewan, Pouce Coupe, British Columbia, and Lloydminster were not uncommon.

During the war years equipment was also stationed at Norman Wells on the Canol Project and at Vermillion Alberta. The logger of those days had to be versatile because he was often called upon to operate cementing and acidizing equipment, or to run drill stem tests, in addition to the standard electrical survey (ES). With increased demands after Leduc, more modern survey equipment was added. Also the "FM" (frequency modulated) system of transmitting subsurface data via a single conductor cable was adopted by Halliburton. This technique has remained a unique feature of the Halliburton-Welex wireline equipment.

The approximate dates of first availability of modern logging methods as recalled by Gerry Obermeyer, current Manager of Operations for Halliburton, were Focused Resistivity, 1952, Radio-

active 1954, Induction 1954, and Acoustic 1958. A shift in the development of Canadian operations also occurred in 1957 when the parent company purchased WELEX Incorporated. A combined WELEX-Halliburton Electrical Well Section operated in Canada as a separate company for some time. The perforating service which had also been introduced to Canada by Halliburton in 1940 was expanded. Later that group was absorbed as an operating division of Halliburton Services Ltd.

Schlumberger arrived permanently in Canada in 1946 by opening a location at Lloydminster, manned by such notables as Ed Burge, Hugh Gough and Arne Thorson. Truck numbers were in the 200 series. One of the older units in Canada about that time required that the crew jack up the rear end and install a chain from the rear axle to the winch drive. Services offered were ES, six-shot sidewall core guns, and bullet perforating.

By 1949 there were offices in Calgary, and Edmonton, and Neil Collins was at the helm in booming Redwater. Barry McVicar had joined the forces as well. By 1951 tools available were ES, Gamma Ray, Dipmeter, Directional, Cores, Microlog, Laterolog, Limestone device, Temperature, Perforating, and Caliper. 1951 also saw the introduction of revolutionary armored steel cable to replace the 1" diameter fabric covered line known as the "ragline".

A job report of that year mentions a trip to a well near Ft. Vermillion that commenced the 26th day of April and ended June 29th with most of the intervening time spent attempting to get to the well by building bridges and barges, waiting for ferries and sinking into mud. Ten years later (1961) saw the first logs to be run in Canada's Arctic Islands at Winter Harbor on Melville Island. Since that epic event operations have taken place in all the frontier areas from the misty Queen Charlottes to the Hudson's Bay, East Coast and Beaufort Sea.

Lane-Wells established their first office in Edmonton on the Cooking Lake Trail in 1947, offering the usual GR log. They quickly opened stations in Stettler, Virden, Swift Current, Estevan, Drayton Valley, Red Deer, Swan Hills and Fort St. John, the hot spots of the time. The early managers who responded to the needs of the times, were Bill Ludwig, Lee Lobdell and Glenn Robinson.

Perforating Guns of Canada Limited opened their first office in Edmonton on Calgary Trail in 1949. Walt Minor and Bill McKay were the people in charge. In the early '50's radiation logging for cased and open hole was one of the primary services available, out of the usual towns like Lloydminster, Kindersley, Stettler, Estevan, and Drayton Valley. In 1965 the name was changed to Pan Geo Atlas Canada Limited and open hole logging services were introduced in the following year.

In July of 1968 PGAC and Lane-Wells merged into one larger operation under the auspices of

Dresser Atlas Inc. The combined companies offered a full line of services from various Canadian locations thereafter.

McCullough Wireline Services were around in the early 50's, and offered services mainly in the cased hole field. Mart Kernahan, one of the early managers, became better known for his contribution to the early days of computed log analysis at Computrex Computer Services Limited in the early 60's. Mart recognized the potential of the scintillometer, developed at the University of Manitoba, and offered it in place of the less efficient Geiger-Muller GR counter- nowadays nearly all GR logs are run with scintillation counters.

The late 50's and most of the 1960's saw a number of independent wireline operators appear on the scene. This trend continues today, with one of the notable successes being the acquisition of an interest in Wireline Electronics (1976) Limited by Perfco Services Limited in 1976. Later in the year the management of Perfco and Wireline joined with Gearhart-Owen Inc. of Fort Worth, Texas, to offer the Gearhart direct digital logging system in Canada for open hole logging under the name of Computalog Services Limited. Perfco Wireline and Computalog operated somewhat independently until 1979 when they were amalgamated to form Computalog-Gearhart Limited.

While the logging tools got better and more expensive, and the number of services grew, the interpretation of well logs remained at a relatively primitive state until 1951, when the first technical paper directly relating to interpretation of logs in Canada was published in the Canadian Mining and Metallurgical bulletin in September of that year. The title of the paper was "Application of Electrical Logging in Canada", by M.P. Tixier and R.L. Forsythe. It was presented at the annual general meeting in Quebec City in April, 1951, and was published in the transactions of that historical event. The paper dealt with the recent Leduc-Woodbend-Redwater discoveries and long range correlations between the Nisku pools. Since that time, large numbers of technical papers have been presented at the CIM and more recently at the Canadian Well Logging Society.

The Canadian Well Logging Society was formed (unofficially) in 1954 after a group of people in the major oil companies and service companies perceived the need for exchange of ideas and technical information. The pioneers of the Well Log Society were Al Brown, Ed Burge, Nick Ediger, Barry McVicar and Gerry Shaw. Barry claims to have provided the beer and Gerry the sandwiches at the organizational meeting in the 400 Club cardroom. At least we know from this what their priorities were. The Society was officially incorporated as a non-profit organization in January 1957 - this year is our 25th anniversary.

Other important names involved in the early years of the CWLS were A.G.T. Weaver, A.A. Perebinosof, Leo Vladica, Ted Connolly, Trev Cutmore, Don Tough, Bob Labelle, Percy Cole, Doug Morrison and Mart Kernahan.

Some important names may have been left from this list and I hope that response from readers will generate a more complete history of the early years of the society. The society was even brave enough to open a chapter in Regina, which was active between 1957 and 1961. Don Tough was one of the prime movers in this venture.

While lunch and evening meetings were held for a number of years, there is no formal printed record of the topics or papers presented until 1968, with the appearance of the CWLS Journal Volume 1, and almost simultaneously, the Transactions of the 2nd Formation Evaluation Symposium. Symposia had been held roughly every second year (now in the odd numbered years). The Journal ceased publication with Volume 10 in 1977, primarily because the technical papers were being submitted for the symposia rather than for publication in the Annual Journal. Papers are now also published in the Journal of Canadian Petroleum Technology by mutual agreement with the CWLS and JCPT. An important function of the society is the maintenance of the Water Resistivity Catalogue of Canada, with the most recent revision occurring in 1978.

The Society membership has grown from the initial complement of about 12 to something approaching 700 members. In addition approximately 80 corporate members assist in financing the operations of the society. While this history is concerned mainly with well logging in Canada, it is important to note that the well log society has a large list of members and officers from other disciplines related to formation evaluation, such as drill stem testing, hydrocarbon logging, core analysis, geological, geophysical, and reservoir engineering specialties.

The CWLS maintains direct liason with the Society of Professional Well Log Analysts in the United States, and with the Petroleum Society of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Canada. These close relationships help to maintain the cross fertilization of ideas so necessary in a multidisciplinary function such as petrophysical evaluation of well logs.

Modern history is in the making. The CWLS and SPWLA will be holding a joint symposium in 1983, which will draw 1200 to 1400 delegates. The continuing exchange of ideas at international conference of this stature, coupled with the continued research and development by the oil companies and service companies, will no doubt provide important milestones to be recorded by future historians.