

1 Q. Okay. So you weren't involved
2 in any onshore meetings by teleconference
3 that would have evaluated the effectiveness
4 of top kill?

5 A. There was a -- when we stopped
6 pumping the top kill, obviously there was a
7 conversation between myself, team members,
8 and -- and our onshore leadership and
9 engineering teams. Who all was on the
10 other end of the phone, I couldn't tell
11 you.

12 Q. Uh-huh.

13 A. But there was a number of
14 people. And we had some -- you know, end
15 up conversations about what we thought was
16 going on, what could be the possibilities,
17 and what to start looking at next.

18 Q. And you -- I think you may have
19 already mentioned this, but just so I'm
20 clear.

21 What -- what did you
22 attribute to be the reason that top kill
23 was unsuccessful?

24 A. As -- as I stated previously,
25 one of the -- when the bridging material

1 doesn't do its job is because of two
2 things. One is the pressure's just too
3 high and it pushes the material through the
4 area you're trying to bridge up, or the
5 area you're trying to bridge up is just too
6 large. Because we were restricted by the
7 Macondo BOP fixed lines, there was a limit
8 to the size of the material that we could
9 put in there. We don't believe the
10 pressure was the culprit because we saw the
11 pressure being around 3,000 pounds, and
12 typically, that's not enough to push it
13 through any orifice that it could bridge.
14 Some of this material was fairly large. So
15 we think that the -- the hole we were
16 trying to plug up was just too big.

17 Q. Okay. Is there any -- was there
18 any thinking that the top kill may have
19 failed because there was not a calculation
20 of the amount of flow and the amount of top
21 kill that would have been necessary to --
22 or I should say bridging material that
23 would have been necessary to have countered
24 that flow?

25 A. No. The -- the bridging