

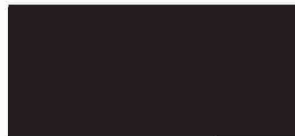
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Exhibit No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Worldwide Court  
Reporters, Inc.

**EXPERT REPORT**  
**U.S v. BP Exploration & Production, Inc., et al.**

**RATE PREDICTION FROM THE MACONDO WELL**

**Prepared on Behalf of the United States**

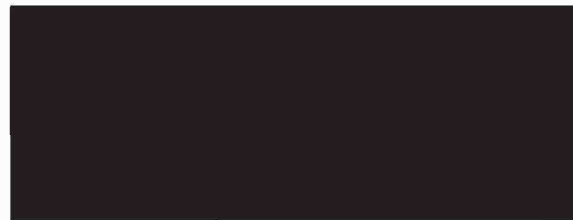
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**March 22, 2013**

*Mohan Kelkar*

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

$B_{oi}$  - Initial oil formation volume factor

$B_o$  - Oil formation volume factor

C – compressibility

EOS - Equation of state

GOR – Oil to gas ratio

h - Thickness (net pay)

k – Permeability

m – viscosity

MMSTB – million stock tank barrels

OOIP - original oil-in-place

P - pressure

$P_i$  - Initial reservoir pressure

psia - pounds per square inch absolute

$P_{ws}$  - bottom-hole pressure

PI – Productivity Index

$\phi$  – porosity

PVT – pressure volume temperature

$q_o$  - Oil rate

$S_o$  – oil saturation

$S_w$  – water saturation

STB - stock tank barrels

T - temperature

## PERSONAL BACKGROUND

**Dr. Mohan Kelkar.** I currently serve as Department Chair and the Williams Endowed Chair Professor of the McDougall School of Petroleum Engineering at the University of Tulsa, with specializations including reservoir characterization, reservoir performance, production optimization, reservoir modeling, and risk analysis. For the past 30 years, I have taught undergraduate courses in petroleum engineering, reservoir characterization, production design and optimization, and petroleum economics.

I am also Director of the University of Tulsa Center for Reservoir Studies, which was created in 1999 to conduct research on reservoir description and optimization. I have authored or co-authored two books in the fields of petroleum and reservoir engineering, more than 50 refereed journal publications, technical reports, and have given more than two hundred technical presentations. I am currently serving a three year term on the Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) International Board of Directors. I became a distinguished member of SPE in 2010. I also served as distinguished speaker for SPE in 2007-2008 and received the SPE Distinguished Faculty Member Award in 2009.

I am currently President of Kelkar and Associates, a company I created in 1994 to apply state-of-the-art petroleum and reservoir engineering technologies to field applications. My specialization has been reservoir modeling, reservoir characterization, and production optimization. Our company has served clients from every walk of the oil industry. We have worked with small, independent, oil companies as well as large multi-nationals and national oil companies. During the Summer of 2010, I was a member of the reservoir modeling team for the United States' Flow Rate Technical Group.

My *curriculum vitae*, which lists my publications and other relevant professional experience and honors, is Appendix D to this report.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The amount of oil that spilled from the Macondo Well can be accurately estimated using standard, industry-accepted petroleum engineering techniques. Using a variety of those techniques we conclude that the flow from the well on July 15, 2010 (the day the well was finally shut in) was 54,000 STB/day. We also conclude that our best estimate of the total amount of oil discharged from the Macondo reservoir over the approximately 86 days when oil flowed into the Gulf of Mexico is between 4.5 and 5.5 million STB.

Our analysis is in three parts. In Section I, we calculate the oil flow rate on the last day of the spill by evaluating the pressure loss through the capping stack used to permanently shut in the well. We use a loss coefficient factor, also known as K factor, to approximate the restrictions in the capping stack (pipes, bends, and a choke valve). We input the measured and calculated pressure data, as well as a PVT model that predicts the behavior of the Macondo reservoir fluid, to a commercial pipe flow software called PROSPER. Using this industry standard pipe flow software and methodology, we conclude that the flow from the Macondo Well on the last day of the spill was 54,000 barrels per day. Using our calculated flow rates as inputs, we also estimate the bottom hole pressure (BHP) in the well based on the pressure measurements from the capping stack, again using PROSPER and a PVT model for the Macondo fluid.

In Section II, we analyze the pressure buildup in the well after shut in. Using a pressure derivative curve, we confirm BP's pre-drill prediction that the reservoir has a channel shape (a long, generally rectangular shape), and that the Macondo well is located in a corner of that reservoir. We also estimate the average reservoir pressure on July 15, 2010 to be 10,396 psia, as compared with the initial reservoir pressure of 11,856 psia.

Finally, in Section III we analyze the cumulative amount of oil produced from the MC252 reservoir during the approximately 86 days of the spill using an industry standard material balance methodology. We evaluate the original volume of oil in place in the reservoir and, using calculated reservoir and fluid data, determine the amount of oil removed from the reservoir over 86 days. We conclude that our best estimate of the amount of oil produced is between 4.5 and 5.5 million STB (MMSTB).

We evaluate the validity of our assumptions and calculations by varying certain input parameters, assessing alternative methodologies, and comparing our data with that measured and calculated by BP before and after the Macondo blowout.

As noted above, this report employs standard, industry accepted principles and techniques to analyze the rate of oil from the Macondo Well on July 15, 2010, the day the well was finally shut in, as well as the total amount of oil produced from the reservoir between April 20 and July 15, 2010. These techniques are used by companies in their day to day operations and are used to make business decisions about how and whether to produce from certain reservoirs. We describe several of these techniques and methodologies, including their practical application, in Appendix A.

## **SECTION I. FLOW RATE AS A FUNCTION OF PRESSURE DROP THROUGH THE CAPPING STACK**

We can calculate the flow rate through a piping system if we know the geometry of that piping system, the fluid density, and the change in pressure between the inlet and outlet to the system (i.e., the pressure drop). This is a basic fluid mechanics concept. We have the required information for the Macondo Well capping stack and estimate the flow rate using standard multi-phase flow equations and industry standard PROSPER software. PROSPER is one of the most popular software packages used in the oil industry to determine the rates from oil or gas wells using system analysis, a method of integrating various components in the production system to determine the potential rate at which the well can produce. For these calculations, we use PROSPER version 11.5 (2011).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> PROSPER – System Analysis Program, Petroleum Experts, version 11.5 (2011).



On July 12, 2010, a capping stack was installed on the Macondo Well. On July 15, 2010, the well was permanently shut-in. During those three days, there were periods where the fluid flow was partially collected at the surface and was partially released into the ocean. There were also periods where all of the flow was released into the ocean. There were two avenues open to flow when all or some of the fluid was released into the ocean. The flow could be released through piping and valve systems on the sides of a capping stack - a “kill line” or a “choke line.” Figure 1 below shows the geometry of the system and the location of the pressure gauges.<sup>2</sup> On July 15, the shut-in process was completed by a number of turns on a choke valve on the capping stack, in approximately 10 minute intervals. For approximately two hours prior to shut-in, all the oil from the well flowed through the choke line side of the capping stack, through a combination of pipes, bends, and a choke valve into the ocean. The upstream pressure of this combination was measured continuously using pressure gauge PT\_3K\_2. The pressure at the bottom of the ocean where the oil was coming out (i.e., the downstream pressure) was measured by BP on July 14.

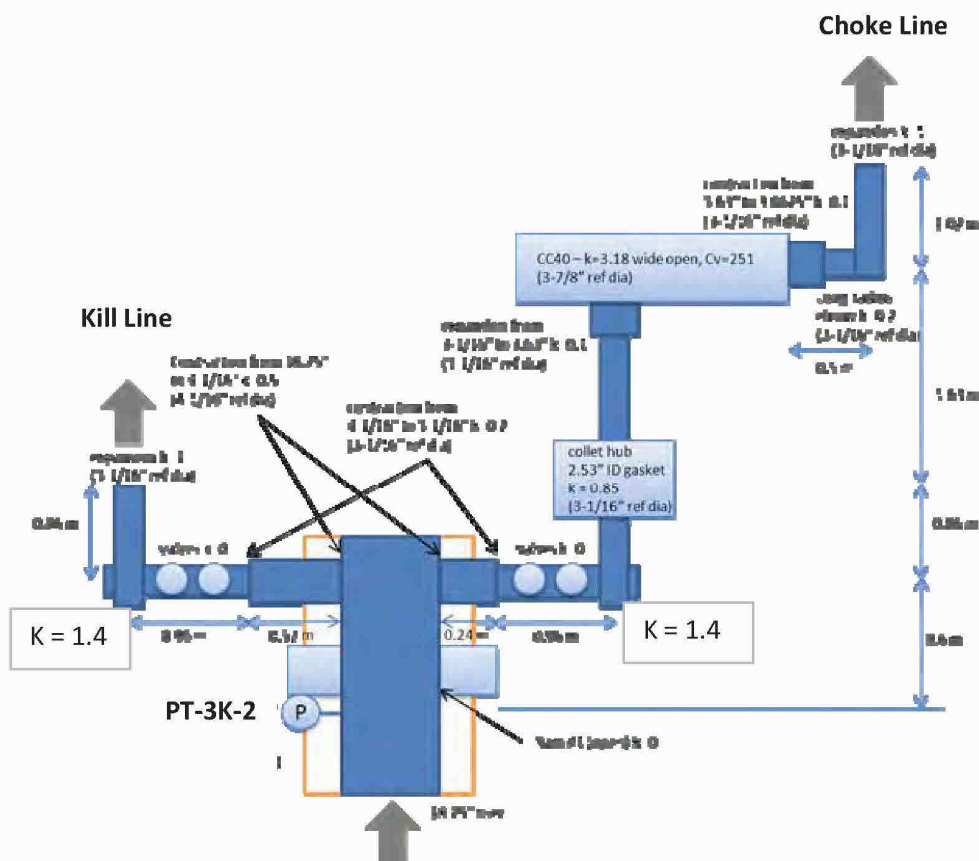


Figure 1: Geometry of capping stack and the release points - Choke and Kill Line

<sup>2</sup> Exhibit 9361, Ratzel, A.C.: “DOE-NNSA Flow Analysis Studies Associated with the Oil Release following the Deepwater Horizon Accident,” SANDIA Labs (September 2011).

## A. Inputs to Capping Stack Flow Rate Analysis

### 1. Upstream and Downstream Pressure Measurements

Our analysis of the flow rate through the capping stack mainly concentrates on a period of time on July 15 when all of the flow from the Macondo well was released through the choke line on the capping stack (Fig. 1).<sup>3</sup> The choke valve was gradually closed over a period of approximately two hours until the well was finally shut in. Figure 2 shows the pressure data collected from pressure gauge PT\_3K\_2.<sup>4</sup>

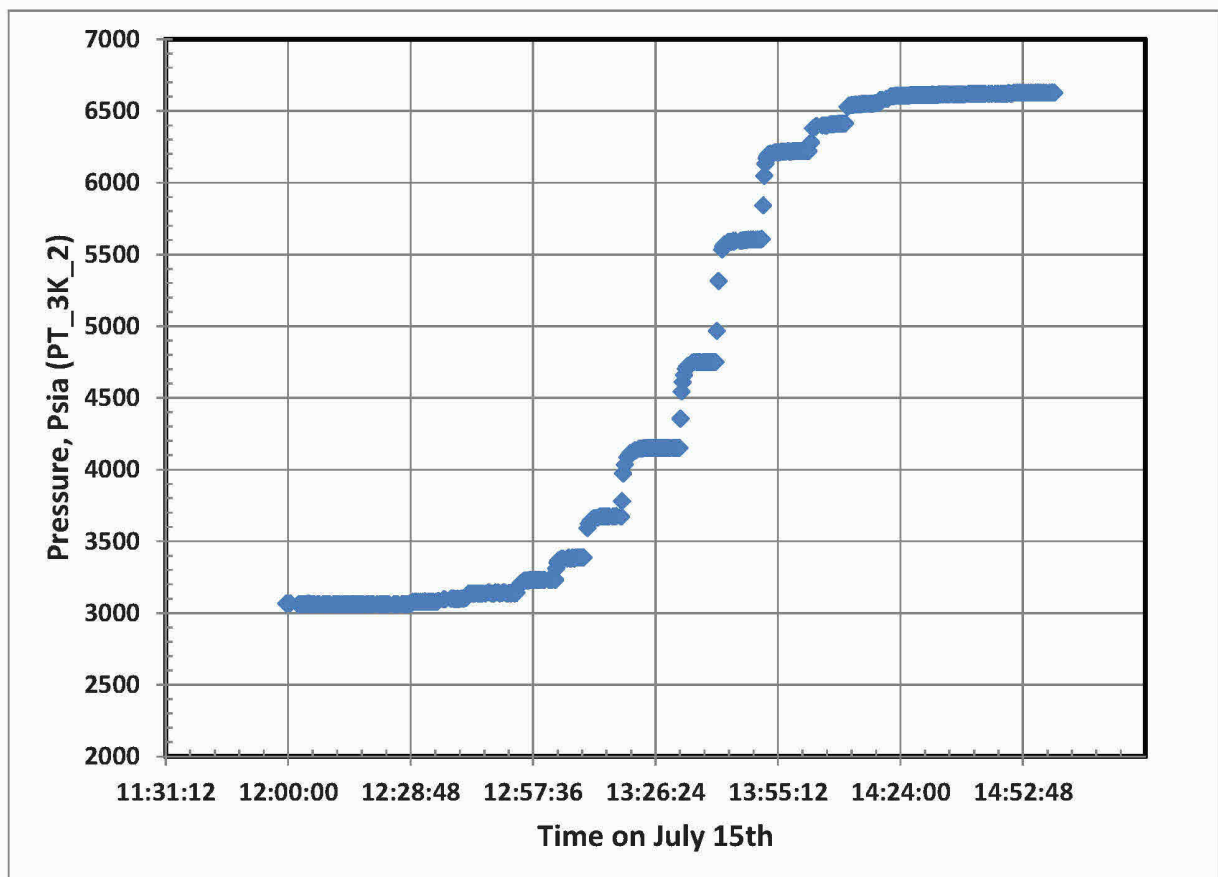


Figure 2: Pressure Data from Pressure Gauge PT\_3K\_2 before Well Shut in

The choke valve went through 8½ turns to completely close down. The first two turns were full turns followed by a series of half turns until the well was completely shut in. As can be seen

<sup>3</sup> In Section I of this report, we also calculate the flow rate through the kill line of the capping stack for a period of time on July 14 when all of the flow from the well was directed through the kill line.

<sup>4</sup> WIT Data 14July 9am – 3Aug 1pm, BP (BP-HZN-2179MDL07066615).

from Figure 2, as the choke valve dial was turned, the pressure in the gauge stabilized within a few minutes before the next turn was made. To calculate the flow rate, we use the stabilized pressure after each turn was made. That is, if 3½ turns are made, then the stabilized pressure was used just before turn 4 was made. Table 1 shows the stabilized pressure we use in our evaluation of the rate. The first column shows the number of turns, the second column shows the percent of the choke open to flow, the third column shows the time at which the turn was made, the fourth column shows the initial pressure after the turn is made, and the last column shows the stabilized pressure before the next turn. There is no stabilized pressure after the last turn since the flow reached a zero value.

**Table 1: Initial and Stabilized Capping Stack Pressures as a function of Choke Opening**

Turns	% open	Time	Pressure, psig	
			(initial)	(Stable)
0	100			
0.5	100			
1	99	12:29	3065	3074
1.5	93			
2	86	12:30	3075	3075
2.5	78	12:36	3083	3099
3	69	12:42	3103	3138
3.5	59	12:55	3185	3230
4	50	13:04	3310	3384
4.5	41	13:11	3592	3671
5	32	13:19	3778	4149
5.5	23	13:33	4353	4748
6	16	13:41	4906	5606
6.5	9	13:53	5840	6220
7	5	14:04	6280	6408
7.5	2	14:12	6543	6553
8	1	14:20	6575	6581
8.5	0	14:22	6600	

On July 14, BP measured the sea bottom pressure at ~2,190 psia.<sup>5</sup> We use this value as the downstream pressure in our model. We also assume the ambient sea bottom temperature to be 40 F.

<sup>5</sup> Exhibit 9361, Ratzel, A.C.: "DOE-NNSA Flow Analysis Studies Associated with the Oil Release following the Deepwater Horizon Accident," SANDIA Labs (September 2011).

## 2. Calculation of K Factors

We next use the capping stack geometry data from Figure 1 to determine potential obstructions to flow and the associated frictional loss. To account for the various restrictions in the system (bends, elbows, etc.), we define a resistance coefficient (also known as a “K factor”) which in effect converts the restrictions into equivalent lengths of pipe which will generate the same pressure drop as a particular restriction. We define K factors for elbows, Ts, expansions and other restrictions in the system. For flow through the Cameron CC40 choke valve, we define an equivalent K factor by accounting for the choke valve geometry. We use the K factor values calculated in the DOE Tri-Lab Report as a baseline, and make some changes and simplifications based on an examination of the literature. These changes, in general, result in more conservative estimates of the flow rates. Figure 1 includes the K factor values for various restrictions within the capping stack. Specifically, we revise the K factor values for the cross used as an elbow in the capping stack choke and kill lines and the pipe connections to the Cameron CC40 choke valve (Fig. 1), and adjust those K factor values to account for choke valve closure and to correct for two phase flow. Our calculation of the K factor values is detailed in Appendix B. Table 2 shows the values we used for various restrictions excluding the choke.

**Table 2: K Factor Values for Various Restrictions**

Description	K Value
Expansion to Ocean	1.00
Long radius elbow	0.20
Collet Hub	0.85
Cross	1.40
Contraction (4 1/16" to 3 1/16")	0.20
Contraction (18 3/4" to 4.06")	0.50

Table 3 shows the K factor values we calculate for each of the restrictions in the capping stack, including the Cameron CC40 choke valve (in yellow). In the first column, we show the values of K factors for single phase flow for different restrictions. These values are the same as shown in Table 2. We then use a correction factor ( $C_f$ ) to calculate K factor values for two phase flow. The first row in Table 3 represents the % of the choke valve open to flow. The last row represents the K factor value for the choke valve, which is a function of the % of the choke open to flow. The K factor values for two phase flow change for different choke openings because the value of  $C_f$  changes. As the percent of the choke valve open to flow decreases, the two phase K factor values increase. These calculations are detailed in Appendix B.

**Table 3: K Factor Value Modifications due to Two Phase Flow**

		% Open										
		1	5	9	23	32	41	50	59	78	86	99
1-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.044	1.068	1.077	1.082	1.086	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.209	0.214	0.215	0.216	0.217	0.219	0.219	0.219
0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.887	0.908	0.915	0.919	0.923	0.931	0.931	0.931
1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.462	1.495	1.508	1.514	1.521	1.534	1.534	1.534
0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.209	0.214	0.215	0.216	0.217	0.219	0.219	0.219
0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.522	0.534	0.539	0.541	0.543	0.548	0.548	0.548
52101.000	52101.000	1655.930	414.100	36.416	20.372	12.407	8.177	5.942	4.031	3.735	3.703	3.703

### 3. Macondo Fluid Properties, Fluid Temperature and Pipe Roughness

The Macondo reservoir fluid flowing through the system consisted of both oil and natural gas. We use a compositional PVT (pressure – volume – temperature) model developed by Zick<sup>6</sup> to best approximate the phase behavior of the fluid in the capping stack. We use an oil temperature in the capping stack of 180F,<sup>7</sup> and a pipe roughness of 0.0006 inches<sup>8</sup> (a common value for a new pipe).

#### B. Results of Capping Stack Flow Rate Calculations

We input our calculated two-phase K factors and the compositional PVT fluid model developed by Zick to the PROSPER commercial software, and calculate the flow rate through the choke line of the capping stack using an iterative procedure. We know the pressure upstream of the choke line and the downstream (ambient ocean) pressure. By assuming different flow rates, we determine the flow rate at which both the upstream and downstream pressures are matched. We conclude that the flow rate through the fully open choke line at the time of final shut in was 54,000 STB/day. Table 4 shows our calculation of the flow rate in tabular form, followed by the same data displayed pictorially in Figure 3.

<sup>6</sup> Macondo EOS Fluid Characterization, Aaron Zick, Zick Technologies (Sept. 4, 2012).

<sup>7</sup> BP did not collect a temperature measurement of the oil discharged from the well so we rely on the estimate BP provided to the DOE Tri-lab team, referenced in Exhibit 9361, Ratzel, A.C.: “DOE-NNSA Flow Analysis Studies Associated with the Oil Release following the Deepwater Horizon Accident,” SANDIA Labs (September 2011).

<sup>8</sup> Kelkar, M.: Natural Gas Production Engineering, PennWell Publications, Chapter 5 (2008).

Table 4: Rate through Choke Line as function of Choke Opening

% open Choke	p(stable) (psig)	Rates (bbl/d)
100		
100		
99	3074	54000
93		54000
86	3075	54000
78	3099	54000
69	3138	54600
59	3230	54900
50	3384	55600
41	3671	57000
32	4149	57800
23	4748	55000
16	5606	46350
9	6220	24100
5	6408	12430
2	6553	10850
1	6581	2320
0	6600	0

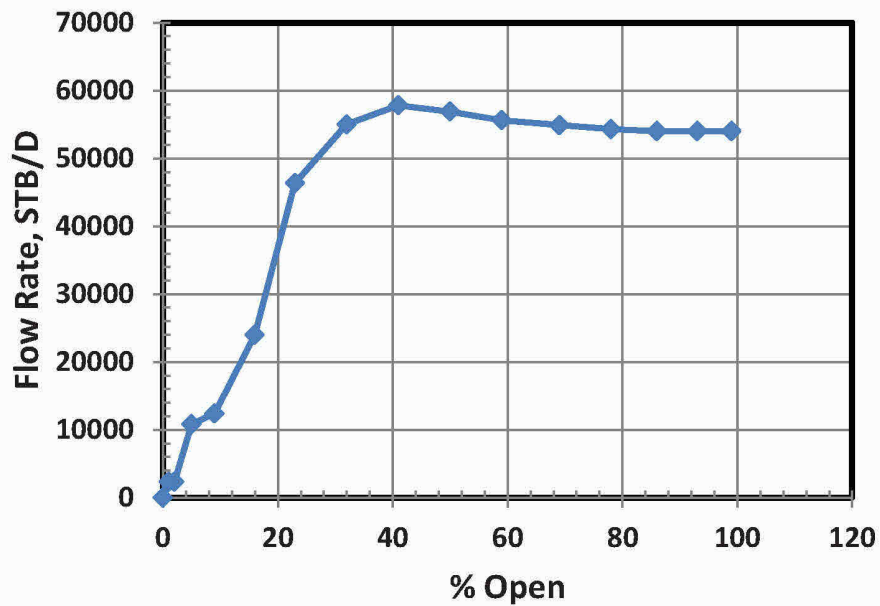


Figure 3: Rate through Choke Line as a Function of Choke Opening

Our calculations show an increase in flow as the choke valve is closed, however we do not believe that the flow rate did, in fact, increase. This observed phenomenon could be due to lack of equilibrium between gas and oil due to high flow rates, uncertainties in  $C_f$  values, or the choke valve size not being significantly smaller than the diameter of the piping on each side of the choke valve. It could also be due to hysteresis in choke closing. That is, the turns in the choke do not quite adjust the area as calculated. Data between 20 to 60% opening should be treated with caution since it is not consistent with what we would normally expect. However, multiple data points between 60% opening and 100% opening and consistent results obtained for many of these openings make us believe that the rate predictions above 60% opening are reliable. More importantly, we believe that the flow rate calculated with the choke 100% open (54,000 STB/day) is correct.

### C. Parameter Variation/Sensitivity Analysis

We also consider the sensitivity of our analysis to potential variation or uncertainty in the upstream temperature, friction factor of the pipe, upstream pressure, and sensitivity to the PVT model on the rate calculations. The details of our sensitivity analysis and calculations are discussed in Appendix C. As noted above, our base value of upstream temperature is 180 F and our base value of pipe roughness is 0.0006 inches. We consider the upstream temperature to be in the range of 180 F to 200 F. The temperature uncertainty results in a rate variation of about 2% (higher temperature results in about 2% reduction in the rate). We also consider the relative roughness of pipe to vary between 0.0006" (new pipe) to 0.0015" (dirty pipe). This change in the relative roughness factor results in about 1% change in the flow rate values (higher roughness results in about 1% reduction in the rate). We also consider the uncertainty in pressure measurements. Based on information provided by BP, we assume that the uncertainty in the pressure measurement is as small as +/- 9 psi when the measured pressure is 2190 psig, and as large as +/- 68 psi when the measured pressure is 7,100 psig.<sup>9</sup> This variation in pressure results in a less than 2% variation in flow rate. Taken together, these potential parameter variations result in a flow rate that varies between -4% to +1% from the base value. Finally, we evaluate the sensitivity of our flow rate calculations to variations in the PVT model by using a black oil table provided by BP for the Macondo fluid in the PROSPER model.<sup>10</sup> Using the black oil model, we calculate a flow rate through the fully open choke of 53,750 STB/day, which represents a decrease in flow rate of approximately 0.5% when compared with the Zick compositional model.

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<sup>9</sup> Exhibit 8687, Gochnour, M.: "MC252 Sensor Accuracy," BP Powerpoint Presentation (July 18, 2010).

<sup>10</sup> Exhibit 9732, E-mail from Ms. Baker to Dr. Ammerman, et al., dated 6/11/2010, Subject: FW: Black Oil Tables from EoS for All Temps 11June2010.xls (SDX009-0004236-0004237).

#### D. Calculation of Flow Through the Kill Line

In addition to calculating the flow through the capping stack choke line, we also calculate the flow rate through the kill line (depicted in Figure 1). After the capping stack was installed, from ~5:00 p.m. CDT on July 14 through ~10:00 a.m. CDT on July 15, 100% of the Macondo well flow was directed out of the kill line attached to the capping stack. The average upstream pressure was reported by BP to be 2,625 psig.<sup>11</sup> See Figure 4 below (period 1).

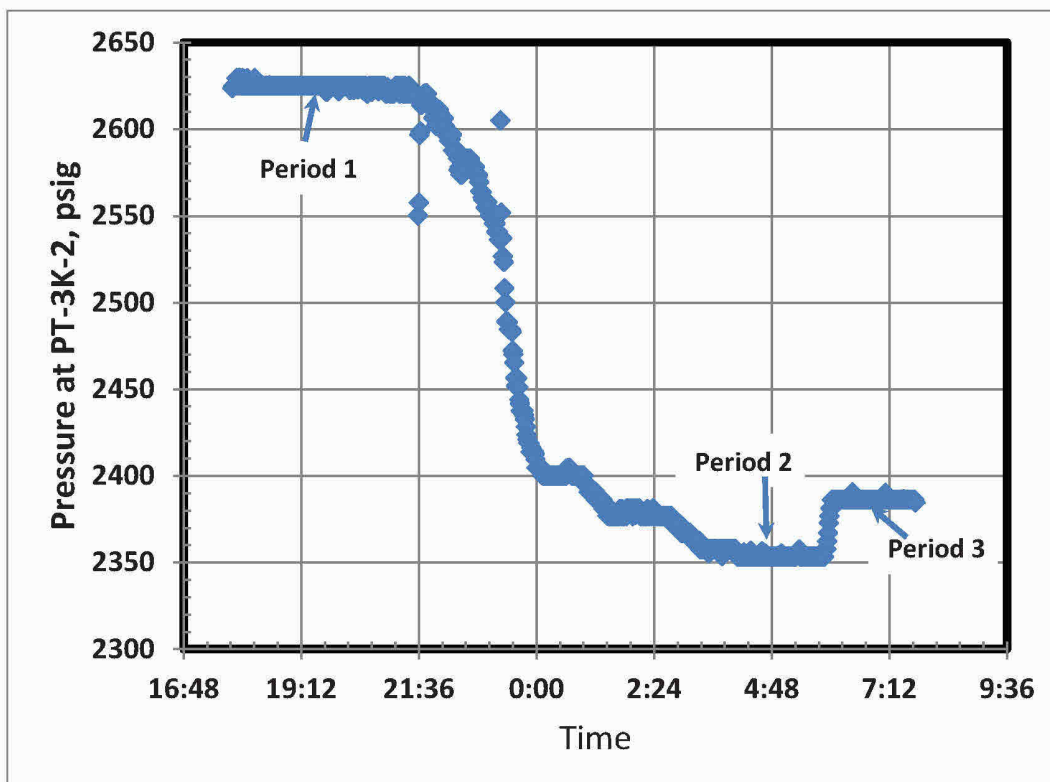


Figure 4: Upstream Pressure of Kill Line at PT-3K-2 Pressure Gauge

There were two additional steady state periods (Period 2 and Period 3 in Figure 4) where a portion of the oil was flowing through the kill line and a portion was being collected at the surface through a point upstream of the kill line. The upstream pressure reported by BP during Period 2 was 2,355 psig and the upstream pressure during Period 3 was 2,386 psig.<sup>12</sup> Using the kill line configuration show in Figure 1, we calculate the rates through the kill line for these three periods using the same methodology and inputs (temperature, roughness, K factors and Zick PVT model) as we use for the choke line. After adding any collection fluid during these periods,

<sup>11</sup> WIT Data 14July 9am – 3Aug 1pm, BP (BP-HZN-2179MDL07066615).

<sup>12</sup> WIT Data 14July 9am – 3Aug 1pm, BP (BP-HZN-2179MDL07066615).



we calculate the total rate of fluid flowing through the well.<sup>13</sup> Table 5 below shows the calculated flow rates during these three periods.

**Table 5: Calculated Rates Through Kill Line**

Periods	Oil Rate (STB/D)		
	Kill Line	Collection	Total
Period 1	52,000	0	52,000
Period 2	32,000	22,100	54,100
Period 3	34,500	18,900	53,400

With the same sensitivity parameters used in the choke line system flow rate calculation – the upstream temperature and pressure, friction factor of the pipe, and PVT model – the capping stack kill line flow rate estimate would have the same variation of -4% to +1% from the base value. The calculations performed with collection (Periods 2 and 3 in Table 5) give us further confidence in our calculations as we would expect the flow rate would be higher during times of collection because of the lower pressure upstream.

#### **E. Bottom Hole Pressure Calculations (BHP)**

We can use our predicted flow rates to calculate the bottom-hole pressure (BHP) in the well. These calculated BHPs provide the input pressure data after shut-in for the pressure buildup analysis (Section II below), and allow us to estimate a Productivity Index – an indicator of the production potential of a well – for the Macondo well (Section III below).

After the well was completely shut-in on July 15, the shut-in pressure was monitored for several more days. We use the stabilized rates and the stabilized pressures shown in Table 1 to calculate bottom-hole pressures. To do so, we need to assume a tubing configuration. Based on an analysis conducted by BP’s contractor, we assume flow through the production casing.<sup>14</sup> The schematic of the well is shown below in Figure 5. As can be seen in Figure 5, if we assume the flow through the casing only, there are three paths the flow could take: flow through the drill pipe only before it enters the BOP; flow only in the annulus region (between the drill pipe and production casing); or flow through both the drill pipe and the annulus region between the drill pipe and production casing. In addition, we assume that sections of the BOP may provide some degree of restriction due to partially closed rams.

<sup>13</sup> Exhibit 9361, Ratzel, A.C.: “DOE-NNSA Flow Analysis Studies Associated with the Oil Release following the Deepwater Horizon Accident,” SANDIA Labs (September 2011); Exhibit 9490, Vessel Collection Rates.

<sup>14</sup> Rygg, O.: “Macando 252 # 1 Blowout Static Kill Operation – Flow Path Analysis (August 2010) (AE-HZN-2179MDL00064585-64585).

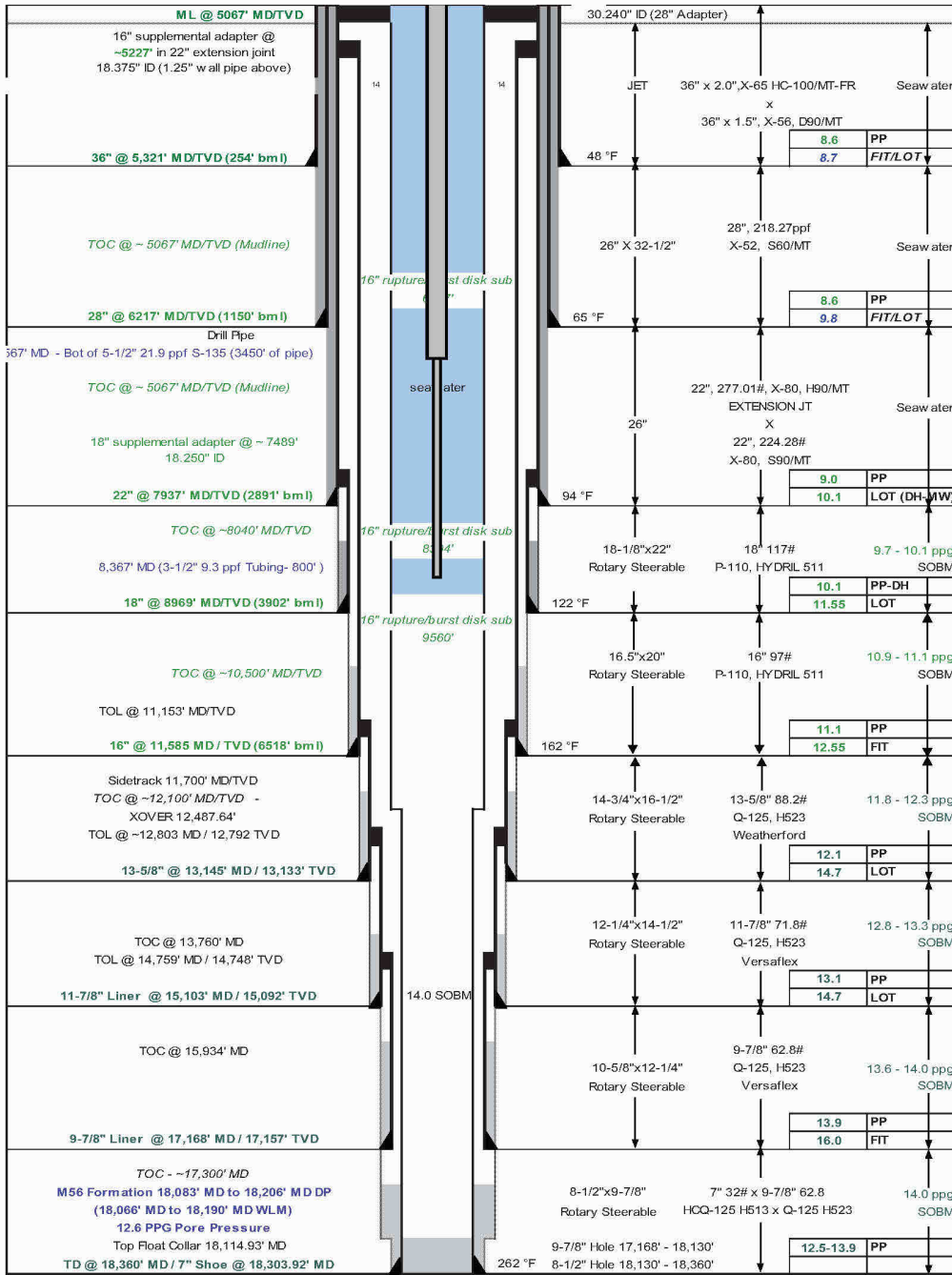


Figure 5: Macondo Well Bore Schematic<sup>15</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Excel sheet: MC252\_well No 1 BP01 Schematic\_Rev15\_2\_04 222010\_with BOP, Provided by BP (April 2010)

To calculate the pressure drop created in the BOP, we examine the difference between pressure gauges in the BOP and PT-3K-2.<sup>16</sup> We calculate an offset of approximately -620 psi in the BOP pressure gauge on July 15 by comparing the BOP pressure and PT-3K-2 pressure during shut in. Except for the small hydrostatic head, those pressures should be equal during the shut-in period. We use this offset of -620 psi to recalculate the BOP pressure.

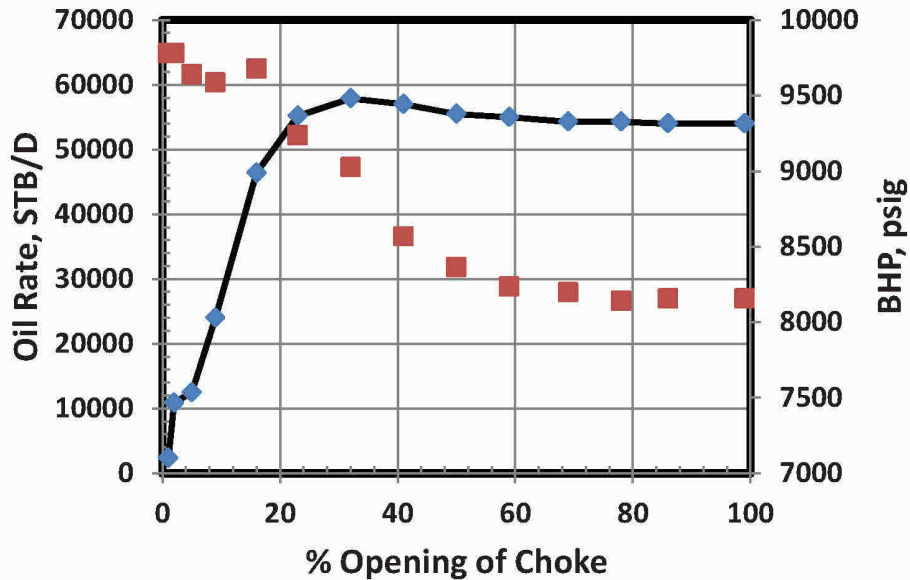
Using steady state pressure values for each choke turn at PT-3K-2 and then accounting for pressure drop across the BOP, we calculate the pressure value upstream of the BOP. We use the compositional model developed by Zick and the PROSPER program to calculate the BHP. In addition, we calculate the BHP under shut-in conditions (no flow) by using the hydrostatic head of oil, which we calculate using oil density calculated based on the Zick compositional model. The pressure drop due to the column of oil is 3,220 psi. Table 6 below shows the calculated BHP for different rates. The third column indicates the measured pressure at PT-3K-2.

**Table 6: Oil Rate and BHP Values as a function of Choke Setting**

Turns	% Open Choke	p(PT-3K-2) (psig)	Oil Rate (STB/d)	BHP (psig)
1.0	99	3074	54000	8104
2.0	86	3075	54000	8104
2.5	78	3099	54300	8133
3.0	69	3138	54300	8151
3.5	59	3230	55000	8232
4.0	50	3384	55500	8333
4.5	41	3671	57000	8577
5.0	32	4149	57900	8912
5.5	23	4748	55200	9237
6.0	16	5606	46400	9654
6.5	9	6220	24000	9624
7.0	5	6408	12500	9660
7.5	2	6553	10857	9783
8.0	1	6581	2350	9780
8.5	0	6600	0	9820

<sup>16</sup> WIT Data 14July 9am – 3Aug 1pm, BP (BP-HZN-2179MDL07066615).

Figure 6 below shows the plot of oil rate and BHP as a function of the choke opening.



**Figure 6: Plot of BHP and Oil Rate as a function of Choke Opening**

Ideally, the oil rate should decrease as the BHP increases. As the BHP increases, there is less pressure drop across the reservoir, hence a lower flow rate. If we examine Figure 6, we can see that for the % opening between 60 and 100, the rate is approximately constant and so is the BHP. For a choke opening less than 20%, as the rate declines, BHP increases. This is also consistent. However, between the choke opening of 20% and 60%, the rate shows a slight increase as the BHP increases. This is inconsistent with typical well behavior. The rate calculations for 20% to 60% opening should be used with caution. However, for valve openings above 60%, repeated measurements and consistent results give us confidence that these rates are reliable.

## SECTION II. PRESSURE BUILDUP ANALYSIS

We provide a summary of our evaluation of the pressure buildup test following the 86-day blowout of the Macondo well after shut in on July 15, 2010.<sup>17</sup> We use the data gathered during the shut-in to assess certain characteristics of the reservoir, including the shape and well location. As discussed in Section I, the shut-in process consisted of a number of valve turns at the capping stack, with 10-minute rest periods between valve turns; that is, oil discharge was reduced in a step-wise fashion. This sequence of steps was apparently for safety considerations and for avoiding further failure. At the time of shut in, the evaluation of shut-in pressure responses to determine formation properties did not appear to be a primary consideration.<sup>18</sup>

A pressure buildup test is a standard petroleum engineering technique for evaluating well conditions and reservoir characteristics. It involves shutting in the well and observing the pressure response for the well. Although the pressure buildup data for the Macondo well is not ideal due to the manner in which BP shut in the well, it is sufficient to inform us on the shape of the reservoir, the location of the well in the reservoir, and our estimation of average reservoir pressure in Section III below.

Our initial preprocessing of the shut-in pressure data<sup>19</sup> and examination of the derivative curve including the un-convolved derivative (derivative without incorporation of a flow rate schedule)<sup>20</sup> suggests the existence of one or more sealing boundaries (i.e., the “outside walls”) in the reservoir and the existence of a channel-type system, as shown in Figure 7 below. The top curve shows the changes in pressure that were measured during the test. The bottom curve is the pressure derivative curve (un-convolved) that we calculate from the measured pressures.<sup>21</sup> This curve reflects the local slope of the pressure curve (the top curve) with respect to the logarithm of time.<sup>22</sup> Typical values for slopes that are encountered in pressure buildup analysis are  $-1/2, 0,$

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<sup>17</sup> We understand that the principal reason for shutting in the well on July 15 was to determine its mechanical integrity so that one may then determine whether the well could remain shut in to avoid additional spillage, and determine if the well needed to be reopened if it appeared that the sea floor would be breached.

<sup>18</sup> Before considering details pertaining to this pressure buildup test, we note that quality control checks suggest that the resolution of the PT-3K-2 gauge was not optimal, however these resolution issues have a minimal effect on the conclusions presented here.

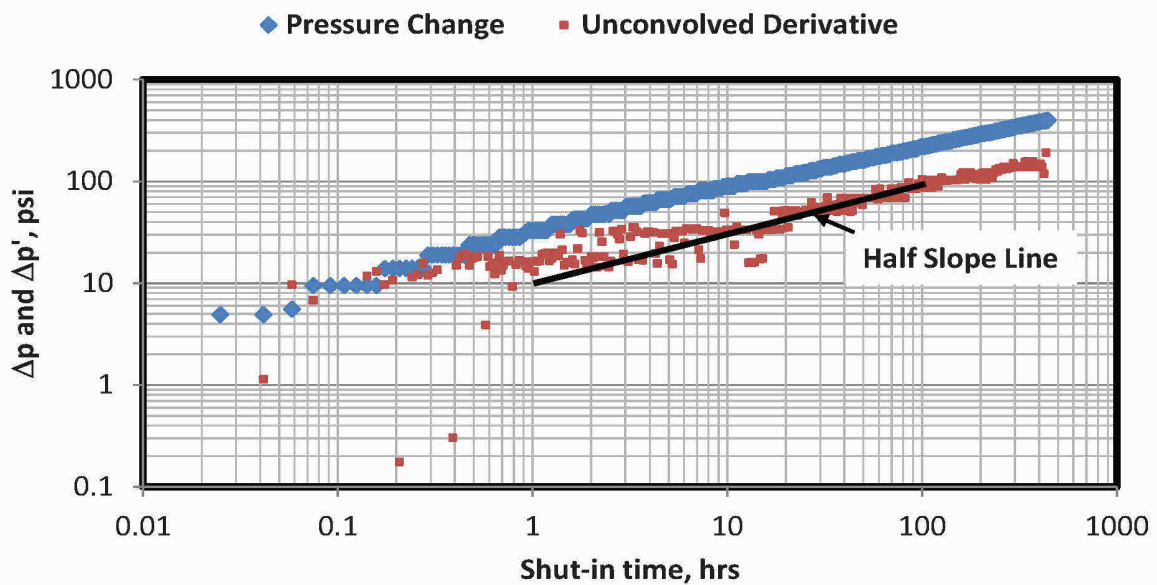
<sup>19</sup> WIT Data 14July 9am – 3Aug 1pm, BP (BP-HZN-2179MDL07066615).

<sup>20</sup> A derivative curve that incorporates a rate schedule goes by the name of convolved derivative.

<sup>21</sup> In pressure analysis parlance the term “derivative” is often used. This term may be used in a global sense or in a local sense. Many forms of the pressure derivative are used in pressure analysis. Unless specifically noted, the term usually means the slope of the curve with respect to the logarithm (log) of time, and usually the local form is implied. The word slope, in an engineering context, represents the grade or pitch of a line.

<sup>22</sup> Logarithms are handy functions that engineers and scientists use, principally, so that information can be compressed in a manageable and systematic way. A well test analyst often has to deal with time scales from a few seconds to several days. As numbers progress multiplicatively, their corresponding logarithms

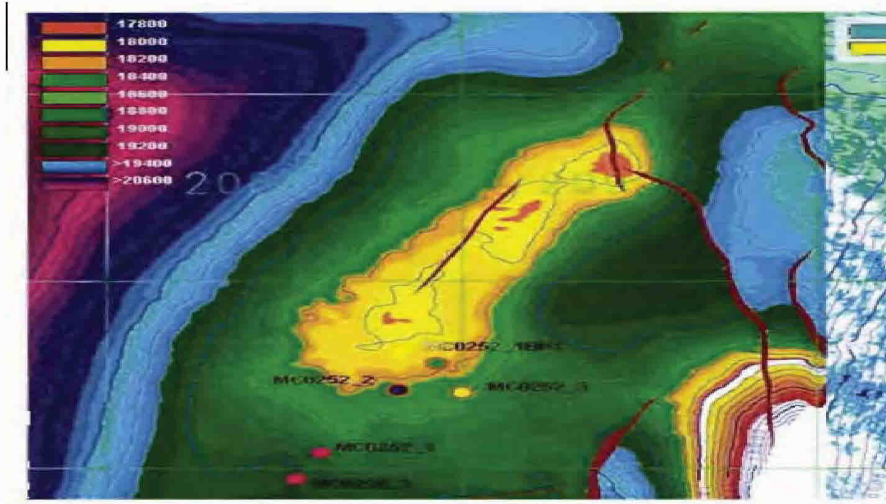
1/4, 1/2 and 1. Each of these values suggests to an analyst certain characteristic features of the reservoir or well. Here, we found a one-half slope line corresponding to the derivative curve, which is a signature that suggests the existence of a channel-type reservoir (i.e., a long generally rectangular shape). This one-half slope line is also shown in Figure 7. Our analysis of the data also suggests that the Macondo well is in the corner of a reservoir with a rectangular shape. Both of these observations are consistent with the BP pre-drill report, which suggests that the well is indeed located at the corner of a reservoir with a rectangle shape, as show in Figure 8.<sup>23</sup>



**Figure 7: Shut-in Pressure and Pressure Derivative Changes**

increase additively; for example, the logarithms of 1, 10, 100 and 1,000 are, respectively, 0, 1, 2 and 3. The Richter scale is a good example of a measurement expressed on a logarithmic scale – an earthquake of 2.0 is 10 times as strong, and earthquake of 3.0 is 100 times as strong, and so on.

<sup>23</sup> Exhibit 3533, Technical Memorandum: Post-Well Subsurface Description of Macondo Well, BP (July 26, 2010).



**Figure 8: Seismic Map and Relative Well Location - BP Pre-drill Report**

### **SECTION III. ESTIMATE OF TOTAL VOLUME DISCHARGED FROM MACONDO RESERVOIR USING MATERIAL BALANCE ANALYSIS**

In this section of our report, we further analyze all of the data collected and calculated for the Macondo reservoir to determine the cumulative volume of oil released between April 20 and July 15, 2010. We use a material balance analysis, a standard petroleum engineering calculation based on the basic principle of conservation of mass. In simple terms, a material balance calculation takes the initial estimate of oil volume in the reservoir, known as original oil in place (OOIP) or stock tank oil initially in place (STOIIP), and subtracts the oil volume at a given point in time to obtain an estimate of the oil that was produced. The average reservoir pressure is a measure of the amount of fluid that exists in the reservoir at any given time and represents the equilibrium pressure the well will attain ultimately. The difference between the Macondo initial reservoir pressure (11,856 psia) and the final average reservoir pressure calculated below (between 10,235 and 10,396 psia) represents the lost volume of oil from the Macondo reservoir during the blowout.

#### **A. Estimation of Average Reservoir Pressure**

A few methods are available to calculate average reservoir pressure based on pressure buildup after shut in. One of them is the method proposed by Mead.<sup>24</sup> Originally the method was introduced on an empirical basis; however, it has been provided a theoretical basis.<sup>25</sup> Mead's

<sup>24</sup> Mead, H.N., A Practical Approach to Transient Pressure Behavior paper SPE 9901-MS presented at the SPE California Regional Meeting, March 25-27, Bakersfield, California (1981).

<sup>25</sup> Haugland, T., Larsen, L., and Skjæveland, S.M., Analyzing Pressure Buildup Data by the Rectangular Hyperbola Approach," paper SPE 13079-MS presented at the SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition, September 16-19, Houston, Texas, (1984). Using the rectangular hyperbola as the basis,

method consists of fitting a curve known as a rectangular hyperbola to measured responses. Mead shows that the asymptote<sup>26</sup> of the hyperbola yields the average reservoir pressure at shut in.

We therefore calculate the average pressure of the Macondo reservoir on July 15 by fitting parameters to the pressure buildup response during the well integrity test. Using this method, we calculate an average reservoir pressure of 10,396 psia, as show in Figure 9. This pressure represents the final average reservoir pressure after the well was shut in and allowed to reach equilibrium. This pressure also represents the Macondo reservoir pressure today.<sup>27</sup>

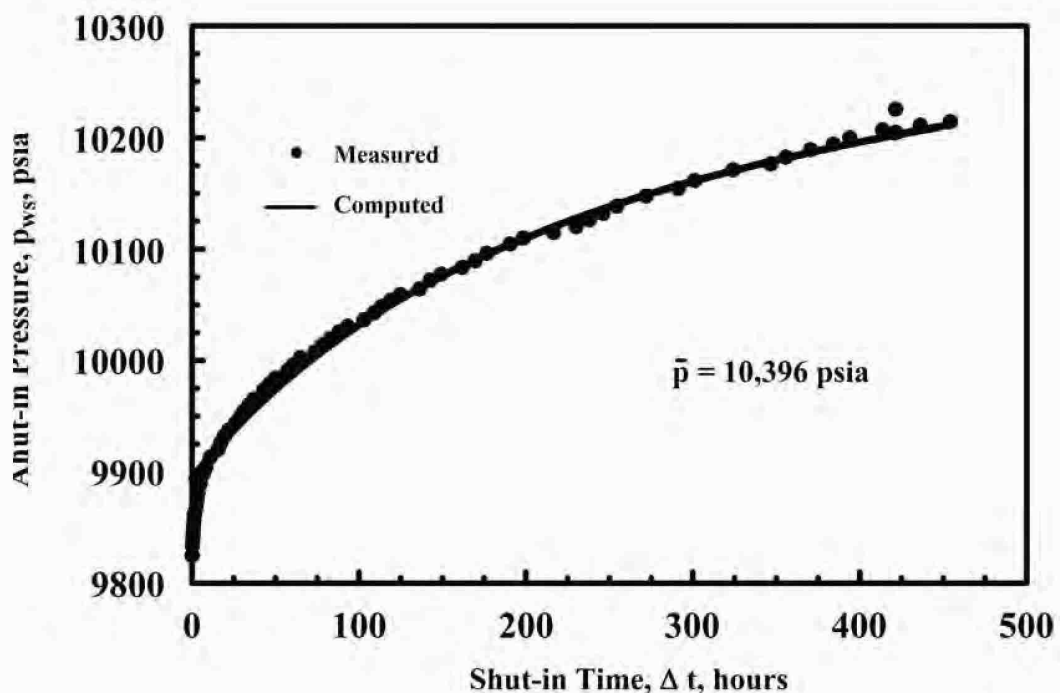


Figure 9: Evaluation of Pressure Responses by Mead's Method

Haugland *et al.* provide quantitative justification for the calculation of average reservoir pressure by Mead's method.

<sup>26</sup> The asymptote of a curve is a line such that the distance between the curve and the line approaches zero as they tend to infinity.

<sup>27</sup> The initial reservoir pressure when the Macondo well was drilled was 11,856 psia.





## B. Calculation of OOIP

One of the most important reservoir parameters in the oil industry is the original oil in place. OOIP is a volumetric estimate of oil in place in a reservoir before production begins, and is based on integration of seismic, geological, petrophysical and reservoir engineering data. Larger OOIP means more oil is available to produce from the reservoir. In most off-shore reservoirs, a critical, threshold value of OOIP is needed before a company will make the decision to develop of the oil field. Below, we examine various documents published by BP and calculate OOIP using BP's pre- and post-drill data for the Macondo well.

### 1. BP's Pre-drill/Post-drill Analysis

In the pre-drill Technical Assurance Memorandum published by BP,<sup>31</sup> several reservoir data points are listed. Table 7 summarizes BP's analysis of the possible range of reservoir parameters. The figures 10, 50 and 90 in the top row of the Table 7 represent the probability that the actual reservoir parameter will exceed the listed value.<sup>32</sup> For example, this table predicts that there is a 90% probability that STOIP for the Macondo reservoir is at least 138 MMSTB.



<sup>31</sup> Exhibit 5246, BP Technical Assurance Memorandum, Section 1, Subsurface (April 2009).

<sup>32</sup> Although BP's pre-drill Technical Assurance Memorandum predicted that the total reservoir has a 50% probability of having an average thickness of 42 feet, it also predicted that the thickness at the proposed well location had a 50% probability of 95 feet. Exhibit 5246, BP Technical Assurance Memorandum, Section 1, Subsurface (April 2009). The actual thickness of the formation at the well location turns out to be very close (~90 feet) to the predicted value, further validating the initial estimates in the pre-drill model.

**Table 7: BP's Pre-Drill Analysis of Reservoir Properties**

	90	50	10
Reservoir Size (acres)	3639	4498	8697
NTG	100%	100%	100%
Porosity (%)	17%	23%	28%
Permeability, md	20	500	1,000
Oil saturation (%)	60%	75%	80%
Formation Vol Factor (bbl/STB)	1.31	1.46	1.61
Recovery Factor	15%	30%	45%
thickness (ft)	25	42	44
STOIIP (MMSTB)	138.00	181.00	239.00
Reserves (MMSTB)	44.00	64.00	86.00

The relationship between STOIIP and pore volume is:

$$STOIIP = PV \times S_o / B_{oi}$$

This equation indicates that STOIIP increases with increases in pore volume and oil saturation, and decreases as initial formation volume factor (FVF or  $B_{oi}$ ) increases. As the probability becomes smaller (i.e., < 90%), the STOIIP increases. Pore volume of the reservoir is the total void space in the reservoir rock where the oil resides. FVF or  $B_{oi}$  is the ratio of liquid oil in the reservoir to liquid oil at surface, also known as “stock tank” conditions (because some amount of gas will evolve from the oil as it moves to the lower temperatures and pressures). Oil saturation ( $S_o$ ) is simply the percentage of the pore volume occupied by oil (as opposed to water).

When the Macondo well was drilled, BP collected core samples from the reservoir and hired Weatherford Laboratories to characterize the reservoir.<sup>33</sup> We considered the three main hydrocarbon bearing reservoirs analyzed by Weatherford: M56D, M56E and M56F. Table 8 below summarizes some of the data collected from the well.

**Table 8: Observed Data at Macondo Well 252**

	Net sand, ft	$S_o$ (%)	Porosity (%)
M56D	22	83	20.7
M56E	69.5	90.3	22.1
M56F	6.5	78	21.1

From Table 8, we can calculate the thickness-weighted porosity and oil saturation. Porosity is the percentage of void space in the reservoir rock – the space that is filled with oil. The average porosity is 21.72% and the average oil saturation is 88%. The oil saturation at the well location is higher than what was predicted in BP’s pre-drill technical report. The porosity

<sup>33</sup> Macondo Data Summary, Nov 2010, BP (BP-HZN-2179MDL05368315).

value is slightly lower than what is predicted in BP's most likely model. More importantly, the FVF or  $B_{oi}$  in the laboratory observed oil sample<sup>34</sup> is significantly greater than the value indicated in Table 7 (2.14 bbl/STB is the observed value versus 1.46 bbl/STB in Table 7). If we concentrate on the 50% probability value of STOIIP from BP's pre-drill estimates (in Table 7) and correct for the variation in porosity, saturation and formation volume factor, we calculate the modified STOIIP as:

$$STOIIP = 181 \times \frac{0.2172 \times 0.88 \times 1.46}{0.23 \times 0.75 \times 2.14} = 137 \text{ MMSTB}$$

### 3. Cumulative Volume of Oil Removed from the Reservoir

As noted above, material balance is a standard industry technique used to determine the amount of oil and gas produced given the pressure changes in the reservoir, and requires the knowledge of initial oil in place, fluid properties as a function of pressure and temperature, and changes in the reservoir pressure.

BP measured the initial reservoir pressure ( $p_i$ ) as 11,856 psia.<sup>35</sup> Our well test analysis applying the Mead method provides us with an average pressure ( $\bar{p}$ ) value of 10,396 psia. We calculate the total compressibility ( $c_t$ ) of the reservoir by combining the compressibilities of oil, water and reservoir formation:

$$c_t = c_o S_o + c_w S_w + c_f$$

The average of the oil compressibility of the last BHP and the initial pressure is  $14.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ psi}^{-1}$ ,<sup>36</sup> water compressibility is  $3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ psi}^{-1}$  and formation compressibility is  $12 \times 10^{-6} \text{ psi}^{-1}$ .<sup>37</sup> Oil saturation is 0.88 and water saturation is 0.12.<sup>38</sup> Using those values, we calculate the total compressibility ( $c_t$ ) of the reservoir as  $2.494 \times 10^{-5} \text{ psi}^{-1}$ . We can then use our calculated values for STOIIP, total compressibility, average reservoir pressure, and oil formation volume factor to calculate the amount of oil removed from the reservoir using a simple material balance equation:<sup>39</sup>

<sup>34</sup> Exhibit 9732 (E-mail from Ms. Baker to Dr. Ammerman, et al., dated 6/11/2010, Subject: FW: Black Oil Tables from EoS for All Temps 11June2010.xls, SDX009-0004236-0004237).

<sup>35</sup> Macondo Data Summary, Nov 2010, BP (BP-HZN-2179MDL05368315).

<sup>36</sup> Exhibit 9732 (E-mail from Ms. Baker to Dr. Ammerman, et al., dated 6/11/2010, Subject: FW: Black Oil Tables from EoS for All Temps 11June2010.xls, SDX009-0004236-0004237).

<sup>37</sup> Merrill, R.: Powerpoint Presentation, Reservoir Response, 8\_july-2010 (BP-HZN-2179MDL07033641).

<sup>38</sup> Exhibit 5246, BP Technical Assurance Memorandum, Section 1, Subsurface (April 2009).

<sup>39</sup> Dake, L.P.: Fundamentals of Reservoir Engineering, El Sevier (1978) chapter 3.

$$Oil\ Removed = \frac{STOIIP \times c_t \times (p_i - \bar{p}) B_{oi}}{(1 - S_{wi}) B_o}$$

In the above equation,  $S_{wi}$  represents initial water saturation (12%),  $B_{oi}$  represents the initial formation volume factor (2.14 bbl/STB) and  $B_o$  represents the formation volume factor at the average reservoir pressure (2.1858 bbl/STB). In addition to using the STOIIP value derived based on BP's pre- and post-drill estimates, we also use the STOIIP of 110 million STB as reported by BP.<sup>40</sup> Using these STOIIP values, we compute the oil removed from the reservoir as shown in Table 9, below:

**Table 9: Oil Removed from the MC252 Reservoir**

	STOIIP (MMSTB)	Oil Removed (MMSTB)
Pre-drill/Post-Drill	136.7	5.5
BP Estimate	110	4.5

Based on our STOIIP and material balance calculations, we conclude that the amount of oil released from the Macondo reservoir over the 86 days of the spill was between 4.5 and 5.5 MMSTB.

Our calculation uses a formation compressibility is  $12 \times 10^{-6} \text{ psi}^{-1}$ . According to BP, this is the most likely value of formation compressibility and is consistent with BP's presentations to the U.S. Government.<sup>41</sup> We do not include the influence of water influx since only limited knowledge regarding the size and the strength of aquifer support in the Macondo reservoir is available. As a result, our estimates are conservative in that they are low.

[REDACTED]

**Table 10: Oil Removed from the Reservoir**

		Mead			
Average Pressure (psia)		10,396			
	STOIIP (MMSTB)		Oil Removed (MMSTB)		
Pre-drill/Post-Drill	136.7	5.5			
BP Estimate	110	4.5			

<sup>40</sup> This value has been reported by BP and others in various reports, e.g., Merrill, R.: Powerpoint Presentation, Reservoir Response, 8\_july-2010 (BP-HZN-2179MDL07033641).

<sup>41</sup> Merrill, R.: Powerpoint Presentation, Reservoir Response, 8\_july-2010 (BP-HZN-2179MDL07033641).

## D. Productivity Index Calculations

Productivity index (PI) calculations are a measure of the rate at which the well can produced per unit change in the pressure drop. PI can be calculated from the reservoir properties or it can be calculated from the actual flow data (production data). If we are able to match PI values calculated from reservoir parameters with actual PI values based on production data (or estimated production rates), that will increase our confidence in our reservoir model. We therefore calculate PI values from our estimated rates and compare the PI value to the one obtained from the reservoir parameters to see consistency between the two numbers.

In addition to calculating the oil produced from the Macondo reservoir, we also use the average reservoir pressure estimate to calculate a productivity index for the reservoir. The productivity index (PI) is calculated as:

$$PI = \frac{(q)}{(\bar{p} - p_{wf})}$$

In the above equation  $q$  represents the oil rate,  $\bar{p}$  represents the average pressure and  $p_{wf}$  represents BHP. Using the data in Table 6, and the average reservoir pressure of 10,396 psia from the Mead method, we can calculate a PI of 45 STB/D/psi. We can also determine the PI value using reservoir data. BP's post-drill summary report indicates a permeability of 300 millidarcies and a reservoir thickness of 90 feet.<sup>42</sup> As an approximation, we determine the PI value as (where  $k$  is in darcies):<sup>43</sup>

$$PI \approx \frac{kh}{\mu B} = \frac{0.3 \times 90}{0.199 \times 2.166} = 62$$

The viscosity and formation volume factor ( $B$ ) are obtained from BP's black oil tables.<sup>44</sup> In the above equation, we used the thickness at the well location. However BP estimated the average thickness in the reservoir to be 42 feet. If we substitute 42 feet instead of 90 feet, we obtain a PI of 21. Our PI value of 45 falls between the two limits we obtain from the thickness variation (21-62). This further validates our flow rate calculations and our calculated PI value. The PI values are almost identical to PIs used by BP and its contractors during the blowout and indicate a very productive reservoir.<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> Macondo Data Summary, Nov 2010, BP (BP-HZN-2179MDL05368315)

<sup>43</sup> Brown, K.E.: Artificial Lift Methods – Volume 4, PennWell Publications (1983)

<sup>44</sup> Exhibit 9732 (E-mail from Ms. Baker to Dr. Ammerman, et al., dated 6/11/2010, Subject: FW: Black Oil Tables from EoS for All Temps 11June2010.xls, SDX009-0004236-0004237).

<sup>45</sup> TREX 1, Appendix W to Bly Report; Exhibit 9254 ("Relief well kill for Macondo MC 252 #1, Well Kill Modeling and Evaluations, July 2010); Exhibit 11163 (E-mail from Tony Liao, BP, to Maria Nass, BP, dated June 28, 2010, Subject: FW: Information on MC-252 well) (citing a PI of 45).

**INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE**

1. This report contains our opinions, conclusions and reasons therefore.
2. A general statement of our qualifications is contained in the Personal Background section of this report. A more detailed statement of Dr. Kelkar's qualifications, including publications authored in the last 10 years, is included in Appendix D. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]
3. Our compensation for the preparation of this report and any testimony as an expert witness at trial or deposition is \$300 per hour.
4. Neither Dr. Kelkar [REDACTED] has testified as an expert witness in the last four years.
5. The facts and data we considered in forming our opinions are listed in Appendix F.

The opinions expressed in this report are our own and are based on the data and facts available to us at the time of writing. Should additional relevant or pertinent information become available, we reserve the right to supplement the discussion and findings in this report.

## APPENDIX A. BASIC PETROLEUM ENGINEERING CONCEPTS

### *Reservoir Engineering*

Our report is based on our experience in petroleum and reservoir engineering. Reservoir engineering is a study of oil and gas reservoirs. The primary job of a reservoir engineer is to obtain a production forecast, and he or she does so after addressing three primary questions: (1) what is the volume of the hydrocarbons in the reservoir; (2) how rapidly may the fluid be extracted and recovered at the surface, and (3) how much of the available quantity of fluid may be produced. These answers establish the commercial viability of the oil or gas field. The typical reservoir engineer's responsibilities include: a) determining the reservoir characteristics or properties which can help predict the performance, including permeability, porosity, and pressure applied against the reservoir, b) determining the amount of oil or gas that can be eventually produced from the reservoir before the reservoir reaches an abandonment pressure, and c) optimizing the number of wells in the field so that the reservoir can be depleted at the lowest cost.

### *Techniques for Characterizing the Reservoir*

**Material Balance Analysis:** a technique that can be used to determine how much oil and/or gas has been produced from a reservoir based on the depletion of the reservoir (the difference between the initial reservoir pressure and the current reservoir pressure) and the volume of oil and/or gas originally present in the reservoir. It can also be used to determine the initial volume of oil and/or gas originally present in the reservoir, based on the initial reservoir pressure, the current reservoir pressure, and the amount of oil and/or gas produced from the reservoir.

**Reservoir Simulation:** development of a model that allows the simulation of reservoir performance, by incorporating the reservoir characteristics; the process begins by collecting and integrating data and assumptions about the reservoir to create an "image" of the reservoir (alternate images of the reservoir may be created to account for uncertainties); a grid is then imposed on the image of the reservoir, which divides it into small grid blocks; properties are then assigned to each grid block; there may be tens of millions of grid blocks in a first-generation model; due to computational demands, such models are often "upscaled" by combining multiple grid blocks into one grid block; dynamic data is then added to the model so that a simulation of the actual flow process in the reservoir can be conducted.

**History Matching:** a technique used to adjust a reservoir model when production data is known, so that the simulated data matches the known production data; the history-matched model can then be used to predict future performance of the reservoir with greater confidence.

**Pressure Analysis:** a field-scale experiment that can be conducted to ascertain the permeability of a reservoir, determine if there are any impediments to the flow of hydrocarbons right around

the wellbore (skin factor), the degree of connection to other wells (connectivity), and the location of boundaries or barriers (faults); a pressure buildup test can also provide a measure of the volume of hydrocarbons that may be produced (reserves) and may also be used to achieve many other goals; for example, the primary purpose of the pressure buildup test at the Macondo well was to ascertain the mechanical integrity of the wellbore.

### ***Key Reservoir Engineering Terms***

**Reservoir:** a porous, permeable underground formation containing an accumulation of hydrocarbons.

**Porosity:** the percentage of void space in the reservoir – the space that is filled with oil.

**Pore volume:** the total void space in the reservoir where the oil resides along with gas and water.

**Permeability:** a measure of the conductivity of the rock to flow, an indicator of how fast the liquid or gas can flow through the porous material in the reservoir. The usual unit used to describe permeability is the *millidarcy* (mD).

**Saturation** (of various phases): the percentage of pore space that is occupied by oil, gas and water phases ( $S_o$  = oil saturation,  $S_w$  = water saturation,  $S_g$  = gas saturation)

**Formation Volume Factor** (FVF or  $B_{oi}$ ): the ratio of liquid oil in the reservoir to liquid oil at surface, also known as “stock tank” conditions (because some amount of gas will evolve from the oil as it moves to lower temperatures and pressures).

**Aquifer drive:** Ground water located below the hydrocarbons in a reservoir may exert pressure in the reservoir “driving” the oil or gas out.

**Skin:** a numerical value used to describe formation damage that can impede flow from a reservoir into a well.

**Pressure applied against the reservoir:** the pressure that is applied due to: (i) the oil, gas or both are expanding; (ii) the aquifer (water volume underneath the reservoir) is expanding and encroaching in the reservoir; (iii) the formation is getting compacted because of overburden pressure; and/or (iv) additional water or other chemicals are injected in the reservoir through injection well to force the oil from the reservoir.

**Original oil in place (OOIP):** OOIP is a volumetric estimate of oil in place in a reservoir before production begins, and is based on integration of seismic, geological, petrophysical and reservoir engineering data.

**Productivity Index:** a measure of the rate at which the well can produce per unit change in the pressure drop, usually expressed in stock tank barrel per psi per day (STB/psi/day).



**Average reservoir pressure:** represents the amount of driving force available to drive the remaining fluid out of the reservoir during a production sequence. The average reservoir pressure in a reservoir at a given time is one of the factors which determine an indication of how much fluid (gas, oil, or water) remains in the reservoir.

### ***Pipe Flow Calculations***

In the oil industry, understanding the behavior of multi-phase flow in pipes and restrictions is critical to understanding how a well will perform and how the performance of a well can be optimized. The most important part of this understanding is the calculation of pressure drop between the reservoir and the surface under multi-phase flow conditions. The pressure drop calculation under multi-phase flow conditions is a function of (i) angle of inclination of the pipe; (ii) the relative magnitude of gas and liquid fractions; (iii) physical properties of the fluids; and (iv) flow regimes which are present in the pipes.

In addition to calculating the pressure drop in pipes, different correlations are available to calculate the pressure drop for flow through chokes. Similar to flow through pipes, they consider the importance of multi-phase flow on pressure drop across chokes. In most of the choke calculations, we make an assumption that the pressure drop across the choke is related to the flow rate. This relationship is a function of the fluid properties, the relative amounts of gas and liquid flowing through the choke and the relative cross sectional area of choke compared to the pipe. It can also be a function of choke geometry. Knowing the pressure changes in the pipe or choke allows one to make estimates of the rate of flow through the pipe or choke.

**Pressure drop calculation:** a technique for calculating pressure drop across a section of pipe based on fluid rates in the pipe. This procedure can also be used for calculating pressure drop across a choke valve. If a pressure drop is known, a slightly different procedure can be used to estimate the flow rates for a given pressure drop.

**Multi-phase flow:** flow fluids that includes more than one phase; phases include oil, gas and water.

## APPENDIX B. CALCULATION OF K FACTORS

Based on an examination of the literature, we made several modifications to the K factor values used in the DOE Tri-Lab Report.<sup>46</sup> Each of the modifications is explained below.

### Cross on Choke and Kill Lines

The K factor value for the elbow cross in the DOE Tri-Lab calculations was assumed to be 1.0. Other references indicate that the value potentially could be as high as 1.4.<sup>47</sup> For these calculations, we used 1.4 as the most conservative value.

### Pipe Connection to Choke Valve

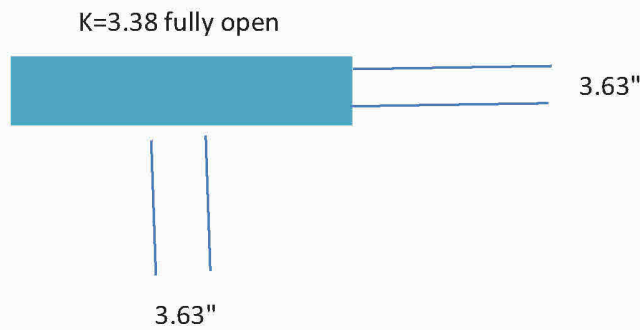
On both the downstream and the upstream sides of the choke valve, the pipe diameter expands from 3 1/16" to 3.63", as shown in Figure 1 in the main body of our report. This expansion results in additional K factor. We simplify this part of the flow as demonstrated in Figure B.1, below. Instead of a small expansion section, where the diameter changes from 3 1/16" to 3.63", we assumed that the diameter of pipe connecting to the choke valve (upstream and downstream) is 3.63". We incorporate the expansion K factor values as part of the choke valve K factor by increasing the K factor value for the fully open choke by 0.2, from 3.18 to 3.38. The value 0.2 represents a 0.1 expansion value both upstream and downstream of the choke.<sup>48</sup> Because of our simplification, the diameter of the small segment connected to the choke valve both upstream and downstream is slightly larger in our model than the actual value (3.63" vs. 3 1/16"). This modification has a negligible impact on our pressure drop calculations since the majority of the pressure drop is across the restrictions and not in the pipe segments.

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<sup>46</sup> Exhibit 9361, Ratzel, A.C.: "DOE-NNSA Flow Analysis Studies Associated with the Oil Release following the Deepwater Horizon Accident," SANDIA Labs (September 2011).

<sup>47</sup> Fiber Glass Pipe Design, American Water Works Association (2005); Sarplast Iniziative Industriali Engineering Guide (2008) (value of head loss provided for 90 degree elbow dingle miter is 1.4).

<sup>48</sup> Exhibit 9361, Ratzel, A.C.: "DOE-NNSA Flow Analysis Studies Associated with the Oil Release following the Deepwater Horizon Accident," SANDIA Labs (September 2011).



**Figure B.1: Simplification of Upstream and Downstream of the Choke**

### **K Factor for the Partially Open Choke Valve**

The choke valve in the capping stack (CC40) is manufactured by Cameron. We use an equation provided by Cameron<sup>49</sup> to calculate the flow rate across the choke:

$$q = C_v \sqrt{\frac{\Delta p}{\gamma}} \quad (1)$$

where  $q$  is the rate in gal/min,  $C_v$  is the constant provided by Cameron for different choke openings,  $\Delta p$  is the pressure drop across the restriction (choke) in psi, and  $\gamma$  is the specific gravity of the liquid. Cameron has also published the value of  $C_v$  for different choke openings, and we used those published values in our calculations.<sup>50</sup> The maximum value of  $C_v$  is 251 for a fully open choke and the value declines all the way to zero.

Based on pressure drop calculations, we write the relationship between  $K$  and  $C_v$ :

$$K \propto \frac{1}{C_v^2} \quad (2)$$

Using this equation and the published values for  $C_v$ , we calculate the value of  $K$ , as shown in Table B.1. These values include the addition of 0.2 to account for expansion before and after the choke.

<sup>49</sup> www.c-a-m.com: Control Choke Catalog (2009).

<sup>50</sup> Cameron Willis: Flow Curve for CC40 Plug and Cage Choke, Cameron Willis, Longford, Ireland.

<b>Table 1</b>		
<b>Cv</b>	<b>% open</b>	<b>K</b>
0	0	
2	1	50086.00
5	2	8013.93
11	5	1655.93
22	9	414.13
49	16	83.64
76	23	34.89
103	32	19.08
133	41	11.53
165	50	7.56
195	59	5.47
220	69	4.34
240	78	3.68
250	86	3.41
251	93	3.38
251	99	3.38
251	100	3.38

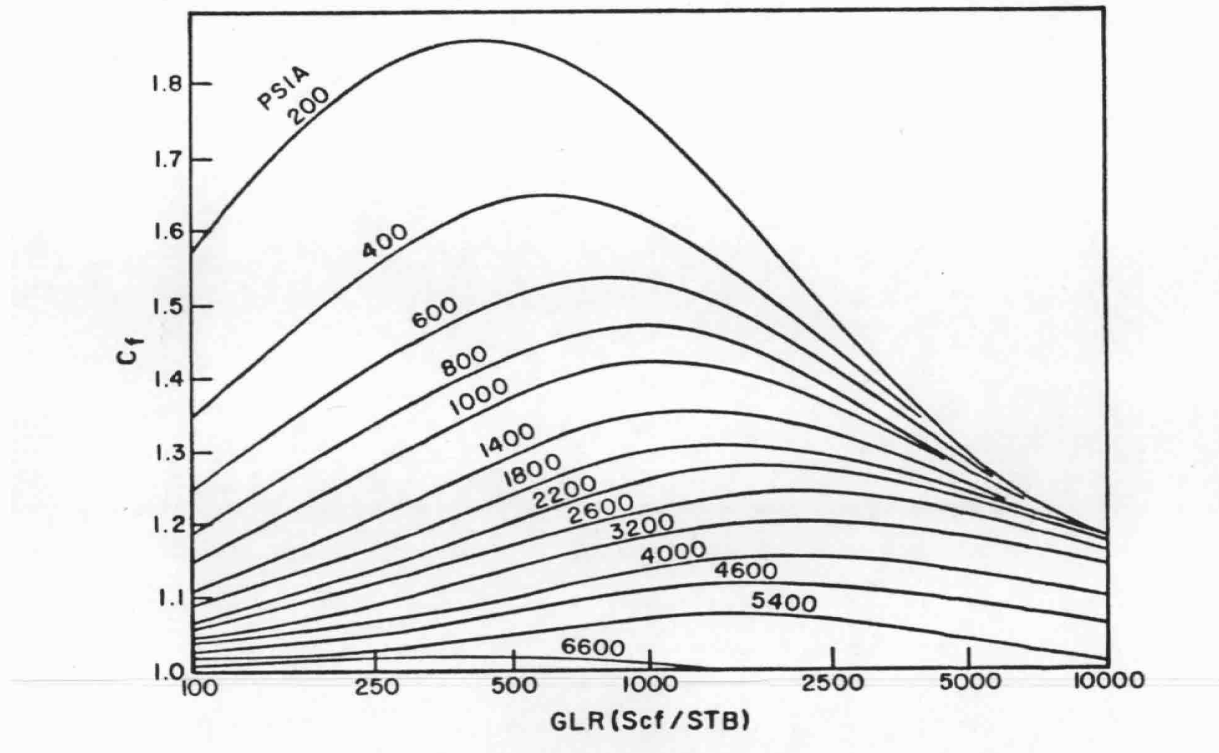
**Table B.1: K Factors for Choke Valve Openings (Single Phase)**

According to Cameron, its equation for flow rate across the choke is strictly for single phase liquid flow. The Table B.1 K factor values are therefore applicable for single phase flow. However, we can infer the impact of two phase flow using prior literature. The following Figure B.2, provided by Willis Cameron Choke is reproduced from Surbey<sup>51</sup> and shows  $C_f$  as a function

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<sup>51</sup> Surbey, D.W.: "An Investigation of Two Phase Flow through Willis MOV Wellhead Chokes," MS Thesis, The University of Tulsa (1985).

of gas-liquid ratio (GLR) for a range of pressures.



**Figure B.2: Correction for Two Phase Flow for the Value  $C_v$**

The correction factor represents the correction needed to account for two phase flow. We calculate the value of  $C_v$  under two phase flow by dividing  $C_v$  under single phase flow by  $C_f$ . Note that the correction factor approaches one as the pressure increases. The sensitivity of GLR (which represents free gas present in the two phase flow stream) on  $C_f$  values at low pressures is significant as evidenced by large changes in  $C_f$  values, but as the pressure increases, the correction factor becomes less sensitive to GLR. At high pressures,  $C_f$  values become relatively insensitive to changes in GLR. This observation is consistent with the notion that at higher pressures, the gas will flow more like a liquid and the difference between the two phases becomes less significant. At high GLRs, gas will dominate the flow and hence the effect of two phase flow will be minimal.

Most of the reported pressures upstream of the choke valve in the capping stack on the Macondo well exceeded 3,000 psig; therefore, we conclude  $C_f$  would not be very sensitive to GLR. We calculate the GLR by subtracting the solution gas oil ratio at upstream conditions

from initial gas oil ratio at the bubble point, using black oil tables provided by BP.<sup>52</sup> We then take the values of  $C_f$  based on upstream pressure and correct the  $C_v$  value for two phase flow by dividing the single phase  $C_v$  value by the appropriate  $C_f$ .

The value of  $C_f$  is different for each turn since the upstream pressure changes as the choke is progressively closed. We show the values of  $C_f$  for each choke closure step in the following Table B.2. As shown in Table B.2, the value of  $C_f$  is equal to one at high pressures.

**Table 2**  
 **$C_f$  Factor as a Function of Choke Opening**

<b>% Open</b>	<b>Turns</b>	<b>p(stable)</b>	<b><math>C_f</math></b>
<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6581</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6408</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6220</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4748</b>	<b>1.09</b>
<b>32</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4149</b>	<b>1.14</b>
<b>41</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>3671</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3384</b>	<b>1.17</b>
<b>59</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3230</b>	<b>1.18</b>
<b>78</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3099</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>86</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3075</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3074</b>	<b>1.20</b>

**Table B.2:  $C_f$  Factor as a Function of Choke Opening**

We use the values provided in Table B.2 to correct for K factors. We write the relationship as:

$$K_{Two-phase} = K_{single-phase} \times \sqrt{C_f} \quad (3)$$

Using the  $C_f$  values shown in Table B.3, we convert the single phase K factor values to two phase K factor values.

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<sup>52</sup> Exhibit 9732 (E-mail from Ms. Baker to Dr. Ammerman, et al., dated 6/11/2010, Subject: FW: Black Oil Tables from EoS for All Temps 11June2010.xls, SDX009-0004236-0004237).

Description	K Value
Expansion to Ocean	1.00
Long radius elbow	0.20
Collet Hub	0.85
Cross	1.40
Contraction (4 1/16" to 3 1/16")	0.20
Contraction (18 3/4" to 4.06")	0.50

**Table B.3: Single Phase K Factor Values for Different Restrictions**

The same value of  $C_f$  is used to convert the single phase K factor to the two phase K factor for all restrictions. These values are shown in Table B.4 below.

**Table 4**  
**% Open**

	1	5	9	23	32	41	50	59	78	86	99
1-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase	2-Phase
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.044	1.068	1.077	1.082	1.086	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.209	0.214	0.215	0.216	0.217	0.219	0.219	0.219
0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.887	0.908	0.915	0.919	0.923	0.931	0.931	0.931
1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.044	1.068	1.077	1.082	1.086	1.095	1.095	1.095
0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.209	0.214	0.215	0.216	0.217	0.219	0.219	0.219
0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.522	0.534	0.539	0.541	0.543	0.548	0.548	0.548
52101.000	52101.000	1655.930	414.100	36.416	20.372	12.407	8.177	5.942	4.031	3.735	3.703

**Table B.4: The K Factor Values for Different Restrictions Under Two Phase Flow**

Table B.4 requires some additional explanation. In the first column, values of K factors for single phase flow are given for all restrictions (including the choke, which is given in the last row). The values of K factor for all the other restrictions for single phase flow do not change for different choke openings. However, the values of the K factors for two phase flow for all of the restrictions do change for some of the choke openings because the value of  $C_f$  changes, as shown in Table B.2. As the percent of the choke open to flow decreases, the values of K factor increase.

**Potential Interference Between Restrictions**

As shown in the capping stack diagram (Figure 1 of main report), oil flows through many restrictions (elbows and bends) before it is released to the ocean. We therefore consider whether there is interference between the successive restrictions that may cause additional pressure drops, and conclude that any such impact is negligible. For flow through the choke, the straight pipe section length (as number of times the pipe diameter size) required for a turbulent flow of oil to be fully developed is (White):<sup>15</sup>

$$\frac{L_E}{d} = 4.4 \text{Re}^{1/6} \quad (4)$$

where  $L_E$  is the entrance pipe length,  $d$  is the pipe inner diameter, and  $\text{Re}$  is the Reynolds number.<sup>53</sup> Based on an assumed oil flow rate of 50,000 STB/D, the estimated Reynolds number is about 4,800,000. The entrance section required for the turbulent flow to be fully developed is about  $57d$ . The straight section before the choke valve in the choke line of the capping stack is about  $33d$ . This is large enough so that the entrance effect can be assumed to be very small compared with the effect of two phase flow.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> Reynolds number is a dimensionless number which is used to determine if the flow in pipe is laminar or turbulent.

<sup>54</sup> Sookprasong studied the interference between different valves in 1980. He noted that if two valves are located too close (within 1.5" to 60") to each other, the value of K factor would be about 20% greater than the value without interference. The values reported in his thesis are specific to the distances between the valves and the diameter of the pipe. His work is not directly applicable here because we do not have successive valves in the system. Sookprasong, P.: "Two Phase Flow in Piping Components," MS Thesis, The University of Tulsa (1980).



## APPENDIX C. PARAMETER VARIATION AND SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

In this Appendix, we examine the sensitivity of the Capping Stack rate calculations to a variety of model parameters: temperature, pipe roughness, pressure, and fluid properties. We also examine the sensitivity of the reservoir material balance calculations to variations in final average reservoir pressure, formation compressibility, and aquifer support.

### A. Capping Stack Calculations

#### Temperature Variation

In our Capping Stack rate calculation, we assume that the upstream temperature of the oil (temperature at the pressure gauge) is 180 F. To evaluate the sensitivity of our analysis to temperature variation, we consider the possibility that the temperature could be as high as 200 F. Using 200 F, we recalculate the rate through the choke valve at certain choke settings. In Table C.1 below we show the comparison between the rates calculated at 180 F versus the rates calculated at 200 F at certain choke valve steps. The higher temperature results in an average 2% reduction in flow rate.

**Table C.1: Effect of Temperature on Rate Calculation (K Factor Calculations under Multi-Phase)**

% Open	Predicted Rate (STB/D)		% Difference
	T = 200 F	T = 180 F	
5	12,310	12,430	0.97%
23	54,250	55,000	1.36%
59	53,750	54,900	2.09%
99	52,200	54,000	3.33%

#### Pipe Roughness Variation

We also consider sensitivity with respect to roughness. For a new pipe, a typical roughness value is 0.0006 inches. However, we also consider the possibility of a pipe which is dirty or damaged, which may have a higher value of roughness. To account for additional roughness, we consider a value of 0.0015 inches (a 250% increase). The larger roughness results in 1% reduction in the rate. See Table C.2 below.

**Table C.2: Effect of Roughness on Rate Calculation (K Factor Calculations under Multi-Phase)**

% Open	Predicted Rate (STB/D)		% Difference
	$\epsilon = 0.0015''$	$\epsilon = 0.0006''$	
5	12,420	12,430	0.08%
23	54,780	55,000	0.40%
59	54,000	54,900	1.64%
99	53,000	54,000	1.85%

**Pressure Measurement Variation**

We also considered variation in the pressure measurements, and the sensitivity of our analysis to that pressure variation. According to a BP report on the precision of the pressure gauges,<sup>55</sup> the error in the pressure gauge is about 9 psi at 2190 psi measurement and may be as much as 68 psi when the pressure measurement is 7,100 psi. In a subsequent BP report,<sup>56</sup> the pressure measurement error was found to be smaller than what was earlier reported; however we used the larger uncertainty range for our analysis. Using the two errors as lower and upper measurements, we assume that the error would increase linearly with the pressure measurement. That is, as the measured pressure increases the absolute error in pressure measurement would increase linearly. Making this assumption, we calculate the possible range of pressure for each choke valve step as shown in Table C.3. P(+) represents maximum pressure value possible and P(-) represents minimum pressure possible at the pressure gauge for a given choke setting.

**Table C.3: Pressure Variation for Different Choke Settings Under Multiphase Flow**

Turns	% open	P(stable)	$\Delta p$	P(+)	P(-)
1	99	3074	19.622	3094	3054
2.5	78	3099	19.923	3119	3079
3.5	59	3230	21.497	3251	3209
4.5	41	3671	26.796	3698	3644
5.5	23	4748	39.738	4788	4708
6.5	9	6220	57.426	6277	6163
7	5	6408	59.685	6468	6348
8	1	6581	61.764	6643	6519

Using these pressure values, we calculate the rates as shown in Table C.4, below. As before, we did not calculate the rate at every choke setting. We conclude that the pressure variation results in a change in flow rate of approximately +/-1%.

<sup>55</sup> Exhibit 8687, Gochnour, M.: "MC252 Sensor Accuracy," BP Powerpoint Presentation (July 18, 2010).

<sup>56</sup> Exhibit 8680, Gochnour, M.: "BP MC252 Pressure Measurement Reconciliation" (2011).

**Table C.4: Impact of Pressure Uncertainty on Rate Calculation (K Factor)**

% Open	Predicted Rate (STB/D)		Base	% Difference from base	
	p(+)	p(-)		(+)	(-)
5	12,535	12,325	12,430	0.84%	-0.84%
23	55,600	54,600	55,000	1.09%	-0.73%
59	55,200	54,200	54,900	0.55%	-1.28%
99	54,600	53,200	54,000	1.11%	-1.48%

In addition to considering these uncertainties, we also consider the possibility that the fluid temperature at the exit does not reach the ocean temperature instantaneously. Instead, the temperature of the fluid at the exit is 170 F. Using this assumption, we observe a 1-2% reduction in rate.

### Upper and Lower Bounds of Parameter Variation

The percent variations we calculate above are not cumulative. That is, some of the parameter variations offset one another to a degree. Therefore, we also consider the maximum variation possible by considering both lower and upper bounds of different variables. In the lower bound case, we consider maximum roughness, higher temperature and lower upstream pressure. In the upper bound case, we consider lower roughness, lower temperature and higher upstream pressure. Table C.5 below shows the results. The overall bounds provide between -5% to +1% variation in the rates.

**Table C.5: Upper and Lower Bounds of Rate Calculation (K Factor)**

% Open	Predicted Rate (STB/D)		Base	% Difference from base	
	Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
5	12,200	12,535	12,430	-1.85%	0.84%
23	54,000	55,600	55,000	-1.82%	1.09%
59	52,400	55,200	54,900	-4.55%	0.55%
99	51,250	54,600	54,000	-5.09%	1.11%

In addition to the uncertainties considered here, there are also uncertainties with respect to the  $C_f$  value which accounts for the two phase flow effect. While it is difficult to quantify the uncertainty with respect to  $C_f$ , we can state that this effect should be small because our pressure values are more than 3000 psia in most situations (Fig. B.2). At high pressures, the gas behaves more like a liquid and the two phases behave more like a pseudo-homogeneous single phase fluid.

## Use of BP's Black Oil PVT Model

Finally, we evaluate the sensitivity of our flow rate calculations to variations in the PVT model by using a black oil table provided by BP for the Macondo fluid.<sup>57</sup> Using the black oil model while keeping all other inputs constant at our base case values, we calculate a flow rate through the fully open choke of 53,750 STB/day, which represents a decrease in flow rate of approximately 0.5% when compared with the compositional model. Table C.6 shows the calculations for the black oil model in tabular form followed by the same data displayed pictorially in Figure C.1. The figure also includes the rates calculated using compositional model. The difference between the two rates is negligible.

**Table C.6: Calculated Rates Using Black Oil Model**

% open Choke	p(stable) (psig)	Rates (K factor) (bbl/d)
100		
100		
99	3074	53750
93		53750
86	3075	54000
78	3099	53756
69	3138	54600
59	3230	55300
50	3384	56400
41	3671	57350
32	4149	54500
23	4748	46100
16	5606	24100
9	6220	12400
5	6408	10857
2	6553	2330
1	6581	2330
0	6600	0

<sup>57</sup> Exhibit 9732 (E-mail from Ms. Baker to Dr. Ammerman, et al., dated 6/11/2010, Subject: FW: Black Oil Tables from EoS for All Temps 11June2010.xls, SDX009-0004236-SDX009-0004237)

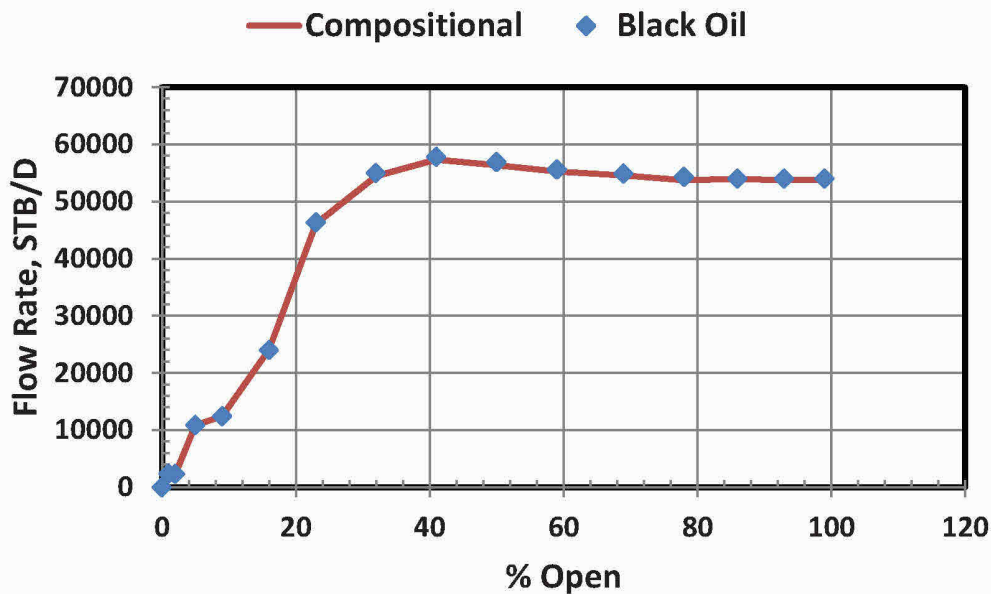


Figure C.1: Flow Rate versus Choke Valve Opening - Black Oil vs. Compositional Model

## B. Reservoir Material Balance Calculations

There are a number of variables relevant to a material balance calculation. We have considered the sensitivities here. Our best estimate of the total amount of oil discharged from the Macondo reservoir from April 20 through July 15 is 4.5 to 5.5 MMSTB. If we consider a possible range of formation compressibility to be between  $6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ psi}^{-1}$  to  $18 \times 10^{-6} \text{ psi}^{-1}$ ,<sup>58</sup> the amount of oil spilled could vary between 3.4 MMSTB to 6.9 MMSTB. In our analysis, we did not quantify the influence of water influx since only limited knowledge regarding the size and the strength of aquifer is available. As a result, our estimates are conservative. If we include the influence of aquifer, the amount of oil spilled would increase as the strength of the aquifer increases. In the BP presentation by Merrill, there is some consideration of aquifer support with some reduction in the permeability value indicating that there is a possibility of aquifer support in this reservoir. In that presentation, BP identified the Macondo reservoir as having aquifer support and considered aquifer sizes ranging from 1.5x to 3.7x the size of the oil reservoir. If the aquifer properties are similar to the reservoir properties, this sized aquifer can result in a significant increase in the oil released from the reservoir.

In addition, we use the average reservoir pressure data generated by Mead's method.

<sup>58</sup> Merrill, R.: Powerpoint Presentation, Reservoir Response, 8\_july-2010 (BP-HZN-2179MDL07033641).



**Table C.7: Oil Removed from the Reservoir**

			Mead			
Average Pressure (psia)			10,396			
		<b>STOIP</b>		<b>Oil Removed</b>		
		<b>(MMSTB)</b>		<b>(MMSTB)</b>		
Pre-drill/Post-Drill	136.7		5.5			
BP Estimate	110		4.5			

## **APPENDIX D. CURRICULUM VITAE AND SELECT PUBLICATIONS FOR DR. MOHAN KELKAR**

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### **DEGREES EARNED**

B.S., Chemical Engineering, 1979, University of Bombay, INDIA

M.S., Petroleum Engineering, 1981, University of Pittsburgh, PA

Ph.D., Chemical Engineering, 1982, University of Pittsburgh, PA

J.D., 1989, The University of Tulsa, OK

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### **AREA OF SPECIALIZATION**

Reservoir Characterization

Production Optimization

Risk Analysis

Scale-up and Design of Multiphase Reactors

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### **PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**

Research Assistant, University of Pittsburgh, 1979-82

Worked on scale-up and design of multiphase coal liquefaction reactors. Collected experimental data on hydrodynamics and backmixing characteristics of multiphase reactor.

Visiting Assistant Professor, Drexel University, 1982-83

Taught undergraduate courses in fluid dynamics, mass and energy balance, heat transfer and chemical engineering lab. Was involved in research areas of biochemical engineering and multiphase reactor modeling.

Assistant Professor, The University of Tulsa, 1983-1987

Associate Professor, The University of Tulsa, 1987-1996

Professor, The University of Tulsa, 1996-Present

Chairman, Petroleum Engineering, The University of Tulsa, 2002-Present

Williams Endowed Chair Professor, The University of Tulsa, 2005-Present

Teaching undergraduate courses in secondary recovery techniques, petroleum economics, natural gas engineering, petroleum engineering laboratory, production design, reservoir characterization and production optimization. Involved in research areas of two-phase flow in pipes, risk analysis, and reservoir characterization.

Research Engineer, Amoco Production Company, Summers 1986, 1987, 1988

Studied the applications of dispersion in CO<sub>2</sub> flooding process. Investigated the effects of heterogeneities in porous media on the effective dispersion coefficient. Studied the application of fractals to reservoir characterization.

President, Kelkar and Associates, Inc, 1994 - Present

Been involved in various reservoir integration studies incorporating geological, geophysical and engineering data.

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## PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Member, American Institute of Chemical Engineers

Member, Society of Petroleum Engineers

Member, Society of Exploration Geophysicists

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## HONORS/AWARDS

Tau Beta Pi 2001 Teaching Excellence Award, The University of Tulsa

SPE International, 2006 Mid-Continent North America Region, Regional Service Award

SPE, 2007 "A Peer Apart" Reviewer Award

SPE International, 2007-08, Distinguished Speaker

SPE International, 2009, Distinguished Faculty Award

SPE International, 2010, Distinguished Member Award

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## PUBLICATIONS IN REFEREED JOURNALS

Kara, S., Kelkar, B.G., Shah, Y.T. and Carr, N.L.: "Hydrodynamics and Axial Mixing in Three Phase Bubble Column," *Ind. Eng. Chem. Process Des. Dev.*, Vol. 21 (1982) pp 580.

Shah, Y.T., Kelkar, B.G., Godbole, S.P. and Deckwer, W.D.: "Design Parameter Estimations for Bubble Column Reactors," *Journal Review, AIChE Journal*, Vol. 28 (1982) pp 353.

Kelkar, B.G., *et al.*: "Effect of Addition of Alcohols on the Gas Holdup and Backmixing in Bubble Columns," *AIChE Journal*, Vol. 29 (1983) pp 361.

Deckwer, W.D., Nguyen-Tien, K., Kelkar, B.G. and Shah, Y.T.: "On the Applicability of Axial Dispersion Model to Analyze Mass Transfer Measurements in Bubble Columns," *AIChE Journal*, Vol. 29 (1983) pp 915.

Phulgaonkar, S.P., Kelkar, B.G. and Shah, Y.T.: "Effect of Electrolyte Solutions on Hydrodynamics and Backmixing in Bubble Columns," *Chemical Engineering Journal*, Vol. 27 (1983) pp 125.

Kelkar, B.G., Shah, Y.T. and Carr, N.L.: "Hydrodynamics and Backmixing in Three Phase Bubble Column - Effect of Slurry Properties," *Ind. Eng. Chem. Process Des. Dev.*, Vol. 23 (1984) pp 308.



- Kelkar, B.G. and Shah, Y.T.: "Effect of Polymer Solutions on Hydrodynamics and Backmixing in Bubble Column Reactors," *AIChE Journal*, Vol. 31 (1985) pp 700.
- Lee, Y.H., Kim, Y.J., Kelkar, B.G. and Weinberger, C.B.: "A Simple Digital Sensor for Dynamic Gas Holdup Measurement in Bubble Column," *Ind. Eng. Chem. Fundamentals*, Vol. 24 (1985) pp 105.
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- Kelkar, M.: "Simplified History Matching," a Graduate Seminar presented at Texas A&M University (November, 2002) and The University of Tulsa (November, 2002).
- Ramakrishna, S., Kelkar, M. and Keefer, B.: "Correlating Static Data to Dynamic Characteristics: Hunton Reservoir" presented at TOPR Oil Recovery Conference, Wichita, KS (March 17, 2003).
- Ates, H., Bahar, A., El-Abd., S., Charfeddine, M., Kelkar, M., Datta-Gupta, A., "Ranking and Upscaling Optimization of the Geostatistical Reservoir Models using Streamline Simulation : A Field Case Study", paper SPE 81497 presented at the SPE 13th Middle East Oil Show & Conference, held in Bahrain, (April 5-8, 2003).
- Bahar, A., Ates, H., Al-Deeb, M., Salem, S. E., Badaam, H., and Kelkar, M., "Practical Approach in Modeling of Naturally Fractured Reservoir: A Field Case Study", paper SPE 84078 presented at the SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition held in Denver, Colorado (October 5-8, 2003)
- Bahar, A., Ates, H., Al-Deeb, M., Salem, S. E., Badaam, H., Linthorst, S., and Kelkar, M., "An Innovative Approach to Integrate Fracture, Well Test, and Production Data into Reservoir Models", paper SPE 84876 presented at the SPE International Improved Oil Recovery Conference in Asia Pacific, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (October 20-21, 2003).
- Ates, H., Bahar, A., El-Abd, S., Charfeddine, M., Kelkar, M., and Datta-Gupta, A.: "Ranking and Upscaling of Geostatistical Reservoir Models by Use of Streamline Simulation: A Field Case Study," SPE 81497 presented at the 2003 SPE Middle East Oil Show and Conference, Bahrain (April 5-8, 2004).
- Joshi, R., and Kelkar, M., "Production Performance Study of West Carney Field, Lincoln County, Oklahoma", paper SPE 89461 presented at the SPE/DOE Fourteenth Symposium on Improved Oil Recovery held in Tulsa, Oklahoma (April 17-21, 2004).
- Patwardhan, S., Kelkar, M., and Keefer, B., "Dewatering in Hunton Reservoir – Drill Vertical or Horizontal Well?", paper SPE 89462 presented at the SPE/DOE Fourteenth Symposium on Improved Oil Recovery held in Tulsa, Oklahoma (April 17-21, 2004).
- Zubarev, D., Patwardhan, S., Kelkar, M., and Keefer, B., "Dewatering in Hunton Reservoir - Drill Vertical or Horizontal Well?", paper SPE 89462 presented at the, SPE/DOE Fourteenth Symposium on Improved Oil Recovery held in Tulsa, Oklahoma (April 17-21, 2004).
- Salem, S. E., Al-Deeb, M., Abdou, M, Linthorst, S., Bahar, A., and Kelkar, M.: "Practical Flow Simulation Method for a Naturally Fractured Reservoir: A Field Study," SPE 88761, paper presented at 11th Abu Dhabi international Petroleum Exhibition and Conference held in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. (October 10–13, 2004).
- Bahar, A., Abdel-Aal, O., Ghani, A., Silva, F. P., and Kelkar, M.: "Seismic Integration for Better Modeling of Rock Type Based Reservoir Characterization: A Field Case

- Example,” SPE 88793, paper presented at 11th Abu Dhabi international Petroleum Exhibition and Conference held in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. (October 10-23, 2004).
- Kelkar, M.: "Hunton Formation: Production Performance and Solutions," presented at Graduate Seminar at the University of Missouri, Rolla, MO (December 2, 2004)
- Kelkar, M.: "Improving Reservoir Performance using Integrated Reservoir Modeling," Key Note Speaker, West Coast PTTC Workshop, Valencia, CA (January 27, 2005)
- Kelkar, M.: “Integrated Reservoir Modeling Using Geostatistics” presented at University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK (February 24-25, 2005).
- Cui, H. and Kelkar, M.: “Automatic History Matching of Naturally Fractured Reservoirs and a Case Study,” SPE 94037, presented at SPE Western Regional Meeting, Irvine, CA (March 30 – April 1, 2005).
- Kelkar, M.: "Dewatering of Hunton Reservoir - What Makes It Work?" presented at SPE Mid-Continent Section Luncheon and Workshop (March 3, 2005); also presented as SPE 94347, SPE Production Symposium, OK City, OK (April 17-19, 2005).
- Kelkar, M.: “Integrated Reservoir Modeling: Solutions and Challenges,” invited speaker at Shell International Reservoir Engineering Focus Group, Houston, TX (April 7, 2005); also presented the same talk at Shell International, The Hague, Netherlands (February 17, 2005).
- Frederick, J. and Kelkar, M.: "Decline Curve Analysis for Solution Gas Drives," paper SPE 94859 to be presented at the 2005 SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition held in Dallas, TX (October 9-12, 2005).
- Gang, T. and Kelkar, M.: “Efficient History Matching in Naturally Fractured Reservoirs,” SPE 99578, presented at SPE/DOE IOR Symposium, Tulsa, OK (April 22-24, 2006).
- Zubarev, D. and Kelkar, M.: “New Parallel Algorithm for Multiple History Matching of Realizations,” SPE 101333, paper presented at SPE Ann. Tech. Conference and Exhibition, San Antonio, TX (Sept 24-27, 2006); also presented at ADIPEC Conference and Exhibition, Abu Dhabi, UAE (Nov 5-8, 2006).
- Gang, T. and Kelkar, M.: “History Matching for Determination of Fracture Permeability and Capillary Pressure,” SPE 101052, paper presented at SPE Ann. Tech. Conference and Exhibition, San Antonio, TX (Sept 24-27, 2006).
- Kelkar, M.: "Dewatering of Hunton Reservoir - What Makes It Work?" presented at University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA (Nov 30, 2006).
- Kelkar, M.: “Barnett Shale – Production Opportunities and Challenges,” presented at Williams Energy Company, Tulsa, OK (October 4, 2006); Apache Corporation, Tulsa, OK (December 6, 2006); Marathon Oil Company, Houston, TX (January 11, 2007); Pioneer Resources, Dallas, TX (June 1, 2007); St Mary’s Land and Production (June 15, 2007).
- Tang, Y., Yildiz, T. and Ozkan, E. and Kelkar, M.: “ Effects of Formation Damage of High Velocity Flow on the Productivity of Slotted Liner Completed Horizontal Wells,” SPE

- 101987, paper presented at SPE Intl. Oil and Gas Exhibition, Beijing, China (Dec 5-7, 2006).
- Faskhoodi, M. and Kelkar, M.: "Using the Low Frequency Observation Data in Automatic History Matching," SPE 105252, presented at SPE Middle East Oil and Gas Show and Conference, Bahrain (March 11-14, 2007).
- Kelkar, M.: "Biofuels – Myth or Reality?" presented at AIChE Meeting, Student Chapter, The University of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK (March 19, 2007).
- Liu, B., Kelkar, M., Gang, T., and Dixon, T.: "Efficient Automatic History Matching through Production Data Selection," SPE 106157, paper presented at SPE Production Symposium, Oklahoma City, OK (April 10-11, 2007).
- Kelkar, M.: "Biofuels – Myth or Reality?" presented at Desk and Derrick Club of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK (April 11, 2007).
- Gang, T. and Kelkar, M.: "A More General Capillary Pressure Curve and Its Estimation from Production Data," SPE 108180, presented at SPE Rocky Mountain Oil and Gas Technology Symposium, Denver, CO (April 16-18, 2007).
- Kelkar, M.: "Biofuels – Myth or Reality?" presented at the Tulsa Association of Petroleum Landmen Spring Seminar, Tulsa, OK (April 19, 2007).
- Kelkar, M.: "Biofuels – Myth or Reality?" presented at Anadarko Petroleum, Denver, CO (July 13, 2007).
- Kelkar, M.: "Biofuels – Myth or Reality?" presented at the Tulsa Association of Petroleum Landmen Fall Seminar, Tulsa, OK (November 8, 2007).
- Al-Safran, E.M. and Kelkar, M.: "Prediction of Two Phase Critical Flow Boundary and Mass Flow Rate across Chokes," SPE 109243, paper presented at SPE Ann Tech Conference and Exhibition, Anaheim, CA (Nov 11-14, 2007).
- Khasanov, M., Krasnov, V., Petrov, A., Kelkar, M. and Bahar, A.: "Reconciling Production and Well Test Data in Mapping kh Trends: Field Study," SPE 116087, presented at SPE Ann Tech Conference and Exhibition, Denver, CO (Sept 21-24, 2008).
- Hosseini, S. and Kelkar, M.: "Analytical Upgridding Method to Preserve Dynamic Flow Behavior," SPE 116113, presented at SPE Ann Tech Conference and Exhibition, Denver, CO (Sept 21-24, 2008).
- Khasanov, M., Krasnov, V., Petrov, A., Kelkar, M. and Bahar, A.: "Reconciling Production Decline with Reservoir Connectivity: Field Study," SPE 117756, presented at SPE Eastern Regional Meeting, Pittsburgh, PA (October 11-15, 2008).
- Liu, B., McMillan, K., Dessenberger, R. and Kelkar, M.: "Waterflooding Incremental Oil Recovery Study in Middle Miocene to Paleocene Reservoirs, Deep Water Gulf of Mexico," SPE 115669, presented at SPE Asia Pacific Oil and Gas Conference and Exhibition, Perth, Australia (October 20-22, 2008).
- Uvarov, I., Petrov, A., Kelkar, M. and Ates, H.: "Constraining 2D Maps to 3D Reservoir Description," IPTC 12181, presented at International Petroleum Technology Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Dec 3-5, 2008).

- Kelkar, M.: "Integration of Geophysical Data to Describe Reservoir Properties," presentation at Geophysical Society of Tulsa, Tulsa, OK ( January 8, 2009).
- Soni, S., Kelkar, M. and Perez, C.: "Pressure Drop Predictions in Tubing in the Presence of Surfactants," presented at 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Gas Well Deliquification Workshop, Denver, CO (Feb 23-26, 2009); also SPE 120042, presented at SPE Production and Operations Symposium, Oklahoma City, OK (April 4-8, 2009).
- Faskhoodi, M., Ates, H., Soeriawinata, T., Britsch, X., Vert, M. and Kelkar, M. : "Incorporation of Static and Dynamic Constraints in Optimum Upscaling," SPE 121612, presented at SPE EUROPEC/EAGE Conference and Exhibition, Amsterdam, Netherlands (June 8-11, 2009).
- Ates, H., Bahar, A., Krasnov, V. and Kelkar, M.: "Dynamic Updating of Reservoir Models," SPE 123671, presented at the SPE Ann Meeting and Exhibition, New Orleans, LA (Sept 2009); Also, published in abbreviated form in JPT (July 2010).
- Kelkar, M.: "Upgridding in the Presence of Gravity Dominated Displacement," Invited Lecture, History Matching Advanced Technology Workshop, Galveston, TX (Nov 2010).
- Rittirong, A. and Kelkar, M.: "Upgridding of Geocellular Models in the Presence of Gravity Dominated Displacement," SPE 129774, presented at the SPE IOR Meeting, Tulsa, OK (April 2010).
- Atiq, M. and Kelkar, M.: "Upgridding Method for Tight Gas reservoirs," SPE 133301, paper presented at SPE Annual Tech Conference and Exhibition, Florence, Italy (September 19-22, 2010).
- Luo, S. and Kelkar, M.: "Infill Drilling Potential in Tight Gas Reservoirs," SPE 134249, paper presented at SPE Annual Tech Conference and Exhibition, Florence, Italy (September 19-22, 2010).
- Kelkar M. and Bonney, K.: "Prediction of Uncertainty in Exploration of Unconventional Reservoirs," SPE 133299, paper presented at SPE Annual Tech Conference and Exhibition, Florence, Italy (September 19-22, 2010).
- Kelkar M. and Bonney, K.: "Prediction of Uncertainty in Exploration of Unconventional Reservoirs," SPE 133299, paper presented at SPE Annual Tech Conference and Exhibition, Florence, Italy (September 19-22, 2010). Appeared in Journal of Petroleum Technology (July 2011).
- Kelkar, M.: "Interference Study in Shale Plays," presented at SPE Mid-Continent Section, Tulsa (May 12, 2011); presented at SPE Lou-Ark Section, Shreveport (April 23, 2011); presented at SPE Dallas Section (August 17, 2011).

## **BOOKS**

- Kelkar, M. and Perez, G: "Application of Geostatistics for Reservoir Characterization," SPE Publications, Richardson, TX (2002).

Kelkar, M.: "The Future of Oil as a Source of Energy," Chapter 7 – New Developments in the Upstream Oil Industry, The Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, Abu Dhabi, UAE (2003).

Kelkar, M.: "Natural Gas Production Engineering," PennWell Publications, Tulsa, OK (2008).

#### **TECHNICAL REPORTS**

"Thermal and Hydrodynamic Behavior of Multiphase Reactors", DOE Report DOE/ET/10104-29 (February, 1982).

"Reservoir Characterization of Pennsylvanian Sandstone Reservoirs," DOE Report DOE/BC/14651-5 (September, 1992).

"Downhole Permeability: Experiments and Simulation," with E. Kasap, Oklahoma Center for Advancement of Science and Technology Final Report (July, 1997)

"Application of Artificial Intelligence to Reservoir Characterization: An Interdisciplinary Approach," DOE Final Report DOE/DE-AC22-93BC14894 (September, 1997).

"Application of Integrated Reservoir Management and Reservoir Characterization to Optimize Infill Drilling," DOE Report DOE/DE-FC22-94BC14989 (1997).

"Reservoir Architecture Modeling: Nonstationary Models for Quantitative Geological Characterization," BDM Oklahoma Report, Contract No. 93-0001, Delivery Order No. 47 (1997).

"Estimation of Reservoir Properties and Well Parameters from Prior Information and Production Data under Multi-Phase Flow Conditions," BDM Oklahoma Report, Contract No. 93-0001, Delivery Order No. 54 (1997).

#### **OTHER PUBLICATIONS**

"Study of Hydrodynamics and Mixing Characteristics in Concurrent Bubble Column," Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, PA (1982).

Kelkar, B.G. and Olsen, R.: "Knowledge of the Business Side of the Industry is Extremely Critical for the Productive Engineer," *Engineering Horizons* (Spring, 1996).

#### **CONTINUING EDUCATION/SHORT COURSE ACTIVITIES**

Taught short course on "Water Flooding" for Kuwait Oil Company (April, 1987).

Taught short course on "Geostatistics" for OXY USA, Inc., Phillips Petroleum Company, Amoco Production Company, Conoco, Caltex, Unocal, Texaco, ADNOC, Bechtel Petroleum Company, and for OGCI (1989-Present).

Taught short course on "Risk Analysis" to Caltex, Indonesia, Fletcher Challenge, Singapore.

Taught Schlumberger PERF short courses. Responsible for Economics, Reservoir Management, Principles of Geology, and Volumetric Analysis Sections of comprehensive short course for Schlumberger professionals through The University of Tulsa's Continuing Education (1994-Present).

Taught short course on "Natural Gas Production Engineering" for Pertamina, Indonesia and for OGCI (1995 -Present).

Taught short course on "Natural Gas Production Engineering" for Texaco through The University of Tulsa's Continuing Education Division.

Taught Schlumberger Stim LEADER short courses (November 2002 - Present).

#### **TECHNICAL CONSULTING**

Triton Engineering, Houston, TX

Amoco Production Company, Tulsa, OK

Robert Hanson, Independent, Minneapolis, MN

John Kane, Attorney at Law, Pawhuska, OK

SAFECO, Tulsa, OK

Oil and Natural Gas Commission, INDIA

#### **PROFESSIONAL/CIVIC ACTIVITIES**

Served on Oklahoma Governor's Task Force Subcommittee for "Application of Enhanced Oil Recovery in Oklahoma" (1984).

Reviewed refereed articles for *AICHE Journal*, *Chem. Eng. Communications*, *Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering*, *Journal of Petroleum Technology*, and *In Situ*.

Reviewed research proposals for National Science Foundation, American Petroleum Fund and Department of Energy.

Served as External Reviewer on various Tenure and Promotion Committees at other Petroleum and Chemical Engineering Departments (1990- present)

Served as a Technical Editor for *Journal of Petroleum Technology* (1991-1994).

Served on SPE Ad Hoc Committee on Interdisciplinary Programming (1993-1996).

Served on a Program Committee for Improved Oil Recovery Symposium, Tulsa, OK (1994, 2004).

Served on an Executive Committee for University of Tulsa Centennial Petroleum Engineering Symposium (1993-1994).

Served on a technical committee on a joint SPE/SEG Forum on Integration of Seismic Data into Reservoir Description (1996).

Served on a steering committee on Fourth International Reservoir Characterization Technical Committee (1996).

Served as Technical Editor, *SPE Reservoir and Formation Evaluation* (1997-2001, 2006 - present).

Served as Review Chairman for *SPE Reservoir Evaluation and Engineering* (2000-2006t)

Served on SPE Education and Accreditation Committee (2001-2003)



Served as General Chairman of the SPE/IOR Fifteenth Symposium on Improved Oil Recovery (2006)

Served as member of Steering Committee of the SPE/IOR Sixteenth Symposium on Improved Oil Recovery (2008, 2010)

Served on Board of Directors, SPE Mid Continent Section (2008-09).

Served on SPE Ferguson Awards Committee, currently serving as a Chairman of the Committee (2006-09).

Served as Distinguished SPE Speaker (2007-08).

Served on the External Evaluation Committee, Tertiary Oil Recovery Program, University of Kansas (2008)

Served on Steering Committee, IOR Symposium, Tulsa (2010).

Served on Steering Committee, SPE Education Colloquium (2010); also was an invited speaker

Served on various committees as member of PE Chairmans' Committee (2010)

Served on SPE International Board of Directors (2010-2013)

#### **THE UNIVERSITY OF TULSA SERVICE ACTIVITIES**

Undergraduate Coordinator for Petroleum Engineering Department (1990-92, 2001-2002).

Served on a Program Implementation Team for BDM-TU Joint Project for the National Oil and Related Program (1993-1994).

Served on a Planning Committee as a TU representative for the area of "Risk Analysis in Exploration," jointly funded by BDM and DOE (1994).

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APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS

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APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS

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APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS

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SNL045-01583-SNL045-01611
BP-HZN-2179MDL02114983
In re. Deepwater Horizon MDL 2179 Reservoir Experts Materials (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011 thru BP MDL2179VOL000001-013; BP MDL2179VOL000001-014, BP MDL2179VOL000001-015, and BP MDL2179VOL000001-018) File- Deepwater DVD Label.2: In re. Deepwater Horizon MDL 2179 Reservoir Experts Materials (BP MDL2179VOL000001-016; BP MDL2179VOL000001-017)
File- Deepwater DVD Label.3: In re. Deepwater Horizon MDL 2179 Reservoir Experts Materials BPD248 and Pencor PVT thru Skripnikova 20110708 Depo Ex3533
SUBFOLDER- BP Macondo High Quality Dips (Depth, Dip, Azimuth, Quality and Type).Excel BP_Macondo_32306_1_ST00BP01_OBMI_Dips_HandPicked_Hi_Quality (BP MDL2179VOL000001-003)

**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

File- BP Macondo Low Quality Dips (Depth, Dip, Azimuth, Quality and Type).Excel BP_Macondo_32306_1_ST00BP01_OBMI_Dips_HandPicked_Low_Quality (BP MDL2179VOL000001-003)
File- BP Macondo Possible Faults (Depth, Dip, Azimuth, Quality and Type).Excel BP_Macondo_32306_1_ST00BP01_OBMI_Dips_PossibleFault (BP MDL2179VOL000001-003)
File- BP Macondo Possible Fractures (Depth, Dip, Azimuth, Quality and Type).Excel BP_Macondo_32306_1_ST00BP01_OBMI_Dips_PossibleFractures (BP MDL2179VOL000001-003)
File- Geo TAP LWD DATA; MC252_001_ST00BP01_GEOTAP_LOG (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- BP Exploratory and Production (OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon 252) Pressure Transient Summary.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_GEOTAP_MMS (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- BP Exploratory and Production (OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon 252) Pressure Transient Summary.Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP01_GEOTAP_Pressures (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Halliburton Report/GEO Tap Pressure Transient Analysis for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01, Field Mississippi Canyon 252, Deepwater Horizon.MS Word MC252_001_ST00BP01_GEOTAP_REPORT (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 1100.Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP01_PWD_DDS_RUN_1100_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 1200.Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP01_PWD_DDS_RUN_1200_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 1300.Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP01_PWD_DDS_RUN_1300_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File-Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 1400.Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP01_PWD_DDS_RUN_1400_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 1500.Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP01_PWD_DDS_RUN_1500_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 1600.Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP01_PWD_DDS_RUN_1600_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Survey Containing Information about Deepwater Horizon - Version, Well, Parameter and Curve.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_SURVEY (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services Geodetic Report for North America Exploration - BP Macondo Well MC252 Design: OCS-G 32306 MC252#1ST00BP01.pdf OCSG32306_001_ST00BP01_GEODETTIC_SURVEY (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 (Measured Depth, Inclination, Azimuth, Tool Type and Station Type).Text Notepad OCSG32306_001_ST00BP01_MMS (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- End-User License Agreement Supplied by Halliburton Under Rights of Sublicense from Larson Software Technology, Inc.pdf HalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50_EndUserLicense (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Halliburton Log Viewer Pro V9.5.0 Release Notes and Installation / Operation Instructions.pdf HalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50_ReleaseNotes (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Installation Link for Installing Halliburton Log Viewer Pro9.50.Install Wizard HalliburtonLogViewerPro950Install (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Instructions for Installing Halliburton Log Viewer Pro9.50.pdf InstallingHalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-004)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry_Rpt_043 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry_Rpt_043A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry_Rpt_044 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry_Rpt_044A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry_Rpt_045 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry_Rpt_045A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry_Rpt_046 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry_Rpt_046A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry_Rpt_047 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry_Rpt_047A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry_Rpt_048 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry_Rpt_048A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)



**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 066A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 067 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 067A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 068 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 068A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 069 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 069A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 070 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 070A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 071 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 071A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 072 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 072A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 073 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 073A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 074 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 074A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 075 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 075A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 076 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 076A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 077 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 077A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 078 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 078A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_Sperry Rpt 079 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services, BP Exploration & Production Summary: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 & BP01 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 surface data logging and pore pressure prediction services. MS Word MC252_001_ST00BP01_EOWR (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Sperry Drilling Services ZOI / Show Report for Well: OCS-G-32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon 252 No1 ST00BP01, Prepared By Josph Keith. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_SHOW_REPORT_#1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- Sperry Drilling Services ZOI / Show Report for Well: OCS-G-32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon 252 No1 ST00BP01, Prepared By Josph Keith. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP01_ZOI_A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP01_1MD_COMBO. MS Word (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP01_1MD_ENGINEERING. MS Word (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP01_1TVD_COMBO. MS Word (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP01_1TVD_PRESSURE. MS Word (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP01_5MD_COMBO. MS Word (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP01_5MD_SHOW_1. MS Word (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP01_5TVD_COMBO. MS Word (BP MDL2179VOL000001-005)

**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 500. Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP00_PWD_DDS_RUN_500_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 600. Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP00_PWD_DDS_RUN_600_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 700. Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP00_PWD_DDS_RUN_700_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 800. Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP00_PWD_DDS_RUN_800_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 900. Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP00_PWD_DDS_RUN_900_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 Full Service PWD Time-Based Data Log Report - RUN NO. 1000. Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP00_PWD_DDS_RUN_1000_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Survey Containing Information about Deepwater Horizon - Version, Well, Parameter and Curve. Text Notepad MC252_001_ST00BP00_RAW_SURVEY_ASCII (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Survey Containing Information about Deepwater Horizon - Version, Well, Parameter and Curve. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_SURVEY (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Survey Containing Information about Deepwater Horizon - Version, Well, Parameter and Curve. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_UT (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services Geodetic Report for North America Exploration - BP Macondo Well MC252 Design: OCS-G 32306 MC252#1ST00BP01. pdf OCSG32306_001_ST00BP00_GEODETIC_SURVEY (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Deepwater Horizon Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01 (Measured Depth, Inclination, Azimuth, Tool Type and Station Type). Text Notepad OCSG32306_001_ST00BP00_MMS (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- End-User License Agreement Supplied by Halliburton Under Rights of Sublicense from Larsson Software Technology, Inc. pdf HalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50_EndUserLicense (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Halliburton Log Viewer Pro V9.5.0 Release Notes and Installation / Operation Instructions.pdf HalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50_ReleaseNotes (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Installation Link for Installing Halliburton Log Viewer Pro9.50. Install Wizard HalliburtonLogViewerPro950Install (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Instructions for Installing Halliburton Log Viewer Pro9.50. pdf InstallingHalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP00_ALL_RUNS (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Halliburton End of Well Report for BP Exploration and Production for Rig: Deepwater Horizon, Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 MC252_001_ST00BP00_EOWR (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP00_RUN_500 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP00_RUN_600 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP00_RUN_700 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP00_RUN_800 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP00_RUN_900 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_001_ST00BP00_RUN_1000 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_ST00BP00_1MD_CORRELATION (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- MC252_ST00BP00_5MD_PHASE_ATTEN (BP MDL2179VOL000001-006)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 001 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 001A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 002 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 002A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 003 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 003A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 004 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 004A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 005 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 005A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252 001 ST00BP00 Sperry Rpt 006 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)





**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 041A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 042 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 042A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 043 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services/BP OCSG-32306 Macondo Prospect Daily Operations Report. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_Sperry Rpt 043A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Halliburton Sperry Drilling Services, BP Exploration & Production Summary: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00 & BP01 Mississippi Canyon Block 252 surface data logging and pore pressure prediction services. MS Word MC252_001_ST00BP01_EOWR (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Sperry Drilling Services ZOI / Show Report for Well: OCS-G-32306 001 ST00BP01 Mississippi Canyon 252 No1 ST00BP01, Prepared By Josph Keith. Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_ZOI_A (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- End-User License Agreement Supplied by Halliburton Under Rights of Sublicense from Larson Software Technology, Inc. pdf HalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50_EndUserLicense (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
Halliburton Log Viewer Pro V9.5.0 Release Notes and Installation / Operation Instructions.pdf HalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50_ReleaseNotes (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
Installation Link for Installing Halliburton Log Viewer Pro9.50. Install Wizard HalliburtonLogViewerPro950Install (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
Instructions for Installing Halliburton Log Viewer Pro9.50. pdf InstallingHalliburtonLogViewerPro9.50 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
MC252_001_ST00BP00_1MD_COMBO_LOG (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
MC252_001_ST00BP00_1MD_ENGINEERING_LOG (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
MC252_001_ST00BP00_1TVD_PRESSURE_LOG (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
MC252_001_ST00BP00_5MD_COMBO_LOG (BP MDL2179VOL000001-007)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_01_08Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_02_09Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_03_10Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_04_11Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_05_12Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_06_13Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_07_14Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_08_15Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_10_17Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_11_18Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_12_19Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_13_20Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_14_21Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_15_22Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_16_23Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_17_24Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_18_25Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_19_26Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_20_27Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
File- Sperry Drilling Services BP Macondo Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1 Daily Operations Report - AM.Excel MC252_001_ST00BP00_MudlogRpt_21_28Oct09 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-008)
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BP Shallow Hazard April 2010 Compared to Baseline from TGS 2000 3D Survey.pdf macondo_hr_april28_V3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-009)
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BP America Multibeam Backscatter Map; Site Specific Survey of Proposed A & B Wells Macondo Prospect Block 252 (OCS-G-32306) Mississippi Canyon Area. pdf 084083_WELL_SITE Backscatter (BP MDL2179VOL000001-009)
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Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 141 Test 9 18129.90 ft (MD) 18118.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F141T9_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 10 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T10_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 10 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T10_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 143 Test 10 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD)for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T10_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T13_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T13_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T13_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T13po_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T13po_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F143T13po_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 144 Test 14 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T14_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 144 Test 14 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T14_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 144 Test 14 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T14_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)

**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 144 Test 15 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T15_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 144 Test 15 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T15_PQRD2_2
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 144 Test 15 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T15_PQRD2_3
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 144 Test 15 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T15po_PQRD2_1
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 144 Test 15 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T15po_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 144 Test 15 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F144T15po_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 145 Test 16 18140.02 ft (MD) 18129.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F145T16_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 145 Test 16 18140.02 ft (MD) 18129.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F145T16_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 146 Test 17 18144.93 ft (MD) 18134.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F146T17_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 146 Test 17 18144.93 ft (MD) 18134.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F146T17_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 147 Test 18 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T18_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 147 Test 18 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T18_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 147 Test 18 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T18_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 147 Test 18 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T18po_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 147 Test 18 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T18po_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 147 Test 18 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T18po_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 147 Test 20 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T20_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 147 Test 20 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T20_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 147 Test 20 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F147T20_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 148 Test 21 18156.92 ft (MD) 18145.99 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F148T21_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 148 Test 21 18156.92 ft (MD) 18145.99 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F148T21_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 149 Test 22 18166.97 ft (MD) 18156.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F149T22_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 149 Test 22 18166.97 ft (MD) 18156.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F149T22_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 150 Test 23 18179.97 ft (MD) 18169.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F150T23_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 150 Test 23 18179.97 ft (MD) 18169.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F150T23_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 151 Test 25 18129.86 ft (MD) 18118.93 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F151T25_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 151 Test 25 18129.86 ft (MD) 18118.93 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F151T25_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 151 Test 25 18129.86 ft (MD) 18118.93 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F151T25_BRD1_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 152 Test 28 18081.92 ft (MD) 18070.99 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F152T28_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 152 Test 28 18081.92 ft (MD) 18070.99 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F152T28_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 152 Test 28 18081.92 ft (MD) 18070.99 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F152T28_BRD1_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 153 Test 31 18068.98 ft (MD) 18058.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F153T31_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 153 Test 31 18068.98 ft (MD) 18058.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F153T31_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 153 Test 31 18068.98 ft (MD) 18058.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F153T31_BRD1_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 157 Test 1 18076.73 ft (MD) 18065.80 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F157T1_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)

**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 157 Test 1 18076.73 ft (MD) 18065.80 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F157T1_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 158 Test 2 17976.02 ft (MD) 17965.10 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F158T2_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 158 Test 2 17976.02 ft (MD) 17965.10 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F158T2_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 159 Test 3 17976.89 ft (MD) 17965.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F159T3_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 159 Test 3 17976.89 ft (MD) 17965.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F159T3_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 160 Test 4 17974.98 ft (MD) 17964.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F160T4_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 160 Test 4 17974.98 ft (MD) 17964.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F160T4_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 162 Test 5 17805.03 ft (MD) 17794.12 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F162T5_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 162 Test 5 17805.03 ft (MD) 17794.12 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F162T5_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 163 Test 6 17805.94 ft (MD) 17795.03 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F163T6_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 163 Test 6 17805.94 ft (MD) 17795.03 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F163T6_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 164 Test 8 17807.00 ft (MD) 17796.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F164T8_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 164 Test 8 17807.00 ft (MD) 17796.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F164T8_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 164 Test 8 17807.00 ft (MD) 17796.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F164T8_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 165 Test 9 17703.00 ft (MD) 17692.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F165T9_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 166 Test 10 17705.82 ft (MD) 17694.91 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F166T10_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 167 Test 11 17701.03 ft (MD) 17690.12 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Pretest_F167T11_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Inclinometry Tables, Source : Well Assumed Vertical for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Inclinometry Tables (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Well Path Plots Graphs for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Well Path Plots (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Header Modular Formation Dynamics Tester for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Field_Print_Header (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print PDS Segments.Excel Field_Print_PDS_Segments (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Remarks Run Number 1 for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Field_Print_Remarks (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Remarks Depth Summary Listing - Depth System Equipment for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Field_Print_Remarks_Depth (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Sample Summary Point 1 for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Field_Print_Sample_Sum_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Sample Summary Point 2 for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Field_Print_Sample_Sum_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Sample Summary Point 3 for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Field_Print_Sample_Sum_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Tool Sketch Equipment Description for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Field_Print_Tool_Sketch (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Inclinometry Tables, Source : Well Assumed Vertical for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf Inclinometry Tables (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Comments Page about Optical Fluid Analysis Summary and Optical Density Evaluation.pdf Comments_DFA (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Header Page Optical Density Displays File 143 - Test 13 18123.93 (md) - 18113 (tvd).pdf F143T13_Header (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Dual LFA Analysis Plot File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) Graph and Event Table for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf. F143T13_LFA_Display (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Methane & Oil Channel Data - LFA Graph for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F143T13_LFA_Analysis (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
LFA Optical Density and GOR Plot for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F143T13_Field_Print_GOR_LFA (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
LFA2 Optical Density and GOR Plot for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F143T13_Field_Print_GOR_LFA2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Header Page Optical Density Displays File 144 - Test 15 18085.97 (md) - 18075.04 (tvd).pdf F144T15_Header (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)

**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

Dual LFA Analysis Plot File 144 Test 15 18085.97 ft (MD) 18075.04 ft (TVD) Chart for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F144T15_LFA_Display (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Methane & Oil Channel Data - LFA for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F144T15_LFA_Analysis (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
LFA Optical Density and GOR Plot for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F144T15_Field_Print_GOR_LFA (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
LFA2 Optical Density and GOR Plot for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F144T15_Field_Print_GOR_LFA2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Header Page Optical Density Displays File 147 - Test 20 18142 (md) - 18131.07 (tvd) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F147T20_Header (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Dual LFA Analysis Plot File 147 Test 20 18142.00 ft (MD) 18131.07 ft (TVD) F147T20_LFA_Display for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F147T20_LFA_Display (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Methane & Oil Channel Data - LFA for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F147T20_LFA_Analysis (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
LFA Optical Density and GOR Plot for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F147T20_Field_Print_GOR_LFA (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
LFA2 Optical Density and GOR Plot for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf F147T20_Field_Print_GOR_LFA2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Event Summary.Windows Photo Viewer Field_Print_Event_Sum_F143T191 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Event Summary.Text Field_Print_Event_Sum_F143T191 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Event Summary.Windows Photo Viewer Field_Print_Event_Sum_F144T193 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Event Summary.Text Field_Print_Event_Sum_F144T193 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Event Summary.Windows Photo Viewer Field_Print_Event_Sum_F147T199 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Field Print Event Summary.Text Field_Print_Event_Sum_F147T199 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pump Out Summary Table.pdf PO Summary Table (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 136 Test 1 18120.90 ft (MD) 18109.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F136T1_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 136 Test 1 18120.90 ft (MD) 18109.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F136T1_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 137 Test 4 18122.97 ft (MD) 18112.05 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F137T4_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 137 Test 4 18122.97 ft (MD) 18112.05 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F137T4_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 137 Test 4 18122.97 ft (MD) 18112.05 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F137T4_BRD1_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 138 Test 6 18123.88 ft (MD) 18112.95 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F138T6_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 138 Test 6 18123.88 ft (MD) 18112.95 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F138T6_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 138 Test 6 18123.88 ft (MD) 18112.95 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F138T6_BRD1_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 139 Test 7 18126.01 ft (MD) 18115.08 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F139T7_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 139 Test 7 18126.01 ft (MD) 18115.08 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F139T7_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 140 Test 8 18132.97 ft (MD) 18122.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F140T8_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 140 Test 8 18132.97 ft (MD) 18122.04 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F140T8_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 141 Test 9 18129.90 ft (MD) 18118.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F141T9_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 141 Test 9 18129.90 ft (MD) 18118.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F141T9_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 10 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F143T10_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 10 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F143T10_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 143 Test 10 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F143T10_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F143T13_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 143 Test 13 18123.93 ft (MD) 18113.00 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F143T13_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)





**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 152 Test 28 18081.92 ft (MD) 18070.99 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F152T28_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 152 Test 28 18081.92 ft (MD) 18070.99 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F152T28_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 152 Test 28 18081.92 ft (MD) 18070.99 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F152T28_BRD1_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 153 Test 31 18068.98 ft (MD) 18058.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F153T31_BRD1_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 153 Test 31 18068.98 ft (MD) 18058.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F153T31_BRD1_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 153 Test 31 18068.98 ft (MD) 18058.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F153T31_BRD1_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 157 Test 1 18076.73 ft (MD) 18065.80 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F157T1_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 157 Test 1 18076.73 ft (MD) 18065.80 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F157T1_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 158 Test 2 17976.02 ft (MD) 17965.10 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F158T2_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 158 Test 2 17976.02 ft (MD) 17965.10 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F158T2_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 159 Test 3 17976.89 ft (MD) 17965.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F159T3_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 159 Test 3 17976.89 ft (MD) 17965.97 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F159T3_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 160 Test 4 17974.98 ft (MD) 17964.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F160T4_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 160 Test 4 17974.98 ft (MD) 17964.06 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F160T4_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 162 Test 5 17805.03 ft (MD) 17794.12 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F162T5_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 162 Test 5 17805.03 ft (MD) 17794.12 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F162T5_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 163 Test 6 17805.94 ft (MD) 17795.03 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F163T6_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 163 Test 6 17805.94 ft (MD) 17795.03 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F163T6_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 164 Test 8 17807.00 ft (MD) 17796.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F164T8_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 164 Test 8 17807.00 ft (MD) 17796.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F164T8_PQRD2_2 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Flow Regime Identification Plot : File 164 Test 8 17807.00 ft (MD) 17796.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F164T8_PQRD2_3 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 165 Test 9 17703.00 ft (MD) 17692.09 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F165T9_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 166 Test 10 17705.82 ft (MD) 17694.91 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F166T10_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Vs Time Plot : File 167 Test 11 17701.03 ft (MD) 17690.12 ft (TVD) for Well OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer Pretest_F167T11_PQRD2_1 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Directional Spreadsheet.Excel directional (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
WFTI Inclinometry List Table Graph.Windows Photo Viewer WFTI_Inclinometry_Table (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
WFTI Inclinometry List Table Graph.Text WFTI_Inclinometry_Table (BP MDL2179VOL000001-010)
Pressure Test Readings for Well OCS-G 32306-001-ST00BP01.Excel BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D4_Pressures (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Check Shot Report for BP Exploration and Production; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01; Job Ref. No. 80FO-00037.pdf BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_Check Shot Report (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Check Shot Report for BP Exploration and Production; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01; Job Ref. No. 80FO-00037.Text BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_Check Shot Report (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Vertical Seismic Profile Composite Display; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.MS Word BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_Composite (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Vertical Seismic Profile Composite Display; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_Composite (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Synthetic Scismogram Geogram Display; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.MS Word BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_GEOGRAM (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Synthetic Scismogram Geogram Display; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_GEOGRAM (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Check Shot Survey Velocity Cross Plot; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.MS Word BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_Velocity Cross Plot (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)

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Check Shot Survey Velocity Cross Plot; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer MS WordBP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_Velocity Cross Plot (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Vertical Seismic Profile Z-Axis Processing Steps; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.MS Word BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_VSP Processing Steps (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Vertical Seismic Profile Z-Axis Processing Steps; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_VSP Processing Steps (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Vertical Seismic Profile Z-Axis Waveshape and Corridors; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.MS Word BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_Waveshape Decon Corridor Stack (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Vertical Seismic Profile Z-Axis Waveshape and Corridors; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.Windows Photo Viewer BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_Waveshape Decon Corridor Stack (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
Q-Borehole Survey Report; Survey Type: ZOVSP; BP Exploration & Production, Inc.; Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP01.pdf BP_MC252_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_R1D7_ZOVSP Field Print (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
BP Deepwater Development Data Checklist.Excel BP-Macondo_32306_001_BP01_DVD_Inventory (BP MDL2179VOL000001-011)
LogDataToolbox21 (BP MDL2179VOL000001-012)
PDSView311_setup (BP MDL2179VOL000001-012)
MC252 001 ST00BP00 Final Surveys Off to 9090ft MD Proj. to TD Survey Report.Excel BP-G-32306-001-ST00BP00-MC252-DD-Surveys (BP MDL2179VOL000001-012)
End of Well Report for Well: OCS-G 32306 001 ST00BP00.MS Word OBP-G-32306-001-ST00BP00-MC252-EOWR (BP MDL2179VOL000001-012)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_Composite_MC.layout (Page 1 of 31) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_Composite_MC_small.layout (Page 1 of 11) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_Correlation_OH.layout (Page 1 of 29) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_Dips.layout (Page 1 of 76) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_final.layout (Page 1 of 88) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_losses.layout (Page 1 of 58) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_losses_TD.layout (Page 1 of 56) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_OBMI_calipers.layout (Page 1 of 19) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_Pressure.layout (Page 1 of 18) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_RSWC.layout (Page 1 of 77) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_short.layout (Page 1 of 75) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_Sonic.layout (Page 1 of 73) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_temperature.layout (Page 1 of 31) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_w_OBMI1.layout (Page 1 of 26) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000bw_MacondoALL_shlow_sand_count.layout (Page 1 of 35) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000bw_sands_Macondo2.layout (Page 1 of 42) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00000_Macondo_IMAGE_AND_DIP.layout (Page 1 of 67) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_gross_sand_macondo.tp_evaluate (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_k_core_macondo.tp_evaluate (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_K_NCS_Macondo.frequency (Page 1 of 2) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_macondo_03312010.cgm (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_macondo_04212010.cgm (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)

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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_Macondo_LWD_RT_sampling.layout (Page 1 of 18) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_pay_sand_macondo.tp_evaluate (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_PEF_Macondo.frequency (Page 1 of 2) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_PHIT_D_Macondo.frequency (Page 1 of 2) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_phit_macondo.tp_evaluate (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_PHIT_NCS_Macondo.frequency (Page 1 of 2) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_r0_macondo.tp_evaluate (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_sw_Macondo.frequency (Page 1 of 2) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\00_sw_macondo.tp_evaluate (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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BP_Macondo_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_OBMI_DSI_Main_Pass_MD_125PUC.DLIS (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\BP_Macondo_OCSG_32306_001_ST00BP01_OBMI_DSI_Main_Pass_MD_125PUP.las (Page 1 of 265) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
Copy of at0182_1st_cvx.well (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
Copy of mc0252_1_bp2_tex.well (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
Copy of mc0252_1_st01_bp.well (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
Copy of mc0252_d.well (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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MC0252_DDII_Permeable_Intervals.cgm.meta (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
mc0252_rxd.well (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\mc0252_rxd_wire.las (Page 1 of 197) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\MC252_002_BPX_MPR_MEM_corrected-res-gam_5471-8650_50.las (Page 1 of 234) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
\\MDL2179VOL000070-003\MC252_003_ST00BP00_BPX_LWD_PWDESD.xls (Page 1 of 1) (BP-MDL2179VOL000070-003)
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**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

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SNL110-012087
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BP-HZN-2179MDL02114982
Flow Report Data
M252 DataDump_071810.zip
SNL046-082640
BP-HZN-2179MDL01951970
BP-HZN-2179MDL01627211
SNL Flow Report Data Sources
SNL059-000136
SNL043-005207 -5232
SNL110-017070-7303
BP-HZN-2179MDL02114983
BP-HZN-2179MDL02114984
Collection Point 2 Location of Oil Collection Point Relative to BOP Restriction
Exhibit 7901
Exhibit 7902
Exhibit 7848
SNL087-001172- 1173
DOE-NNSA Flow Analysis Studies Associated with the Oil Release following the Deepwater Horizon Accident
HCG037-005979 - 5980
BP-HZN-219MDL01872218
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OSE114-003671
BCK-BP- NASA report.pdf
Choke Assembly and Gate Valve Inspection Report (Preliminary)
BP-HZN-2179MDL04480751
BP-HZN-2179MDL04480747 - 0748
BP-HZN-2179MDL04480749
BP-HZN-2179MDL04480752
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BP-HZN-2179MDL04892862 - 2903
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BP-HZN-MBI00180472
BP-HZN-2179MDL04810383
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Flow Data - Helix Producer 1
Choke Tubing Assembly & Tandem Gate Valve Inspection Summary
Breakout Torques - Choke Gate Valve and Kill Gate Valve
Notebooks - Book 1 - DNV Laboratory Notebook 490
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Physical Measurements - Collet Connector Measurements
Physical Measurements - Gate Valves and Seals Physical Measurements
Physical Measurements - Manual Valve Cage Physical Measurements (289-6)
Physical Measurements - Physical Measurements-refer to document from 20111115
Physical Measurements - Ram Cavity Physical Dimensions
Physical Measurements - Ram Cavity Physical Measurements
Physical Measurements - Results of Inspection at NASA Michoud Assembly Facility-measurements provided by Fastorq
Surface Profiles - Profile Descriptions - Description of Data
Surface Profiles - Surface Profiling
Surface Profiles - Item 287_Item 635 Profiles
Surface Profiles - Item 287-635 Profiles

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Surface Profiles - Item 288_Profiles
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Surface Profiles - Item 289G Profiles
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Surface Profiles - Item 621A-12 Profiles
Surface Profiles - Item 621A-2 Profiles
Surface Profiles - Item 621A-7 Profiles
Surface Profiles - Item 621A-8 Profiles
Surface Profiles - Item 621A-9 Profiles
Surface Profiles - Item 621B-1 Profiles
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**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

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Ex. 7273
Ex. 9237
Ex. 8523
Ex. 4997
Ex. 4991
Ex. 4998
Ex. 8538
Ex. 5016
Ex. 9402
BP Witness Signature Letter and Errata Page of Mortsen Emilsen
Deposition of Bryan Ritchie and all exhibits and errata (Oct. 04-05, 2012)
Ex. 6124
Deposition of Graham Pinky Vinson and all exhibits and errata (Sep. 18-19, 2012)
Deposition of Matthew Lee Gochnour and all exhibits and errata (Sep. 13-14, 2012)
Deposition of Simon Bishop and all exhibits and errata (Sep. 28, 2011)
Deposition of Tom Knox and all exhibits and errata (Oct. 11, 2012)
Deposition Transcript for Paul Hsieh and all exhibits and errata (Sep. 11-12, 2012)
Deposition Transcript of Haug Emilsen (20110623)
Deposition Transcript of Haug Emilsen (20110624)
Deposition Transcript of Simon Bishop Final Transcript (20120927)
Ex. 9248
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BP-HZN-2179MDL00572828 - BP-HZN-2179MDL00572846
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ANA-MDL-00277651
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Report Summary and Conclusions Deepwater Horizon Incident
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Today's complex drilling operations demand sophisticated well-control modeling tools
Top 3 Risks by Procedure from HAZIDS of Top Kill Activities
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ANA-MDL-000039354
BP-HZN-2179MDL04896195
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BP-HZN-2179MDL07031517- BP-HZN-2179MDL0703151724
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APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS

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BP spreadsheet (252455819)
Agreed 30(b)(6) Deposition Notice of the United States
Assessment of Flow Rate Estimates for the Deepwater Horizon/Macondo Well Oil Spill
Assessment of Flow Rate Estimates for the Deepwater Horizon/Macondo Well Oil Spill
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Email From: CMolderburg@lbl.gov To: Guthrie, Georgie Subject: Are you cking email?
BP-HZN-2179MDL04884261
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Email From: mcnuttt@usgs.gov to hunsaker61@comcast.net Subject: Re: tom hunter feedback on new data
BP-HZN-2179MDL06144176-BP-HZN-2179MDL06144184
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Email from pnas@nas.edu To: Guthrie, George SubjectPNAS MS#2011-11099 Decision Notification Attachments: 2_reviewer_attachment_1_1311956231_convrt.pdf
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Galina Skripnikova Exhibit Nos. 3367-3399, 3483-3499, 3512-3550
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Letter from Robert Gasaway to Judge Sally Shushan Re: MDL No. 2179- Phase 2 rule 30(b)(6) Deposition Scheduling

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Linked In Page for Dustin Staiger
BP-HZN-2179MDL03801452-BP-HZN-2179MDL03801480
BP-HZN-2179MDL04440533-BP-HZN-2179MDL04440556
Macondo The Gulf Oil Disaster Chief Counsel's Report 2011
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BP-HZN-BLY00133837-3838
BP-HZN-2179MDL06907946
BP-HZN-2179MDL05368302
BP-HZN-2179MDL04788584, BP-HZN-2179MDL04799585
AE-HZN-2179MDL69798-AE-HZN-2179MDL69803,
AE-HZN-2179MDL81990-AE-HZN-2179MDL81991,
AE-HZN-2179MDL00064585
BP-HZN-2179MDL06009210 - 9212
LNL067-006068- LNL067-006081
LNL067-006082
LNL067-006083
LNL067-006084
DSC-5606 Photo
DSC-5608 Photo
DSC-5611 Photo
BP-HZN-2179MDL00264803
BP-HZN-2179MDL06105310
BP-HZN-2179MDL06509350
BP-HZN-2179MDL06509351
BP-HZN-2179MDL00264804 - 4813

**APPENDIX F. FACTS AND DATA WE CONSIDERED IN FORMING OUR OPINIONS**

BP-HZN-2179MDL06105311
BP-HZN-2179MDL06105313
BP-HZN-2179MDL-04869503
Email Chain From: McMullen, Norm To: Lockett, Tim et al Subject: Re: Request water Entrainment Analysis
Relied-Upon Modeling Runs
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