



Macondo

MC 252 #1

Confidential

Pre-Drill Data Package

OCS-G G32306 No.1

60-817-411690000

Mississippi Canyon Block 252

BP Exploration & Production, Inc - Operator

Issue Date:

September 03, 2009

3377
Exhibit No. _____
Worldwide Court Reporters, Inc.

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BP-HZN-BLY00331860

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Fast Facts

Prospect Name	Macondo
Surface Location Block No.	MC 252
Surface Location OCS Lease No.	OCS – G32306
API Number	60-817-411690000
Bottom Hole Location Block No.	MC 252
Bottom Hole Location OCS Lease No.	OCS – G32306
Well Name	MC0252_01
EP Location Name	MC0252_A
Primary Expiry Date	MC 252 is May , 2018
Extension Expiry Date	N/A
Category (Expl/Appr)	Exploration
Planned Total Depth (MD/TVD/TVSS)	19,649' md / 19649' tvd / -19,560 tvdss
Well Type (Straight/Deviated)	Straight Keeper
EP Submitted to MMS	02/23/2009
EP Approved	04/06/2009
APD Approved	05/22/2009
Security Status	Confidential
Water Depth	4,992 feet
Rig	Marianas
Rotary Table Elevation	89 feet RKB
Target Depth	18,400 ft TVDSS @ wellbore
Target Crest	18,120 ft TVDSS
Net Reservoir Thickness	95 ft
Expected Reservoir Temperature	239° F
Expected Pressure	13,300 psi

Statement of Requirements

BASIC WELL DATA:		Date Completed:	28 April, 2009
WELL:	MC0252-1	Well Intent:	Drill
Block:	MC0252	Confidentiality:	
Location/Lease:	OC-5-G 2230A, Mississippi Canyon Area	BP Working Interest:	100.00%
Field:	Macondo	Partners: (if known)	

WELL OBJECTIVES:

Primary objective is to evaluate a bright anhydrite interval for hydrocarbon bearing capacity by drilling to the base of the MS5 at 18,500 TVDS.
Secondary objective is to drill to the base of Macondo section to test for hydrocarbon bearing capacity.

Performance & HSE Targets

The sponsor requires the well to be drilled within the performance contract time of 64 days/10K, and to have no HSE and/or regulatory incidents as per the "No harm to people and the environment" HSE agenda. Sponsor requires the well to be "drill ready" by June 1.

SURFACE LOCATION:

Longitude (D.M.S)	88.21.57.340W	Latitude (D.M.S)	28.44.17.217N
FEL (ft.)	1036.12	FNL (ft.)	6943.00
Geodetic Datum:	UTM 18N NAD27 CONUS	X (ft. E)	1,292,803.88
Tolerance:	60 radius	Constraints:	0
		Y: (ft. N)	10,431,817.09

TOP TARGET LOC.:

Longitude (D.M.S)	88.21.57.340W	Latitude (D.M.S)	28.44.17.217N
FEL (ft.)	1036.12	FNL (ft.)	6943.00
Geodetic Datum:	UTM 18N NAD27 CONUS	X (ft. E)	1,292,803.88
Tolerance:	200 radius	Constraints:	0
		Y: (ft. N)	10,431,817.09

WELL INFORMATION:

Water Depth (ft.)	4.892	Saved for production:	Yes
Expected TD: (MD ft)	20,200	Spud Date: (m/d/y)	June 1, 2009
TVD: (ft.)	20,200	Critical Timing:	

GEOLOGIC TARGETS:

Stratigraphic Horizon	Age	Lithology	TVDS	gross ft	net sand ft	Lat	Long	Reference Block
MS5	S3 Ma	Sand	18,400	180	35	28.44.17.217N	88.21.57.340W	MC0252

RESERVOIR INFORMATION: (List all hydrocarbon reservoirs, even if they are not objectives.)

Age	Porosity (%)	Permeability (md)	Sw (%)	Expected Temperature	Expected Pressure	GCR	Expected Hydrocarbon Type
MS7	35%	500	75%	105 deg F	4,700.0 psi	800,000	Gas
MS6	25%	500	75%	229 deg F	13,300.0 psi	870	Oil

OFFSET AND LOGUE WELLS:

Well	Operator	Year Drilled	Prospect Name	Geologic Age (ft. TD)	Comments
MC0252-1	EN	1999	Rigel	M71	Discovery
MC0252-1	EN	2003	Rigel	M63	Discovery
MC0252-1	BP	2007	Isabela	M64	Discovery
MC0252-1	BP	2008	Santa Cruz	M64	Discovery

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ISSUES (Risks, Silt, Faults, Shallow Hazards, Corros, Sidetracks, HPAT, etc.)

1	Hammock - Mapped for
2	Narrow PPG Window
3	Back Pipe
4	Gas Kick
5	Shallow Depletion of offset well

Required Attachments:

Well Location Plot, included copy for BP submission; SL data is correct, TD data needs revision

Structure Map

Geological Cross Section

PPG/Temp Profile

Geological Prognosis

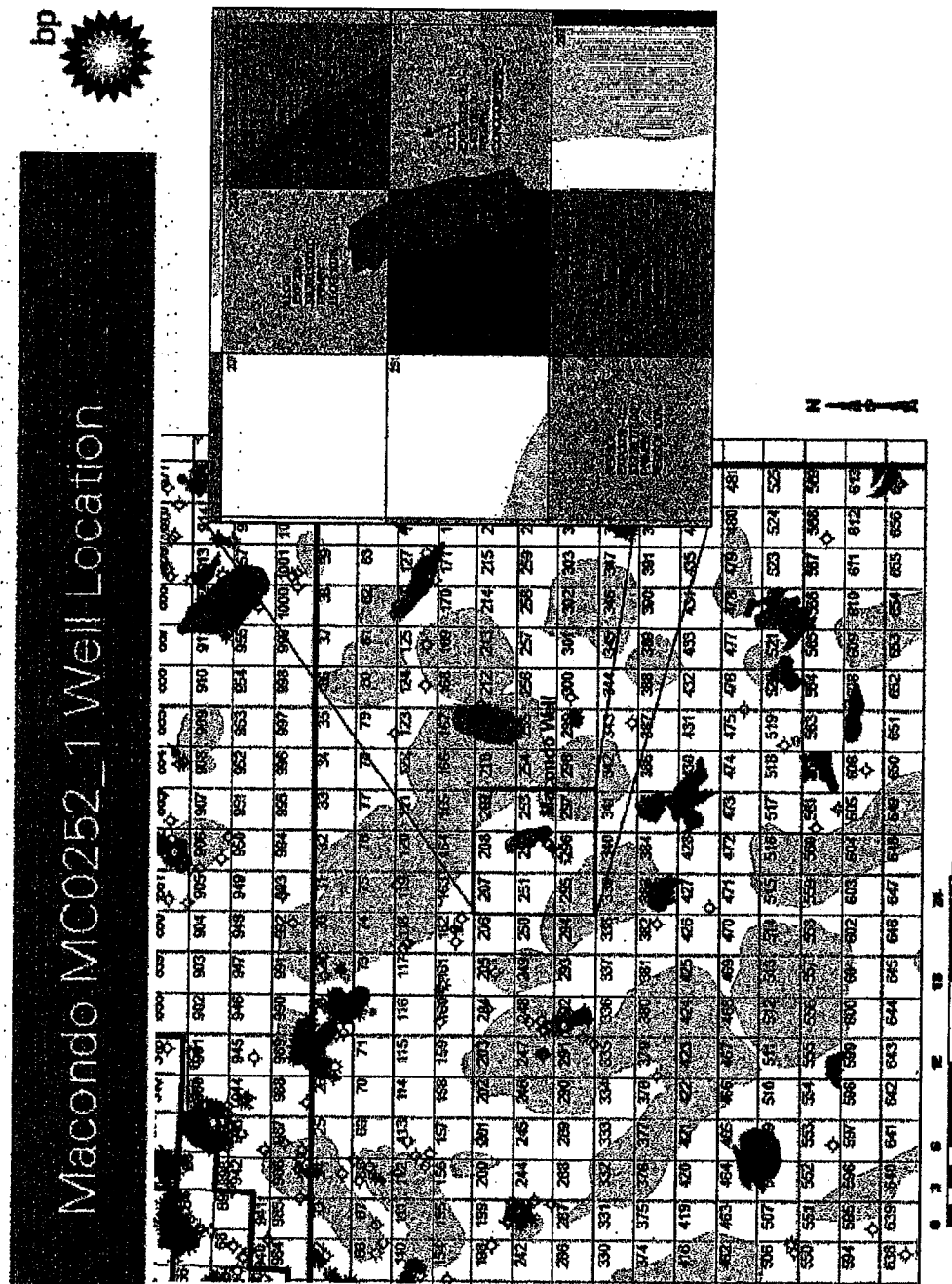
Proposed Evaluation Program

Additional Attachments - are Optional - however the subsurface team needs to provide maps and cross-sections also easy to show the well location and trajectory, subsurface targets and major geological features.

Team List:

TITLE	NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE	PHONE #
Lead Geologist	Chuck Goodvart			
Petroleum Systems	Flame Derrail			
Petroleum Systems	Yonela Searcy			
Geophysicist	Bird Van Houten			
Ops Geologist	Jonathan Baker			
Lead Petrophysicist	Donald Owens			
Lead Drilling Engineer	Mark Hale			
Drilling Ops	Frank Flores			
Reservoir Engineer	James Gunnery			
Team Team	Craig Scherschel			
Geophysicist	Chris Coker			
TIGER team	Mary Abardo			



Location**Figure 1** Location Map**Potential Hazards**

Potential hazards in the Macondo well are divided into 2 categories – shallow hazards, and overburden hazards. These are defined below:

- Shallow Hazards - above the 22" casing point (8000ft MD/TVD)

Shallow water flow + shallow gas

- Overburden Hazards – below the 22" casing point

Permeable sands

Overall Possible Hazards

Hazard	Possible	Notes	Reference
Shallow Gas	Possible	Well is targeted to avoid any identified shallow gas zones	Figure 2, p.7
Charged Zones	Yes	Middle Miocene target sands are expected to be oil or gas charged	Appendix B
Depleted Zones	Possible	Nearby producing reservoir of Rigel are anticipated to be stratigraphically isolated from the MC0252_1 well location	Appendix B
Overpressure	Possible	See PP/FG attachments	Appendix D
Abnormal Temperatures	No	BHT estimated at ~239° F	Appendix C
H ₂ S	Not expected	Temperature is not expected to reach the necessary 300° F for H ₂ S onset. The MC0696_1 (Blindfaith well) and the MC562-1 (Isabela well) encountered no H ₂ S	Appendix C
Faults	Not expected	No faults appear in the seismic data at the wellbore, but there are faults in the area. It is possible that they exist with throw less than 200'	Appendix B
Injection wells	No		Appendix A
Pipelines	No	Single field flowlines tie-back from Rigel to the Gemini Host are 1 mile south of MC0252_1 (Macondo) well.	Appendix A
Production Facilities	No	Host Facilities are greater than 17 miles of the surface location	Appendix A
Shipping Lanes	No	No	Appendix A

Shallow Hazards





BP GoM SPU Exploration Tiger Team
TOP-HOLE FORMATION FORECAST
Proposed MC 252 #1 Location



Prospect or Field Name:	Macondo			
Well Location Name:	Proposed MC 252 #1 Location (Surface location in MC 252)			
Well Type:	Exploration			
Surface Location Coordinates:	Latitude 28° 44' 17.277" N	Longitude 88° 21' 57.340" W	Easting X = 1,202,803.88 ft E	Northing Y = 10,431,817.00 ft N
Geodetic Datum & Projection:	Geodetic Datum: NAD 1927; Spheroid: Clarke 1966; X and Y Coordinates in UTM Zone 18 (US feet)			
Production Area & Block No.:	Mississippi Canyon 252	Block Cells:	8,043 ft FNL	1,038 ft FEL
Author:	Craig A. Scharschel	Date:	08 June 2009	Revision No.: 0

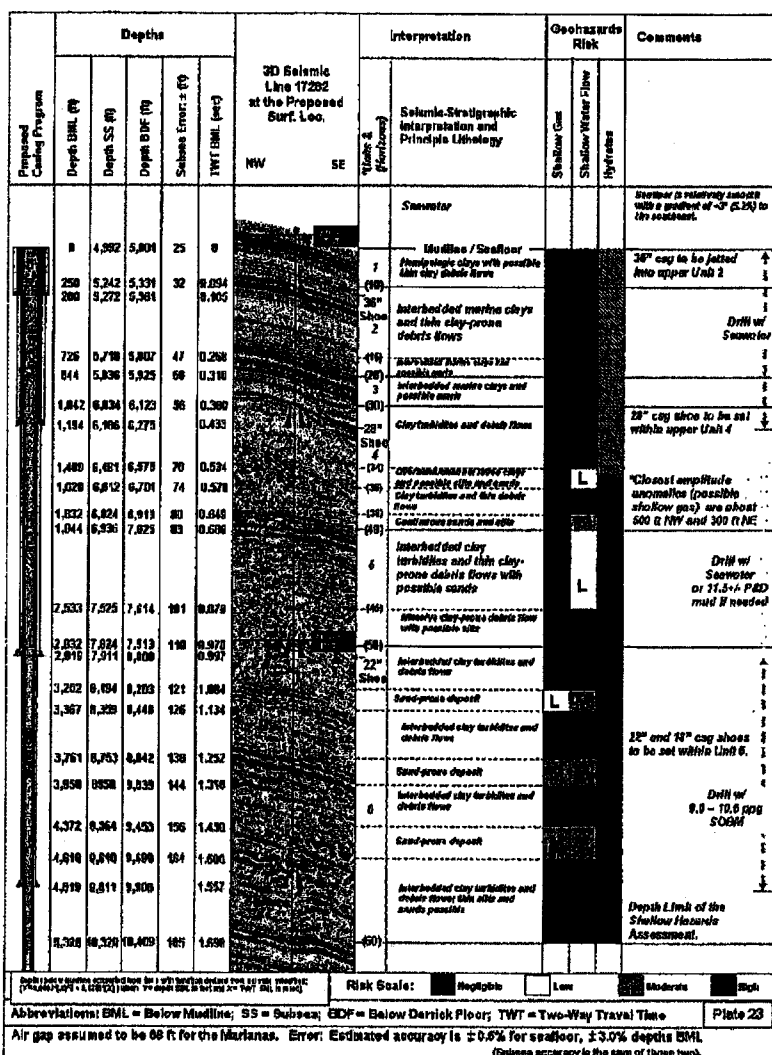


Figure 2. Shallow hazards

Geologic Prognosis

For more details see Appendix E (Geologic Prognosis).

The MC0252_1 location was selected for the optimum penetration of the M56 amplitude anomaly. The well also avoids the shallow hazards described in the previous section. However, the well path will penetrate possible minor hazards in the overburden between the base of the 22" casing point (8000ft MD/TVD) and the M56 target amplitude. Such hazards include thin gas sands, the level at which pipe stuck in the MC0252 well (8900ft TVDSS), and the depletion of the Rigel reservoir (MC 296, 10990ft – 11074ft TVDSS). The stuck pipe event at Rigel can be seismically tied to the Macondo well, at approximately 8800ft TVD SS. The producing zone (10990ft TVD SS) of the MC296 (Rigel) well can be seismically tied to the Macondo well at approximately 10700ft TVDSS. If the Rigel sands are laterally extensive enough and reach the Macondo well, they will be reached at approximately 10700ft TVD SS.

Well Location & Data

The Macondo well will be drilled in Mississippi Canyon block 252 and has been given the name MC0252_1 by the MMS. The Macondo well is planned to be drill to 19,560 ft TVD and is designed to be kept as a producing well.

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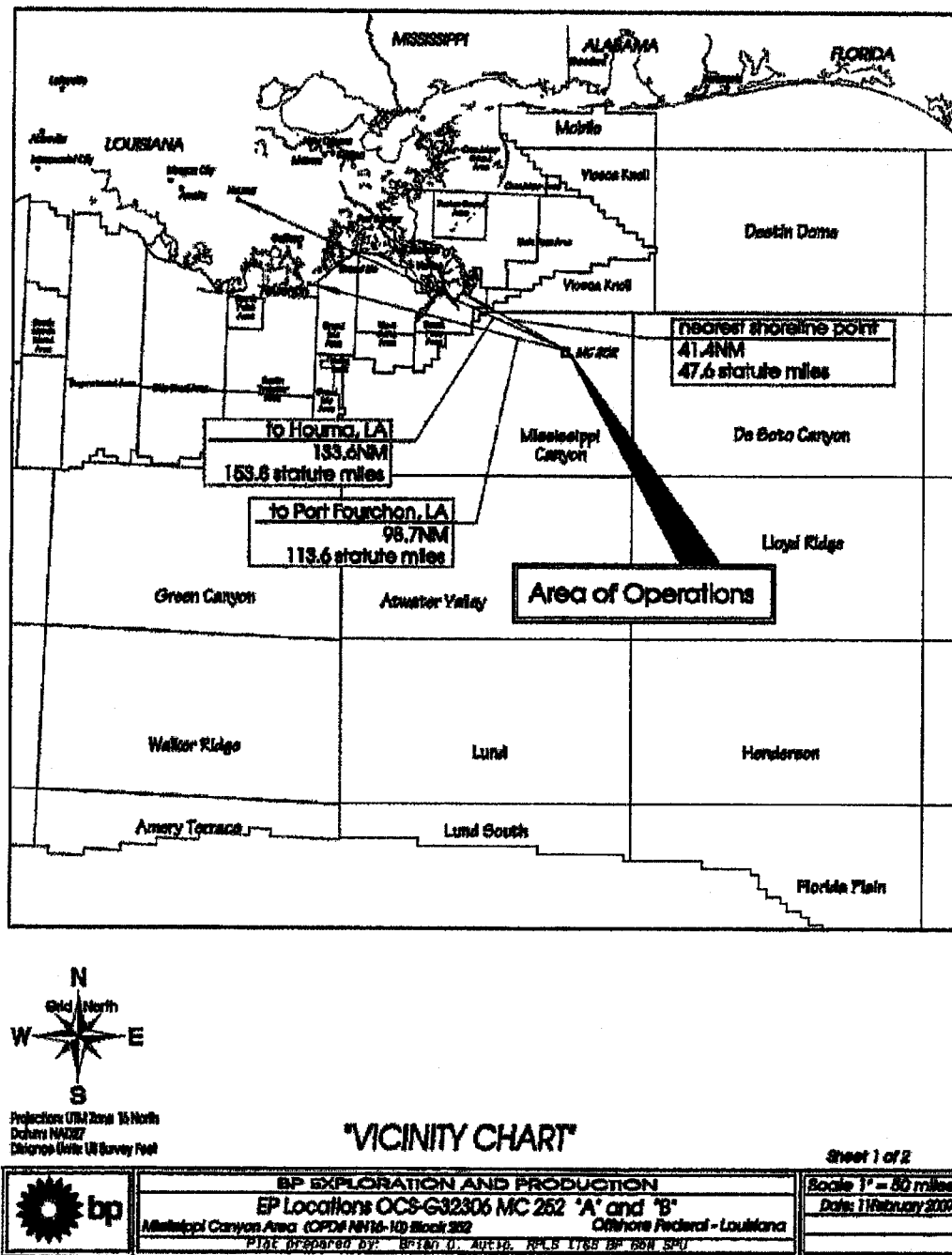


Figure 3. Vicinity chart



Figure 5. M56 Structure Map and Deck Location

bp



BP
Mississippi Canyon MC0252
M56 Structure Contour Map
C.I.: 100 FEET

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M56 Depth Structure Map with MC0252_1

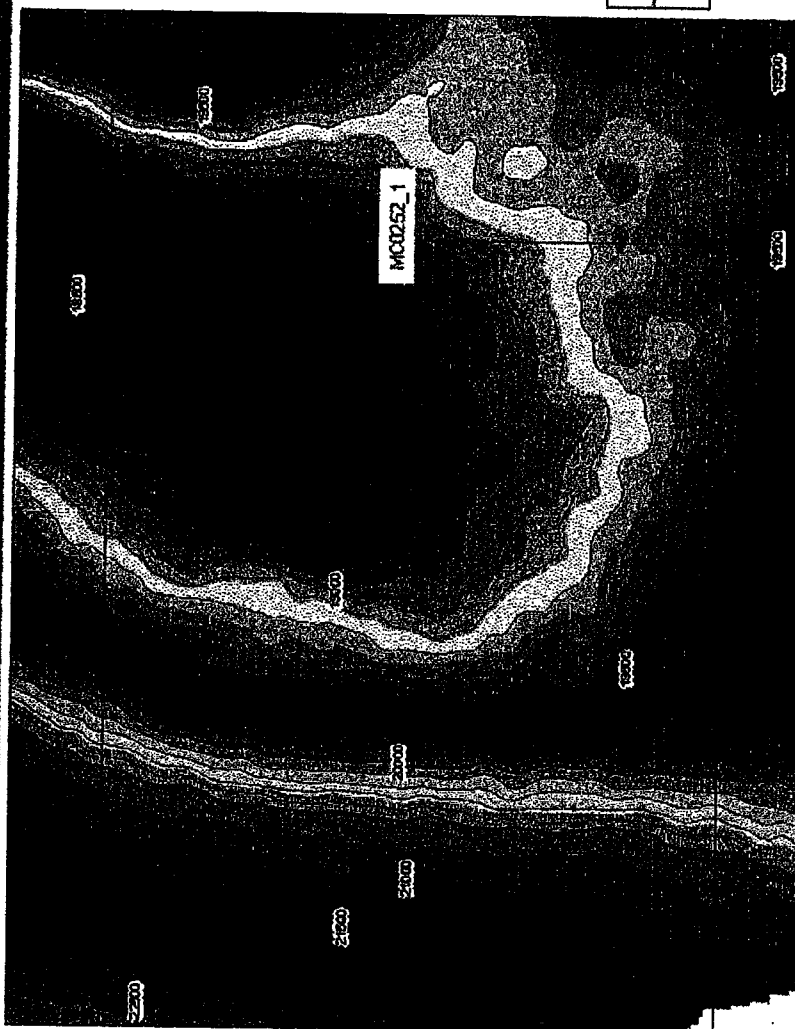


Figure 5. M56 Structure Map

Drilling and Completion Guidelines

The Macondo wellbore is sanctioned by the MMS to drill to a depth of 20,200 ft MD/TVD.

Drill to the seismic event (M54) @ 19560 ft TVDSS +/-200 ft (figure 6) or the Paleo benthic foraminifera *Robulus L.* (M44). If after drilling through the primary objective (M56) there is an onset of pressure that requires a new casing string TD the well.

For planning purposes, the final geological TD is estimated at -19,560 ft TVDSS. Uncertainty on TD is +/- 200 ft based on seismic tie to wellbore.

Guidelines:

1. Operational/pressure/safety issues will dictate when drilling stops for each hole section TD.
2. M56 seismic amplitude must be evaluated completely
3. Do not stop for TD in a show, unless operational/pressure/safety issues require.
4. Absolute depths will be continuously updated as drilling proceeds.

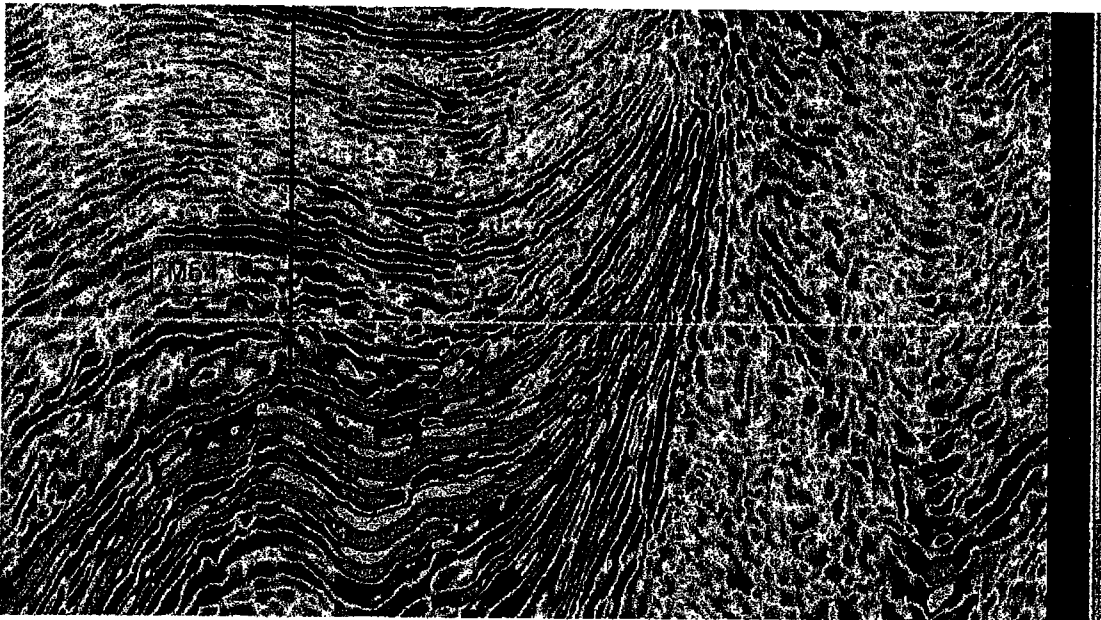
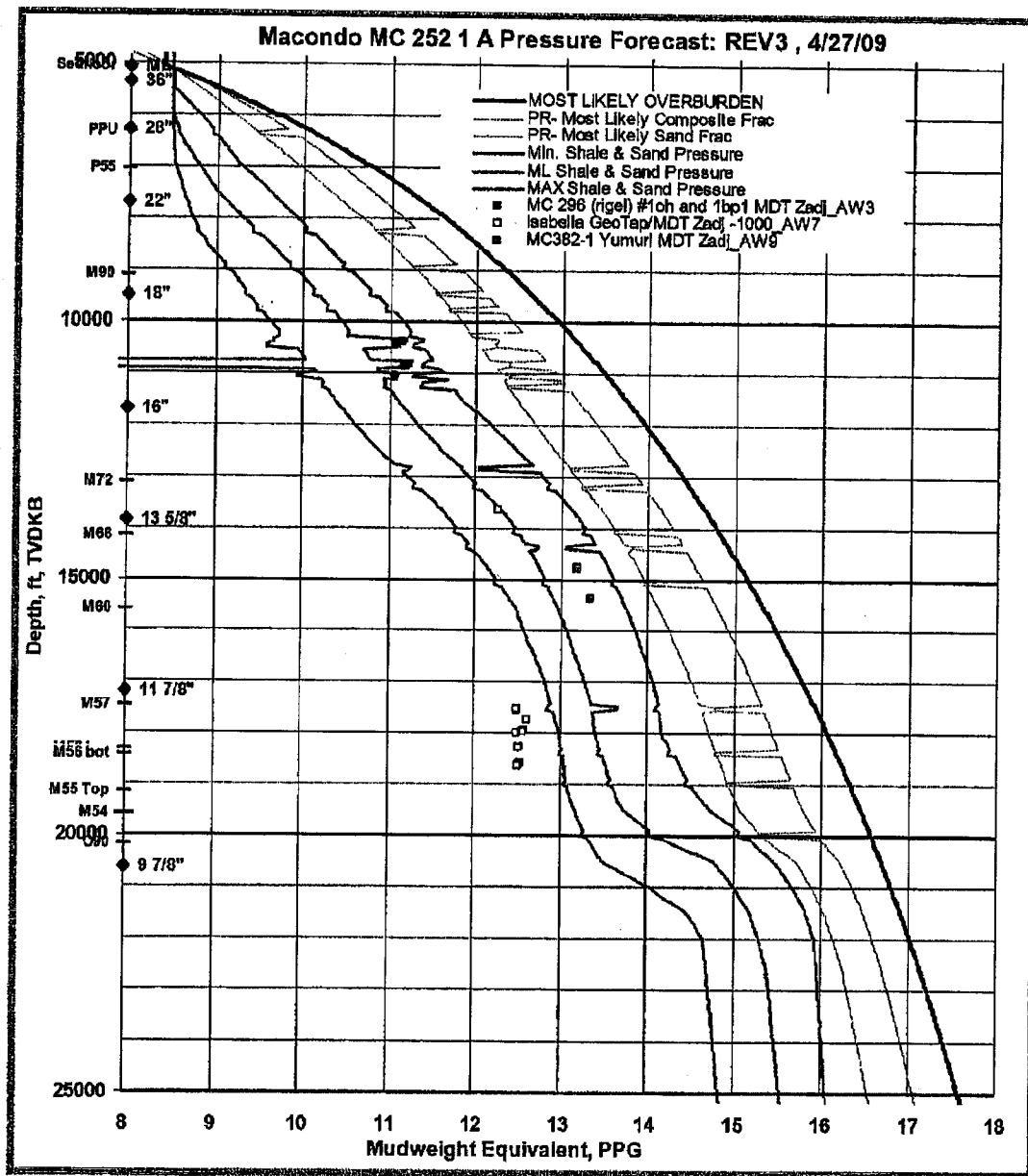


Figure 6. Seismic section with TD (M54) @19560 ft TVDSS

PERFORMING



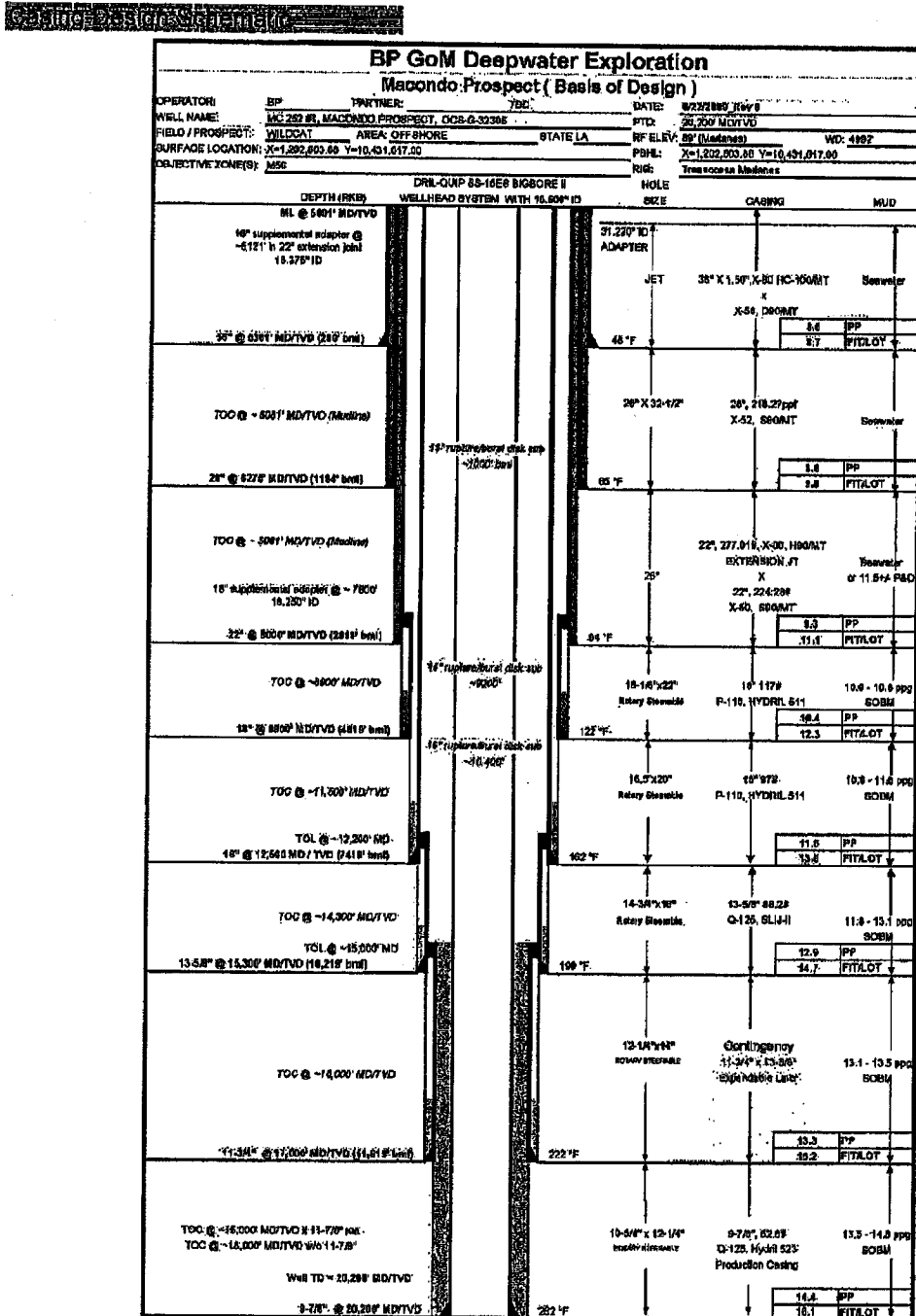
See appendix xx for the larger version of Geologic Prognosis.



Figure 8. Lithostratigraphic section and casing program

The M56 reservoir is expected to contain oil phase with a most likely GOR range of 800.

Off	32	15%
0%	2	1
0%	0%	0%
Percentile	PRC	PRC
	100%	100%
bbt/nmscf	500.0	800.0
	1.31	1.48
	60%	75%

Wellbore Design**Figure 9. Casing Program**

Geoscience at the Wellsite

Wellsite Geoscience

BP wellsite geosciences support will be required on the rig starting at the 22" casing shoe (-8000 ft TVDSS) to TD, including all sidetracks, except during casing & whipstock operations. BP representatives will oversee all logging and coring operations

Wellsite Biostratigraphic Support

BP Biostratigraphers: Todd Boeisger (Nannofossils), Jason Lundquist (Foraminifera)

Biostratigraphic support for Mississippi Canyon 252-1 (Macondo) will be as follows:

Above the 13 5/8" casing point, samples will be sent via 'hot-shot' for on shore biostratigraphic analyses. Below the 13 5/8" casing point, biostratigraphic support at rig site will be provided for penetration of the expected reservoir interval (M56-M54) and for call of TD of well (M44) - Rob L (Foram) stratigraphic equivalent.

Daily reports of industry level biostratigraphic tops will be provided during the interval of rig site biostratigraphic support. Partners will receive a set of cuttings for their own detailed paleontological analyses.

Logging and Evaluation

Sample Requirements

1.1. Cuttings

- 6 sets bulk wet: One set for BP, two sets marked **BP Trade** stored at rig, one set market **BP Rig Set** to be stored at rig, and two sets marked **Partner Set** to be stored at the rig.
- 4 sets rinsed and dried: One for BP, two sets marked **BP Trade** stored at rig and one set marked **BP Rig Set** to be stored at the rig.
- Starting from the 22" casing point, begin 30' sampling. Shipping of samples is requested from rig site on first available helicopter, at least every 1000' or weekly and/or at casing points - whichever is sooner. Requests for 10' samples in some intervals and more frequent shipping (even daily or first available transportation) may be requested by the BP Geoscience Team.

1.1.1. Collection Requirements

- For 30' intervals:

- > Catch samples at the shakers in 15' intervals and bag into 30' composite intervals.
- For 10' intervals:
 - > Catch samples every 10' when advised by BP geoscientist.
- The bulk wet samples are to be sealed in plastic lined cloth bags, preferably Hubco model Protexoo poly/cotton 5.5 x 10.5.
- Before shipment, dry samples are to be isolated from wet samples (by use of tightly sealed plastic bags or some other suitable container) to prevent damage to other samples by leaking drilling fluid.
- On completion of the entire well, send BP Trade and BP Rig Set to:

Fugro Data Solutions, Inc.
3311 South US Hwy. 77
P.O. Box 295
Schulenburg, TX 78956
USA
Tel: 979-562-2777
Fax: 979-562-2776

1.1.2. Labeling

- Label each sample bag, using indelible ink as follows:
 - BP
 - Macondo MC 252
 - OCS-GG32306 No.1
 - 60-817-4XXXXXX
 - SAMPLE DEPTH INTERVAL (Top and Base in MD from KB).
 - Date / initials

1.1.3. Cuttings Shipping

- Ship the samples from the rig to BP base in Houma on first available helicopter if possible. Coordinate transport of samples via helicopter with the BP base in Houma prior to sample shipment. Fax notification to Ellington and Associates prior to shipment.
- If samples must be shipped via work/supply boat, coordinate the shipment through the base in Fourchon prior to transport. Fax notification to Ellington & Associates prior to shipment.
- From shore, all samples are to be transported to Ellington & Associates destinations via "hotshot" driver.
- Cuttings designated for BP take priority for shipping.
- Ship per the data distribution instructions:
- As cutting samples are transported off the rig, it is requested that the mudloggers contact the appropriate receiving BP base by voice phone and FAX them the manifest . Provide notification on the daily report identifying the sample interval shipped.

Contact Information and Address for Houma is:

Bobby Dougherty or Loren Malachino
[REDACTED] Voice
(337) 735-5355 FAX

PHI Heliport, Houma
3622 Thunderbird Road
Houma, LA 70363

Ellington & Associates, Inc
1022 Wirt Rd. Suite 312
Houston, TX 77055
Attention: Bob Ellington
[REDACTED]

- Post a copy of the cargo manifest in the Drop Box Folder for manifest:

1.2. Shipping of Mud Isotube, and Geochemical Samples

- Collection requirements are described in subsequent sections.
- As requested below, mud, isotube, and geochemical samples should be shipped to:

Geochemical Services Group
Weatherford Laboratories
143 Vision Park Blvd.,
Shenandoah, Texas 77384
Attention: Stephen R. Palmer
[REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Isotubes (flowline gas samples):

ISOTECH Laboratories Inc.
1308 Parkland Court
Champaign, IL 61821
Attention: Steve Pelphrey
[REDACTED]

- Post a copy of the cargo manifest in the Drop Box Folder for manifest

1.3. Mud Samples

Geochemistry Canned Mud Samples

- Collect geochemistry canned mud samples for BP as follows:
 - every 1500'
 - at each change of mud system,

- at beginning of each new hole interval as soon as riser is connected and cuttings return to surface is established
 - before each logging and coring run
 - every 30' while coring
 - **Collect an additional canned mud sample during each show, zone with oil staining/fluorescence, zone of interest.**
- Fill cans 2/3 with mud and add zephrim chloride bactericide to each can before closing. (Free space in can should be 1/3 of can volume). To obtain meaningful analyses, it is critical not to overfill cans, and to fill cans consistently. Lids must also be well sealed with at least 4 clips per lid.
- Label each can, using indelible ink as follows:
- BP
 - MC 562
 - OCS-G-19966 #1
 - 60-817-4111600
 - SAMPLE DEPTH (MD from KB).
 - Geochemistry MUD
 - Initials and date
- Ship geochemistry canned muds for BP only to **Baseline Resolution, Inc.** at the address in section 1.2 (see mud and geochemistry samples shipping procedures above)

Base Oil Samples (Geochemistry)

- Collect base oil sample for BP only as follows:
 - at the start of the synthetic mud interval and every 1500' thereafter
- Label each can, using indelible ink as follows:
 - BP
 - Macondo MC 252
 - OCS-GG32306 No.1
 - 60-817-4XXXXXX
 - SAMPLE DEPTH (MD from KB).
 - Base Oil
 - Date
- Ship base oil samples for BP only to **Baseline Resolution, Inc.** at the address in section 1.2.

Petrophysical Mud Samples

- Viscosity, solids, additives and salinity reported daily on mudlog.
- Collect two (2) bottoms up mud samples of at least one (1) quart each at the time of each wireline logging run. When labeling, specify that this is a bottoms up sample and label mud. Ship BP sample to:
 - BP Samples
 - Geochemical Services Group

Weatherford Laboratories
143 Vision Park Blvd.,
Shenandoah, Texas 77384
Attention: Stephen R. Palmer
[REDACTED]

- Collect one (1) bottoms up mud sample of at least one (1) quart at the base of each reservoir pay zone and ship BP sample to:

BP Samples
Geochemical Services Group
Weatherford Laboratories
143 Vision Park Blvd.,
Shenandoah, Texas 77384
Attention: Stephen R. Palmer
[REDACTED]

1.4. Geochemistry Samples

1.4.1. Cuttings Headspace:

- Collect one (1) set of canned cuttings for headspace gas analysis for BP.
- Begin collecting headspace cuttings samples upon cuttings returns to surface after setting 22" csg (~8,000' MD/TVD)
- 90 foot composite samples from 22" casing to top of 11,000'
- 30 foot composite samples from 8,000' to TD
- Two (2) additional samples through shows, zones with oil staining / fluorescence, and zones of interest shall be taken at 10' sample intervals when ordered by wellsite geologist using his discretion. Note: these should not be composite.
- Fill 1 liter metal cans halfway with cuttings, add ½" water, and add zephrim chloride bactericide to each can before closing. (Free space in can should be no less than 1/3 of can volume). To obtain meaningful analyses, it is critical not to overfill cans, and to fill cans consistently. Lids must also be well sealed with at least 4 clips per lid.



Figure 10. Cartoon of metal can used for sample collection.

- Label each can, using indelible ink as follows:

BP

Macondo MC 252

OCS-GG32306 No.1

60-817-4XXXXXX

SAMPLE DEPTH INTERVAL (Top and Base in MD from KB).

Date / initials

- Ship BP cans to Weatherford Laboratories at the address listed in section 1.2. Shipping is requested every 1000' or weekly and/or at casing points - whichever is sooner. Also ship immediately when ordered by wellsite geologist.
- Cans should be well packed when shipped to prevent damage.
- Should there be any questions, contact BP geochemists to Pierre-Andre Depret at [REDACTED] or pierre-andre.depret@bp.com or Tomieka Searcy at [REDACTED] or tomioka.searcy@bp.com

1.4.2. Flow Line (Isotubes)

- Isotubes (supplied by Isotech) will be used to collect flowline gas for BP.
- Begin collecting flowline gas samples with mud returns to surface after setting 22" csg.
- Collect flowline gas samples every 90' from 22" csg to TD.
- When any gas and/or oil show, zone with oil staining/fluorescence, or zone of interest is encountered, sampling will be taken at 10' increments until such show or zone of interest diminishes to background levels.
- The samples will be housed in the mudlogging unit and will be shipped to Isotech Laboratory, Inc. when 25 sample Isotubes have been collected. This collection/shipping pattern will continue until the well has reached total depth. If instructed, a box of less than 25 samples will be shipped for immediate analysis of critical zones.
- Rack and all unused Isotubes must be sent back to Isotech at end of well.
- Ship Isotubes to:

**ISOTECH Laboratories Inc.
1308 Parkland Court
Champaign, IL 61821
Attention: Steve Pelphrey**
[REDACTED]

1.4.3. Petroleum in the Mud:

- Collect samples of all oils/condensate/sheens from both the flowline and mudpit (skim from surface if possible).
- Collect for BP only, ship to Weatherford Laboratories at the address in section 1.2.

1.4.4. Formation Fluids (if samples are taken via wireline MDT or RFT):

See Attachment 17B

- Should there be any questions regarding the disposition of fluid samples, contact BP reservoir engineers, **Tanner Gansert** @ [REDACTED] or tanner.gansert@bp.com or **David Epps** @ [REDACTED] or david.epps@bp.com.

Reservoir Fluid Sampling Requirements**Objective:**

The Macondo exploration well is different from most exploration wells; it is being designed and drilled as a "keeper" to be used as a producing well in the success case. Therefore, the Fluid Sampling Procedure and Analysis Program has been designed to collect the key data necessary to reach a development project sanction decision. This includes:

- full PVT analysis for each major hydrocarbon zone,
- geochemical analysis of oils and isotopic analysis of gases,
- compositional analysis for flow assurance work, and
- collection of formation waters in contact with hydrocarbon zones for compatibility tests

This procedure has been reviewed by geoscientists, petroleum systems experts, petrophysicists, reservoir engineers, completion engineers, and production, flow assurance, and facility engineers.

Collectively, the requested sampling and procedures should help:

- ensure the collection of low contaminated, high quality MDT samples,
- assess inter-well and intra-well communication,
- reduce reservoir performance uncertainty, and
- aid in the design of the well completion, subsea system and NaKika topside modifications.

Fluid Sampling:**Volume**

Acquisition of fluid samples is to be attempted from each hydrocarbon bearing horizon within the Middle Miocene reservoirs. **The M56 reservoir is the primary target for this well**, therefore obtaining high quality samples and analyses is a top priority for this sand. Best estimates suggest that the M56 reservoir is likely to be oil charged with no visible water. The following table summarizes the minimum sampling program for the hydrocarbon bearing and potential water bearing zones for both reservoirs. Through the RVA process, these volumes were confirmed to be sufficient for all fluid analysis and testing needed to make a sanction decision.

Volume	2-3/4 gal	1 gal	450 cc	250 cc
Type			MPSR	SPMC
M56 hydrocarbon	1		1 six pack	2
M56 water		1		

The M56 reservoir could contain multiple pay sands as illustrated in the following comparative logs from the Blind Faith and MC522-1 wells:

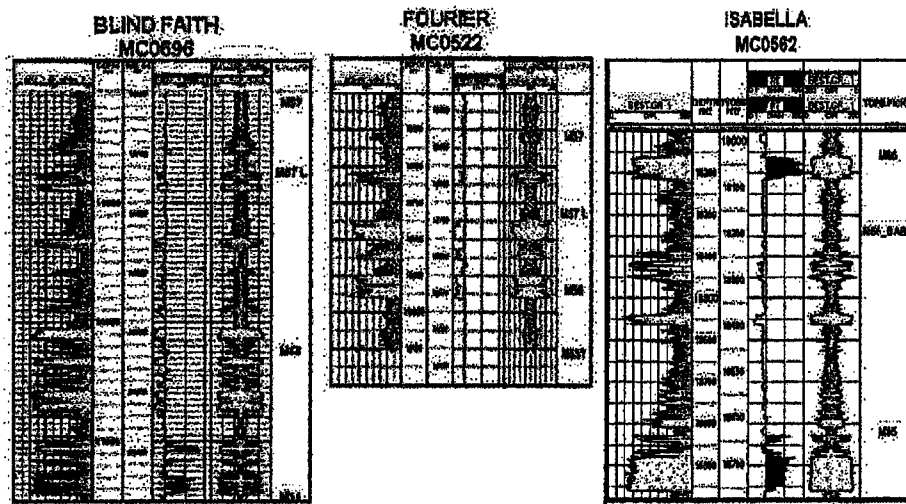


Figure 11. Offset well logs

This sampling procedure requests a **primary and backup sample from each major hydrocarbon bearing sand within the M56 reservoir.**

While every effort will be made to minimize the number of MDT descents (and subsequent cost), obtaining quality samples and full coverage of the M56 pay interval is of primary importance. Based on the sample volume requirements, sample procedure will be optimized for a single descent for fluid sample acquisition. If numerous pay sands are encountered, multiple sample chamber six packs or multiple MDT descents may be required, but must be approved by Exploration Subsurface management. Contact between the Houston, Westlake Office and the Rig will further clarify the number of chambers required on the day.

Quality

Maximum allowable contamination of the fluid in each sample chamber in the desired set must be held to less than 10% synthetic mud contamination (i.e., >90% hydrocarbons) and with at least one chamber with less than 5% synthetic mud contamination (i.e., >95% hydrocarbons). The Houston, Westlake Office will provide real time guidance.

In order to ensure sample contamination is as low as possible, Schlumberger will employ the downhole live fluid analyzer (LFA) and the surface real-time contamination estimation software during MDT sampling to attempt to distinguish drilling mud from the formation hydrocarbons prior to chamber filling. Monitoring of both the methane and color measurements from the downhole LFA sensor is recommended, with an understanding of the asymptotic nature of the clean-up of mud contamination from the sample area. Samples are to be collected once drilling mud contamination is seen from both LFA sensors to be under the maximum allowable levels.

In addition to the downhole LFA, we request that Schlumberger set up an on rig site lab to ensure sample quality before completing sampling operations.

Non-Hydrocarbon Fluid Sampling

At the time of downhole hydrocarbon fluid sampling, collect 1 gallon of whole mud from the rig mud pits and 1 quart (+/-) of base oil for future laboratory work.

Rig Site - Sample Transfer and Analysis

Schlumberger will provide a mobile laboratory service on the rig, and is responsible for:

- Determining the basic quality and volume of fluid samples obtained. The principal components of quality are mud contamination level and basic fluid characteristics: GC, GOR and API fluid density.
- Transferring the fluid samples from the 1.0 and 2-3/4 gallon chambers to DOT approved cylinders. Transfer of sample from the 450 cc MPSR chambers if onsite evaluation is required.
- Preparing the 250 cc SPMC chamber into DOT approved overpacking for shipment back to the laboratory.
- H2S analysis consisting of at least corrosion coupons.
- Shipment of all sample chambers to:

**Pencor Laboratories
Attn: Jason LeBlanc
5820 Hwy. 90 East
Broussard, Louisiana 70518-0926**
[REDACTED]

If, based on rig site analysis, the minimum volume and quality targets have not been met the MDT tool will be re-run, if approved by Exploration Subsurface management and hole conditions are permitting. The chamber configuration for the MDT re-run will be a function of the hole conditions at that time.

Detailed Fluid Sampling and Transfer Protocol

MPSR 450 cc Chambers

The MPSR chambers are to be treated in a different manner depending upon the situation.

Situation 1 is when MPSR sampling occurs from the same sand interval as the large 2 3/4 gallon sample chambers.

Situation 2 is when MPSR sampling is performed on sands that have not been sampled with large sample containers.

Situation 1 - No offshore work

MPSR 450 cc Chambers

1. Collect fluid downhole. Overpressure downhole to MAX overpressure (3600psia).
2. At surface allow MPSRs to cool to ambient temperature. Check and record opening pressure on backside of bottle.
3. DO NOT TRANSFER ANY FLUIDS OUT OF BOTTLES.
4. NO CONTAMINATION OR GOR CHECK.
5. Send directly to Pencor lab for analysis (address above).

Situation 2 - Partial offshore analyses

MPSR 450 cc Chambers

1. Collect fluid downhole. Overpressure downhole to MAX overpressure (3600psia).

2. At surface check and record opening pressure on backside of bottle.
3. On site, heat and rock chambers for a minimum of 6 hours, recommended 12 hours with automated restoration device at reservoir conditions (or up to Schlumberger max of 170 deg. F if reservoir temperature is higher).
4. During restoration and transfer of MPSR chambers PENCOR Data Acquisition Systems will record all pressure measurements. All transfer pressures, temperatures and times will be recorded and reported.
5. Transfer entire contents of LIVE hydrocarbon primary MPSR sample on rig to DOT certified transportable bottles.
6. Perform single stage flash (provides API gravity, GOR, and GC) and oil base contamination calculation on only the sample transferred from the primary MPSR chamber. Leave backup MPSR samples in original chambers.
7. Rinse all chambers transferred on rig with toluene and send post-rinses to shore along with samples. Rinses should be collected in sealable DOT approved containers.
8. Send to Pencor lab for analysis (address above).

SPMC 250-cc Chambers

1. Chambers must be overpressured downhole since they can only overpressure at lab once off rig. Schlumberger MDT engineers confirm it is routine to overpressure all fluids downhole.
2. Schlumberger personnel will prepare the SPMC chamber for shipping to laboratory by placing it into a DOT transportable over packing.
3. SPMC chambers will be transferred and evaluated at the laboratory.

Large Chambers (2 3/4 gallon and 1.0 gallon Hydrocarbon samples)

1. Collect fluid downhole. Overpressure downhole to MAXIMUM overpressure.
2. Check and record opening pressure of backside of chamber.
3. On site, heat and rock chambers for a minimum of 6 hours, recommended 12 hours with automated restoration device at reservoir conditions (or up to Schlumberger max of 170 deg. F if reservoir temperature is higher). If reservoir temperature exceeds Schlumberger's maximum heating temperatures, a waiver must be requested with supporting evidence confirming the use of SLB-approved heating jackets to as close to reservoir temperature as possible.
4. During restoration and transfer of MDT chambers PENCOR Data Acquisition Systems will record all pressure measurements. All transfer pressures, temperatures and times will be recorded and reported.
5. Transfer LIVE hydrocarbon on rig to DOT certified transportable bottles. For PVT and solids analysis, 2 liters (or 3x750cc) of live reservoir fluid for gas, 5x750cc for oil. Bottles need to be made available to transfer this volume live at the absolute minimum. Preferably, all oil will be transferred live. Entire contents will require 5x750 cc cylinders for a 1.0 gallon chamber and 12x750 cc cylinders for a 2.75 gallon chamber.
6. Do single stage flash (provides API gravity, GOR, and GC) and oil base contamination calculation on first cylinder transferred from each large chamber.
7. Rinse all chambers on rig after transfers with toluene and send post-rinses to shore along with samples. Rinses should be transferred in sealable approved DOT containers.
8. Send to Pencor lab for analysis (address above).

Large Chambers (1.0 gallon Water samples)

1. Collect fluid downhole. Overpressure downhole to MAXIMUM overpressure.
2. Check and record opening pressure of backside of chamber.
3. On site, heat and rock chambers for a minimum of 6 hours, with automated restoration device at reservoir conditions (or up to Schlumberger max of 170 deg. F if reservoir temperature is higher).
4. During restoration and transfer of MDT chambers PENCOR Data Acquisition Systems will record all pressure measurements. All transfer pressures, temperatures and times will be recorded and reported.
5. Transfer LIVE water on rig to DOT certified transportable bottles. For live water analysis, 5 cylinders (5x750cc) of live water is requested. Bottles need to be made available to transfer this volume live at the absolute minimum. All water will be transferred live. Entire contents

would require 5x750 cc cylinders for a 1.0 gallon chamber. If entire contents are not transferred live, the remaining water should be bled down and LDPE bottles should be made available to transport the atmospheric water back to the laboratory. Care should be taken to fill the LDPE bottles as full as possible with as little air head space as possible to prevent oxidation.

6. Send to Pencor lab for analysis (address above).

Sampling Depths and Opportunities

MDT fluid sampling depths will be identified after an MDT pressure run across the horizons to be sampled. Objectives of the MDT pressure run will be to establish reservoir pressures in, and fluid gradients across, the various sand bodies from which sampling points in each horizon will be selected. In the event of multiple petroleum gradients within one reservoir the sample depth should be selected within the greatest net pay interval. If sample chamber numbers are available, samples will be taken within the various gradients to confirm fluid and flow characteristic differences.

The Middle Miocene intervals will be the primary targets (specifically, M56). The MDT fluid sampling run will attempt to obtain suitable fluid samples. If the samples obtained do not fulfill the agreed volume and quality targets, then additional MDT run(s) will be considered prior to running the OBMI and sidewall cores.

As contingency for MDT mechanical or electrical failure, Schlumberger will provide tool back-up, and back-up replacement parts for common tool failures. Past experience shows approximately 1 in 12 450cc MPSR samples chambers will have a failure – either not firing open or closed downhole, or losing seal coming out of the hole. It is highly recommended that all high priority sample intervals contain a minimum of three samples, one 250cc SPMC and two 450cc MPSRs. Schlumberger and Drilling will also be prepared to run the MDT tool as DPC/TLC

Laboratory Analyses - Onshore

Objective

The primary objective of the Analysis Program is to collect the key data necessary to reach a development project sanction decision with just the data collected from the Macondo well. This includes:

- full PVT analysis for each major hydrocarbon zone (OOIP, recovery factor's, potential reserves)
- geochemical analysis of oils and isotopic analysis of gases (PEST models),
- compositional analysis C50+ (flow assurance work, subsea design, topside mods), and
- collection of formation waters in contact with hydrocarbon zones (compatibility tests, completions)

Specific Tests

Black Oil Study (or condensate). ('Live' oil) This includes the following analyses:

- Single Flash Separation to Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature - GOR, density, compositional analysis through C50+, boiling point
- Constant Mass Expansion - phase envelop data, bubble point, dew point etc.
- Differential Liberation - Flash separations from Bubble Point to atmospheric pressure. Includes oil density, volume factor, GOR, evolved fluid density, gas compressibility and solubility.
- Compositional analysis through C12+ Gas; and up to C30+ Oil
- Viscosity - viscosity vs. pressure relationship (at three temperature steps, i.e. 100, 150, Tres)
- Multistage separation @ 1200, 500 and 150 psi (or otherwise determined steps)
- Kinematic and Absolute viscosity at different flowline conditions: 80, 120, 160, 200 °F

Crude Oil Assay - ('Dead' oil) Results include but are not limited to the following (Pencor will deliver partial assay and BP Crude Oil Supply will provide additional assay):

- Yield on crude, Density, Sulfur, Mercaptan sulfur, Acid number, Viscosity, Cloud Point, Pour point, Wax, Wax Melting Point, Total Nitrogen, Basic Nitrogen, Organic Oxygen, Acidity, carbon residue, asphaltene content, nickel, vanadium, aromatics, smoking pt, Freezing point, Aniline point, cetane index, refractive index, hydrogen content, paraffins, naphthenes, Naphthalenes, n-paraffins, color stability, salt, sediment and water.

Geochemical Analysis - ('Dead' oil)

- GC Fingerprinting of reservoir fluid and drilling mud samples
- Biomarkers
- Carbon Isotopes
- SARA

Wax/Asphaltene - ('Live' oil)

- Fluid restoration
- Wax Crystallization Point analysis
- Asphaltene Flocculation Point analysis, to include Asphaltene Recombination Pressure (for facility design)

Water Analysis - If obtained (Pencor)

- Bulk property analysis
- Cation and Anion analysis
- Resistivity at ambient and reservoir temperatures
- Dissolved CO₂
- Salinity Concentration (for facility design)

Others

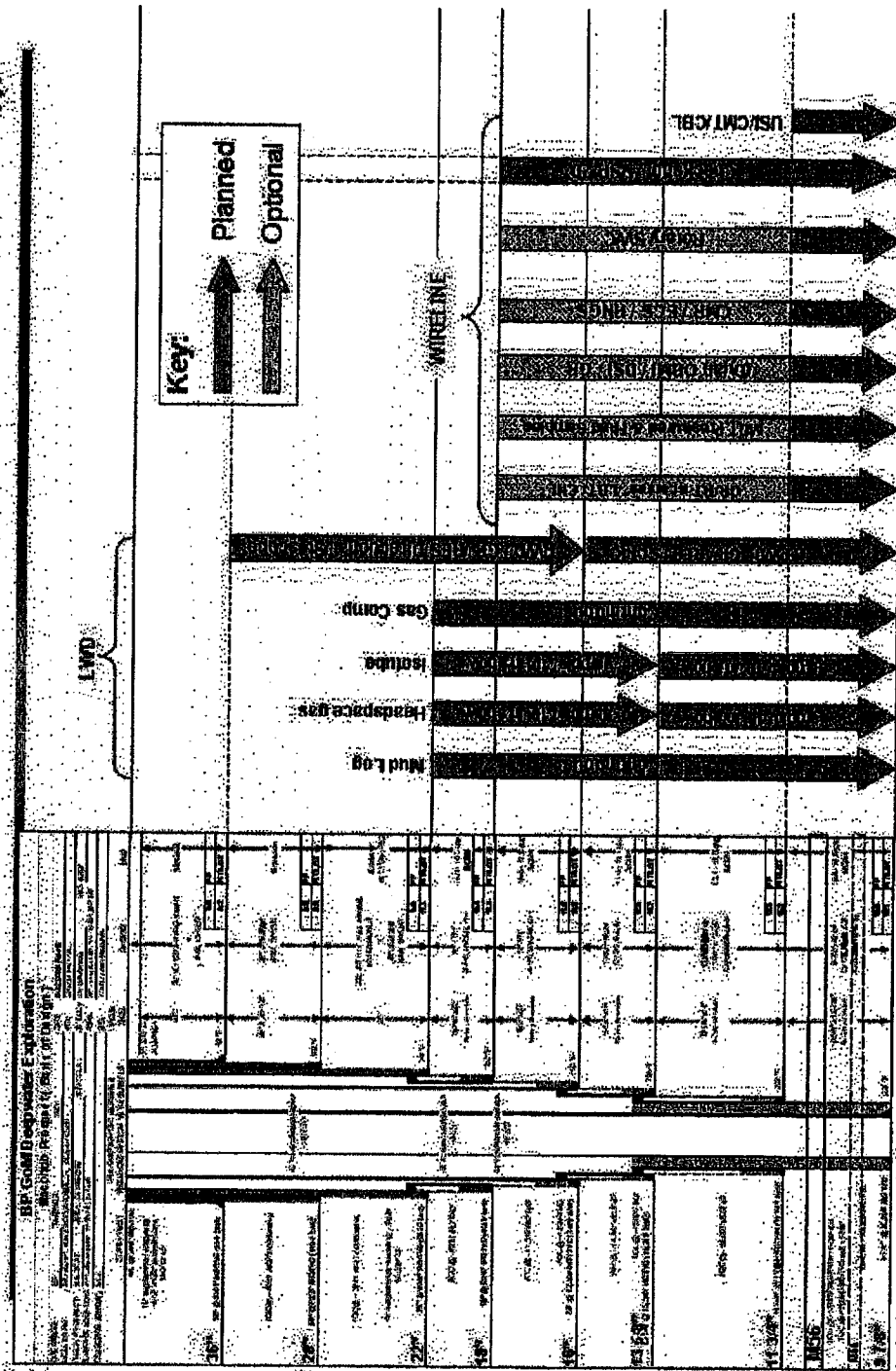
- Compatibility Studies for completion fluids/design
- Inhibitor selection and performance testing
- Production chemicals e.g. demulsifiers
- Completion fluids

Notes:

- It is the asphaltene, wax, nickel and vanadium measurements that require a sample with less than 5% contamination.
- There will be some duplication in measurements made. This will be useful for cross-check and sample analysis validation.
- The mobile laboratory service, equipment and personnel will be supplied by PENCOR (a division of Core Laboratories). Testing and other onshore fluid analysis will be performed by a variety of companies.

Logging/Production

Macondo borehole evaluation program.



Attachment : Macondo Evaluation Program
"contingent intermediate logging run"
16" -13 5/8" - 11 3/4" csg @ 9900' - 17000'



Recompletion Prospects – secondary objectives

Case	Objectives	Program
THIN/PAY OR NO PAY		THICK/PAY OR NO PAY

* For efficiency of operations – One Wireline run.

No prospects have been described in the intermediate hole sections. However, if pay is encountered, the pay case evaluation program described above will only be completed if approved by Exploration Subsurface Management.

Attachment : Macondo Evaluation Program
9 7/8" csg +/- 20,200ft TD logging run



Case	Objectives	Program
THIN/PAY OR NO PAY 20" N/A 16"		THICK/PAY OR NO PAY 20" N/A 16"

In the event that 45 ft or more of net hydrocarbon bearing sand is encountered in the primary target, the thick pay evaluation program described above will be completed. If less than 20 ft. of net hydrocarbon bearing sand is penetrated, the thin/no pay evaluation program will be completed. If 20-45 ft of net pay is found, the thick pay evaluation would be completed only with the approval of Exploration Subsurface Management, based on available well data.

Checkshot Recommendation

<u>Scenario</u>	<u>Action</u>
Dry or uneconomic well	Collect a checkshot only with 200 ft spacing
Success case and casing is not an issue and walkaway VSP modeling results not favorable	Collect a checkshot from the water bottom (4992ft TVDSS) to the M75 (12,500ft TVDSS). Collect a 0-offset VSP at 50ft spacing from 12,500ft TVDSS to 19,560ft TVDSS

Whole Core Acquisition

Currently, whole core is not planned to be acquired in this well. However, analysis is underway to evaluate the need for and value of whole core. In the event that whole core is recommended and approved to be taken, a MOC will be completed.

PDDP – final

Macondo Well

Mississippi Canyon 252 No.1

~~Macondo Well Bypass Disruption~~

To be updated upon partner agreement.

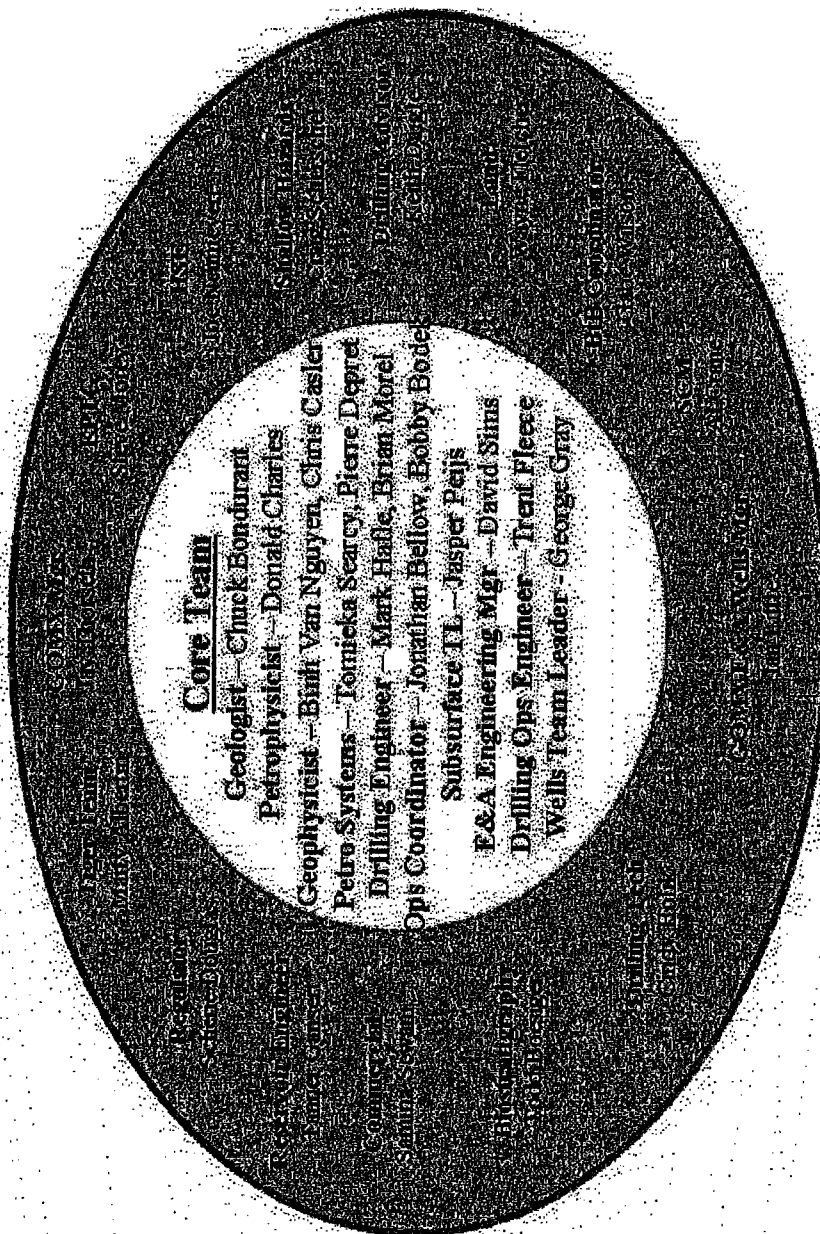
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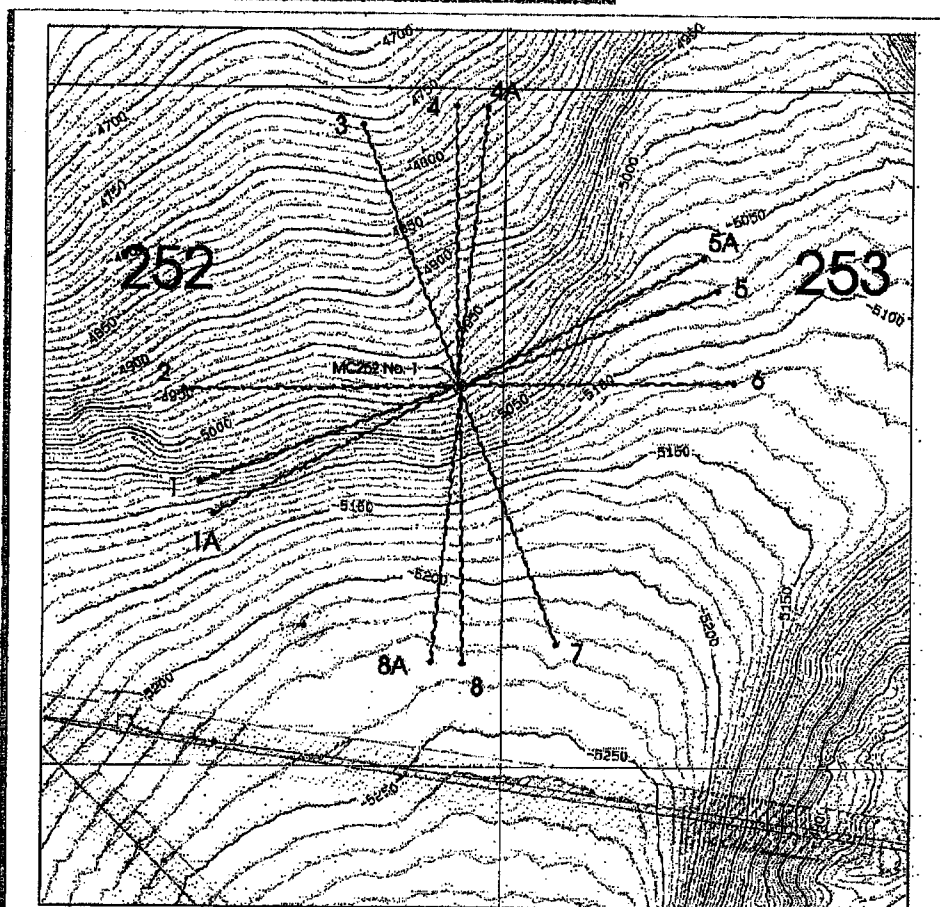
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Macondo Team

June 22, 2009

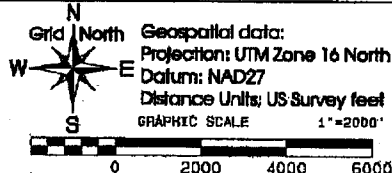


Appendix A: Wellbore, Existing Wells, and Anchor Lines



As-Built Suction Pile Locations - Fugro Chance June 2009

SUCTION ANCHOR Name	ID Number	UTM ZONE 16 NORTH NAD27 - US SURVEY FEET		Elev	NAD27 LAT/LONG		WGS84 LAT/LONG	
		North (Y)	East (X)		Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Anchor 1	T1A282797	10, 429, 352.44	1, 193, 745.97	-5076	28°43'54.162"N	88°23'05.089"W	28°43'00.013"N	88°23'05.124"W
Anchor 1A	39	10, 429, 622.92	1, 197, 070.30	-5115	28°43'45.975"N	88°23'01.360"W	28°43'47.825"N	88°23'01.384"W
Anchor 2	40	10, 431, 619.32	1, 195, 350.54	-4948	28°44'15.572"N	88°23'09.824"W	28°44'18.423"N	88°23'09.850"W
Anchor 3	33	10, 437, 705.73	1, 200, 502.25	-4768	28°45'17.306"N	88°22'23.685"W	28°45'18.154"N	88°22'24.009"W
Anchor 4	T1B283315	10, 438, 151.52	1, 202, 683.05	-4763	28°45'21.973"N	88°21'59.483"W	28°45'22.921"N	88°21'59.506"W
Anchor 4A	T1B283315	10, 438, 100.59	1, 203, 432.97	-4804	28°45'21.952"N	88°21'51.107"W	28°45'22.400"N	88°21'51.129"W
Anchor 5	30	10, 433, 875.78	1, 208, 388.22	-5073	28°44'43.355"N	88°20'49.459"W	28°44'41.177"N	88°20'49.518"W
Anchor 5A	T2A24008	10, 434, 828.05	1, 208, 636.11	-5051	28°44'47.747"N	88°20'44.754"W	28°44'48.587"N	88°20'44.773"W
Anchor 6	35	10, 431, 712.36	1, 209, 266.12	-5120	28°44'19.950"N	88°21'30.517"W	28°43'18.865"N	88°21'30.535"W
Anchor 7	T1B283317	10, 425, 665.41	1, 205, 113.86	-5234	28°43'17.814"N	88°21'36.244"W	28°43'14.071"N	88°21'36.265"W
Anchor 8	T1B283344	10, 425, 146.41	1, 202, 916.32	-5234	28°43'13.219"N	88°21'36.244"W	28°43'14.071"N	88°21'36.265"W
Anchor 8A	T1B283348	10, 425, 177.43	1, 202, 100.31	-5234	28°43'13.442"N	88°21'36.244"W	28°43'14.071"N	88°21'36.265"W



by:
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Bathymetry:
AUV Data C&C Technology
Contour Interval = 10 feet
Spring 2009

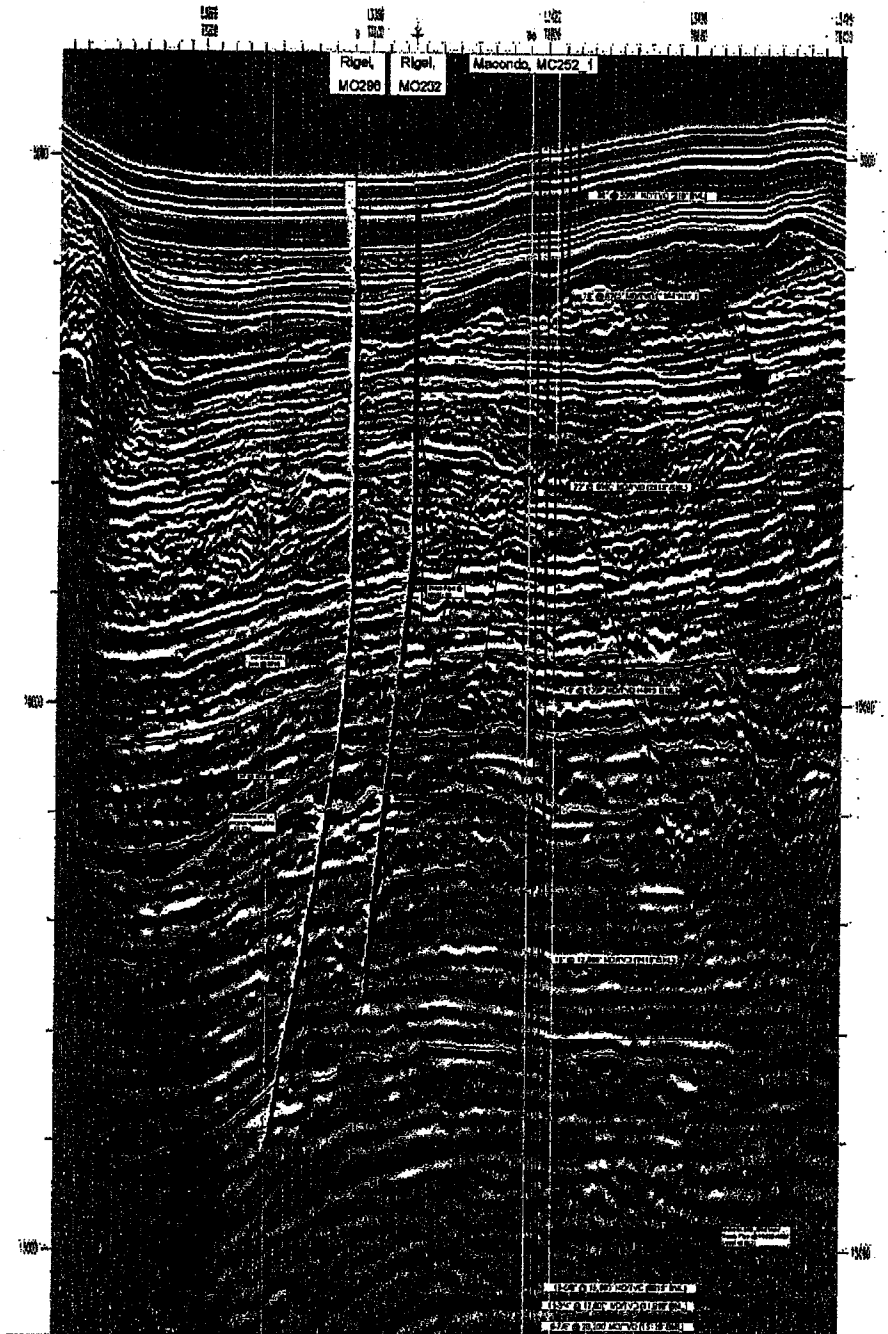
MACUNDO PROSPECT
MC252 Well No. 1
TOI MARIANAS
Mississippi Canyon Area

Date: Rev 22 June 2009

CONFIDENTIAL - RIGEL WELL - 2008-11-16 - 10:00 AM - 10:00 AM

Rigel/Macondo Well Details

The information on this page is for informational purposes only and should not be used for any other purpose.



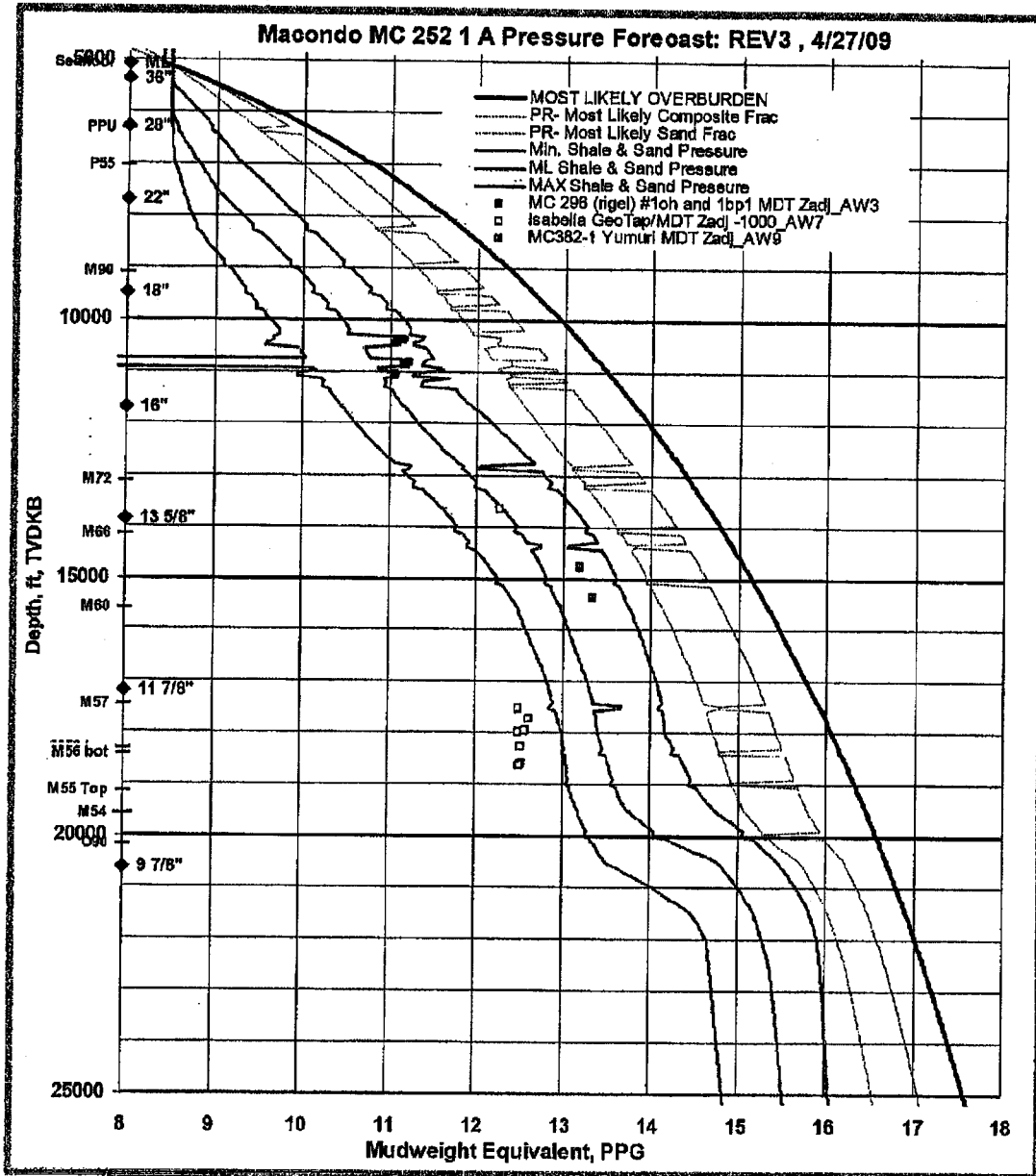
Macondo - Epidote Area Temperatures

Legend:

- Isabeta PVC
- Isabeta 10 model
- MC 151
- MC 152
- MC 152-2
- MC 300-1
- MC 429
- MC 252
- MC 535
- Blind fault
- Min Curve
- ML Curve
- Max Curve

Note: Onset of H₂S occurs at approximately 300°F. The predicted temperatures are well below 300°F.

CONFIDENTIAL - PDDP - final



Ref: CMR 2013-01494

Macondo Lithostratigraphy and Drilling Plan, MC0252 well "A"

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