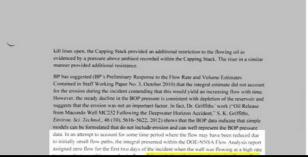
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data. In an attempt to account for some time period where the flow may have been reduced due to initially small flow paths, the integral presented within the DOE-NNSA Flow Analysis report assigned zero flow for the first two days of the incident when the well was flowing at a high rate to atmospheric conditions on the rig floor. I do not believe that erosion had a significant effect on overall flow from the well past the second day of the blowout.

The pressure and flow data recorded during the Top Kill event allowed an independent estimate of the oil flow rate during that time period. Lestimate dut flow rate to be greater than 60,000 bopd. During the Top Kill. BP pumped heavy mud down the Macondo well in an effort to overcome the momentum of the kytocarbon flowing up the wellbore, drive the hydrocarbons back down into the reservoir, and ultimately use a wellbore of heavy mud to 'kill' the well.

In brief, using the known pump rates of heavy mud and the measured pressure readings from the BOP pressure gauge (PF-B) during the Top Kill event in a relatively simple calculation, 1 estimate a lower bound flow rate during the Top Kill on May 28, 2010 of 43,000 beyed. This bound assumes that there was are flow of oil thought the BOP during Fox Kill. We know that this is conservative because Top Kill failed implying that the oil flow did not stop. If I estimate the flow of oil out of the well during the Top Kill procedure, I obtain an estimate of the flow for III of Confluential per BP

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