



TRANSOCEAN LTD. PROVIDES FLEET STATUS REPORT

ZUG, SWITZERLAND—April 21, 2016—Transocean Ltd. (NYSE: RIG) today issued a Fleet Status Report that provides the current status of and contract information for the company's entire fleet of offshore drilling rigs.

The report includes the following:

- *Actinia* – Awarded a three year contract offshore India at a dayrate of \$101,000 (\$111 million estimated contract backlog).
- *Deepwater Invictus* – Awarded a two well contract offshore Trinidad at a dayrate of \$350,000 (\$28 million estimated contract backlog).
- *Dhirubhai Deepwater KG2* – Awarded a six month contract; location and dayrate are not disclosed.
- The midwater floater *Transocean John Shaw* is classified as held for sale. The rig will be recycled in an environmentally responsible manner.
- Estimated 2016 out of service days increased by a net 56 days due primarily to contract preparation.

The report can be accessed on the company's website: www.deepwater.com.

About Transocean

Transocean is a leading international provider of offshore contract drilling services for oil and gas wells. The company specializes in technically demanding sectors of the global offshore drilling business with a particular focus on deepwater and harsh environment drilling services, and believes that it operates one of the most versatile offshore drilling fleets in the world.

Transocean owns or has partial ownership interests in, and operates a fleet of, 60 mobile offshore drilling units consisting of 28 ultra-deepwater floaters, seven harsh-environment semisubmersibles, five deepwater semisubmersibles, 10 midwater semisubmersibles, and 10 high-specification jackups. In addition, the company has six ultra-deepwater drillships and five high-specification jackups under construction.

For more information about Transocean, please visit: www.deepwater.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

The statements described in this press release that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These statements contain words such as "possible," "intend," "will," "if," "expect," or other similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and assumptions, and are subject to inherent uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. As a result, actual results could differ materially from those indicated in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, estimated duration of customer contracts, contract dayrate amounts, future contract commencement dates and locations, planned shipyard projects and other out-of-service time, sales

of drilling units, timing of the company's newbuild deliveries, operating hazards and delays, risks associated with international operations, actions by customers and other third parties, the future prices of oil and gas, the intention to scrap certain drilling rigs and other factors, including those and other risks discussed in the company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, and in the company's other filings with the SEC, which are available free of charge on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize (or the other consequences of such a development worsen), or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those indicated or expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to the company or to persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by reference to these risks and uncertainties. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of the particular statement, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that occur, or which we become aware of, after the date hereof, except as otherwise may be required by law. All non-GAAP financial measure reconciliations to the most comparative GAAP measure are displayed in quantitative schedules on the company's website at www.deepwater.com.

This press release, or referenced documents, do not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, and do not constitute an offering prospectus within the meaning of article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations. Investors must rely on their own evaluation of Transocean and its securities, including the merits and risks involved. Nothing contained herein is, or shall be relied on as, a promise or representation as to the future performance of Transocean.

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Fleet Status Report

April 21, 2016





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Revisions Noted in Bold

Dynamically positioned ★

Rig Type/Name	Footnote References	Floater Type	Dynamically Positioned	Yr. ⁽¹⁾ Entered Service	Water Depth (Feet)	Drilling Depth (Feet)	Location	Customer	Estimated Contract Start Date ⁽²⁾	Estimated Expiration Date ⁽²⁾	Dayrate on Current Contract ⁽³⁾ (Dollars)	Dayrate on Previous Contract ⁽³⁾ (Dollars)	Estimated Out of Service Days ⁽⁴⁾			
													2016	Q1	Q2	Q3
Rigs Under Construction (11)																
Deepwater Proteus	(6), (11)	ship	★	TBA	12,000	40,000	TBA	Shell	Q2 2016	Q2 2026	519,000	N/A				
Deepwater Pontus	(6), (11)	ship	★	TBA	12,000	40,000	TBA	Shell	Q4 2017	Q4 2027	519,000	N/A				
Deepwater Poseidon	(6), (11)	ship	★	TBA	12,000	40,000	TBA	Shell	Q1 2018	Q1 2028	519,000	N/A				
Deepwater Conqueror	(6), (8), (11)	ship	★	TBA	12,000	40,000	USGOM	Chevron	Q4 2016	Q4 2021	589,000	N/A				
JSPL Ultra-Deepwater Drillship TBN 1	(9)	ship	★	TBA	12,000	40,000	TBA									
JSPL Ultra-Deepwater Drillship TBN 2	(9)	ship	★	TBA	12,000	40,000	TBA									
Transocean Cepheus	(12)			TBA	400	35,000	TBA									
Transocean Cassiopeia	(12)			TBA	400	35,000	TBA									
Transocean Centaurus	(12)			TBA	400	35,000	TBA									
Transocean Cetus	(12)			TBA	400	35,000	TBA									
Transocean Circinus	(12)			TBA	400	35,000	TBA									
Ultra-Deepwater (28)																
Deepwater Thalassa	(6)	ship	★	2016	12,000	40,000	USGOM	Shell	Feb-16	Feb-26	519,000	N/A	-	-	-	-
Deepwater Asgard	(8)	ship	★	2014	12,000	40,000	USGOM	Chevron	Apr-15	Jun-17	615,000	600,000	-	-	-	-
Deepwater Invictus	(6), (16)	ship	★	2014	12,000	40,000	USGOM	BHP Billiton	Jul-14	May-16	592,000	N/A	-	-	-	-
	(8)						Trinidad	BHP Billiton	May-16	Aug-16	350,000	592,000				
	(6), (16)						USGOM	BHP Billiton	Sep-16	Jul-17	592,000	350,000				
Discoverer Americas		ship	★	2009	12,000	40,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Deepwater Champion		ship	★	2011	12,000	40,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Discoverer Clear Leader	(6), (8), (15)	ship	★	2009	12,000	40,000	USGOM	Chevron	Nov-14	Oct-18	581,000	569,000	-	-	-	-
Discoverer Inspiration	(6), (8), (15)	ship	★	2010	12,000	40,000	USGOM	Chevron	Mar-15	Mar-20	585,000	523,000	-	-	-	-
Dhirubhai Deepwater KG1	(6), (7), (8)	ship	★	2009	12,000	35,000	Brazil	Petrobras	Dec-14	Dec-17	402,000	510,000	21	-	-	-
Dhirubhai Deepwater KG2		ship	★	2010	12,000	35,000	TBA	TBA	May-16	Nov-16	Not Disclosed	N/A	5	7	-	-
Discoverer India	(14)	ship	★	2010	12,000	40,000	USGOM	Reliance	Sep-13	Sep-16	528,000	499,000	-	-	-	-
							India	Reliance	Sep-16	Jan-21	508,000	528,000	-	-	-	-
Petrobras 10000	(6), (7), (8)	ship	★	2009	12,000	37,500	Brazil	Petrobras	Feb-11	Aug-19	423,000	N/A	-	-	-	-
Discoverer Deep Seas		ship	★	2001	10,000	35,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Discoverer Enterprise		ship	★	1999	10,000	35,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Discoverer Spirit		ship	★	2000	10,000	35,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
GSF C.R. Luigs		ship	★	2000	10,000	35,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
GSF Jack Ryan		ship	★	2000	10,000	35,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Deepwater Discovery		ship	★	2000	10,000	30,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Deepwater Frontier		ship	★	1999	10,000	30,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Deepwater Millennium		ship	★	1999	10,000	30,000				Idle			-	-	-	-
Deepwater Pathfinder		ship	★	1998	10,000	30,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Cajun Express		semi	★	2001	8,500	35,000				Idle			-	-	-	-
Deepwater Nautilus	(6), (8), (20)	semi		2000	8,000	30,000	USGOM	Shell	Aug-12	Aug-17	472,000	551,000	-	-	-	-
Discoverer Luanda	(6), (13)	ship	★	2010	7,500	40,000	Angola	BP	Jan-11	Jan-18	487,000	N/A	-	-	-	-
GSF Development Driller I		semi	★	2005	7,500	37,500				Idle			-	-	-	-
GSF Development Driller II		semi	★	2005	7,500	37,500				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Development Driller III	(6), (15)	semi	★	2009	7,500	37,500	USGOM	BP	Nov-09	Nov-16	422,000	N/A	-	-	-	-
Sedco Energy		semi	★	2001	7,500	35,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Sedco Express		semi	★	2001	7,500	35,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Total Estimated Days Out of Service												26	7	-	-	
Estimated Average Contract Dayrate ⁽⁵⁾												\$490,000	\$493,000	\$472,000	\$491,000	



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Rig Type/Name	Footnote References	Floater Type	Dynamically Positioned	Yr. ⁽¹⁾ Entered Service	Water Depth (Feet)	Drilling Depth (Feet)	Location	Customer	Estimated Contract Start Date ⁽²⁾	Estimated Expiration Date ⁽²⁾	Dayrate on Current Contract ⁽³⁾ (Dollars)	Dayrate on Previous Contract ⁽³⁾ (Dollars)	Estimated Out of Service Days ⁽⁴⁾				
													2016 Q1	2016 Q2	2016 Q3	2016 Q4	
Harsh Environment (7)																	
Transocean Barents		semi	★	2009	10,000	30,000				Idle			-	-	-	-	
Transocean Spitsbergen		semi	★	2010	10,000	30,000				Idle			-	-	-	-	
Henry Goodrich	(6)	semi		1985/2007	5,000	30,000	Canada	Husky	May-16	May-18	275,000	N/A	74	37	-	-	
Transocean Leader	(17)	semi		1987/1997	4,500	25,000	UKNS	Enquest	May-15	May-18	335,000	377,000	-	-	-	-	
Paul B. Loyd, Jr.	(7)	semi		1990	2,000	25,000	UKNS	BP	Mar-16	Sep-16	442,000	434,000	11				
	BP							Sep-16	Mar-17	449,000	442,000						
	BP							Mar-17	Jun-17	456,000	449,000						
Transocean Arctic	(7)	semi		1986	1,650	25,000	NNS	Faroe Petroleum	Jul-16	Jul-16	Not Disclosed	393,000					
	(8)							NNS	Engie	Jul-16	Sep-16	179,000					Not Disclosed
	(7), (18)							NNS	Det Norske	Nov-16	Jul-17	176,000					179,000
Polar Pioneer		semi		1985	1,500	25,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-	
											Total Estimated Days Out of Service		85	37	-	-	
											Estimated Average Contract Dayrate ⁽⁵⁾		\$402,000	\$335,000	\$321,000	\$403,000	
Deepwater (5)																	
Transocean Marianas		semi		1979/1998	7,000	30,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-	
Sedco 706	(6), (7)	semi	★	1976/1994/ 2008	6,500	25,000	Brazil	Petrobras	May-14	Sep-16	279,000	361,000	-	-	-	-	
							Brazil	Petrobras	Sep-16	Oct-18	273,000	279,000	-	-	-	-	
Sedco 702		semi	★	1973/2007	6,500	25,000				Idle			-	-	-	-	
Jack Bates		semi		1986/1997	5,400	30,000	Australia	Inpex	Feb-16	May-16	195,000	370,000	-	-	-	-	
M.G. Hulme, Jr.		semi		1983/1996	5,000	25,000	TBA	TBA	Apr-16	Jul-16	163,000	N/A	31	15	-	-	
											Total Estimated Days Out of Service		31	15	-	-	
											Estimated Average Contract Dayrate ⁽⁵⁾		\$310,000	\$226,000	\$242,000	\$274,000	
Midwater Floaters (10)																	
Transocean Driller	(7)	semi		1991	3,000	25,000	Brazil	Petrobras	Jul-10	Jun-16	215,000	116,000	-	-	-	-	
GSF Rig 140		semi		1983	2,800	25,000	India	Oil India Ltd.	Apr-16	Aug-16	158,000	N/A	-	-	-	-	
Sedco 711		semi		1982	1,800	25,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-	
Sedco 712		semi		1983	1,600	25,000	UKNS	Talisman	Oct-15	Apr-16	403,000	397,000	-	-	-	-	
							UKNS	Talisman	Apr-16	Oct-16	409,000	403,000	-	-	-	-	
Sedco 714		semi		1983/1997	1,600	25,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-	
Actinia		semi		1982	1,500	25,000	India	ONGC	May-16	Jun-19	101,000	N/A	-	-	-	-	
Transocean Winner	(6), (7)	semi		1983	1,500	25,000	NNS	Marathon	Aug-15	Jul-16	495,000	419,000	-	-	-	-	
Transocean Searcher		semi		1983/1988	1,500	25,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-	
Transocean Prospect		semi		1983/1992	1,500	25,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-	
Sedco 704		semi		1974/1993	1,000	25,000	UKNS	Zennor Petroleum	Mar-16	May-16	160,000	219,000	-	-	-	-	
											Total Estimated Days Out of Service		-	-	-	-	
											Estimated Average Contract Dayrate ⁽⁵⁾		\$361,000	\$295,000	\$263,000	\$147,000	



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Rig Type/Name	Footnote References	Floater Type	Dynamically Positioned	Yr. ⁽¹⁾ Entered Service	Water Depth (Feet)	Drilling Depth (Feet)	Location	Customer	Estimated Contract Start Date ⁽²⁾	Estimated Expiration Date ⁽²⁾	Dayrate on Current Contract ⁽³⁾ (Dollars)	Dayrate on Previous Contract ⁽³⁾ (Dollars)	Estimated Out of Service Days ⁽⁴⁾			
													Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
High Specification Jackups (10)																
GSF Constellation I	(21)			2003	400	30,000	UAE	Bunduq	Apr-16	Dec-16	85,000	150,000	-	19	-	-
GSF Constellation II	(19)			2004	400	30,000	Gabon	VAALCO	Oct-14	Jul-16	170,000	165,000	-	-	-	-
GSF Galaxy I	(7)			1991/2001	400	30,000	UKNS	Total	Nov-15	May-16	217,000	208,000	-	-	-	-
	(7)							UKNS	May-16	Nov-16	228,000	217,000	-	-	-	-
	(7)							UKNS	Nov-16	May-17	231,000	228,000	-	-	-	-
GSF Galaxy II				1998	400	30,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
GSF Galaxy III				1999	400	30,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Transocean Honor	(6), (13)			2012	400	30,000	Angola	Chevron	Apr-15	Apr-16	194,000	155,000	-	-	-	-
GSF Monarch				1986	350	30,000				Stacked			-	-	-	-
Transocean Andaman				2013	350	35,000	Thailand	Chevron	May-13	May-16	150,000	N/A	-	-	-	-
							Thailand	Chevron	May-16	May-17	115,000	150,000	-	-	-	-
Transocean Siam Driller				2013	350	35,000	Thailand	Chevron	Mar-13	Mar-18	140,000	N/A	-	-	-	-
Transocean Ao Thai				2013	350	35,000	Thailand	Chevron	Oct-13	Oct-18	139,000	N/A	-	-	3	-
Total Estimated Days Out of Service												-	19	3	-	
Estimated Average Contract Dayrate ⁽⁵⁾												\$150,000	\$149,000	\$142,000	\$142,000	
Total Estimated Days Out of Service												142	78	3	-	

Fixed-Price Options - See Footnote 10																
Ultra-Deepwater																
Deepwater Invictus	(8)	ship	★	2014	12,000	40,000	Trinidad	BHP Billiton	Aug-16	Sep-16	350,000	350,000				
Harsh Environment																
Paul B. Loyd, Jr.	(7)	semi		1990	2,000	25,000	UKNS	BP	Jun-17	Sep-17	456,000	456,000				
	(7)							UKNS	Sep-17	Mar-18	463,000	456,000				
	(7)							UKNS	Mar-18	Jun-18	470,000	463,000				
Transocean Arctic	(7), (18)	semi		1986	1,650	25,000	NNS	Det Norske	Jul-17	Aug-17	206,000	176,000				
	(7), (18)							NNS	Aug-17	Oct-17	206,000	206,000				
	(7), (18)							NNS	Oct-17	Dec-17	206,000	206,000				
	(7), (18)							NNS	Dec-17	Mar-18	206,000	206,000				

Revenue Efficiency
 Revenue efficiency is defined as actual contract drilling revenues for the measurement period divided by the maximum revenue calculated for the measurement period, expressed as a percentage. Maximum revenue is defined as the greatest amount of contract drilling revenues the drilling unit could earn for the measurement period, excluding amounts related to incentive provisions. Revenue Efficiency does not apply during Out of Service Days (Shipyard, Mobilizations, Demobilizations, Contract Preparation).

	Q4 2015 Actual	Q3 2015 Actual	Q2 2015 Actual	Q1 2015 Actual	Q4 2014 Actual	Q3 2014 Actual	Q2 2014 Actual	Q1 2014 Actual
Ultra-Deepwater Floaters	94.1%	91.5%	97.0%	97.2%	95.4%	91.6%	94.0%	96.4%
Harsh Environment Floaters	99.0%	98.6%	98.4%	96.8%	96.0%	94.7%	95.7%	96.3%
Deepwater Floaters	95.1%	98.9%	100.3%	95.9%	96.3%	93.3%	94.5%	100.5%
Midwater Floaters	98.7%	98.2%	95.3%	91.4%	93.0%	92.2%	97.0%	91.1%
High-Specification Jackups	99.8%	99.3%	98.6%	99.3%	99.0%	97.0%	97.3%	94.5%
Total Fleet	95.9%	95.0%	97.2%	95.9%	95.3%	92.6%	95.0%	95.7%

Estimated Contract Drilling Revenue can be calculated as: Paid Days on Contract * Average Contract Dayrate * Revenue Efficiency



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Rig Type/Name	Start Date
Stacked Rigs (22)	
Discoverer Spirit	Mar-15
GSF Jack Ryan	Mar-15
Deepwater Discovery	Mar-15
Deepwater Pathfinder	Mar-15
GSF C.R. Luigs	Jun-15
GSF Galaxy III	Jul-15
GSF Monarch	Jul-15
Discoverer Enterprise	Sep-15
Sedco Energy	Sep-15
Sedco Express	Sep-15
Transocean Searcher	Sep-15
Transocean Prospect	Sep-15
GSF Galaxy II	Sep-15
Deepwater Frontier	Nov-15
Sedco 714	Nov-15
Polar Pioneer	Dec-15
Sedco 711	Jan-16
GSF Development Driller II	Jan-16
Deepwater Champion	Feb-16
Discoverer Deep Seas	Feb-16
Transocean Marianas	Mar-16
Discoverer Americas	Apr-16
Idle Rigs (6)	
Transocean Barents	Sep-15
Deepwater Millennium	Mar-16
Cajun Express	Apr-16
Sedco 702	Apr-16
GSF Development Driller I	Apr-16
Transocean Spitsbergen	Apr-16



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Footnotes

- (1) Dates shown are the original service date and the date of the most recent upgrade, if any.
- (2) Estimated Contract Start and Estimated Expiration Dates are calculated as follows: (1) for events estimated to occur between the 1st and 15th of a month, the previous month is reported (i.e. a contract which is estimated to commence on May 4, 2016 will be reported as commencing in April 2016) and (2) for events estimated to occur between the 16th and the end of a month, the actual month is reported (i.e. a contract which is estimated to commence on May 24, 2016 will be reported as commencing in May 2016). Expiration dates represent the company's current estimate of the earliest date the contract for each rig is likely to expire. Some rigs have two or more contracts in continuation, so the last line shows the estimated earliest availability. Many contracts permit the customer to extend the contract.
- (3) Represents the full operating dayrate, although the average dayrate over the term of the contract will be lower and could be substantially lower. Does not reflect incentive programs which are typically based on the rig's operating performance against a performance curve. Please refer to the "Customer Contract Duration, Timing and Dayrates and Risks Associated with Operations" section of the Disclaimers & Definitions for a description of dayrates. This column may not reflect the rate currently being received under the contract as a result of an applicable standby rate or other rate, which typically is less than the contract dayrate.
- (4) The out of service time represents those days where a rig is scheduled to be out of service and not be available to earn an operating dayrate. Please refer to the "Out of Service Days (Shipyards, Mobilizations, Demobilizations, Contract Preparation)" section of the Disclaimers & Definitions for a full description.
- (5) Estimated Average Contract Dayrate is defined as the average contracted full operating dayrate to be earned per revenue earning day. See note (3) for definition of full operating dayrate.
- (6) Reflects the current contracted dayrate which could reflect prior cost escalations, or de-escalations, and could change in the future due to further cost escalations, or de-escalations.
- (7) Reflects the current contracted dayrate which, along with costs, includes a foreign currency component. Changes in the value of the U.S. Dollar relative to certain foreign currencies will result in an adjustment to the dayrate according to the terms of the contract. The dayrate adjustment generally offsets the foreign currency exchange-related change in costs.
- (8) Current contract provides for a bonus incentive opportunity not reflected in the current contract dayrate.
- (9) The two drillships on order from Sembcorp Marine's subsidiary, Jurong Shipyard, are expected to be delivered in the first quarter and third quarter of 2020.**
- (10) Fixed price options may be exercised at the customer's discretion. During periods when dayrates on new contracts are increasing relative to existing contracts, the likelihood of customers' exercising fixed price options increases. During periods when dayrates on new contracts are decreasing relative to existing contracts, the likelihood of customers' exercising fixed price options declines.
- (11) The contract is expected to start in the quarter indicated. Factors that could influence the contract start date include shipyard delivery, customer acceptance, and mobilization to operating location, among others.
- (12) The five newbuild high-specification jackups contracted to Keppel FELS Limited's shipyard in Singapore are expected to be delivered from the shipyard in two and three month intervals beginning in the first quarter of 2020.**
- (13) The rig is owned by a joint venture in which the company owns less than a 100 percent interest. Dayrate reflects 100 percent of the contract rate.
- (14) The customer may elect to have the operating dayrate for the last five years of the contract fluctuate based on crude oil price with a floor of \$458,250 corresponding to a crude oil price of less than or equal to \$50 per barrel, and a ceiling of \$558,250 corresponding to a crude oil price of \$100 per barrel or greater.
- (15) The rig is owned by Transocean Partners LLC in which the company owns less than a 100% interest. Please refer to Transocean Partners LLC (NYSE: RIGP) Fleet Status Report which can be found at www.transoceanpartners.com.
- (16) Mobilization, customer commissioning and acceptance testing commenced in March 2014. Revenue of approximately \$52 million earned from March 2014 to July 2014 will be recognized over the remaining three-year contract period ending in July 2017.
- (17) The dayrate for the last year of the contract will be set three months prior to the third anniversary of the contract commencement date, subject to a floor dayrate of \$305,000 and a ceiling dayrate of \$365,000, pursuant to the terms of the contract.
- (18) Dayrate will be increased when the rig is performing high-pressure high-temperature wells, or wells in the Barents Sea.
- (19) The company has received a notice of early termination from VAALCO. The drilling contract provides for a lump-sum payment for terminating for convenience.
- (20) The customer has exercised a contractual provision which allows for a standby dayrate for the remaining term.**
- (21) The company has agreed with the customer to reduce the dayrate to \$85,000 from \$104,000 for the remaining term.**



DISCLAIMERS & DEFINITIONS

The information contained in this Fleet Status Report (the "Information") is as of the date of the report only and is subject to change without notice to the recipient. Transocean Ltd. assumes no duty to update any portion of the Information.

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Customer Contract Duration, Timing and Dayrates and Risks Associated with Operations. The duration and timing (including both starting and ending dates) of the customer contracts are estimates only, and customer contracts are subject to cancellation, suspension and delays for a variety of reasons, including some beyond the control of Transocean. Also, the dayrates set forth in the report are estimates based upon the full contractual operating dayrate. However, the actual average dayrate earned over the course of any given contract will be lower and could be substantially lower. The actual average dayrate will depend upon a number of factors (rig downtime, suspension of operations, etc.) including some beyond the control of Transocean. Our customer contracts and operations are generally subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and we urge you to review the description and explanation of such risks and uncertainties in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), which are available free of charge on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The dayrates do not include revenue for mobilizations, demobilizations, upgrades, shipyards or recharges.

Out of Service Days (Shipyards, Mobilizations, Demobilizations, Contract Preparation). Changes in estimated out of service time are noted where changes in the time Transocean anticipates that a rig is scheduled to be out of service and not be available to earn an operating dayrate have changed by a period of **15 days or longer** for all rig classifications since the previously issued Monthly Fleet Update Summary or Comprehensive Fleet Status Report. The changes to estimated out of service time included in this Fleet Status may not be firm and could change significantly based on a variety of factors. Any significant changes to our estimates of out of service time will be reflected in subsequent Monthly Fleet Updates and Comprehensive Fleet Status Reports, as applicable.

Contract Preparation refers to periods during which the rig is undergoing modifications or upgrades as a result of contract requirements. Shipyards refers to periods during which the rig is out of service as a result of other scheduled shipyards, surveys, repairs, regulatory inspections or other scheduled service or work on the rig.

In some instances such as certain mobilizations, demobilizations, upgrades and shipyards, we are paid compensation by our customers that is generally recognized over the life of the primary contract term of the drilling project, although such compensation is not typically significant in relation to the revenues generated by the dayrates we charge our customers. When mobilization or demobilization occurs during a contract period, we recognize revenues as earned. In instances where mobilization or demobilization time occurs before or between the start of a contract period, the stated estimated contract start date represents the expected commencement date for the primary contract term of the drilling project and the point at which we expect to begin recognizing revenues.

Forward-Looking Statement. The statements made in the Fleet Update that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Forward-looking statements made in the Fleet Update include, but are not limited to, statements involving the estimated duration of customer contracts, contract dayrate amounts, future contract commencement dates and locations and planned shipyard projects and other out of service time. Such statements are subject to numerous risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including but not limited to, uncertainties relating to the level of activity in offshore oil and gas exploration and development, exploration success by producers, oil and gas prices, competition and market conditions in the contract drilling industry, shipyard delays, actions and approvals of third parties, possible cancellation or suspension of drilling contracts as a result of mechanical difficulties or performance, Transocean's ability to enter into and the terms of future contracts, the availability of qualified personnel, labor relations and the outcome of negotiations with unions representing workers, operating hazards, factors affecting the duration of contracts including well-in-progress provisions, the actual amount of downtime, factors resulting in reduced applicable dayrates, hurricanes and other weather conditions, terrorism, political and other uncertainties inherent in non-U.S. operations (including the risk of war, civil disturbance, seizure or damage of equipment and exchange and currency fluctuations), the impact of governmental laws and regulations, the adequacy of sources of liquidity, the effect of litigation and contingencies and other factors described above and discussed in Transocean's most recently filed Form 10-K, in Transocean's Forms 10-Q for subsequent periods and in Transocean's other filings with the SEC, which are available free of charge on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those indicated. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of the particular statement, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward looking statements, except as required by law.

Fleet Classifications. Transocean uses classifications for its drillships, semisubmersibles, and jackup rigs. The classifications reflect the company's strategic focus on the ownership and operations of premium, high- specification units and are as follows: "Ultra-Deepwater" are the latest generation of drillships and semisubmersible rigs and are capable of drilling in water depths equal to or greater than 7,500 feet; "Deepwater" rigs are drillships and semisubmersible rigs capable of drilling in water depths equal to or greater than 4,500 feet and less than 7,500 feet; "Harsh Environment" are premium rigs equipped for year-round operations in harsh environments; "Midwater Floaters" are semisubmersible rigs capable of drilling in water depths up to 4,499 feet; and "High-Specification Jackups" are high-performance, independent cantilever jackup rigs that are capable of drilling in water depths of 350' or greater.

Stacking. An "Idle" rig is between contracts, readily available for operations, and operating costs are typically at or near normal levels. A "Stacked" rig, on the other hand, is manned by a reduced crew or unmanned and typically has reduced operating costs and is (i) preparing for an extended period of inactivity, (ii) expected to continue to be inactive for an extended period, or (iii) completing a period of extended inactivity. However, stacked rigs will continue to incur operating costs at or above normal operating costs for 30 to 60 days following initiation of stacking.