Transcript of March 3, 2007 Meeting

-Camera 1-

(Video File: CRS 187 1-2, CRS 188, CRS 188-1, CRS 188-2, CRS 189, CRS 189-1, CRS 189-2, CRS 189-3, CRS 189-4, CRS 189-5, CRS 190, CRS 190-1, CRS 190-2, CRS 190-3, CRS 190-4)

CRS188-2—HumbertoRosero-MPEG1.mpg
Law Office of Steven Donzinger
08/13/2010
Transcript by TransPerfect

MALE 1: The biggest case of environmental pollution anywhere in the world.

MALE 2: Texaco not only did not do the people in Ecuador a favor.

MALE 1: Texaco didn't just affect the people of Ecuador.

MALE 2: By leaving this spill.

MALE 1: By leaving this pollution behind.

MALE 2: But by the way they drilled the wells

MALE 1: But also by the way they drilled the wells.

MALE 2: They've lowered the economic value – of all economic value

FEMALE 1: Lowered.

MALE 1: But what did they do, lowered?

MALE 2: Lowered.

MALE 1: They lowered the economic value

MALE 2: Value of the current oil they have

MALE 1: Of the oil they were handling, right?

MALE 2: Texaco is guilty.

MALE 1: So Texaco is guilty.

MALE 2: I've worked with them before.

MALE 1: I've worked with them before.

MALE 3: I don't understand, but it's interesting, isn't it?

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 3: But seriously. By removing it, the current value has been lowered.

[OVERLAY]

MALE 1: The drilling method for the evaluation of the oil for the drilling method that was used, only. [sic]

MALE 2: Simply, they took the good stuff out.

MALE 1: The picked the good stuff.

MALE 2: And left the lower-value stuff behind.

MALE 1: And they left the lower-value stuff behind.

FEMALE 1: The lighter stuff? They took out the lighter stuff?

MALE 2: Yes. Within that fact, they took out the lighter stuff is one of the secrets to cleaning this up.

MALE 1: With that, and they picked the lightest stuff, it is one of the secrets to being able to clean up the whole situation now.

MALE 2: The problem with this particular environmental spill

MALE 1: The problem with this case in particular

MALE 2: Is the mixed contaminants.

MALE 1: Is the mixed contaminants

MALE 2: Not only we have oil

MALE 1: I'm sorry?

MALE 2: Not only we have oil

MALE 1: Not only the oil

MALE 2: We also have water

MALE 1: We also have water

MALE 2: With very, very high contents

MALE 1: With high contents

MALE 2: Of carcinogenic

MALE 1: Of carcinogenic

MALE 2: Minerals, metals

MALE 1: Minerals and metals

MALE 2: Plus

MALE 1: Plus

MALE 2: You have to clean this up right next to an ongoing operation.

MALE 1: You have to clean this up through an operation that [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 2: The contaminants are located all over

MALE 1: The contaminants are located all over the place.

MALE 2: If you just go through the area

MALE 1: If you just go through the area

MALE 2: And you look at a small stream

MALE 1: And you see an [PH] estuary, a stream

MALE 2: You will see the sheen of the oil on the water

MALE 1: You can see oil residues over the water

MALE 2: Which means

MALE 1: Which means

MALE 2: It's still going on

MALE 1: That it's still a problem

MALE 2: Now, you have, in order to be able to do this, you have.

MALE 1: In order to be able to do this, it is necessary

MALE 2: The infrastructure issues

MALE 1: To analyze the infrastructure problems themselves, right? The infrastructure issues

MALE 2: Not enough buildings

MALE 1: There are not enough buildings

MALE 2: We need a training center inside that building

MALE 1: You need a what? Sorry?

MALE 2: Training center.

MALE 1: We need a training center

MALE 2: We need equipment over

MALE 1: We need equipment

MALE 2: Over 200 pieces of equipment to do this project.

MALE 1: At least 200 pieces of

MALE 2: Heavy construction equipment

MALE 1: Heavy equipment, right?

MALE 2: And you don't have trained personnel.

MALE 1: And we don't have trained personnel

MALE 2: And on this point

MALE 1: And here

MALE 2: Foreign people that have the expertise should only be --

MALE 1: Foreign?

MALE 2: Should only be

[OVERLAY]

MALE 1: Yes. Foreign people. I wanted to confirm that that is what you were saying

MALE 2: Foreign people who have the expertise should only be here two to three years.

MALE 1: Foreign people who have the expertise should only be here for two - two or three?

MALE 2: Two to three

MALE 1: Two or three what?

MALE 2: Two or three years.

MALE 1: They should only be here for two or three years.

MALE 2: Those people should come in, help set it up

MALE 1: They should come in, help set things up

MALE 2: Do the training

MALE 1: Provide training

MALE 2: And go home

MALE 1: And then leave

MALE 2: This is not a North American job

MALE 1: This is not a job for [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 4: [INDISCERNIBLE]

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 2: I love it. I love it.

[OVERLAY]

MALE 2: We should go home. This is an Ecuadorian job.

MALE 1: This is a job for Ecuadorians.

MALE 2: That addresses one of the social issues of people who have been displaced.

MALE 1: This is an issue for the people who have been displaced.

MALE 2: They can be retrained to do this job and other jobs.

MALE 1: They could be trained again to do this type of work and other works as well.

MALE 2: Any questions so far?

MALE 1: Any questions?

MALE 2: We'll go to the easy portion first.

MALE 1: Let's deal with the easy part of this first.

MALE 2: Soil remediation.

MALE 1: Soil remediation.

MALE 2: This is easy. You pump it out of the pit.

MALE 1: First you need to pump it out – out of the what, sir?

MALE 2: Out of the pit.

MALE 1: Out of the pit, right?

MALE 2: You excavate the pit.

MALE 1: You need to excavate.

MALE 2: You soil wash it.

MALE 1: You wash it, you need to wash the soil.

MALE 2: The oil goes through the remediation center.

MALE 1: The oil goes to the remediation center.

MALE 2: Water goes to the disposal Wells.

MALE 1: The water goes to the disposal wells

MALE 2: The soil is replaced back to the pits.

MALE 1: And then the soil is placed back into the pits.

MALE 2: Microbed bacteria to remediate.

MALE 1: By using micro bacteria for remediation.

MALE 4: Land farming system?

MALE 1: Land farming system?

MALE 2: Similar.

MALE 4: Similar.

MALE 2: Similar.

MALE 5: What system?

MALE 1: Land farming.

MALE 2: Land farming. It's done a little differently. Just a little differently. One problem. The four disposal wells are available.

MALE 1: The problem here would be that – before it's available?

MALE 2: The four.

MALE 1: Ok. That the four disposal pits available right now

MALE 2: Are only 500 feet deep.

MALE 1: They are only 500 feet deep.

MALE 2: Not enough.

MALE 1: It's not enough.

MALE 2: Needs to go to 7,000 feet.

MALE 1: It needs to have a depth of at least 7,000 feet.

FEMALE 2: What about treatment center?

MALE 2: They have one they started. She asked about the treatment center?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 2: Translate for everybody.

MALE 1: That there are treatment centers per se.

MALE 2: There is a small remediation center run by Ecuador

MALE 1: They have one, but it is operated by Petro Ecuador, right?

FEMALE 2: It's possible to treat the water and then –

MALE 1: It's possible to treat the water, right?

MALE 2: We'll come back to that. Her question, did you repeat her question about possible treatment?

MALE 3: When you say 500

MALE 1: When you talk about 500 feet

MALE 2: Feet.

MALE 3: Are those the injection wells?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 3: So it really says when Petro that we have done that, they haven't done anything good. [sic] Is that Charles' point? They are not as deep as they should be.

[OVERLAY]

MALE 3: There is a contradiction. He's saying that's actually 6- to 7,000 feet deep.

MALE 2: Not, not what I was told.

MALE 3: Oh really?

MALE 2: If they are

MALE 1: It's not what they have told him. They have told him that it only has 500

MALE 6: No, no, no. That's not true. Not true.

MALE 7: Well are you guys talking about the same well, still? The disposable ones?

MALE 1: Are you talking about the same wells?

MALE 7: Are there four wells?

MALE 2: He would know better than I would.

FEMALE 2: Four wells

MALE 6: What is the estimated quantity of water that's going to be disposed of?

STEVEN DONZINGER: Something you think is there that has to be done.

TRANSLATOR: Sorry, say that again. I missed it.

STEVEN DONZINGER: I don't understand. I'll say it in English.

TRANSLATOR: Ok.

STEVEN DONZINGER: This is, this is –

[00:00:09]

[OVERLAY]

PABLO FAJARDO: So we take clean water to wash the floor, then, and it's that water that we reinject. In other words, like when you are going to bathe, you bathe, and you reinject the dirty water.

UMV: No, we inject it, and that's all, because it is the second time.

PABLO FAJARDO: But we inject it.

UMV: Yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: That is the issue?

[OVERLAY]

PABLO FAJARDO: Is there any way

TRANSLATOR 1: Is there any form, any way

PABLO FAJARDO: To treat that water

TRANSLATOR 1: To treat that water

PABLO FAJARDO: And eliminate all toxins

TRANSLATOR 1: And remove all the toxins

PABLO FAJARDO: To release it into the environment without injecting it?

TRANSLATOR 1: To throw it out in the environment

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes, yes.

TRANSLATOR 1: Yes, there is.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes. Alright. I guess everybody understood that question. Water that you use.

TRANSLATOR 1: The water that is used

CHARLIE CHAMP: Comes from ground water

TRANSLATOR 1: Comes from underground waters

CHARLIE CHAMP: It's already contaminated

TRANSLATOR 1: It is already contaminated, is it not?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Sub-surface water

TRANSLATOR 1: I'm sorry?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Below the pit.

TRANSLATOR 1: Yes, under the pits.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Ground water. Accomplishes two things

TRANSLATOR 1: And they gain two things.

CHARLIE CHAMP: As you're running in through, you're decontaminating it.

TRANSLATOR 1: One second. While it's running, it's being cleaned. You're cleaning it, right?

CHARLIE CHAMP: You're cleaning it. Yeah, as you bring it out through the system, you're cleaning the groundwater

TRANSLATOR 1: And within the system the ground water is being cleaned.

CHARLIE CHAMP: And that which gets cleaned

TRANSLATOR 1: And that water which is already cleaned

CHARLIE CHAMP: You can put out in the environment

TRANSLATOR 1: Can be put out into the environment.

CHARLIE CHAMP: There is a portion that will not be cleaned

TRANSLATOR 1: There is a portion, nonetheless, that will not be cleaned. There is always a part that is not cleaned.

CHARLIE CHAMP: There will be a portion that contains barium, lead, chromium

TRANSLATOR 1: That will contain barium, chromium, and lead and other things and that

CHARLIE CHAMP: And that is disposed of.

TRANSLATOR 1: And that is disposed of, correct?

STEVEN DONZIGER: In the injection wells.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yeah.

ANN: But that could be treated to.

TRANSLATOR 1: But that could be treated as well.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes, it could be treated too

TRANSLATOR 1: Yes, it could, but

CHARLIE CHAMP: Cost factor

TRANSLATOR 1: But it costs more.

CHARLIE CHAMP: It'll skyrocket the cost

TRANSLATOR 1: It will end up extremely expensive.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Water equals Money

TRANSLATOR 1: Water is equal to money.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Water equals Money. It costs a lot. You can do it but it costs a lot.

TRANSLATOR 1: They could do it but it costs extremely much.

CHARLIE CHAMP: When we talk about rivers

TRANSLATOR 1: When we talk about rivers

CHARLIE CHAMP: Leave them alone

TRANSLATOR 1: Leave them be.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Leave them alone. If you dig the rivers

TRANSLATOR 1: If you what?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Dig

TRANSLATOR 1: If you dig the rivers

CHARLIE CHAMP: The contamination comes back up

STEVEN DONZIGER: Are you sure that you are not working for Texaco?

[LAUGHTER]

CHARLIE CHAMP: I'm going to digitize the experience for you.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Ok [LAUGHS]

CHARLIE CHAMP: The streams, you put containment boons on the streams.

TRANSLATOR 1: In streams and brooks, you put what? Sorry

CHARLIE CHAMP: Containment boons. B-O-O-N-S.

TRANSLATOR 1: Conainment boons. Thanks. I think that you should help me, that would be better, because I am more lost here.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Partially absorbant

TRANSLATOR 1: Which also would partially absorb a little

CHARLIE CHAMP: And that's how we'd clean it up

TRANSLATOR 1: And thus it [INDISCERNIBLE] to be able to be cleaned.

CHARLIE CHAMP: This is a 17 to 20 year project

TRANSLATOR 1: This is a project of– 7 to 10 you said?

CHARLIE CHAMP: 17 to 20

TRANSLATOR 1: This is a project that could take between 17 and 20 years.

PABLO FAJARDO: You're going to be a grandfather, eh?

[LAUGHTER]

CHARLIE CHAMP: You can have my grandkids right now!

[LAUGHTER]

UMV: You can have his grandchildren right now if you want.

UMV: Can you explain how you're cleaning?

CHARLIE CHAMP: How what?

UMV: Can you explain how you're cleaning? What the process is? For the soil?

CHARLIE CHAMP: For the soil? Oh, sure. There's a soil wash

UMV: What do you do?

[00:05:01]

CHARLIE CHAMP: Oh, you put it into a big tank

TRANSLATOR 1: It is placed in a tank

CHARLIE CHAMP: With augers

TRANSLATOR 1: With what?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Augers

[OVERLAY]

ANN: What's an auger?

CHARLIE CHAMP: You're moving it. You're moving it. [INDISCERNIBLE] Chemicals in there, separates oil from water, water goes out, oil goes on the top.

ANN: Solvents? Or detergents?

CHARLIE CHAMP: No, no.

TRANSLATOR 1: A process, like of separation so that the petroleum rises, right?

UMV: Different surfactants.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Different surfactants. Yes. Special blends.

UMV: You can do that in the same pit.

TRANSLATOR 1: You can do that in the same pit, he's asking, or not?

CHARLIE CHAMP: No, it's pulled from the put.

TRANSLATOR 1: No it must be taken out of there.

CHARLIE CHAMP: You pull it out because you have barium, chromium, lead, they need to come out.

TRANSLATOR 1: And those need to come out

CHARLIE CHAMP: If they weren't there, you could do it right there.

TRANSLATOR 1: If it was such that they were not there, it could indeed be done there.

CHARLIE CHAMP: That's mixed contaminants, there's your problem

TRANSLATOR 1: That is the problem, mixed contaminants.

ANN: Will the surfactants remove the metals also?

TRANSLATOR 1: Sorry?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

ANN: Will the surfactants remove the metals also?

TRANSLATOR 1: Will they take out the metals, would they extract the metals.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: Surfactants

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes

STEVEN: Most definitely

CHARLIE CHAMP: Très [FRENCH WORD] si. I know it will. I've done it.

ANN: Lead too?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

UMV: And the residuals that are coming with surfactants are going into disposal wells with the water?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

TRANSLATOR 1: The disposable wells, with what did you say? Sorry?

UMV: With water

TRANSLATOR 1: With the water

CHARLIE CHAMP: With water.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Are you sort of done?

CHARLIE CHAMP: I just have one more statement to make.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Ok.

CHARLIE CHAMP: For this particular project.

TRANSLATOR 1: For this particular project

CHARLIE CHAMP: There will be over 1,000 employed.

TRANSLATOR 1: There will be more or less more than one thousand people with jobs, more than a thousand people

STEVEN DONZIGER: But a thousand people, are you talking about

TRANSLATOR 1: Directly employed

STEVEN DONZIGER: But the question that I have is

TRANSLATOR 1: The question is

STEVEN DONZIGER: Of the thousand, how many are Ecuadorians and how many are foreigners? Or in the first three years, let's say.

[OVERLAY]

CHARLIE CHAMP: After 3 years, 1,000 Ecuadorians.

TRANSLATOR 1: After three years, a thousand Ecuadorian employees.

STEVEN DONZIGER: The first two or three years

TRANSLATOR 1: The first 2 or 3 years

STEVEN DONZIGER: The training

TRANSLATOR 1: The training

STEVEN DONZIGER: Construction of infrastructure, really they will not be cleaning the first 2 or 3 years.

TRANSLATOR 1: They're not really employing itself for the first 3 years.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes, some of it. 80% of those employed

TRANSLATOR 1: 80% of those that will be employed.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Let me back up, ok? 200 people will be employed

TRANSLATOR 1: 200 people are going to be employed

CHARLIE CHAMP: In the first three years

TRANSLATOR 1: In the first three years

CHARLIE CHAMP: 160 of those will be Ecuadorians

TRANSLATOR 1: 160 of those will be Ecuadorians

CHARLIE CHAMP: And then the number goes up to 1,000 pretty quickly

TRANSLATOR 1: And later the number will increase to a thousand.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Pretty quickly

TRANSLATOR 1: Quickly

CHARLIE CHAMP: And these 80 foreigners

TRANSLATOR 1: And the 80 foreigners

CHARLIE CHAMP: Out of here

[LAUGHTER]

PABLO FAJARDO: Good. Good.

CHARLIE CHAMP: I'm done.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Are there any questions? Are there any questions?

FERNANDO: In relation to the ground water. We have some layers of ground water.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Right.

FERNANDO: Yeah, and how we are going to establish the distribution of the contamination in all the ground water?

CHARLIE CHAMP: We have to go and find out exactly where they all are.

[OVERLAY]

FERNANDO: How is the contamination distributed. That is very important.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Monitor. Monitor –

FERNANDO: With what? Only with well? Meter of wells? Electrical maybe? Potential is possible, the level of the oil with the water?

[00:10:04]

CHARLIE CHAMP: It's possible, but if you do the hydrology work

TRANSLATOR 1: Yes, if the hydrology work is done.

CHARLIE CHAMP: You stop it

TRANSLATOR 1: Then it is stopped.

CHARLIE CHAMP: As long as you know where it is, you can avoid it.

TRANSLATOR 1: It can be avoided if you know where it is too, where it is.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Excellent question.

FERNANDO: Well we need to establish where it is.

STEVEN DONZIGER: It has to do – It has to do with the work plan. This is extremely important. See, because the work plan has two elements: the test, using the test that Texaco is responsible, and I would say more important, it putting the data that we need for estimated costs, Exactly.

[OVERLAY]

STEVEN DONZIGER: I have a question. I have a question: I think that it is important, if I may say so. Potable water for the people. What idea do you have about that? If we have an [INDISCERNIBLE] from Texaco to do the cleaning, I think that the most important thing first is that the people drink clean water.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Water treatment facilities.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Are you talking about very deep wells too?

TRANSLATOR 1: Very deep wells?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Possibly. Possibly deep wells. Possibly.

TRANSLATOR 1: Maybe.

CHARLIE CHAMP: But please remember the water portion is tricky. You have to bring in – tricky.

TRANSLATOR 1: I know, I know. The portion – what do you mean by that?

CHARLIE CHAMP: The water portion of the remediation. Water portion of the remediation.

TRANSLATOR 1: That the water part of the remediation is difficult, it's a little complicated.

CHARLIE CHAMP: You have to have a team

TRANSLATOR 1: A team is necessary

CHARLIE CHAMP: That has the experience to do it.

TRANSLATOR 1: That really has the experience to do it

CHARLIE CHAMP: From ground water

TRANSLATOR 1: From the ground water.

CHARLIE CHAMP: To deep wáter wells

TRANSLATOR 1: To the deep water wells

CHARLIE CHAMP: And wáter treatment facilities

TRANSLATOR 1: And water treatment facilities

CHARLIE CHAMP: You have to have it

STEVEN DONZIGER: And what percentage of the total cost of cleaning, without saying a number, but what percent is the part for getting potable water for the people?

CHARLIE CHAMP: 35% of the cost.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Really?

CHARLIE CHAMP: 35% of the cost.

UFV: Is potable water?

STEVEN DONZIGER: Is potable water

DICK KAMP: So we're clear, we're not talking necessarily about remediation for potable water. We're talking about possibly deep wells

CHARLIE CHAMP: Possibly

DICK KAMP: Or possibly remediation through treatment of the well.

CHARLIE CHAMP: That decision has to be made by hydrologists.

TRANSLATOR 1: That decision must be made by the –

PABLO FAJARDO: Us.

TRANSLATOR 1: Us?

[LAUGHTER]

PABLO FAJARDO: I think that with the issue of the water various possibilities must be analyzed. Deep wells, but there in the area that the majority of the people says is the water that is taken from the parts where it is contaminated, from the high parts, from the high parts, so that

could be a possibility, maybe it is less costly but more safe. I mean, it has to be analyzed. It has to be analyzed.

ANN: Deep wells.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Do you prefer to see deep wells?

ANN: No, I prefer water from the west

STEVEN DONZIGER: From the rivers

ANN: Very clean

STEVEN DONZIGER: We must [INDISCERNIBLE] to take it

ANN: Yes, but that's not --

STEVEN DONZIGER: We can use the same duct, right?

ANN: Yes [LAUGHS]

[LAUGHTER]

UFV: The most important thing is sources, that is to say it seems regarding sources that there are people involved in caring for those reserves there, that are [INDISCERNIBLE] reserves, because it is not just getting the water and [INDISCERNIBLE] because it can be dried. Now, an important part, the wells, for the deep wells we must not forget that there are more oil companies in the area. So, Texaco cleans or [INDISCERNIBLE] to clean, that there are other oil companies contaminating. It is not just from Texaco.

PABLO FAJARDO: You are talking about the source of the water.

UFV: Yes, where the rivers come from, where the –

PABLO FAJARDO: [INDISCERNIBLE]

UFV: Exactly, but [INDISCERNIBLE] from that, for the communities, so that the same community protect it, and that is money invested in themselves. I mean, we generate jobs, we generate stability for them and they already know how to drink their water, and so it is better that those same indigenous people who know how to use the water for their risks [INDISCERNIBLE] all of them, they are the ones who know how to manage, and it is clean water.

[00:15:23]

ANN: Yes, I think that if the people preferred surface water, you need to find the costs for that, the location of a very deep underground water source, very deep

[OVERLAY]

CHARLIE CHAMP: Are there questions other than open discussion?

[OVERLAY]

PABLO FAJARDO: Now I understand why it is the [INDISCERNABLE] of the century because between the judgment and the remediation, we'll have been doing this for a century.

[LAUGHTER]

[OVERLAY]

TRANSLATOR 1: I do have a couple questions

PABLO FAJARDO: Some are a little dumb

[OVERLAY]

UMV: You're asking right right person.

TRANSLATOR 1: That you're asking the person, the right person.

[LAUGHTER]

PABLO FAJARDO: The most serious thing in the region is contamination in the ground water which is also the source of the [INDISCERNIBLE] of surface waters.

TRANSLATOR 1: All the surface water sources.

PABLO FAJARDO: Does this plan think of the remediation and the more or less total reparation of ground water?

TRANSLATOR 1: Of the ground water? Does it or not?

CHARLIE CHAMP: It does. High percentage. High percentage.

TRANSLATOR 1: A high percentage.

PABLO FAJARDO: I'm talking about 17 to 20 years.

TRANSLATOR 1: He's talking about 17 to 20 years

PABLO FAJARDO: Does that imply the time it will take to execute the reparation operations or the time that it could take to have water that is more or less suitable for human consumption.

CHARLIE CHAMP: The answer is yes.

TRANSLATOR 1: The answer is

CHARLIE CHAMP: With exception

TRANSLATOR 1: Yes but with some exceptions.

CHARLIE CHAMP: As you clean a certain area

TRANSLATOR 1: When a particular area is cleaned

CHARLIE CHAMP: You will begin to see the clean water.

TRANSLATOR 1: You will begin to? Sorry?

CHARLIE CHAMP: See the clean water.

TRANSLATOR 1: The clean water will begin to appear

CHARLIE CHAMP: Gradually, gradually, gradually.

TRANSLATOR 1: But in a gradual manner

CHARLIE CHAMP: But for the total area

TRANSLATOR 1: But for the whole area

CHARLIE CHAMP: 17 to 20 years

TRANSLATOR 1: 17 to 20 years.

PABLO FAJARDO: We're talking about the whole area of the concession, of the population.

TRANSLATOR 1: The whole area of the concession, right?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: You also said that, that there does, or does not exist a group that is well prepared to remedy the underground water.

TRANSLATOR 2: So you said there's no team to repair the ground waters

PABLO FAJARDO: Is there, does this team exist?

TRANSLATOR 2: Is there a team?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Oh, yes. They do exist.

TRANSLATOR 2: The exist.

CHARLIE CHAMP: There's a group in Brazil.

TRANSLATOR 2: There's a group in Brazil

CHARLIE CHAMP: Ok, and there's one group that I know of in the United States.

TRANSLATOR 2: And there's another group in the United States

CHARLIE CHAMP: There's probably others

TRANSLATOR 2: There are probably more.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Whoever can do it the best

TRANSLATOR 2: Who can do it best

PABLO FAJARDO: It is very important that in the plan, in the plan, the report, that it is said that water must be provided more or less with systems [INDISCERNABLE] for the people during the time that remediation lasts, at least 20 years.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: Ok, and the dumb question.

[LAUGHTER]

PABLO FAJARDO: When you talk about disposable wells, those are the reinjection wells?

[OVERLAY]

TRANSLATOR 2: I don't understand the question. Well, the question literally was when you were talking about disposable wells, were you talking about the reinjection wells?

[00:20:00]

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

TRANSLATOR 2: Yes. But the literal question. Or rather, the reinjection wells are the disposable wells.

PABLO FAJARDO: Si. Ok. Thank you.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Thank you.

UMV: None of those were dumb.

[LAUGHTER]

STEVEN DONZIGER: Are there any more questions for doctor Champ? Champ in Spanish means "champion"

[LAUGHTER]

ANN: Do your costs include a study – studies to find out where all the contamination is?

TRANSLATOR 2: Yes, do the costs of –

[OVERLAY]

ANN: In ground wáter.

TRANSLATOR 2: In the ground water

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

ANN: And, ok. And also how to get clean water to the people?

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes.

STEVEN DONZIGER: I have a dumb question. I think this one is really dumb. In three months of global reports, you can only do… not much. Ok. So, if this is 20 years, we say, of cleaning, I imagine at the beginning of this, we are going to spend 2 years studying the question more deeply, to know how we are going to clean in the most effective way. The problem and the contradiction that I see is if we cannot do this job in the timeframe to justify the costs, how are we going to get the money to clean everything, if we do not know beforehand exactly the scope of the cleaning? Look, I know the answer is that we estimate, obviously, but I don't know. What do you all think of this? Do you understand?

[OVERLAY]

STEVEN DONZIGER: Very dumb, right?

[LAUGHTER]

CHARLIE CHAMP: The answer is you start with what you have right now, with the best.

TRANSLATOR 2: The answer is that you start with what you have right now, and the best.

CHARLIE CHAMP: Throw in 42% on top of the foreign inflation

TRANSLATOR 2: You put 42% on top of the foreign inflation.

CHARLIE CHAMP: There's your number.

TRANSLATOR 2: There you have your number for the cost

STEVEN DONZIGER: I really love that attitude.

TRANSLATOR 2: They love the attitude.

PABLO FAJARDO: My concern is the report that is to be done for this study that has to present the findings, practically all of the techniques or parameters should be indicated, procedures that will be applied to remediate the area.

TRANSLATOR 2: Has to be applied to remediate the area.

PABLO FAJARDO: But if we do not have such a complete study, I'm afraid that we may make a mistake. And my biggest question is that --

CHARLIE CHAMP: One moment. He hasn't read my report, has he?

UMV: No.

UMV: Ok, I'm done then.

UMV: He's already done it, there is already a full report.

PABLO FAJARDO: Ok, the biggest question is that the judge will possibly order in the sentence the [INDISCERNIBLE] of remediation and if they are so strict, later they cannot be changed much. So how do we provide in such a way that the right techniques in the application are allowed to be used [INDISCERNIBLE]

TRANSLATOR 2: In such a way that we can later make changes in the plan or job, or carrying out the job itself.

PABLO FAJARDO: I don't know if he understands my dumb question, but –

[LAUGHTER]

CHARLIE CHAMP: Yes, he understands.

TRANSLATOR 2: I understand.

CHARLIE CHAMP: One sentence. Just one sentence.

STEVEN DONZIGER: One sentence

CHARLIE CHAMP: One sentence. In the report.

TRANSLATOR 2: In the report, in the report

CHARLIE CHAMP: Include to use the best technologies available

[00:24:58]

TRANSLATOR 2: Include using the best technology available.

UFV: Available, yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: Ok, to be specific, which?

TRANSLATOR 2: Being specific, which technologies?

CHARLIE CHAMP: There may be one that comes up that we don't even know.

TRANSLATOR 2: There will probably even be one that we do not even know of now.

DICK KAMP: It's a term of the United States in any case, but I have a much more basic and much more dumb question than everyone

[LAUGHTER]

DICK KAMP: We do not have, will you make monitoring wells.

TRANSLATOR 2: I'm sorry, can you repeat that? Sorry.

DICK KAMP: Ok. I have a really stupid question.

TRANSLATOR 2: I got that though.

[LAUGHTER]

DICK KAMP: Ok, if we're facing right now a time when we're not going to be able to put a monitoring well

TRANSLATOR 2: We are trying now, if we are in a time in which we will not be able, we will not be capable of making a monitoring wells.

DICK KAMP: Or 10 monitoring wells.

TRANSLATOR 2: Or 10 monitoring wells.

DICK KAMP: In one site in order to understand

TRANSLATOR 2: In one site to be able to understand

DICK KAMP: The movements of the ground water, the extent of the ground water contamination

TRANSLATOR 2: The movement of the underground water, the extension of the presence of underground water

DICK KAMP: And this type of monitoring is going to be necessary as part of the remediation strategy

TRANSLATOR 2: And this type of monitoring is necessary in such a remediation strategy.

DICK KAMP: This question is for Pablo and Steve

TRANSLATOR 2: This question is for Pablo and Steve

DICK KAMP: If there is flexibility, for example, in a "judgment"

TRANSLATOR 2: Sentence, sentence

DICK KAMP: Ok, taking evaluations of the indemnity amount, with an indemnity base of maybe the minimum to begin a very restricted problem, very stringent, remediation, but like an obligation

STEVEN DONZIGER: Like a pilot program, you're saying?

DICK KAMP: Yes. If you can do this in stages

STEVEN DONZIGER: I, with permission, a pilot, a pilot

TRANSLATOR 2: A pilot study

STEVEN DONZIGER: Yes

DICK KAMP: Before establishing this ten million dollars or --

STEVEN DONZIGER: The point, my legal point of view, is not possible.

DICK KAMP: Because it's dangerous and you'll lose the case

STEVEN DONZIGER: It is not possible. We have to put a simple total of the costs that we seek. Period and that's it. We have to estimate and if we win it is the cost that we will have to do the work. But if we begin and then realized that there is more work --

PABLO FAJARDO: In the judgment, the judge has to order the total cost that Chevron has to pay. All of it. Maybe we can have the chance to make changes in the technical procedures of remediation. But we cannot say to Chevron, look, here there's a little more missing. It costs more. We cannot do that there.

DICK KAMP: So, maybe what we can do with this part of the global report is the maximum evaluation with the most constituents in few, few, few sites and comparison to sites of this type, very saturated, like the levels in other countries, I don't know. Then, and this is a type of people, it is not a pilot problem, because we, later we will know what the groundwater contaminant levels are, but the extent that we can evaluate of, obviously it is more than one pit, much much more, and hopefully we can see other examples in [INDISCERNIBLE] or probably not in Nigeria but in other areas that are saturated like this.

PABLO FAJARDO: But that's why I said while I was explaining the first part that it may be recommendable to make a much deeper study in some five sites to really see the damage. We have to write down the maximum possible so that it is technically sustainable and so that we do not, let's say, "pull the amounts out of our sleeves", as we say here, without justification, and more, there is much more work to do because if there is not enough then it is indeed a problem.

[00:30:11]

DICK KAMP: How far can you go, realistically? I mean, we're not going to be able to drill monitoring wells. Maybe we can? Maybe we can drill one or two and destroy the soil of Ecuador.

FERNANDO: We have the presence of three scenarios, geographically.

TRANSLATOR 2: We have three scenarios.

FERNANDO: [INDISCERNIBLE] Coligas Bajas, it's a little north of the Napo river, Coligas Bajas

TRANSLATOR 2: The Napo River

FERNANDO: And what are called[INDISCERNIBLE]

UMV: Pantanos

TRANSLATOR 2: Water lands and swamps

FERNANDO: In the first case

TRANSLATOR 2: In the first case

FERNANDO: The aquifers are going to be more available, higher up

TRANSLATOR 2: The aquifers are going to be more disposed because they're going to be further up in surface

FERNANDO: And as we go toward the east

TRANSLATOR 2: And as we go toward east

FERNANDO: The aquifers tend to deepen

TRANSLATOR 2: The aquifers tend to go deeper

FERNANDO: So it would be important to work on these three scenarios

TRANSLATOR 2: So it would be important to work these three scenarios

CHARLIE CHAMP: Absolutely

TRANSLATOR 2: Absolutely

CHARLIE CHAMP: His concern is cross-contamination

TRANSLATOR 2: His concern, his concern is the problem of cross contamination.

FERNANDO: Aha.

CHARLIE CHAMP: That's what you want to present earlier.

TRANSLATOR 2: That is what you, what you were talking about before.

FERNANDO: Yes, I am also –

TRANSLATOR 2: Yeah, he was referring to that before

UMV: His concern is the different ways of remedying

FERNANDO: My concern is that

CHARLIE CHAMP: Just a second, Steve—

FERNANDO: Those that are brought out on the surface are also brought out on an underground level

CHARLIE CHAMP: He switched now to another topic. I think I'm finished up here.

[OVERLAY]

PABLO FAJARDO: The previous agenda, no? What we said before. Some of the humble dreams that are held, if this is an exemplary judgment, without precedents in the world, the remediation that we want should also be exemplary and without precedents in the world. So we wanted the larger amount of [INDISCERNIBLE] technicians, or rather to do the best possible. [00:33:17] Now it is our time to see the people in the afternoon. What are we doing right now?

Are we making a debate with the inclusion of this, or what are we doing right now? It is our turn to do the other part.

STEVEN DONZIGER: What time is it?

PABLO FAJARDO: It is twelve fifteen in the afternoon. Let's say it's one already.

STEVEN DONZIGER: First we must continue, there is no problem. But, why don't we spend ten minutes remembering the, the tasks to follow from where we are, and later let's discuss when it can be done and who can do it, what do you think? May I begin?

PABLO FAJARDO: Please

STEVEN DONZIGER: I believe that the most important task is our defining a work plan. A specific one, with dates, equipment, and budget. Then, that is a process that is very different than what we did today, until now. But to me it means, defining objectives. For example, whether or not we are going to monitor the ground water is an example. So many sites studied in the background. We will continue with your recommendation that we analyzed that you know or change other things. What is the laboratory, is it qualified? What are the logistics of organizing all that in order to achieve the objectives in three months? How many people do we need? And aside from the technique, let's decide what we are going to do regarding the human and bioethical impacts, etc. To do all this, for me this is hours and hours of discussion and definition, maybe two days, I don't know. So or me, that is the most important. Ana is leaving on Tuesday. Dick leaves on Monday. Charles leaves a few days later. The definition of work has to pass the test, the costs of remediation, and the criteria of the court, do you understand? To do all of this is a more essential job than [INDISCERNIBLE] because this clarity is felt in the beginning [INDISCERNIBLE]. So for me the question is how do we dedicate all of our principles to this job and when do we do it. I do not know if at least we are in agreement of what I just said.

[00:36:23]

ANN**:** Yes, yes, yes.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Yes, more or less. I leave in the afternoon, tomorrow, Monday, with Adam. It is the weekend, ok? I don't want to be here any more than you, understand? I am really exhausted. We have our families, most of mine is in New York but, I don't know, at least I have a family. I don't know, maybe those who are available tomorrow also [INDISCERNIBLE]. But we have to define something while Anne and Charles are here and me if possible, and I don't know, when

PABLO FAJARDO: I think that the elements for discussion are all in place.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: I mean, we should put the elements there, and how we must begin to discuss them, and there writing about those

STEVEN DONZIGER: What we have to do is do a job or an attempt at work.

PABLO FAJARDO: Exactly.

STEVEN DONZIGER: We should put [INDISCERNIBLE]. And we can define it and if you do not have time, I present to you a plan, a draft of a plan. And yes, to define more, from there we will decide on a final plan, what do you all think?

UMV: In the global report, the technical part, if it's that, the bioethical part, the part, the part of the cost, if not, you and me are talking about the same thing.

STEVEN DONZIGER: But I think that, I think that all of the topics besides the human part really are about the techniques. The remediation part is the part that for me is [INDISCERNIBLE] more or less. So it's better that Charles be with you, planning, I think that it is worth it to do what takes a bit more because I can get the data that I need. But someone has to make the draft, and write it. And maybe Luis could be the person but the compromise is that between today and tomorrow we make a draft, and we meet if there is time on Monday, even at night if you are busy. But I think we must take advantage of their presence. And hopefully for Tuesday we will be 80% or 90% to our plan's destination. And Richard, of course, it is you that needs to be really comfortable with all of this. And also, we will define the window that the report needs, if I want more people, which is the assumption. Fernando, what is your role? Do you understand me? I know that you are going to have a role, but exactly how long? You can go to the field a lot, or more consulting here. You understand me?

[00:40:33]

[OVERLAY]

UFV**:** I was going over the rumors that we saw and there was a pit on which, according to a previous thesis, it said that they have put a tennis court on top, and now there is no way to get results from there, basketball or football, a football stadium. On another they already put one, already, on top of the pit.

PABLO FAJARDO: Ok, they're…

UFV**:** From what we have seen, yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: There is no problem there, we will go to the institution of our field. Before defining exactly what we still have, we are going to do a field visit. And if it has a stadium or a church on top of it or if they are giving mass there, we will not do it there, we will change wells.

UFV**:** But there are no problems with [INDISCERNIBLE].

PABLO FAJARDO: There is no problem, no problem. Yes.

UFV**:** Because I was looking at a thesis that was made and it says it was done in Ecuador. So, that thesis, is that data very valid?

PABLO FAJARDO: Yes.

UFV**:** Yes, we are looking at that to sustain us more in that regard.

UMV: A question. Regarding the parameters, how are we going to define them? [INDISCERNIBLE]

PABLO FAJARDO: I suggest the following. As we were saying before, the elements are all here for the debate. I would not want it to be a matter of imposition, I say, we do this only and stop talking about it. Rather I hope we start to see the necessity and the availability of resources for them. Let's do that combination. Then I really think that it is technical, this part, with the administrative and economic part. What I suggest is, maybe within the plan, the discussion of this, for example let us see what we can do, what we have to do, their necessities really and also [INDISCERNIBLE] resources. So, let's start discussing that, maybe not right now, but within the next few days, tomorrow, beyond and up to Tuesday maybe this will be. Let's see that. If perhaps of the four that we talked about, we end up with three maybe. Maybe with six, we say let's throw them out and stick with the [INDISCERNIBLE], as is needed, like five, maybe. But let's discuss it and then also the techniques much more [INDISCERNIBLE].

STEVEN DONZIGER: I think that we are done for now, right now. You can all relax and have lunch as you want. Let's meet another time in the evening, around 3, 4, we can come to the Quito Hotel if you want. I think that it is necessary to at least initiate certain technical persons, and you too, and Luis if he can. And, and, let's set up, I'm here, clearly it is better that you all be here but I assume that you do not have time today nor tomorrow at any time.

[00:45:22]

UMV: [INDISCERNIBLE]

STEVEN DONZIGER: Today? At what time can you come, then? Or, do you have time? What time do you have until?

FERNANDO: Up to ten minutes from now [LAUGHS]. Until 4, that's two more hours.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Should we continue? I didn't realize, I thought you had to go.

UMV: He says he has to go to the bathroom.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Ok so we're going to ask for…

UMV: To make use of our time….

FERNANDO: This Texaco map might help you with your ideas.

[00:46:13]

MALE 1: They decided, it stands.

TRANSLATOR: They decided not to, they stopped that operation.

MALE 1: There, there certainly no work was done in plugging pools. had a list [INDISCERNIBLE] of the well **[00:00:10]**

MALE 1: Ok, and you're presuming that the five wells are more or less "baseline", perhaps more contaminated than the west?

MALE 2: Some are. Others are not. Some. Some. We can [INDISCERNIBLE]. Here there are charapa fields. I'm pretty sure, I saw five years ago I think this one from here because there are a lot of new pits built badly.

MALE 3: Built by Texaco?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 1: Petro Production was also operating those fields. But it is a group of pits here, right? In these fields.

MALE 3: I have a question. The reason that they did not use those fields since it wasn't justified, did not have quantities or did they not have capital to invest, or how was it?

MALE 1: The production was not good

MALE 3: Ah, okay.

MALE 4: Because the Napo crew there is too heavy to produce, is why they didn' t.

MALE 5: Because the-

MALE 1: It' s not heavy, this one, it' s not heavy.

MALE 5: Because it says that the crude of Napo is too much -

MALE 1: It' s light, it' s light.

MALE 5: It is too heavy to produce, -

MALE 1: Charapa.

MALE 5: They didn' t go to after the Napo?

MALE 1: No, no, no, no, no, no. The moral of the case is here we have light crude oil [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 6: From the Charapa field for example, do we plan to go according to the global expert report if we should go there?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 6: Yes. There is the Charapa 1 well.

MALE 1: Oh, Charapa 1.

MALE 6: Which was perforated by Texaco in the year' 69.

MALE 2: Really?

MALE 6: Yes.

MALE 5: There they passed waters.

MALE 6: There they have, three pits without repair. The same in Bermejo also, in the Bermejo field also.

MALE 3: But Charapa 1 was producing?

MALE 6: Yes.

MALE 3: For how many years?

MALE 6: I do not remember, but -

MALE 5: Three, four years perhaps, not much.

MALE 3: That was a good piece of test.

MALE 6: Of course

MALE 3: Built by Texaco left for 40 years?

MALE 6: I believe so.

MALE 3: There are streets, highways up to there?

MALE 7: Highways, everything, everything, everything.

[OVERLAY]

MALE 7: There is this private company and they have perforated the majority of pits.

MALE 5: But there are also four wells belonging only to Texaco there.

MALE 1: Only Texaco could see that.

MALE 2: Bermejo?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 7: It could be Bermejo – on the part. Let's see, to the south, to the south it is the most important thing that I see at this technical moment of samples for earth and water.

MALE 3: When you talk about the south, you talk about-

MALE 7: River Napo, Auca, Yulebra-Snake, Auca, Yucca

MALE 3: Why do you say it is more important?

MALE 7: Because no expert's report has been done there.

MALE 1: Okay, okay, only three inspections.

MALE 7: Three inspections. This, all this, yes.

MALE 4: The bottom half, Map 2, Map 2, map 2 , he is talking about map 2.

MALE 3: I am worried about something. I have a concern

MALE 7: You can tell

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 1: You're always worried

MALE 7: Yes. Before [INDISCERNIBLE]. Good go on, go on.

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 3: I don't know, I don't know, I'm putting this, I don't know since Texaco, it's obvious according to the test that Texaco used the same methods of production in each site, each well, unloading, drilling muds in pits, I don't know if it is necessary that we go to new places to expand, to expand you say? The range of the places.

MALE 7: Of the global aspect

MALE 3: But I understand there is a justification, I recognize it. What I say is that if we have limited resources, limited courses, for me the competition is between doing that, because with time we can go to each site and take two samples, you understand me? And that can be justified legally because Texaco is going to say "we cannot put damages in places where they haven't gone." We are going to say that if, for example I would say that 46 sites are a reasonably significant amount where we conclude for all the sites, you understand me? Then the tension, is rather between doing that and doing other typical things, perhaps deeper studies of a smaller

amount of children. Alberto Rye is our lawyer in the beginning. He always told me, it is better if we go to each site in global, each site, because each site is, that if not, where one did not go, you request damages. But to do that means more time, more budget, we are not here to define their work. But those are just some of the worries. I don't know if you understand me.

[00:05:55]

MALE 7: Yes, so, it is not that I want, I understand your preoccupation but I don't mean to say that we should go extensively to the new sites.

MALE 3: No, I know.

MALE 7: Without having the tests of the new sites.

MALE 3: Exactly. Few tests.

MALE 7: Because you have in Auca colinares. Zones of hills. "Hills."

MALE 3: Oh, yeah.

MALE 7: And here, you have few hills here.

MALE 3: That' s to good point, if. What does that mean?

MALE 7: That, for the aquifer subject, are perhaps more exposed, more superficial. Than those that are west seaward.

MALE 1: Clearly, the topography of the land of Napo [INDISCERNIBLE], even a stretch of ground. I am not sure, but it is different for this.

MALE 7: Then the majority of samples that are available are from zones 2 and 3.

MALE 3: Yeah, yeah.

MALE 7: Yes.

MALE 3: But, ok. A question. Where geography

MALE 7: In Auca you have mountains, hills.

MALE 3: But that diagram that you made is a specific place?

MALE 7: It's a draft, a draft. The three scenes. Three scenes, right? One, two and three. There are analysis in 2 and 3.

MALE 3: Okay,okay, okay.

MALE 7: In Sacha you have Shushufindi.

MALE 3: I understand.

MALE 7: But you do not have information of number one.

MALE 3: The places where it is higher

MALE 7: Where this is the same and it is south seaward.

MALE 3: Oh, okay, okay.

MALE 1: Cononaco

MALE 7: Auca, Cononaco, is not true. And obviously it will be necessary to take the restricted samples, right? Yes, but, yes I believe that this site should be analyzed.

MALE 3: Okay, okay, okay I understand.

MALE 6: But back to our things, I'm only trying to explain what we are doing to choose the sites, we have already preselected in the South zone, having selected about 15 to 20 sites.

MALE 7: That is good, that is good, that is good.

MALE 6: Yes, in the southern zone.

MALE 7: It is clear [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 6: Exactly. It can be through the back, but it doesn't matter.

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 7: It already is hungry.

MALE 6: Then what is the problem here? When I presented this, we said several criteria. One, geographically all the places, we have gone only or more to Sacha and Shushufindi for a reason. They are both fields with greater number of oil wells.

MALE 7: Yes, okay, okay, okay.

MALE 6: Yes? The Aguario field in third place, right? Now, the Charapa or Parahuaco Bermejo fields are small fields.

MALE 7: Yes.

MALE 6: Less than 10 wells, but we want at least one in those places.

MALE 7: Exactly, it is -

MALE 6: That in all the fields there is a well

MALE 7: That is the criteria, I do not know what you think

MALE 3: Yes, yes ,yes

FEMALE 1: But there are 9 new fields, right?

MALE 7: Yes. They are all new ones. Well, but Auca is a big field. Auca is the only big one.

MALE 6: From Auca, we have about 8 more or less.

MALE 7: Okay.

MALE 1: Geographically distributed from the end of the field, the South end of the field to the North end of the field and in the middle, distributed like this.

[00:10:04]

MALE 6: Because of Auca we have 9 sites. From Auca 9 sites. It is those that are operated only by Texaco which are a few in that zone, the repaired, and the mixed operation because it was watching, geographic location and also the other criteria.

FEMALE 1: But there are no samples now in the hills?

MALE 7: Few samples. Few.

MALE 6: We have done three inspections in the hills.

MALE 7: Oh, yes.

MALE 6: And we have one in Auca, one in Yucca and one in Cononaco.

MALE 1: And Yulebra-Culebra

MALE 6: Yes.

MALE 6: But some results are about to arrive at the court. They are [INDISCERNIBLE] more or less.

[LAUGHTER]

FEMALE 1: What type of rocks are there in the hills?

MALE 7: Clay, red clays normally, lime, limes and sandstones

FEMALE 1: Ok, the same as in the other parts, right?

MALE 7: No, no.

MALE 1: There are pebbles, how do you say that?

MALE 7: No, no, let's say the superficial part in Auca. It' s red Clay.

FEMALE 1: But only, surface is clay but underneath it is -

MALE 7: Underneath there are sands, sands, sands with slime, sands with clays

FEMALE 1: Ok, so there are no harder rocks?

MALE 7: No, no, no.

FEMALE 1: Then they are the same types of rocks that -

MALE 7: They tend to be similar. Nothing else from here, clays are disappearing.

FEMALE 2: [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 7: Yes, it must be sands.

MALE 4: Consolidated sands?

MALE 7: No, no, no. Some clays have consolidation, but total it' s not consolidation.

MALE 4: [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 7: You can have cuts, cuts, there are photos of the tables of the highways where you can see calmly. Now there is a good example in the highway from [INDISCERNIBLE] to Auca

MALE 1: yes.

MALE 7: Have you seen the cut there? Or of [INDISCERNIBLE]. When, when they perforated wells, then the pits functioned like a filling. They functioned like a filling. Many pits broke, broke, it is possible that there is much more contamination of heavy metals and all in the hill zones. Than there is here in the [INDISCERNIBLE] zones that Shushufindi than in Sacha. And the hills earlier.

MALE 4: And there it is. That' s where the metals are.

MALE 7: No, no, no. In area one, in the hills, the hills. Because for built, you need to put a refill and then you form the pit. [INDISCERNIBLE] the capacity then fill and go out the content. Then it' s possible there to establish the heavy metals, for example.

MALE 5: You want to know the reason why there are more metals there.

MALE 7: Because there were spills. The pits were broken and the contents came out, the wall. I don't know if they have photos. Because now we have seen the pits of zones [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 1: Is Cononaco there?

MALE 7: Cononaco is there.

MALE 1: In Cononaco there was.

FEMALE 1: The metals are coming from the native dirt?

MALE 4: Nah, it's from the [INDISCERNIBLE], the drilling mud. They have to take a drilling mud because the temperature is at 207 degrees. It has to be an oil-based drilling mud, which will grab the metals and hold onto them a whole lot longer than water will

FEMALE 1: Fernando, Fernando, do you know places in the hills where there have been spills that go for long distances.

MALE 7: No, but there were some cases.

[00:15:36]

MALE 1: It's a river.

MALE 2: There was in the hill of Aguarico. That this, this is Aguarico, small hills.

FEMALE 1: It could be important because we need to find the extent...

MALE 3: The extension.

FEMALE 1: The extension of the contamination and if there is more in places with hills

MALE 2: It is possible to find that

FEMALE 1: We need to know that

MALE 4: You want to know in which area there has been more contamination?

FEMALE 1: Well if, if there's a farther extent of contamination in some areas than in others

MALE 4: He wants to know in what areas, that is, if there is more contamination in some places than in others.

[00:00:54]

FEMALE 1: Sand, more sand?

MALE 1: Yes, more sand.

MALE 2: And do you have priorities of the places around the rivers where there is more…

MALE 1: All this, all this [INDISCERNIBLE]. Migration of the rivers. This zone.

FEMALE 1: Is there a geologic map that shows that?

MALE 1: Well, we have geologic map, but not here. We have geologic maps right, is that right? Yes, yes we do have them

FEMALE 1: Do you have them?

MALE 1: No problem with the maps, but not here.

MALE 3: Not with me, no.

MALE 1: No, we do not have them here

MALE 3: We do not have them here, but we can get them.

MALE 1: Yes we can have – quaternary, quaternary. Ok, thank you.

[APPLAUSE]

[00:01:18]

MALE 1: Let me back up, ok? 200 people will be employed

MALE 2: 200 people will be employed

MALE 1: In the first three years

MALE 2: In the first three years

MALE 1: 160 of those will be Ecuadorians

MALE 2: 160 of them will be Ecuadorian

MALE 1: And then the number goes up to 1.000 pretty quickly

MALE 2: And then the number goes up to a thousand.

MALE 1: Pretty quickly

MALE 2: Quickly

MALE 1: And these 80 foreigners

MALE 2: And the 80 foreigners

MALE 1: Out of here

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 3: Good. Good.

MALE 1: I'm done.

MALE 4: Are there are questions? Are there are questions?

MALE 5: In relation to the ground water. We have some layers of ground water.

MALE 1: Right.

MALE 5: Yeah and how we are going to establish the distribution of the contamination in all the ground water?

MALE 1: We have to go and find out Exactly Where They all are.

[OVERLAY]

MALE 1: Monitor. Monitor –

MALE 5: With what? [Indiscernible] the water.

MALE 1: It's possible, But if you do the hydrology work

MALE 2: That if you work in hydrology

MALE 1: You stop it

MALE 2: He stopped there

MALE 1: As long as you know where it is, you can avoid it.

MALE 2: It can be avoided if you know where it is also, where it is

MALE 1: Excellent question.

MALE 5: Well we need to establish where it is.

MALE 4: It has to do - it has to do with the work plan. That's crucial. Look, because the work plan has two elements: the test, use the test that Texaco is guilty, and I would say most important is to make the data we need to estimate costs. Exactly.

[OVERLAY]

MALE 4: I have a question. I have a question I think is it important, if I can say. Drinking water for the people. What's your idea on that? If we have a [indiscernible] from Texaco to do the cleaning, I think the most important thing first is that people drink clean water.

MALE 1: Water treatment facilities.

MALE 4: Are you talking about high depth wells, too?

MALE 2: Very deep wells?

MALE 1: Possibly. Possibly deep wells. Possibly.

MALE 2: Could be.

MALE 1: But please remember the water portion is tricky. You have to bring in - tricky.

MALE 2: I know, I know. The portion - what do you mean by that?

MALE 1: The water portion of the remediation. Water portion of the remediation.

MALE 2: That the water part of the remediation is difficult, it is a bit complicated.

MALE 1: You have to have a team

MALE 2: That it takes a team

MALE 1: That has the experience to do it.

MALE 2: That actually has experience to do it

MALE 1: From ground water

MALE 2: From the groundwater.

MALE 1: To deep water wells

MALE 2: Even the high depth wells

MALE 1: And water treatment facilities

MALE 2: And the water treatment facilities

MALE 1: You have to have it

MALE 4: And what percentage of the total cost of the cleanup, without saying a number, but what percentage is that part to put drinking water for the people?

MALE 1: 35% of the cost.

MALE 4: Really?

MALE 1: 35% of the cost.

FEMALE 1: Is potable water?

MALE 4: It is potable water

MALE 6: So we're clear, we're not necessarily talking about remediation for drinking water. We're talking about possibly deep wells

MALE 1: Possibly

MALE 6: Or possibly remediation through treatment of the well.

MALE 1: That decision has to be made by hydrologists.

MALE 2: The decision has to be made -

MALE 3: Us.

MALE 2: We?

[LAUGHTER]

[00:04:56]

MALE 3: I think the water issue we must examine several possibilities. Deep wells, but there in the area, what most people say is that the water is brought from the places where it is contaminated, the upper parts of the highlands, then it may be a possibility, maybe it less expensive but safer. That is to say it has to be analyzed. We have to analyze.

FEMALE 1: Deep wells.

MALE 4: You prefer to see deep wells?

FEMALE 1: No, I prefer water from the west

MALE 4: From the Rivers

FEMALE 1: Very clean

MALE 4: You have to [indiscernible] to take

FEMALE 1: Yes, but is not -

MALE 4: We can use the same duct, no?

FEMALE 1: yes [LAUGHS]

[LAUGHTER]

FEMALE 2: The sources are the most important thing, which means we must plant because over there there are people who take care of those reserves, that [INDISCERNIBLE] reserves, because it is not just a matter of taking the water and [INDISCERNIBLE] because it can dry up. Now an important part, wells, for deep wells we must not forget that there is more oil in the area. So if Texaco cleans or [indiscernible] to clean, that there are other oil companies polluting. It's not just Texaco.

MALE 3: You're talking about the source of water.

FEMALE 2: Yes, the birthplace of rivers, the birthplace of -

MALE 3: [INDISCERNIBLE]

FEMALE 2: Exactly, but [indiscernible] that for the communities that the same community protect and those are monies invested in themselves, meaning we generate employment, we generate their stability and they know how to take their water, and therefore what better than the

same Indians that know how to use water for their irrigation, [indiscernible], all those, they are the ones who know how to handle, and it is clean water.

FEMALE 1: Yeah, I think that if people prefer shallow water, you need to find the cost for this, the site of a ground water source with very deep, very deep

[OVERLAY]

MALE 1: Are there questions other than open discussion?

[OVERLAY]

MALE 3: Now I understand why it is the [indiscernible] of the century because between the trial and the remediation, we reached a century

[LAUGHTER]

[OVERLAY]

MALE 2: I do have a couple questions

MALE 3: Some are a bit silly

[OVERLAY]

MALE 1: You're asking the right person.

MALE 2: that you are asking the right person

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 3: The most serious in the area is pollution in the groundwater which is also what gives rise to the [indiscernible] of surface water.

MALE 2: All the surface water sources.

MALE 3: This plan provides for remediation and the repair more or less total of the groundwater?

MALE 2: Of the ground water? Does it or not?

MALE 1: It does. High percentage. High percentage.

MALE 2: A high percentage.

MALE 3: I'm talking about 17 to 20 years

MALE 2: He's talking about 17 to 20 years

MALE 3: This implies the time it takes to run the repair activities or the time it would take to have more or less high water for human consumption?

MALE 1: The answer is yes.

MALE 2: That the answer is

MALE 1: With exception

MALE 2: Yes, but with some exceptions

MALE 1: As you clean a certain area

MALE 2: When cleaning a particular area

MALE 1: You will begin to see the clean water.

MALE 2: You will begin to? Sorry?

MALE 1: See the clean water.

MALE 2: You start to see the water clean

MALE 1: Gradually, gradually, gradually.

MALE 2: But in a gradual manner.

MALE 1: But for the total area

MALE 2: But for the whole area

MALE 1: 17 to 20 years

MALE 2: 17-20 years.

MALE 3: We talked about all the concession area of the population.

MALE 2: The whole area of the concession, right?

MALE 1: Yes.

[00:09:58]

MALE 3: Also you said that, like it does not exist, or is there a super prepared team to remedy the groundwater.

MALE 7: So you said there's no team to repair the ground waters

MALE 3: Is there, does that team? Exist?

MALE 7: Is there a team?

MALE 1: Oh, yes. They do exist.

MALE 7: They exist.

MALE 1: There's a group in Brazil.

MALE 7: There is a group in Brazil

MALE 1: Ok and there's one group that I know of in the United States.

MALE 7: there is another group in the U.S.

MALE 1: There are probably others

MALE 7: There are probably others.

MALE 1: Whoever can do it the best?

MALE 7: It's because it can do it better

MALE 3: It is super important that in the plan, in the plan, the report, we put there that we have to provide water systems with more or less [INDISCERNIBLE] for the people during the duration of the remediation, at least 20 years.

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 3: Ok, and the silly question.

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 3: When you speak of disposable wells are they the re-injection wells?

[OVERLAY]

MALE 7: Do not understand the question. Well, the question literally was when you were talking about disposable wells, were you talking about the reinjection wells?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 7: Yes. But the literal question. In other words, the re-injection wells are the disposable wells.

MALE 3: Yes. Ok. Thank you.

MALE 1: Thank you.

MALE 5: None were stupid.

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 4: Are there are more questions for Dr. Chubb? Chubb in Spanish means "champion"

[LAUGHTER]

FEMALE 1: Do your costs include a study - studies to find out all the contamination is?

MALE 7: Yes it's that the costs of -

[OVERLAY]

FEMALE 1: In ground water.

MALE 7: In the groundwater

MALE 1: Yes.

FEMALE 1: And, ok. And also how to get clean water to the people?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 4: I have a silly question. This, I think it's very silly. In three months of global expertise, it can only do ... not much. Ok. So if that's 20 years, say, of cleaning, I guess in the beginning of this, we will spend two years studying the issue more deeply to see how we can clean in the most effective manner. The problem and the contradiction I see is if we cannot do the work on aggregate to justify the costs, how are we going to get the money to clean everything, if we do not know beforehand the precise extent of the cleanup. Look, I know the answer is we estimate, obviously, but I do not know. What do all of you think of that? Understand?

[OVERLAY]

MALE 4: Very silly, no?

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 1: The answer is you start with what you have right now, with the best.

MALE 7: The answer is start with what you have right now, and the best.

MALE 1: Throw in 42% on top of the foreign inflation

MALE 7: You throw an extra 42% for inflation.

MALE 1: There's your number.

MALE 7: There's your cost number

MALE 4: I love the attitude really

MALE 7: They love the attitude.

MALE 3: My concern is in the report that will be made for this study that has to be presented by the expert; it must indicate practically all the techniques or the parameters, procedures that will be applied again to remedy the area.

[00:14:58]

MALE 7: Has to be applied to remediate the area.

MALE 3: But if we do not have a very comprehensive study, I am fearful that we will make a mistake. And my biggest question is than -

MALE 1: One moment. He hasn't read my report, has he?

MALE 4: No.

MALE 1: Ok, I'm done then.

MALE 7: That it's already done, that he already has a full report

MALE 3: Ok, the bigger issue is that the judge may order in the sentence the [indiscernible] of remediation and that if they are that stringent, then you cannot change much later. Then how do we prevent in such a way as to allow the technical adjustments in the application [indiscernible]

MALE 7: In such a way that we can later make changes in the plan or job, or carrying out the job itself.

MALE 3: I don't know if you understand my nonsense, but -

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 1: Yes, he understands.

MALE 7: I understand.

MALE 1: One sentence. Just one sentence.

MALE 4: A sentence

MALE 1: One sentence. In the report.

MALE 7: In the report, in the report

MALE 1: Include using the best technologies available

MALE 7: Include use the best technology possible.

FEMALE 1: Available, yes.

MALE 3: Well, to be specific, which?

MALE 7: Being specific, which technologies?

MALE 1: There may be one that comes up that we do not even know.

MALE 7: Probably one that we do not even now about comes out that we do not know of now

MALE 6 It is an end of the United States in all cases, but I have a question much more basic and much sillier than all

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 6: We do not have, will you put in monitoring for the wells.

MALE 7: I'm sorry, can you repeat that? Sorry.

MALE 6: Ok. I have a really stupid question.

MALE 7: I got that though.

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 6: Ok, if we're facing right now a time when we're not going to be able to put a monitoring well

MALE 7: If we are understanding now, if we are in a time when we will not be possible, that we will not be capable to put a monitoring well

MALE 6: Or 10 monitoring wells

MALE 7: Or ten monitoring wells.

MALE 6: In one site in order to understand

MALE 7: At a site in order to understand

MALE 6: The movements of the ground water, the extent of the ground water contamination

MALE 7: The movement of groundwater, the extent of the presence of ground waters

MALE 6: And this type of monitoring is going to be necessary as part of the remediation strategy

MALE 7: And this type of monitoring is necessary in both remediation strategies

MALE 6: This question is for Paul and Steve

MALE 7: This question is for Paul and Steve

MALE 6: If there is flexibility, for example, in a "Judgment"

MALE 7: Judgment. Sentence

MALE 6: Ok, have assessments on the amount of the compensation, with a base of perhaps a minimum compensation for starting a very limited problem, very stringent, remediation, but as an obligation

MALE 4: Like a pilot program, you're saying?

MALE 6: Yes. If you can do this in stages

MALE 4: I, with permission, a pilot, a pilot

MALE 7: A pilot study

MALE 4: yes

MALE 6: Before establishing this is ten million dollars or-

MALE 4: The point, my legal standpoint, it is not possible

MALE 6: Because it's dangerous and you'll lose the case

MALE 4: It is not possible. We need to put a simple total of the costs that we seek. Period and enough, we must estimate, and if we win it is the cost we are going to have to do the job. But if we start and realizes that there is more work -

MALE 3: At the sentencing, the judge must order the total cost that Chevron should pay. Everything. Maybe we can have an option to make changes in the technical procedures for remediation. But we cannot say to Chevron, see, here takes a little longer. Better another. That we cannot do there.

[00:20:05]

MALE 6: Then perhaps we can do with this part of the survey it is the most comprehensive assessment with more constituents in a few, few, few sites and comparison sites such as this type highly saturated levels as in other countries, I do not know. To, and this is a type of people, it is not a pilot problem because we will then know what are the levels of pollutants in the groundwater, but we can assess the extent of, it is obviously more than one pool, much much more, and hopefully we can see other examples in INDISCERNIBLE] or probably not in Nigeria but other saturated areas like this.

MALE 3: But that's why I said when explaining the first part it may be advisable to make a more profound study in five sites to see the actual damage. We have to write down the maximum that is possible but that is technically sustainable, but not, say, we get the quantities out of the sleeves, as we say here, without justification, that there is leftover, there is much more work to do because it is missing it is a problem.

MALE 6: How far can you go, realistically? I mean, we're not going to be able to drill monitoring wells. Maybe we can? Maybe we can drill one or two and destroy the soil of Ecuador.

MALE 3: There is the presence of three environmentally scenarios

MALE 7: We have three scenarios.

MALE 3: [INDISCERNIBLE] low alliance, is a bit north of the Rio Napo, the low alliances

MALE 7: The Napo River

MALE 3: And what are [indiscernible]

MALE 3: Reservoirs

MALE 7: Water lands and swamps

MALE 3: In the first case

MALE 7: In the first case

MALE 3: The aquifers are going to be more likely, higher

MALE 7: The aquifers are going to be more disposed because they're going to be further up in surface

MALE 3: And to the point that it goes up to the east

MALE 7: And as we go toward east

MALE 3: The aquifers tend to deepen

MALE 7: The aquifers tend to go deeper

MALE 3: then yes the importance that it is worked in these three scenarios

MALE 7: So it would be important to work these three scenarios

MALE 1: Absolutely

MALE 7: Absolutely

MALE 1: His concern 'is cross-contamination

MALE 7: His concern, the concern he has is the problem of cross contamination.

MALE 3: Aha.

MALE 1: That's what you want to present earlier.

MALE 7: It's what you, what you were talking about even before

MALE 3: Of course, I am also -

MALE 7: Yeah, he was referring to that before

MALE 6: His concerns are different methods to remediate

MALE 3: My concern is that

MALE 1: Just a second, Steve

MALE 3: Those that are expressed on the surface are also expressed at the groundwater level

MALE 1: He switched now to another topic. I think I'm finished up here.

[OVERLAY]

MALE 3: The following agenda, no? What we said before. One of the humble dreams that one has, if, if this is an exemplary trial, unprecedented in the world, the remediation we also wanted remediation must be exemplary and unprecedented in the world

[00:24:42]

PABLO FAJARDO: But that is the other part [INDISCERNIBLE]

STEVEN DONZINGER: What time is it?

PABLO FAJARDO: It is twelve PM and 50 minutes. It is almost one already.

STEVEN DONZINGER: : Look, first, for those that have to leave, there is no problem, ok? But why don't we spend ten minutes looking at the work at hand to then continue from where we are at and later discuss when things can be done and who can do them. What do you think?

PABLO FAJARDO: Yes.

STEVEN DONZINGER: : May I begin?

PABLO FAJARDO: Please do.

STEVEN DONZINGER: : I think that the most important task is to define the plan of specific jobs with dates, teams and budgets. Then that is a very different process to what we have been talking about up to now. For me, that means defining the objectives. For example, if we are or are not going to do the monitoring of the underground waters, just an example. How many sites have been thoroughly studied? We will follow your recommendation that we analyzed chrome six and TPH, or also other things. What is the name of the laboratory? And the expert? What are the logistics for organizing all of that to reach the goals within three months? How many persons do we need? And apart from technical things, we will decide what we will do and how many are the human impacts and biotic, etc. Then to do all of that, means to me hours upon hours of discussions and definitions. Maybe two days, I think. Then for me, that is the most important thing. Ana leaves on Tuesday, Dick leaves on Monday, and Charles goes a few days later. The definition of work has to raise the test, the remediation costs and the criteria of the expert. Do you understand? To do all of this is a, it is more of a key job as I had said because without the clarity at the start, this could never have worked. Then for me, the question is how to dedicate the main people among us to the work ahead and when we will do it. I do not know if at least in the criteria we are all in agreement. They are the ones I just mentioned.

FEMALE 1: Yes, yes.

STEVEN DONZINGER: : We have something this afternoon, yes, more or less.

[00:03:01]

STEVEN DONZINGER: Less than I have at last, no?

[LAUGHTER]

STEVEN DONZINGER: I do not know, perhaps those who are available tomorrow too Fausto I think it can be [indiscernible] tomorrow. But we have to define something when Ann and Charles, and if possible Dick, and I do not know when we can start.

PABLO FAJARDO: I think the items for discussion are established.

STEVEN DONZINGER: Yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: Meaning, in a river put the elements there, and now we must begin to discuss those, and there writing about those

STEVEN DONZINGER: What we should do is do a job or an attempt to work.

PABLO FAJARDO: Exactly what I propose

STEVEN DONZINGER: An example, the "gringos" Americans at least

[OVERLAY]

STEVEN DONZINGER: You already have to leave tomorrow because you said you.

DICK CAMP: We can postpone for tomorrow

STEVEN DONZIGER: And we can define, and if you do not have time, I present to you a plan, a draft of a plan. And yes to define more, and from there we discuss whether to define an end, what do you think?

MALE SPEAKER: Okay. Of global expertise, the technical part, if it is, the bioethics, the part, the part of the cost, if not you and I talk about the same.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Yes. But I believe, I believe that all the issues minus the human part is really with the technicians. For example, the remediation part and the part for me [INDISCERNIBLE] more or less. Then better that Charles be with you, planning so I can go on, I think it's worth doing that it costs a little more because I can get the data I need. But someone has to make the draft, and write it. And maybe Luis can be the person but the commitment is between today and tomorrow let's make a draft, and if you have time on Monday we get together, even at night if they are occupied. But I think it is to take advantage of their presence. I hopefully by Tuesday we are more or less 80%, 90% target of a plan. And Richard of course it is you that have to be really comfortable with all of this. And we also define the door the expert needs, if I want more people, which is the budget. Fernando, what is your role? You understand

me? I know he will play a role, but exactly how long? You can go to the field more or more consulting here. You understand me?

MALE SPEAKER: I will consult. That yes

[LAUGHTER]

CHARLES CAMP: I'm available tomorrow. Not Monday, all day Wednesday.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Ok.

[OVERLAY]

STEVEN DONZIGER: You want to break this afternoon just us and -

[OVERLAY]

STEVEN DONZIGER: What we could do, could we just break now, grab some lunch, relax, and try to hook up around 3, 3 or 4 o'clock.

[OVERLAY]

DICK KAMP: Tomorrow we should talk to Tanya.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Who's Tanya?

[00:05:00]

[OVERLAY]

FEMALE 1: A well in which seeing a [INDISCERNIBLE] before, said they have put a hook on top then [INDISCERNIBLE]

PABLO FAJARDO: A hook of what?

FEMALE 1: [INDISCERNIBLE]In another they had already put in another, above the pool

MALE 3: Of those that are up

FEMALE 1: Yes.

PABLO FAJARDO: And that's no problem because we will go to the field inspection ourselves then to see before defining exactly with what we are left, and we do a field visit and if it has a hook up there on top or is healing [indiscernible] there we change wells.

FEMALE 1: No problem if you well [indiscernible] Well, there are three pools. The number one is covered with cement.

PABLO FAJARDO: No problem, no problem

FEMALE 1: Because I was watching in a [INDISCERNIBLE] Petro Ecuador and now, that data is valid?

PABLO FAJARDO: Yes ...

[OVERLAY]

[00:06:22]

PABLO FAJARDO: I continue saying that we must look into the need and availability of resources for them. Let's make the combination. Then I really believe that this part of the task was technical, with the administrative and economical part.

STEVEN DONZIGER: I have…continue

PABLO FAJARDO: What I suggest is, that maybe within the plan, the discussion of this, for example, let's see what we can do, what we have to do, their real needs and also [INDISCERNIBLE] resources. Then let's discuss that, but maybe not right now. But yes, maybe in a few days, tomorrow, the day after tomorrow even on Tuesday maybe he will be here. We will check that... Yes, maybe of the four that we were talking of, we will be three, maybe. Maybe chrome six, we said we would not include and we would remain only with the HABs and chrome but I do not know on what side, chrome five, maybe. But let's discuss it and there the technical people know a lot more...

STEVEN DONZIGER: I have a specific suggestion. I think we should stop for right now, right now. You can relax and go to lunch, whatever you want to do. Let's get together again in the afternoon, type three, four, we can come to the Hotel Quito if you like. I think that we require at least to have certain technical persons, and you too, and Luis if he can come. And, and, arm ourselves, I am, of course it is better for you to be here but I am assuming that you do not have time today or tomorrow for any problems.

MALE SPEARKER: But we can be here until slightly later.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Today? At what time can you do it then? Oh, do you have time? Up to what time do you have availability?

MALE SPEAKER 2: Right now we can keep working.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Or, do you have time? Ok! Then, until what time can we continue?

MALE SPEAKER: We can stay ten minutes more

[LAUGHTER]

MALE SPEAKER: From four, it will be two more hours.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Should we continue? I did not notice, I thought you all had to leave.

MALE SPEAKER 3: He says he has to go to the rest room.

STEVEN DONZIGER: Ok, then we will ask for [INDISCERNIBLE].

MALE SPEAKER: But to take advantage of the time, the thing is not to –

[00:02:33]

MALE 1: The first thing that I want to indicate in terms that the idea is of the global expert report, am I right? That is I would say that there are universal results from here, the lake I believe in Guanta also, Shushufindi, and in Sacha, correct? I believe it is there where the majority of the analysis have been taken, of sample taking and all that has been presented to us, but that would be one criterion. Another criterion is that we would have an axis that could be turned aside and be headed south, then it is reasonable to think that from here it is seawards here, there is no extensive contamination because the main fields are not seawards to the west, right? Until the west. And that the contamination has been [INDISCERNIBLE] developed the fields. Then where to go to take new samples? Possibly there are exploratory wells, exploratory wells, that are for example, there is one here I believe, there are others here, yes, where Petro Production works I don't work and they were going [INDISCERNIBLE] grass of the marginal fields, the marginal fields.

MALE 2: And they decided not -

MALE 1: And they decided not to, that has been stopped. But surely there wasn't any work done there for the obstruction of pits. I had a lists where [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 2: You have that list?

MALE 1: Here they presented that list.

MALE 2: We never requested inspection of that type of site, right?

MALE 1: No, but that is how it was in the list

[OVERLAY]

MALE 2: But it is a field

MALE 1: Clearly. Yes, continue

MALE 1: Ok, and you're presuming that the five wells are more or less "baseline", perhaps more contaminated than the west?

MALE 2: Some are. Others are not. Some. Some. We can [INDISCERNIBLE]. Here there are Charapa fields. I'm pretty sure, I saw five years ago I think this one from here because there are a lot of new pits built badly.

MALE 3: Built by Texaco?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 1: Petro Production was also operating those fields. But it is a group of pits here, right? In these fields.

MALE 3: I have a question. The reason that they did not use those fields since it wasn't justified, did not have quantities or did they not have capital to invest, or how was it?

MALE 1: The production was not good

MALE 3: Ah, okay.

MALE 4: Because the Napo crew there is too heavy to produce, is why they didn't.

MALE 5: Because the-

MALE 1: It' s not heavy, this one, it' s not heavy.

MALE 5: Because it says that the crude of Napo is too much -

MALE 1: It' s light, it' s light.

MALE 5: It is too heavy to produce, -

MALE 1: Charapa.

MALE 5: They didn't go to after the Napo?

MALE 1: No, no, no, no, no, no. The moral of the case is here we have light crude oil [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 6: From the charapa field for example, do we plan to go according to the global expert report if we should go there?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 6: Yes. There is the Charapa 1 well.

MALE 1: Oh, Charapa 1.

MALE 6: Which was perforated by Texaco in the year' 69.

MALE 2: Really?

MALE 6: Yes.

MALE 5: There they passed waters.

MALE 6: There they have, three pits without repair. The same in Bermejo also, in the Bermejo field also.

MALE 3: But Charapa 1 was producing?

MALE 6: Yes.

MALE 3: For how many years?

MALE 6: I do not remember, but -

MALE 5: Three, four years perhaps, not much.

MALE 3: That was a good piece of test.

MALE 6: Of course

MALE 3: Built by Texaco left for 40 years?

MALE 6: I believe so.

MALE 3: There are streets, highways up to there?

MALE 7: Highways, everything, everything, everything.

[OVERLAY]

MALE 7: There is this private company and they have perforated the majority of pits

MALE 5: But there are also four wells belonging only to Texaco there.

MALE 1: Only Texaco could see that.

MALE 2: Bermejo?

MALE 1: Yes.

MALE 7: Bermejo could be - in the part. To overlook, south seaward, south seaward is the most important that I see technical at this moment demonstrate for grounds and water.

MALE 3: When you talk about the south, you talk about-

MALE 7: River Napo, Auca, Yulebra-Snake, Auca, Yucca

MALE 3: Why do you say it is more important?

MALE 7: Because no expert's report has been done there

MALE 1: Okay, okay, only three inspections.

MALE 7: Three inspections. This, all this, yes.

MALE 4: The bottom half, Map 2, Map 2, there am' s talking Map 2.

MALE 3: I am worried about something. I have a concern

MALE 7: You can tell

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 1: You're always worried

MALE 7: Yes. Before [INDISCERNIBLE]. Good go on, go on.

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 3: I don't know, I don't know, I'm putting this, I don't know since Texaco, it's obvious according to the test that Texaco used the same methods of production in each site, each well, unloading, drilling muds in pits, I don't know if it is necessary that we go to new places to expand, to expand you say? The range of the places.

MALE 7: Of the global aspect

MALE 3: But I understand there is a justification, I recognize it. What I say is that if we have limited resources, limited courses, for me the competition is between doing that, because with time we can go to each site and take two samples, you understand me? And that can be justified legally because Texaco is going to say "we cannot put damages in places where they haven't gone." We are going to say that if, for example I would say that 46 sites are a reasonably significant amount where we conclude for all the sites, you understand me? Then the tension, is rather between doing that and doing other typical things, perhaps deeper studies of a smaller amount of children. Alberto Rye is our lawyer in the beginning. He always told me, it is better if we go to each site in global, each site, because each site is, that if not, where one did not go, you request damages. But to do that means more time, more budget, we are not here to define their work. But those are just some of the worries. I don't know if you understand me.

[00:05:55]

MALE 7: Yes, so, it is not that I want, I understand your preoccupation but I don't mean to say that we should go extensively to the new sites.

MALE 3: No, I know.

MALE 7: Without having the tests of the new sites.

MALE 3: Exactly. Few tests.

MALE 7: Because you have in Auca colinares. Zones of hills. "Hills."

MALE 3: Oh, yeah.

MALE 7: And here, you have few hills here.

MALE 3: That's a good point, yes. What does that mean?

MALE 7: That, for the aquifer subject, are perhaps more exposed, more superficial. Than those that are west seaward.

MALE 1: Clearly, the topography of the land of Napo [INDISCERNIBLE], even a stretch of ground. I am not sure, but it is different for this.

MALE 7: Then the majority of samples that are available are from zones 2 and 3.

MALE 3: Yeah, yeah.

MALE 7: Yes.

MALE 3: But, ok. A question. Where geography

MALE 7: In Auca you have mountains, hills.

MALE 3: But that diagram that you made is a specific place?

MALE 7: It's a draft, a draft. The three scenes. Three scenes, right? One, two and three. There are analysis in 2 and 3.

MALE 3: Okay, okay, okay.

MALE 7: In Sacha you have Shushufindi.

MALE 3: I understand.

MALE 7: But you do not have information of number one.

MALE 3: The places where it is higher

MALE 7: Where this is the same and it is south seaward.

MALE 3: Oh, okay, okay.

MALE 1: Cononaco

MALE 7: Auca, Cononaco, is not true. And obviously it will be necessary to take the restricted samples, right? Yes, but, yes I believe that this site should be analyzed.

MALE 3: Okay, okay, okay I understand.

MALE 6: But back to our things, I'm only trying to explain what we are doing to choose the sites, we have already preselected in the South zone, having selected about 15 to 20 sites.

MALE 7: That is good, that is good, that is good.

MALE 6: Yes, in the southern zone.

MALE 7: It is clear [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 6: Exactly. It can be through the back, but it doesn't matter.

[LAUGHTER]

MALE 7: It already is hungry.

MALE 6: Then what is the problem here? When I presented this, we said several criteria. One, geographically all the places, we have gone only or more to Sacha and Shushufindi for a reason. They are both fields with greater number of oil wells.

MALE 7: Yes, okay, okay, okay.

MALE 6: Yes? The Aguario field in third place, right? Now, the Charapa or Parahuaco Bermejo fields are small fields.

MALE 7: Yes.

MALE 6: Less than 10 wells, but we want at least one in those places.

MALE 7: Exactly, it is -

MALE 6: That in all the fields there is a well

MALE 7: That is the criteria, I do not know what you think

MALE 3: Yes, yes ,yes

FEMALE 1: But there are 9 new fields, right?

MALE 7: Yes. They are all new ones. Well, but Auca is a big field. Auca is the only big one.

MALE 6: From Auca, we have about 8 more or less.

MALE 7: Okay.

MALE 1: Geographically distributed from the end of the field, the South end of the field to the North end of the field and in the middle, distributed like this.

[00:10:04]

MALE 6: Because of Auca we have 9 sites. From Auca 9 sites. It is those that are operated only by Texaco which are a few in that zone, the repaired, and the mixed operation because it was watching, geographic location and also the other criteria.

FEMALE **1**: But there are no samples now in the hills?

MALE 7: Few samples. Few.

MALE 6: We have done three inspections in the hills.

MALE 7: Oh, yes.

MALE 6: And we have one in Auca, one in Yucca and one in Cononaco.

MALE 1: And Yulebra-Culebra

MALE 6: Yes.

MALE 6: But some results are about to arrive at the court. They are [INDISCERNIBLE] more or less.

[LAUGHTER]

FEMALE 1: What type of rocks are there in the hills?

MALE 7: Clay, red clays normally, lime, limes and sandstones

FEMALE 1: Ok, the same as in the other parts, right?

MALE 7: No, no.

MALE 1: There are pebbles, how do you say that?

MALE 7: No, no, let's say the superficial part in Auca. It' s red Clay.

FEMALE 1: But only, surface is clay but underneath it is -

MALE 7: Underneath there are sands, sands, sands with slime, sands with clays

FEMALE 1: Ok, so there are no harder rocks?

MALE 7: No, no, no.

FEMALE 1: Then they are the same types of rocks that -

MALE 7: They tend to be similar. Nothing else from here, clays are disappearing.

FEMALE 2: [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 7: Yes, it must be sands.

MALE 4: Consolidated sands?

MALE 7: No, no, no. Some clays have consolidation, but total it' s not consolidation.

MALE 4: [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 7: You can have cuts, cuts, there are photos of the tables of the highways where you can see calmly. Now there is a good example in the highway from [INDISCERNIBLE] to Auca

MALE 1: yes.

MALE 7: Have you seen the cut there is? There it is possible to be see it. Or of [INDISCERNIBLE]. When, when they perforated wells, then the pits functioned like a filling. They functioned like a filling. Many pits broke, broke, it is possible that there is much more contamination of heavy metals and all in the hill zones. Than there is here in the [INDISCERNIBLE] zones that Shushufindi than in Sacha. And the hills earlier.

MALE 4: And there it is. That' s where the metals are.

MALE 7: No, no, no. In area one, in the hills, the hills. Because for built, you need to put a refill and then you form the pit. [INDISCERNIBLE] the capacity then fill and go out the content. Then it' s possible there to establish the heavy metals, for example.

MALE 5: You want to know the reason why there are more metals there.

MALE 7: Because there were spills. The pits were broken and the contents came out, the wall. I don't know if they have photos. Because now we have seen the pits of zones [INDISCERNIBLE]

MALE 1: Is Cononaco there?

MALE 7: Cononaco is there.

MALE 1: In Cononaco there was.

FEMALE 1: The metals are coming from the native dirt?

MALE 4: Nah, it's from the [INDISCERNIBLE], the drilling mud. They have to take a drilling mud because the temperature is at 207 degrees. It has to be an oil-based drilling mud, which will grab the metals and hold onto them a whole lot longer than water will

MALE 1: Aguarico could be. Aguarico is partly hill.

FEMALE 1: Fernando, do you know places in the hills where there have been spills that go for long distances.

MALE 1: Exactly, no. Exactly, no. I don't remember exactly. No, but there were some cases. These sides, these zones, this is to hill. A small hill. This side is built in to border of the hill. This is [INDISCERNIBLE] ok? And then built. Aguarico. Aguarico is north of Shushufindi. The walls in the hill area, this is Aguarico. Small hills.

FEMALE 1: It can be important because we need to find the extent

MALE 3: The extension.

FEMALE 1: Extension of the contamination and if there is more extension in the places with hills

MALE 3: It is possible to find that

FEMALE 1: We need to know that

MALE 5: You want to know in which area there you have been more contamination?

FEMALE 1: Well if, if there' s a farther extent of contamination in some area than in others

MALE 5: You want to know in what areas, that is to say, if there is more contamination in certain areas that in others. That is important to know. Greater extension and greater magnitude to the area.

MALE 1: Well, the areas of greater contamination you're going to continue studying, right?

[00:20:00]

MALE 5: But out of the three…

MALE 1: From the three, one or two might have a greater extension of contamination.

MALE 5: Number 1 or number 2 with the biggest extension.

FEMALE 1: And is there I clay partly in number two?

MALE 1: Yes, but it is disappearing. When are you close to the river then there is no more red clay, no more red clay.

FEMALE 1: Above? But further above?

MALE 1: Farther above, yeah.

MALE 3: And you have priorities of sites around the rivers where there is more…

MALE 1: All this, all this is [INDISCERNIBLE]. Migration of the rivers. This zone.

FEMALE 1: Is there to geologic map that shows that?

MALE 1: Well, we have geologic map, but not here. We have geologic maps yes, is not certain? If, if we have

FEMALE 1: You have?

MALE 1: Not problem with the maps, but not here.

MALE 6: Now no.

MALE 1: No, here we don't have.

MALE 6: Here we don't have, but it is possible to get them.

MALE 1: Yes we can have- quaternary, quaternary. Ok, thank you very much.

MALE 3: I have a question. What do you think because you need 60 sites for, for the general sampling? Because it is number and not 25?

MALE 6: We have put 60 on average, the idea has resulted in the average of one hundred, more or less. If we say…

[APPLAUSE]

[00:22:31]