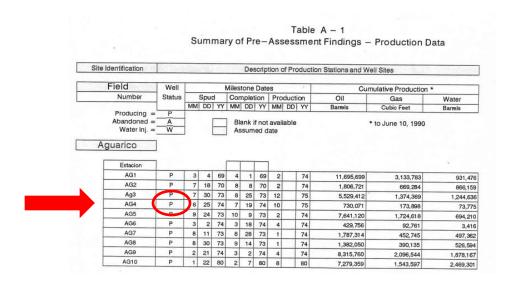
Aguarico-04

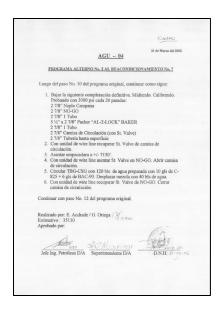
1. Background

AG-04 was drilled in 1974 and operated as a producing oil well until it was temporarily abandoned in 1986. In the 1993 HBT-Agra audit (conducted for Petroecuador and TexPet), however, HBT identified the status of AG-04 as "producing":

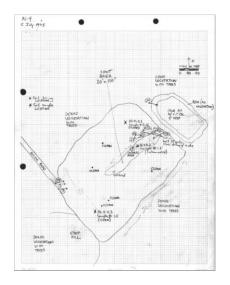


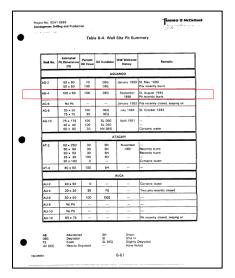
In 2003, Petroecuador conducted a series of workovers that converted AG-04 into an injection well:





There was one pit and a separate area of soil contamination identified at AG-04 as part of the Fugro McClelland pre-remediation audit in 1992:

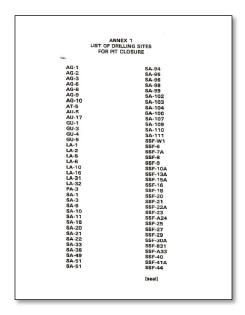


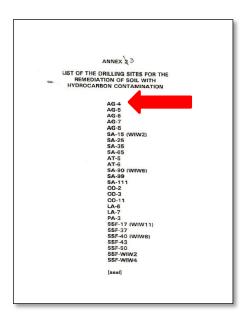


The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among TexPet, Ecuador, and Petroecuador in 1994 made it clear that TexPet was responsible only for the environmental issues included in the Scope of Work (SOW):

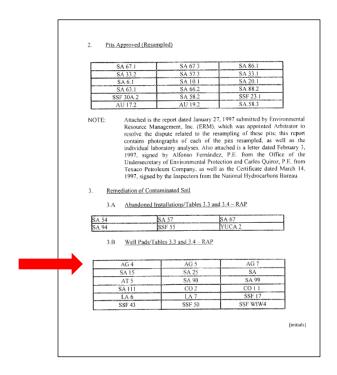
a) TEXPET shall not be responsible for the environmental impact or effects not included in the Scope of Work, and shall be released from any liability concerning such impact upon execution of the Contract for Implementing Environmental Remedial Work and Release of Obligations.

The SOW contained Annexes that identified the sites at which TexPet was responsible for pit remediation (Annex 1) and the sites at which TexPet was responsible for soil remediation (Annex 3). AG-04 was not listed in Annex 1. AG-04 was listed in Annex 3:



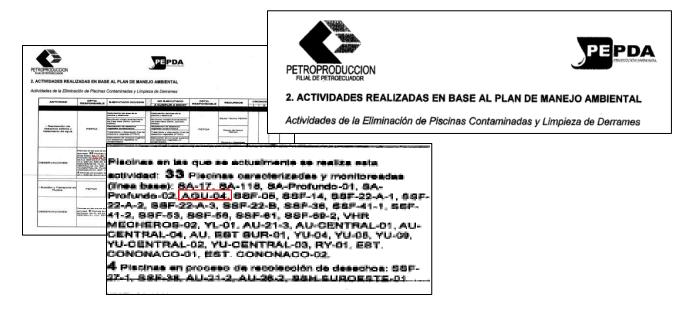


The soil at AG-04 was remediated between September and October of 1996, and inspected by the ROE on September 11, 1996 (ACTA No. 23-RAT 96). The Inspectors from the National Hydrocarbons Bureau and Petroproduccion certified TexPet's soil remediation at AG-04 as complete on March 14, 1997, and on March 20, 1997, the Ecuador Ministry of Energy and Mines issued an Acta approving and accepting TexPet's work at AG-04 as complete:

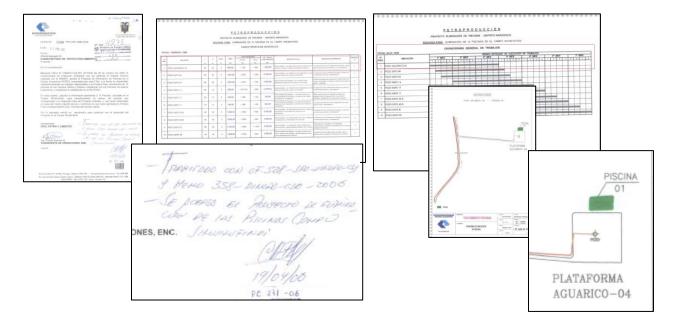


2. Petroecuador identifies the pit at AG-04 as Petroecuador's responsibility

In 2006, Petroecuador identified the pit at AG-04 as a pit it was responsible for remediating under the PEPDA (Project to Eliminate Pits in the Amazon District) program. It listed the AG-04 pit for "characterization and monitoring":

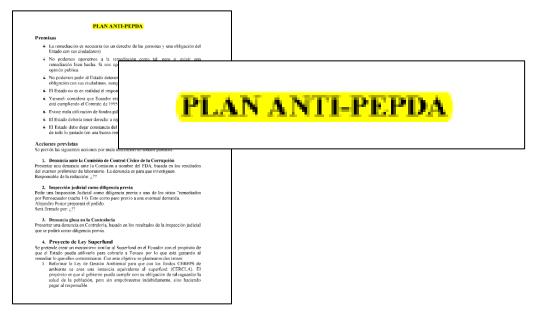


Petroecuador set out its plan for remediating the pit at AG-04 in a document dated February 21, 2006, from Petroproduccion to DINAPA (Ecuador's National Directorate of Environmental Protection). That plan identifies the size of the AG-04 pit, the amount of the material to be remediated, and identifies on a map the location of the pit to be cleaned by Petroecuador. The plan also indicates that cleanup of the pit at AG-04 would only take three months. The cleanup plan is approved by DINAPA on March 19, 2006:

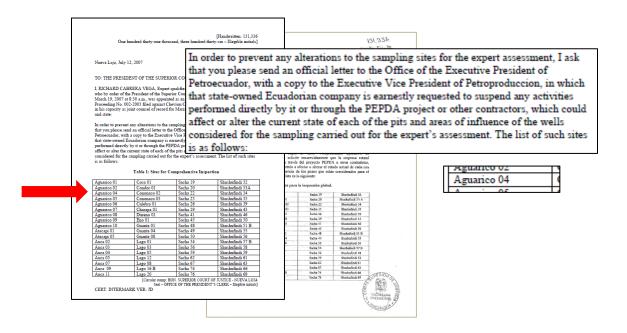


3. Donziger and Fajardo seek to stop the cleanup of AG-04

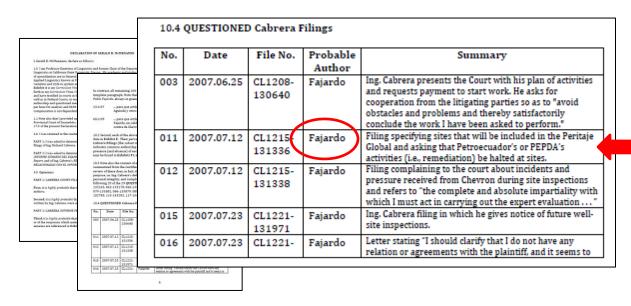
The Lago Agrio plaintiffs met with members of the Correa government to try to stop the PEPDA program. They ultimately developed a plan to halt the PEPDA remediation that they called their "Anti-PEPDA" plan:



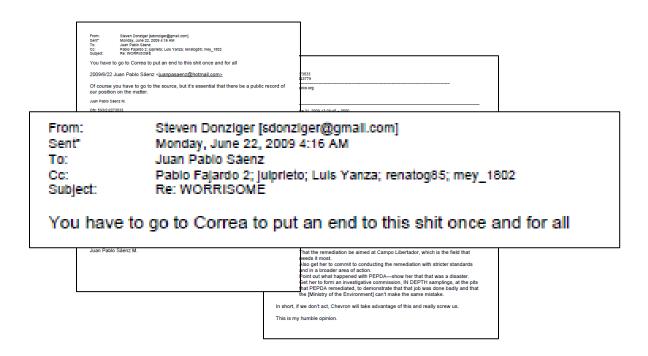
A letter signed by Richard Cabrera was sent to the court, claiming that the PEPDA remediation at a list of sites including AG-04 should stop to "prevent any alterations to the sampling sites":



Expert Gerald McMenamin examined this letter and concluded that it was among 29 communications with the Ecuador court that were written by Pablo Fajardo but filed under Cabrera's name:



When, in 2009, Petroecuador wanted to re-start remediation efforts, Donziger wrote to the Ecuadorian plaintiffs' lawyers that they had to "go to Correa and put an end to this shit once and for all":



Despite Petroecuador having identified the pit at AG-04 as a pit for which it was responsible, and despite having a plan to remediate the pit approved by DINAPA in March of 2006, Petroecuador has not conducted remediation of the pit at AG-04.