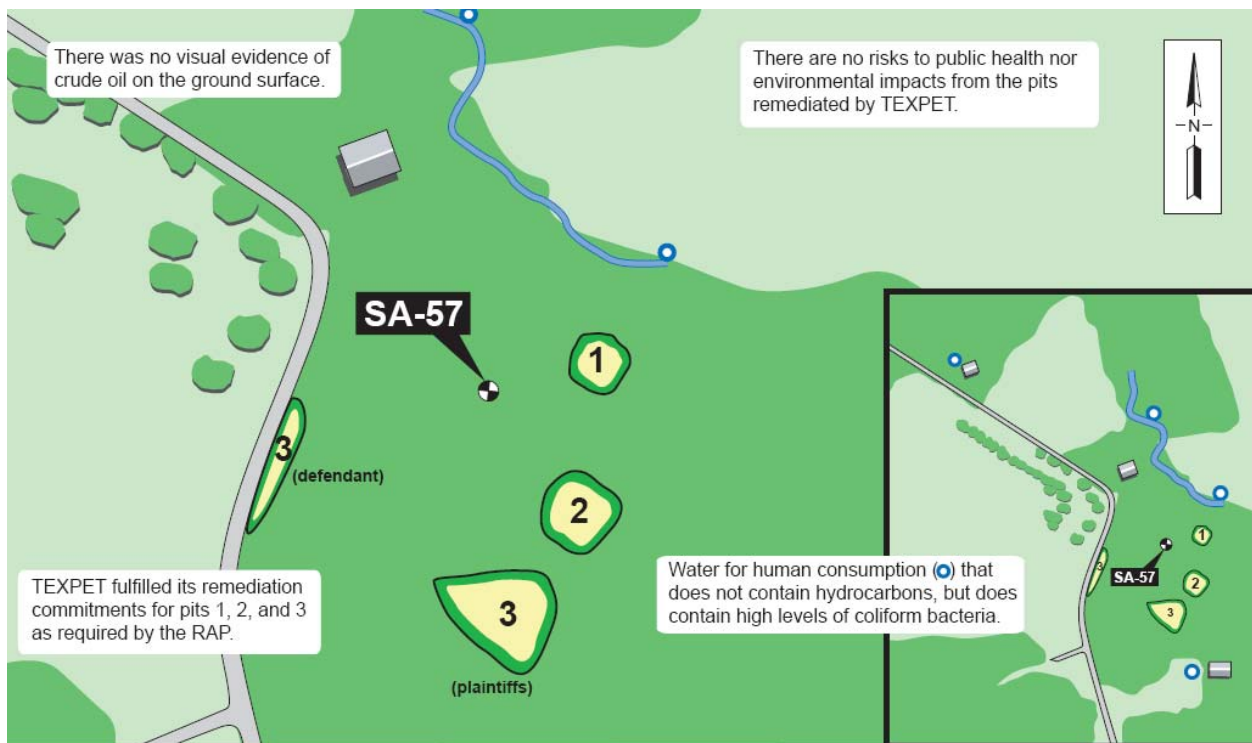


EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Based on the field activities conducted during the judicial inspection and subsequent review of reports and documents related to remedial activities at Sacha 57, the following conclusions can be summarized:

- 1. There are no risks to human health or the environment from the remediated areas.**
- 2. There are no risks to groundwater or surface water from crude oil.**
- 3. A zone with traces of weathered asphaltic material was identified outside the remediated areas.**
- 4. TEXPET fulfilled its remediation commitments related to well Sacha 57.**



These conclusions are discussed below:

– **THERE ARE NO RISKS TO HUMAN HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT FROM THE REMEDIATED AREAS**

According to the analytical results for samples collected from the remediated pit areas and the remediated spill area, soil that could come into contact with residents or animals contained hydrocarbons, BTEX, PAH, and metal concentrations that do not pose risks to

human health. In addition, the analytical results also are below applicable international criteria and comply with the requirements set forth in the RAP (see tables 2A and 2B).

Therefore, there are no risks to human health or the environment from the remediated areas

- **THERE ARE NO RISKS TO GROUNDWATER OR SURFACE WATER FROM CRUDE OIL**
The groundwater samples obtained from Mr. Jumbo and Mrs. Moreno's wells do not pose any risk to human health or the environment from crude oil. Similarly, the two surface water samples from the swamp north of the platform do not pose any risks to human health or the environment from crude oil. Analytical data for all water samples are below applicable international criteria (see tables 4 and 5), except for microbiological analytes. Also, the same analytical data indicate that the concentration of metals in all water samples are below the criteria established in Decree 2144. The absence of petroleum hydrocarbons in water samples indicates that there are no crude oil residues in the ground that are mobile or that could impact drinking water sources.

It should be noted that the four water samples contained high concentrations of total and fecal coliform, which could cause different types of diseases in people or animals that consume the water. These diseases are not related to crude oil.

- **A ZONE WITH TRACES OF WEATHERED ASPHALTIC MATERIAL WAS IDENTIFIED OUTSIDE THE REMEDIATED AREAS**
The provenance of the weathered asphaltic material found northeast of the platform is unknown. However, documents indicate that this area was not part of the RAP, therefore it is doubtful that this area existed during the remedial activities at the wellsite. Analytical data for this sample of asphaltic material showed the presence of benzo(a)pyrene at a concentration of 1.6 mg/kg (see Table 6). This concentration is above the international criteria of 0.9 mg/kg. PAH analyses of this sample indicate that the weathered asphaltic material is not a result of combustion processes and that it does not have the potential to release dust, vapors or leach into the environment. Based on field observations, the area with weathered asphalt was limited (less than 5 m by 3 m). Benzo(a)pyrene was not detected in any soil samples (from within or outside the remediated areas) or water samples at concentrations above applicable international criteria.

It is recommended that those responsible for the well conduct the necessary studies to evaluate if this area should be remediated.

- **TEXPET FULFILLED ITS THE REMEDIATION COMMITMENTS RELATED TO WELL SACHA 57**
According to the information reviewed and the analytical results provided by an internationally certified laboratory for samples collected from the remediated pits, TEXPET closed the pits in accordance with the criteria and specifications agreed upon with the Government of Ecuador and Petroecuador, and with applicable international criteria for metals, BTEX and PAHs.

The conclusions presented above also are based on the following information:

- There is no crude oil migration from the remediated areas to groundwater.

- All pits have a surface cover of at least 0.20 m over the remediated soil.
- The degraded crude oil found in the subsurface of the remediated pits does not have the potential to migrate because its residual saturation is well below the concentration required for migration to occur.
- Traces of crude oil found in the soil do not pose a risk to human health or the environment. This was proven through scientific tests that confirm the following:
 - *The chemicals of concern in Sacha crude that have potential toxic effects, BTEX and PAHs, are present in crude oils from oil-producing areas throughout the world.*
 - *The chemicals of concern are significantly and rapidly degraded by natural mechanisms in tropical climates such as those of the Oriente region in Ecuador, thereby reducing the toxicity potential and mobility of crude oil.*
 - *All results indicated the absence of BTEX, the disappearance of light and mobile fractions, and the degradation of most of the PAH content with respect to fresh Sacha crude.*
- The solubility of degraded crude oil in water is extremely low, which is why there are no impacts to nearby water sources.
- Conservative hydrocarbon volatilization estimates indicate that the volatile fractions have been degraded and that calculated concentrations are minimal.
- Risk evaluations of exposure routes for hydrocarbons indicate that:
 - *Direct exposure: is not possible because remediated soils have a soil cover of more than 0.2 m in thickness.*
 - *Exposure from ingesting surface water or groundwater: crude oil is immobile in the areas remediated by TEXPET. When leaching to groundwater or surface run-off was considered, the BTEX and PAH values calculated using the most conservative assumptions are not sufficiently high to pose a risk to human health. Degradation quickly eliminates the more mobile light and toxic fractions in crude oil.*
 - *Exposure from Inhalation of Soil Vapor: there is no adverse exposure through inhalation of soil vapor because the traces of degraded crude found do not contain significant concentrations of volatile compounds.*
- The drinking water sources found in the vicinity of the Sacha 57 pits included drinking water wells approximately 390 m northwest of the wellhead and 140 m south of the wellhead, and a stream 80 m northeast of the wellhead. In every case, the concentrations of BTEX, PAHs, and metals were below detection limits or below criteria recommended by WHO and USEPA (see tables 4 and 5).