

Dear Mr. Kirley,

I learned from Mr. Ken Johnson, that you are concerned about GGC wáter rights and accessibility, which indeed is a very important subject for any person willing to be part of the GGC project.

Before writing you further, let me introduce myself:

My name is Guillermo P. Ramirez, former owner of the GGC land and farm, and my profession is Civil Industrial Engineer. I, along with two other partners, owned a large chain store, until we received an offer we could not refuse in 1995.

I had some experience from a small farm that I had owned elsewhere in Chile, so the next step for me was a larger one that could developed into a sizeable business, starting from scratch. After a lengthy search, I found Lepe, which is now the GGC project. It took almost six months for a deep investigation of weather, kind of soil, wáter quality, finding out agriculture potential and historical use of it, looking at all available information of it, the zoning, the city, and their surroundings, before I negotiated price to purchase the land. With those facts compiled, the decision was taken to invest a large amount of money, as well as time, to start my farm project.

When I purchased the land, the farm had two wells; one for the house use and the other for irrigation (about 10 lts/sec), plus surface water rights (23.5 lt/sec). The year that I purchased the land, in 1996, I started the process of locating the most probable áreas where I could find wáter, then obtained permission to explore for wáter, which was granted to me. I then initiated the legal process with DGA for them to make sure that the amount of wáter rights that I was seeking from them was in line with the wáter available below the land and without taking wáter from any neighbors wells that may be within 200 meters of the wells I wanted to dig. Over a period of eight years, until the time that the wátershed was closed, I legally registered roughly 420 liters per second of underground wáter rights and installed 56 water wells. These wells were installed after a very dry period of five years. I did this to insure that I would have ample wáter even in years of low rainfall. When the government closed the watershed, that means that nobody else could register wáter rights on this wátershed. This is a very good thing for us because it creates tremendous value for the wáter and the wáter rights. There are also roughly 360 liters per second of surface wáter rights, which allow us to take a large amount of wáter from the river when it is running, which was about 7-8 months this year. We plan to add more canals this summer to draw much more wáter and Mr. Johnson and I are working on a project nearby that would make this supply of surface wáter even better.

The Chilean laws regarding the wáter rights process is very exhaustive and must be done by technicians and rechecked by different áreas of the government thru the Ministry of Works. In fact the obtaining of rights takes at least three years to have everything in order. The wáter rights of the project are completely legalized, with all documents on file and the inscriptions done at the Conservador de bienes Raíces and at the Water General Bureau (DGA). Your attorneys should have this information from the titles provided to them.

When all of these wáter rights were issued, the amounts of wáter below the land were tested to insure that we could take out that much wáter. With the land being located where it is, we are in a location to draw out wáter before others downstream from us. There also are very little wáter rights owned upstream from us, if any. This is very good for our wáter quality and our wáter supply.

I provided Mr. Johnson with government reports that only he and I have possession of. These studies were a result of years of work that I carried out with different government agencies to improve the área, the land and the wáter. I worked years to get the paved road brought to the land, as well as the power lines. This now allows for the project to have a great headstart on avoiding all of these expenses.

Mr. Johnson told me that he provided some of the information in the government reports to you. This is fine. We trust that you will keep it private between us, as it has a lot of value to us, since no others have access to it. In that information, you may notice that Colliguay has annual rainfall amounts of 687 mm. This is the área that feeds our river at GGC. This is very good rainfall and has been consistent to that amount for decades. GGC receives about 450 mm of annual rainfall. The upstream rainfall is very important, as this is where we receive our underground wáter resources. We are carrying out deep wáter well drilling this and next month. This will insure plenty of wáter for many years to come. When I created the existing 56 water wells, I used methods that allowed me to dig about 8-10 meters. Today, we can drill far deeper for less money per meter.

Mr. Johnson and I are working on other projects in Chile that are quite interesting that involve energy and ecological systems. There is much opportunity here in Chile and we intend to participate in the opportunities.

I met Mr. Johnson when he came to the land to meet me in May of this year, where he discussed with me his desires to build the GGC project. I am very much in support of his project and his desires to protect the environment and to help people have a safe place to live, so it was easy to get involved with GGC as a partner because of their ideals and goals to maintain nature, to have sustainable organic agriculture and to produce clean energy. There are so many subjects, that it is difficult to write everything in one letter. Please keep in mind that we welcome persons like you who believe in our ideas, keeping nature protected and building a nice community. There are so many opportunities and so many things to do.

Please forgive my English. I have a translator assisting me with the typing of this letter to you.

Best regards,



Guillermo Ramirez

21/12/2013.