EXHIBIT 92

Pages 1 - 36

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE VINCE CHHABRIA, JUDGE

TRANSCRIPT OF OFFICIAL ELECTRONIC SOUND RECORDING OF PROCEEDINGS

FTR 2:33 p.m. - 3:23 p.m. = 50 minutes

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiffs: Andrus Wagstaff, PC

7171 West Alaska Drive Lakewood, Colorado 80226

BY: AIMEE WAGSTAFF, ESQ.

Weitz & Luxenberg, P.C.

700 Broadway

New York, New York 10003

BY: ROBIN LYNN GREENWALD, ESQ.

PEARL A. ROBERTSON, ESQ.

Andrus Anderson, LLP

155 Montgomery Street, Suite 900 San Francisco, California 94104

BY: LELAND HUMPHREY BELEW, ESQ.

(Appearances continued on following page.)

Transcribed by: Leo T. Mankiewicz, Transcriber

leomank@gmail.com (415) 722-7045 APPEARANCES: (cont.)

For the Plaintiffs:

The Miller Firm 108 Railroad Avenue Orange, Virginia 22960

BY: MICHAEL MILLER, ESQ.

JEFFREY ALAN TRAVERS, ESQ.

For Defendant Monsanto Company:

Hollingsworth, LLP
1350 I Street NW #900
Washington, D.C. 20005
BY: JOE G. HOLLINGSWORTH, ESQ.

ERIC G. LASKER, ESQ.

Friday, February 24, 2017 1 2 2:33 p.m. PROCEEDINGS 3 THE CLERK: Okay, calling case number 16-MD-2741, 4 Roundup Products Liability Litigation. Counsel, please state 5 your appearances, starting with plaintiff. 6 7 MS. WAGSTAFF: Good afternoon, your Honor. This is 8 Aimee Wagstaff for the plaintiffs. THE COURT: Good afternoon. 9 MS. GREENWALD: Robin Greenwald and Pearl Robertson 10 11 for the plaintiffs. 12 MR. MILLER: Michael Miller and Jeffrey Travers, your 13 Honor. Good afternoon. 14 THE COURT: Hi. 15 MR. BELEW: Leland Belew for plaintiffs, your Honor. 16 THE COURT: All right. Defendants? 17 MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Joe Hollingsworth for Monsanto, 18 your Honor. MR. LASKER: Good afternoon, your Honor. Eric Lasker 19 20 for Monsanto. THE COURT: Good afternoon. All right, looking 21 22 forward to seeing you guys on Monday. 23 Before we get to these document custodians and witnesses, I want to ask each side a question. I don't want to 24 25 hear argument on it now, but I just want to get your position

on it, and there will be more time to argue it on Monday afternoon, but the thing I want your position on is this:

We are inquiring about general causation. The question is, I want to get a little more -- I want to add a little more specificity to that question, and it seems to me there are two questions, two different questions, somewhat different questions, we could be asking in phase I.

One question is: Is Roundup capable of causing cancer, or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma? Period, end of story.

The other question we could be asking is sort of a little closer to the question that Judge Roberts asked, or a derivation, I guess, of the question Judge Roberts asked.

I think Judge Roberts, I think, conflated a little bit the distinction between general causation and specific causation, but another -- I suppose another way to ask the general causation question would be: Is glyphosate, or is Roundup, capable of causing non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in the doses that the plaintiffs were exposed to?

Or let me scratch that, and say it in a different way, because I assume that different plaintiffs were exposed to different doses. So I guess the question could be, to make sure that it covered all, you know, the entire MDL: Is glyphosate capable of causing non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, in the highest possible dose the plaintiffs could have been exposed to?

So you get the difference between the two questions?

One is simply, can Roundup cause non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and the other question is, can Roundup cause non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in a particular dose, that dose being, you know, the highest exposure to which a plaintiff was subject.

So like I said, I don't want to hear argument on that right now. I just want to get people's positions on that.

What is the plaintiffs' position on what is the question to be answered in phase I?

MR. MILLER: Amy and Robin, this is Mike. I'll speak unless someone else wants to.

FEMALE VOICE: Go ahead.

MR. MILLER: If I could, your Honor, then -- Mike

Miller -- we believe the questions ultimately are the same,

because what epidemiology does is look at exposures in

real-world dosing. It doesn't look as a laboratory test would.

So I know your Honor doesn't want argument, but our position is the questions merge into one question in the face of epidemiology, because that is looking at real-world exposures, when you compare people exposed in the real world to people not exposed.

THE COURT: Okay, but this -- but general causation is not just going to involve epidemiology, is it?

MR. MILLER: No, your Honor, there are several lines of causality assessment, but I think both sides agree, and I'll

let Mr. Hollingsworth speak for his, but --1 THE COURT: I'm having trouble -- you're coming in 2 really scratchy. I'm having trouble --3 MR. MILLER: I apologize. I'll attempt to be louder. 4 The Bradford Hill criteria has other lines, which 5 we'll talk about, without getting into the merits of this case, 6 just the scientific method, on Monday. 7 8 **THE COURT:** Okay, what do the defendants say? MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Your Honor, this is Joe 9 Hollingsworth, if I may. If your Honor is -- can you hear me 10 okay, your Honor? 11 THE COURT: Yeah, I can hear you fine. 12 13 MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Okay. If I may, the Court is 14 looking at general causation in the first phase here, and we 15 believe that there's no reliable evidence of general 16 causation --17 THE COURT: I just want an answer to the question --MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: -- in this case, because --18 THE COURT: -- to my question. I just want an answer 19 to my question. What do you think is the way to look at it? 20 MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Well, the answer to your question 21 is that --22 THE COURT: I don't want -- I don't need to hear from 23 you right now that you don't believe that there is any evidence 24 25 of general causation. That's not something I need to hear from you right now.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: I apologize, your Honor.

I apologize for that. The general causation inquiry does not concern itself with both. So the question is whether glyphosate is, er -- Roundup causes cancer at any dose.

THE COURT: Is capable of causing cancer.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: If we're going to --

THE COURT: In other words, or to put it another way, is capable of causing cancer at any dose.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Or is capable of causing cancer, that's right.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: So if we're going to --

THE COURT: Okay. Okay, that's all I need for now. We can talk more about it on Monday, but I was just curious what your views were.

In your briefs, you said -- this was before the case -- you know, before the cases were consolidated, and it was just in the Hardeman brief. In your brief, you said something a little bit different. You said, you know, is glyphosate capable of causing cancer at the dose the plaintiff might have been exposed to. So that's part of what prompted my question about what the parties believe the inquiry is.

And then the other thing that prompted my question is that Judge Roberts did it a little differently from how

Mr. Hollingsworth recited the question, right? I mean, Judge Roberts actually considered the plaintiffs' exposure when discussing general causation, and again, when I read that, I thought, I think he's conflating general and specific causation when he says it that way. So it --

MR. LASKER: Your Honor, if I may -- this is Eric

Lasker -- and just for clarification on Judge Roberts' ruling
in the Arias litigation, the plaintiffs in that case did not
present any evidence of exposure.

So while I recognize that there's language that might, in the opinion, that might address that, the Court was basing his ruling on the same epidemiology that Mr. Miller was talking about, as to whether or not there's a basis for a causation opinion that glyphosate could cause, or Roundup could cause cancer. It was not based upon any evidence of exposure that the plaintiffs had presented.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I mean, we'll have plenty of time to argue about that. I'm not sure what to do with that in light of what Judge Roberts said, but in any event, his ruling is not precedential, so it doesn't --

MR. LASKER: Yeah, I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- doesn't matter too much. I was just asking, and I was just reading his opinion in an effort to, you know, wrap my brain a little more tightly around precisely what the question is, because that obviously has -- precisely what

the question is has relevance to, you know, the relevance of the IARC conclusion, I think, and also to some of the -- to the discovery disputes that you have that we're here to talk about today.

So, you know, I appreciate the detail that you all put in and, you know, notwithstanding that detail and through no fault of your own, of course, it's somewhat difficult reading just this case -- this statement, you know, to get a firm grip on how important or unimportant these custodians are or these depositions are.

I guess, maybe let's start -- let me start with the depositions. Let me start with the plaintiffs, and ask -- give me an example of something -- let's start with Richard Garnett. Give me an example of something he would say at the deposition -- that he would say at the deposition that would improve my ability to answer the general causation question.

MR. TRAVERS: Your Honor, this is Jeffrey Travers for the plaintiff. I think that's a good question. I think one of the issues we're having is, we've deposed Donna Farmer, we've deposed David Saltmiras, and I think one of the issues that --

THE COURT: I'm having -- I don't know if you're on the same line as Mr. Miller, but I'm having a terrible time hearing you.

MR. TRAVERS: I apologize, your Honor. I'm on a different line, and I'll try to speak more clearly.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. TRAVERS: In particular, with Richard Garnett, one example we cited, the three tests deal with exposure, which is, you know, the question you raised earlier, and the extent to which dermal exposure, which is probably going to be one of the more exposure routes that our clients were -- you know, who work with the Roundup in hand, we have an e-mail from Richard Garnett saying that --

THE COURT: Okay, but wait, hold on. Let me cut you off there.

MR. TRAVERS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Important -- one of the most exposure routes for your clients, I think you said? Is that relevant to --

MR. TRAVERS: Correct, yeah.

THE COURT: Is that relevant to general causation or specific causation?

MR. TRAVERS: I think that goes to the question you asked at the beginning of the hearing, you know, as a -- to my understanding of defendants' filings so far, but I think they may be retreating from that, that one of their defenses for general causation is going to be that the possible exposure of glyphosate -- or the possible exposure of glyphosate could never get high enough to get to general causation.

So that was one of the -- you know, one of the

defenses we're anticipating, was their drop after general 1 causation, you know, that it may be less relevant, as far as 2 3 general exposure. THE COURT: I'm sorry, I mean, number one, it sounds 4 like you're kind of mumbling, and number two, the phone 5 connection is not very good. I'm just having a hard time. 6 7 MR. TRAVERS: I apologize. 8 THE COURT: I'm just having a real hard time hearing 9 you. MR. TRAVERS: I apologize, your Honor. 10 **THE COURT:** Are you talking into a speakerphone? 11 MR. TRAVERS: No, I've got a land line. It's just --12 13 MR. MILLER: I'm going to hang up, in hopes that it 14 will improve your ability to communicate, Mr. Travers. 15 be my line. I don't know what it is, but it might be my line. 16 THE COURT: All right.

MR. MILLER: Your Honor, excuse me, then.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MR. TRAVERS: Yeah, and I will -- I'll try to talk more slowly, but the dermal exposure does go to your first question, and -- and my understanding from earlier briefing is that defendant would raise as a defense to general causation that the exposure never -- will not reach a high enough level to cause cancer, but if they're not going to be pursuing that defense on general causation, I would agree that the (inaudible) question is less relevant.

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

But there are other issues with Richard Garnett. I think we could -- I think it would be important in deposition -- in Europe, Monsanto did face a lot of different questions from European regulators --THE COURT: I don't know, I mean, I'm sorry, I just --I just cannot -- I don't know if it's your phone or -- you know, I don't know what it is, but I just can't -- you're coming in really sort of muffled, and I just can't hear you. I just can't --MS. WAGSTAFF: Your Honor, if we may switch speakers for us -- this is Aimee Wagstaff -- and if I can ask Pearl to jump in, and maybe her phone line is a little bit better for you to hear. THE COURT: Yeah, I mean, should we just put this off until Monday, since we're meeting on Monday? MS. GREENWALD: We could do that, your Honor. may be easier for you, as well. This is Robin Greenwald, I'm That may be easier, to have us in person. Ms. Robertson definitely can be there. So that would work, if that's what you prefer. THE COURT: I don't know. I mean, if somebody wants to talk in a way that I can hear them, I'd be happy to do it now, but I could not hear -- I just couldn't hear or understand

Mr. Travers at all. So I -- you know, I don't know what to do.

I want to be helpful, but I can only be helpful if I can hear

And I was able to hear Mr. Hollingsworth --1 you. MR. TRAVERS: I can try calling in on a different 2 3 line. THE COURT: I was able to hear Mr. Hollingsworth fine. 4 I can't hear Mr. Travers. So should we just -- should we do 5 this on Monday? 6 7 MS. WAGSTAFF: Yes, your Honor, let's do this on 8 Monday. 9 THE COURT: I keep hearing a clicking, also. MS. WAGSTAFF: Your Honor, this is Aimee Wagstaff, and 10 11 I think that given the technical difficulties, we should do this on Monday. 12 THE COURT: Okay, all right. 13 14 MS. WAGSTAFF: Before we hang up, I'd like to just 15 raise one comment with you, with Monsanto on the telephone, if 16 I may. 17 THE COURT: Go ahead. 18 MS. WAGSTAFF: So on February 10th, we filed a 19 discovery -- joint discovery letter, and in one of the 20 footnotes, we said that we would be filing a motion to de-designate 30 documents by today. When we filed that joint 21 22 discovery letter, we did not anticipate that we would be filing 23 multiple filings after that date with motions under seal, and I think we have 34 or 36 documents under seal right now, and so 24

we are going to, with your permission, put off filing that

25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

motion to de-designate until after the hearing on Monday, since we have so much on the docket already with regard to confidential documents under seal. THE COURT: That's fine with me. I mean, I think --MS. WAGSTAFF: Okay. **THE COURT:** -- I'll be able on Monday to give you all some guidance that might obviate the need to be de-designating things so much. MS. WAGSTAFF: Great. Thank you. MR. LASKER: Your Honor, this is Eric Lasker. a logistical question. Just to make sure -- is your courtroom set up for possible presentations? Is there something special we need to do to be able to provide those presentations or have our experts provide those presentations on Monday? THE COURT: I don't know. Your people have been dealing with Kristen on it. They haven't? MS. GREENWALD: So Eric, this is Robin. I can call We were in communication with the court and we have all those answers. So we can --MR. LASKER: That would be great. MS. GREENWALD: I can call you when this call is over, and I can tell you what we learned from the court. MR. LASKER: That would be great. Thanks a lot. **MS. GREENWALD:** Okay. And so your Honor, actually, Ms. Robertson -- if

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

```
you -- I don't mean to move around here, but she is available
now and she can get on the phone and answer, if you want to
start the other issue with the custodians now, and if you can
hear me, then you'd be able to hear her. Can you hear me okay?
         THE COURT: Yes, I can hear you okay. The only thing
is, there's this clicking, you know, this --
        MS. GREENWALD: I know.
         THE COURT: -- sort of repeated clicking.
        MS. GREENWALD: I don't know what that is.
         THE COURT: Does anybody know where that's coming
from?
        MS. GREENWALD: I don't. I don't.
         THE COURT: Okay. All right.
        MS. GREENWALD: Do you want to try, or no?
         THE COURT: Sure, and so --
        MS. GREENWALD: Okay.
         THE COURT: Your suggestion was that we talk about the
document custodians?
        MS. GREENWALD: If you'd like to start now and then
see if it works -- I know you have a full day on Monday -- and
see if you can hear her, and then if so, we can maybe discuss
some of it now?
         THE COURT: Okay.
         MS. GREENWALD: I wanted to make sure she could hear
you -- you could hear her. So here you go. I'm going to hand
```

the phone to her.

THE COURT: Okay. So same question, Ms. Robertson, to you, about the document custodians, really, which is: What are you hoping to find that will be -- I mean, the question on general causation is either going to be, you know, what -- can glyphosate cause cancer in human beings, or, you know, can glyphosate cause cancer in human beings at a dose that the plaintiffs might realistically have been exposed to, and it's going to be one of those two things. It sounds like maybe it will be the first question.

But give me an example of something you're hoping to find, something you have a hint that you might find and that you're hoping to find that would be relevant to the general causation question.

MS. ROBERTSON: Yes, your Honor. Pearl Robertson for the plaintiffs.

With respect to the deposition of Richard Garnett, we are hoping to find, and we believe that we can find, through his testimony, based on the documents reviewed as custodial files thus far, information that he has related to the toxicity of surfactants, as well as overall glyphosate safety.

The reason we think that his information is unique as other custodians is because he is --

THE COURT: Sorry, are you talking -- are you talking about Martens now?

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

MS. ROBERTSON: Richard Garnett, your Honor. No, Richard Garnett. I stayed with the deposition. THE COURT: What? MS. ROBERTSON: I -- initially you had asked, your Honor, about the depositions and maybe starting with those first. THE COURT: I thought we were talking about the custodians now. You already have the documents --MS. ROBERTSON: Okay, I didn't realize --THE COURT: I'm sorry. I thought you already had the documents from Garnett and Haupfear. Is that wrong? MS. ROBERTSON: Yes, your Honor. I quess maybe I had lacked clarity. I was trying to explain why the documents we found have led us to believe testimony from Richard Garnett would warrant his deposition. THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry, I thought -- maybe I misunderstood. I thought you were moving on to the custodians now and talking about the custodians. But it's fine. I can --MS. ROBERTSON: I can do it in whichever order you like. THE COURT: I can hear you now --MS. ROBERTSON: I thought we'd start with depositions, and my apologies. THE COURT: Okay, I can hear you now, so if you want

to talk about the depositions also, that's fine. 1 MS. ROBERTSON: Yes, your Honor --2 THE COURT: Okay, what do you think that Garnett --3 MS. ROBERTSON: -- whichever you prefer. If you'd 4 5 like me to --THE COURT: What do you think Garnett will say? 6 do you expect that Garnett might say that would be relevant to 7 8 the issue of general causation, that you haven't already gotten from somebody else? 9 MS. ROBERTSON: Overall safety issues and Monsanto's 10 interactions in silencing some of those safety issues that were 11 raised by European scientists. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay, and --14 MS. ROBERTSON: That would be the driving purpose of 15 that deposition. THE COURT: Okay, hold on. Okay, and then what about 16 17 Eric Haupfear? MS. ROBERTSON: Eric Haupfear has a long history at 18 Monsanto, and we believe, because he's been there for 20-some 19 20 years, that he has knowledge unique to impurities in glyphosate manufacturing, and that then also speaks to the safety of the 21 end-formulated Roundup product. We haven't quite talked with 22 23 somebody yet who was in glyphosate manufacturing as deeply embedded as Mr. Haupfear is. 24 THE COURT: Okay. So on the depos, does Monsanto want 25

to respond?

MR. LASKER: Yes, your Honor. This is Eric Lasker.

Can you hear me okay?

THE COURT: Yeah, okay.

MR. LASKER: Okay. So with respect to Richard Garnett, Richard Garnett is -- he's not a toxicologist. He is somebody in the regulatory function in Europe. He's similar to Dan Jenkins' role in the United States in talking to the EPA, and his testimony would better direct the issue of how European regulators assess glyphosate, which is an issue I understand your Honor will be addressing on Monday, as far as whether that is even relevant.

Our position is that it's not relevant for the reasons we laid out in our brief on that issue, and Richard Garnett, again, does not have any knowledge on the science of toxicology. He conveys information that he is provided by the scientists at Monsanto who do do that research, which would be Donna Farmer and Bill Heydens and David Saltmiras, who are the three safety toxicologists at Monsanto that plaintiffs have already deposed. So he does not have any unique information or any knowledge, frankly, that he'd be able to impart at his deposition.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LASKER: With respect to Eric Haupfear, plaintiffs have raised the issue of contaminants or trace impurities in

the manufacturing process of glyphosate. The general causation issue before your Honor will be based upon scientific studies of glyphosate, the long-term rodent cancer bioassays, epidemiological studies and the like. All of those studies are conducted with manufactured glyphosate, and if there are impurities in the glyphosate, then those impurities are in the glyphosate in those studies.

So the presence or lack of presence of those impurities doesn't change the findings in any way and doesn't affect the general causation issue before you. It's still the same studies that you'll be assessing and the experts will be talking about with respect to epidemiology and the long-term rodent cancer bioassays and the like.

So it's not going to change or advance your Honor's ability to address those issues in the general causation phase.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just ask the plaintiffs,

Ms. Robertson, one question. It seems like what you're trying
to do here is sort of root through Monsanto as much as you
can -- no harm in trying, nothing wrong with trying -- but root
through Monsanto as much as you can to discern evidence,
discovery evidence, of Monsanto manipulating or unduly
influencing the science.

I mean, is that it, in a nutshell, for purposes of phase I?

MS. ROBERTSON: I don't think that's our purpose in

phase I, and I guess I may be -- maybe I can clarify our position for Garnett and Haupfear. We're not focusing on these two deponents because of their interactions or manipulation with the science. We're more --

THE COURT: Or concealment of science, right? I mean, that's -- that seems to be what --

MS. ROBERTSON: I would think, yes. Sorry, your Honor. Yes.

THE COURT: That seems to be what your presentation goes to, right? We need to look -- we need to depose these people, we need to get the documents from these custodians to try to find evidence of manipulation of or concealment of scientific information about the carcinogenicity of glyphosate, essentially.

MS. ROBERTSON: Yes, your Honor, and also when they -when Monsanto conveyed to certain individuals, Garnett being
one of them, when testing should be or not be followed through
was based on recommendations by Monsanto. So you are correct,
your Honor, yes, we are looking at concealment issues.

THE COURT: Don't you think that you are much less likely to find evidence of that, or evidence relevant to that, in depositions than you are in documents?

MS. ROBERTSON: I think the reason the deposition is useful in these instances is we've been able to find unpublished studies and other documents that suggest that there

have been studies that weren't published or completed, and in an effort to further understand how the glyphosate testing and genotoxicity issues have been addressed by Monsanto over the years, we do believe that testimony will paint a broader picture to allow us the type of science that has been relied upon, and where we might be able, or -- how we might be able to use the lack of that science or the failure by Monsanto to continue to test those types of toxicity reports that were suggested in Garnett's documents.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LASKER: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. LASKER: This is Eric Lasker, if I may.

THE COURT: No, that's okay. I don't need --

MR. LASKER: I'd just like to -- a couple --

THE COURT: I don't need to hear anything more about the depositions.

MR. LASKER: Okay.

THE COURT: Now, tell me specifically what you have reason to believe you will find in the -- in these four custodians' files that you don't already have.

MS. ROBERTSON: Yes, your Honor. Mark Martens, as outlined in our brief, had a significant bit of correspondence with Dr. Perry. Dr. Perry was discussed at length in Donna Farmer's deposition.

So one of the things that was unable to be gleaned from Donna Farmer's deposition is what actually happened to Dr. Perry's studies and conclusions that found that glyphosate could be toxic, and all of this relates to genotoxicity.

Mark Martens was the main point of contact with Dr. Perry, and although we have searched the produced documents really ad nauseam looking for these types of -- any type of exchange related to the genotoxicity of glyphosate oxidative damage, all of these issues that Dr. Perry expressly looked at and then was told to not look at any further, we can't find his documents or his studies. So because Mark Martens was his main point of contact, we believe they would be in his files.

THE COURT: Okay, and Lisa Flagg?

MS. ROBERTSON: Lisa Flagg relates to Monsanto's quality assurance unit, as stated in our brief. Again, she relates in a different way to the makeup of Roundup formulations and how glyphosate interacts with the surfactants and other adjuvants, particularly NNG. NNG is a trade compound in Roundup, so it's not on Roundup labels, so --

THE COURT: So I -- I have a question --

MS. ROBERTSON: -- as much as we --

THE COURT: I have a question about that.

MS. ROBERTSON: Yes.

THE COURT: I didn't see anything -- I mean, I always understood your argument to be that glyphosate causes

non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and that it may interact with the surfactants in Roundup to enhance causation, or something like that, but I didn't see any indication of that in your brief where you were discussing Lisa Flagg.

I mean, I didn't -- I saw reference to other ingredients in Roundup that might also be carcinogenic, but I didn't -- it may be that I didn't understand properly what you were saying, but it didn't seem like you were making that same connection between the other ingredients in glyphosate that I was expecting you to.

MS. ROBERTSON: I guess maybe I'm a little confused on what your Honor is asking. Plaintiffs' position is that the formulated product of Roundup, all of the ingredients that go into that formulated product need to be looked at.

So that we often refer to the -- we often refer to inert ingredients, adjuvants or surfactants. Within this ambit, we do consider NNG to be included with those general terms, though I think maybe that might be where the confusion lies, in that NNG is specifically pointed out here, rather than --

THE COURT: Well --

MS. ROBERTSON: -- it being called an adjuvant.

THE COURT: -- I guess the -- my confusion is that

I never took you to be saying that -- I have never taken you in
this case to be saying that something other than, and

independent from, glyphosate in the Roundup product causes cancer. I took you to be saying that glyphosate causes cancer and that glyphosate -- the way glyphosate interacts with other products, and you've typically used the word "surfactants" in your briefs, that the way glyphosate interacts with surfactants enhances the cancer risk. But I never understood you to be saying that there may be separate chemicals in Roundup that separately might cause cancer and you want to go looking for those, too. I mean, is that just a myth?

MS. ROBERTSON: Oh, my apologies, your Honor, no, you're absolutely correct. We are looking at the formulated Roundup product, glyphosate and its surfactants. It's not as if, with the Lisa Flagg instance, that we want to look at NNG and point solely to NNG as what is causing NHL in our clients. We were looking at NNG as part of the whole and how it interacts with glyphosate. So this is on the same vein as what we've been saying and what your Honor understands.

THE COURT: Okay, then -- so what is the indication that, sort of the interaction with NNG increases the carcino- -- I have such a hard time with that word -- carcinogenicity of Roundup?

MS. ROBERTSON: I think we all practice how to say "carcinogenicity" in the mirror ten times daily before we speak with your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll start doing it, too.

MS. ROBERTSON: Yes, so specifically with NNG in this context with Lisa Flagg is that this particular compound was used in Roundup formulation, and it was tested as required by EPA. But after the IBT Labs brought, EPA dropped that additional testing requirement, so long as Monsanto would keep the levels of NNG below the one part per million.

What one of the main points that we think we could get in looking at Lisa Flagg's documents is helping us paint this broader history of high NNG levels that have been found and are being found in Roundup products. And so as the quality assurance employee, Lisa Flagg would likely in her documents have that sort of information as to when FIFRA might be sending a notice to Roundup because this NNG is above the one part per million, and things of that ilk.

THE COURT: Okay, and I gather the same type of thing with Gary Klopf with respect to 1,4-Dioxane?

MS. ROBERTSON: Yeah, and Gary Klopf was an older custodian that was identified, older meaning like, at Monsanto in the earlier years. And so the interest there is looking at these 2000 to 2010 docs as the team lead, even though we do identify the other six years he was with Monsanto where he was in the Chemistry Formulation Technology Department. I think one of the bigger points we want to look at is this span of a decade from 2000 to 2010, and how Monsanto worked with these impurities and these ethoxylated surfactants with the

formulated product, tracing it back to how it interacts with glyphosate.

THE COURT: Okay, and I think I have a decent understanding of why you want Hodge-Bell.

All right, does Monsanto want to respond on the document custodians?

MR. LASKER: Yes, your Honor. So with respect to Dr. Martens, and again, he's a regulatory scientist, the argument that they made is sort of basically that they want to be able to establish that Donna Farmer was not providing accurate testimony. They were fishing for some other answers, because they did depose her, ostensibly, on this. She identified the studies that they say were not conducted, and in fact, they're published studies, and they were published under the name -- Donna Farmer's name. They're on the -- I can bring up the cite for it.

So there's not any new information here to be had.

There's just sort of, I think, the hope that maybe they can find something that would be different, especially because they don't like the documents that they have thus far.

With respect to Lisa Flagg, this again goes back to the same issue, and your Honor, I think, asked the correct question with respect to what the relevance might be, which is, is there any science that plaintiffs are looking to that would suggest that NNG interacts with glyphosate in some way as to

3

4

8

9

10

12

16

22

24

25

create a risk of cancer, and the answer, your Honor, on this is 1 that if there is any such interactions -- and we don't believe there is -- it would be reflected in the studies on glyphosate, and those are the same studies that your Honor will be looking at and the experts will be talking about, regardless of what 5 the documents show on trace levels of impurities. So 6 7 impurities --THE COURT: But --MR. LASKER: -- if they're there, they've all been tested, in the same studies of glyphosate, and those are the 11 studies you'll be considering anyway. But, so is it --THE COURT: 13 MR. LASKER: So Lisa Flagg's documents --Is that --14 THE COURT: 15 MR. LASKER: -- and --THE COURT: If I could just interject, are you saying 17 that any glyphosate study will necessarily account for this NNG question? 18 I mean --MR. LASKER: Yeah, NNG is a -- I'm sorry, your Honor. 19 20 THE COURT: I was just going to say, I took the plaintiffs to be saying, or at least implying, that, you know, 21 there might be an NNG question specific to Roundup that might 23 not be reflected in other glyphosate studies.

MR. LASKER: Well, your Honor, the NNG is an impurity that comes -- that emerges, at a bit trace level, in the

manufacturing process for glyphosate.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LASKER: And it's one of a number of impurities that is part of the glyphosate that's manufactured. That is the glyphosate that is used in Roundup. It's also the glyphosate that's used in the scientific rodent cancer bioassays, and we attached for your Honor the publication that reviews the 14 cancer bioassays that have been conducted with glyphosate. They all are conducted with glyphosate with its impurities on it, and so that's reflected in those studies.

And the epidemiological studies, of course, are studies of human use in -- who used the Roundup product, the formulated product that is sold and that the plaintiffs are alleging they're exposed to.

And so again, to the extent that there is trace levels of impurities, those impurities are in the product and those are already reflected in the scientific studies. So there's no different scientific literature that comes to bear because of this question. You're still going to be looking at the same studies with the same conclusions in determining whether or not there is reliable evidence of general causation.

THE COURT: Okay. Gary Klopf?

MR. LASKER: And Gary Klopf is similar, as far as

I understand, because the issue there is also an impurity that
is present in trace amounts in surfactants through the

manufacturing process, not unique to surfactants, it's found in a lot of manufactured products, and so not use of surfactants, use of Roundup, but again, to the extent that that impurity is in the formulated product, that is reflected in the epidemiological studies, which are studies of humans exposed to the formulated product. There's not new science, then, that your Honor needs to look at. It's the same scientific studies that are already before your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Hodge-Bell?

MR. LASKER: And Kimberly Hodge-Bell, she is, as we explained in our papers, she is a toxicologist who worked for, for a period of time the plaintiffs seem to be concerned, worked directly for David Saltmiras and reported up to him, and also worked with Donna Farmer and, you know, Heydens, all three of whom plaintiffs have gotten documents for and deposed.

The specific documents that they attach to their letter actually do not deal with any formulated Roundup product that was marketed in the United States. There's one document that deals with a nematocide, which is just a different product altogether. One is a fast-acting gel, which has a small amount of glyphosate in it, and another herbicide also, but it's not the type of -- it's not a Roundup-based product, it's not the type of product that plaintiffs have alleged exposure to, and the other document deals with a product that was never marketed in the United States, and plaintiffs have that information

because the MON number in that document -- we've identified all the MON numbers for formulated products marketed in the United States, and that's not on that list.

So the documents that they're pointing to that they claim or make for relevance, none of them are actually about the products at issue in this case.

THE COURT: All right. Final word from Ms. Robertson, on the custodians?

MS. ROBERTSON: Yes, your Honor. We have heard counsel reference epi studies and glyphosate formulation studies, and impurity studies throughout this phone call, and although defendants have promised over and over that these studies have all been produced to plaintiffs, to the extent that they have, we're obviously asking for additional productions because we have not yet located and found them, or we don't believe we have found all of them.

So potentially, this is something that could be resolved, in part, by an identifier -- MONGLY base identifiers produced by defendants.

MR. LASKER: Your Honor, I'm not sure it's -- I'm
not --

THE COURT: Well, I mean, I don't know -- I'm sitting here sort of not really knowing what to say, but Ms. Robertson is suggesting that the disputes about these custodians could boil down to whether they have not found something that is in

the productions? I don't know. I have no idea what to say to that. I don't know -- I don't know what to say to that.

I don't know what to do, I don't know how to help you. I mean, do you want me to -
MS. ROBERTSON: Yes, I understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: -- sift through your documents for you?

showing, which we feel like we met, that we -- with particularized specificity, and document support, we feel like we have truly shown your Honor that the identified custodians should have -- these identified persons should be custodians.

One of defendant's arguments against why that shouldn't be the case is by referencing studies that somehow support our showing him.

So I think we are at the same position that we were, that to the extent this defense can show, or at least counter with a document showing us why, for example, Ms. Kimberly Hodge-Bell is not relevant to our case, perhaps that would be something that we could move forward from, but our understanding, from the meet-and-confers and doing this briefing and now having this argument, is that that isn't necessarily the case.

The argument instead is that -- has boiled down to

proportionality and relevance, and we believe that we have overcome both proportionality and relevance. So my apologies for adding confusion to the argument.

MR. LASKER: Your Honor, would you like me to respond?

THE COURT: Hold on, give me one sec. I'm just
looking at... All right, go ahead, Mr. Lasker, you can go
ahead and respond. Then we'll wrap it up and I'll issue a
short written ruling on it.

MR. LASKER: Well, with respect to, as to Hodge-Bell, the point that I made was that the plaintiff had identified documents and that they claim show that she's relevant because of her knowledge of Roundup formulated product, and my response on that was, none of the documents they attached for that proposition are actually Roundup formulated product.

So we don't believe that she has any independent scientific information on Roundup formulated. It is the fact that she has, since 2015, she was promoted and put into the position where she is dealing with Roundup formulated products that plaintiffs acknowledge that her position there is the same and duplicative of the discovery they've already obtained from Donna Farmer and David Saltmiras and Bill Heydens.

So I'm not sure what that issue is, but the documents that they have attached to establish her relevance are not documents that deal with Roundup formulated product sold in the United States, and they certainly have not explained why her

testimony would not be duplicative of the testimony and the documents they've already received, including all of the scientific studies that Monsanto has, which was a separate production altogether.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LASKER: With respect to the impurities issue,
just to be clear --

THE COURT: Sorry, the what issue?

MR. LASKER: I'm sorry, the impurities issue --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. LASKER: -- and the NNG issue, to be clear, the plaintiffs have not presented any argument or basis to believe that the scientific studies, the epidemiological studies, or the rodent cancer bioassays would really address that issue.

There's no -- their argument is based on this premise that there's some sort of -- there's something called the 100 percent pure glyphosate, does not have any impurities in it in the manufacturing process, and that that glyphosate was used in the scientific safety studies, and then there's this separate glyphosate that has impurities, but they don't have any evidence of that, and in fact, as we've shown through the GLY publication, which we attached, your Honor, to the filing, the glyphosate that's used in the animal studies, the 14 long-term rodent cancer bioassays, is glyphosate that was manufactured and has impurities, and the percentage of

impurities is noted on all of those studies. 1 epidemiological studies are studies in the final formulated 2 3 product. So to the extent that the plaintiffs are arguing that 4 there are some impurities that appear in that formulated 5 product, that is reflected in the epidemiological evidence. 6 Ιf 7 those impurities created some risk of cancer, that would be 8 reflected in the epidemiological studies, and that's the same studies your Honor will be looking at. 9 So this issue does not add anything to your Honor's 10 11 inquiry. It doesn't change the inquiry at all. You will be looking at the same studies, regardless. 12 13 THE COURT: Okay. I'll give it a little more thought 14 this afternoon and then I'll issue something. And then I'll 15 see you --16 MR. LASKER: Thank you, your Honor. 17 THE COURT: I'll see you all on --18 MS. ROBERTSON: -- your Honor --19 THE COURT: -- Monday morning. What time are we 20 meeting on Monday morning? 9:30? MR. LASKER: 9:30? 21 22 THE COURT: See you Monday morning. Thank you. 23 MR. HOLLINGSWORTH: Thank you, your Honor. MR. LASKER: And Robin, give me a -- you'll give me a 24 call, right? 25

MS. GREENWALD: I'm going to send you an e-mail, Eric. I'll have it by e-mail, and feel free to call me if you have any questions. It's all written out. MR. LASKER: Right. Thank you very much. 3:23 p.m. ---000---

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER

I, Leo Mankiewicz, certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript, to the best of my ability, of the above pages of the official electronic sound recording provided to me by the U.S. District Court, Northern District of California, of the proceedings taken on the date and time previously stated in the above matter.

I further certify that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action in which this hearing was taken; and, further, that I am not financially nor otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

lot. W/lest 02/28/2017

Signature of Transcriber Date