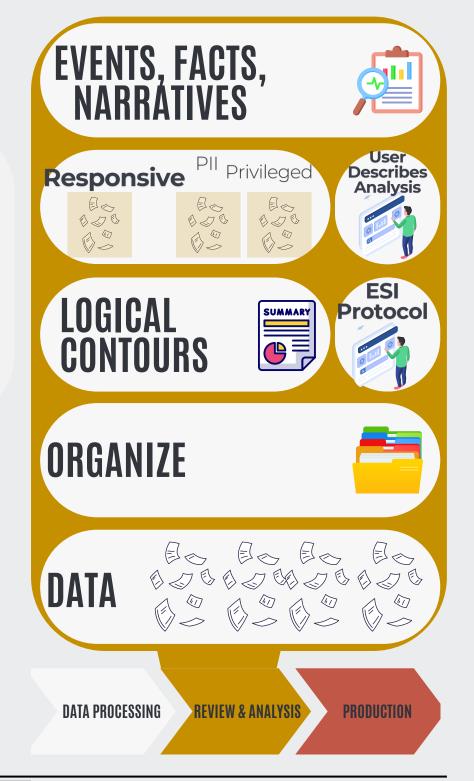


PRECISION IN ESI:

NOT KEYWORD DEPENDENCE

BUT

CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS & LOGICAL CONTOURS



PlumGen	Competitors
A Million	A Million
Documents	Documents
Several	Several
Days	Months
Under	Hundreds of
\$20,000	Thousands

01

ESI PROTOCOL

Implement Electronically Stored Information Protocols and classify documents in just days, reduce costs, lower errors and costly iterations;

02

ANALYSIS

Use summary of topics and logical contours to identify areas of concern or relevant events supporting evidence, formulate narratives;





SUMMARY OF TOPICS

Corporate Operations and Management:

- Discussions on performance reviews, project updates, restructuring, and financial reporting.
- Coordination of meetings, IT system updates, and system migrations.
- Legal and contractual matters, including document revisions, compliance, and deal reviews.

Energy Industry and Trading Activities:

- Emails related to energy trading, scheduling, and discrepancies.
- Discussions on contracts, regulatory compliance, and market analysis.
- Operational updates tied to trading, credit derivatives, and deal negotiations.

Personal and Workplace Culture:

- Social interactions, personal plans, jokes, and camaraderie among employees.
- Blended personal and professional correspondence, including casual exchanges and meeting coordination.

Information Sharing and News:

- Internal newsletters, external promotional emails, and shared updates.
- Monitoring and discussing news relevant to the energy industry and corporate activities.



ORGANIZE BY TOPIC and IMPLEMENT ESI PROTOCOLS

In just days and incur substantially lower costs





CURRENT INDUSTRY PRACTICE

Overview of the eDiscovery Process

The eDiscovery process involves identifying, collecting, preserving, and analyzing electronically stored information (ESI) for use in legal proceedings. Given the digital nature of most communication, eDiscovery is crucial for litigation, investigations, and compliance, ensuring relevant data is discoverable and admissible.

Key Stages of eDiscovery

- 1. Identification: Determine which sources contain relevant ESI, such as emails, messages, databases, and cloud storage.
- 2. Preservation: Preserve relevant data to prevent loss or alteration, often using legal hold procedures.
- 3. Collection: Gather preserved ESI from various sources, ensuring integrity and compliance with privacy laws.
- 4. Processing: Reduce data volume by eliminating redundant or irrelevant information, preparing it for review.
- 5. Review: Assess the significance of data, identifying what is relevant and non-privileged for the case.
- 6. Production: Produce relevant ESI in a specified format for exchange or presentation in court.

Presentation: Present findings in court, establishing authenticity and clearly communicating key points.

5. Review Process in eDiscovery

The review process in eDiscovery examines electronically stored information (ESI) for relevance, privilege, and confidentiality. This ensures only pertinent information is produced while protecting sensitive data, using both technology and human expertise.

Steps Involved in the Review Process

- Initial Review: ESI is uploaded, assessed, and tagged as relevant, non-relevant, or privileged. ESI protocols, defining scope and formats, are agreed upon to ensure consistency.
- Keyword Filtering: Search tools filter ESI based on keywords or metadata, as defined by the protocols.
- Technology-Assisted Review (TAR): Al and machine learning prioritize documents for review.
- Privilege Review: Legal professionals identify privileged information to withhold, based on ESI protocols.
- Redaction: Sensitive information is redacted.
- Quality Control: Checks ensure tagging, relevance, and redactions are accurate.

The review process combines automated tools with human oversight, ensuring accurate decisions on relevance, privilege, and confidentiality.