

“The Public Eye Awards 2006”

Nomination form A

(for companies that have excelled in socially and environmentally irresponsible behaviour)

The nominations will be made public before the Awards Ceremony. Handing in a precise, detailed and formulated nomination (please do not just send keywords, but full sentences) in the given form saves us a great deal of (editorial) work!

Nominated company or corporate group

Name: *ChevronTexaco, now Chevron Corp.*

Headquarters: *San Ramon, California, USA*

Turnover / net profit:

\$13.3 Billion Net Income

\$151 Billion in Revenues (as of Feb. 2005)

Branch of trade:

Basic Materials (Sector), Major Integrated Oil and Gas (Industry)

Owned by:

MAJOR DIRECT HOLDERS:

WILLIAMSON, CHARLES R.

BETHANCOURT, JOHN E.

LIDLAW, WILLIAM S.

ARMACOST, SAMUEL H

EATON, ROBERT J.

TOP INSTITUTIONAL HOLDERS:

BARCLAYS BANK PLC

STATE STREET CORPORATION

CAPITAL RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY

VANGUARD GROUP, INC. (THE)

AXA

FMR CORPORATION (FIDELITY MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH CORP)

Mellon Financial Corporation

JP MORGAN CHASE & COMPANY

NORTHERN TRUST CORPORATION

DODGE & COX INC

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TOP MUTUAL FUND HOLDERS:

WASHINGTON MUTUAL INVESTORS FUND
 VANGUARD 500 INDEX FUND
 INVESTMENT COMPANY OF AMERICA
 DODGE & COX STOCK FUND
 VANGUARD/WINDSOR II
 COLLEGE RETIREMENT EQUITIES FUND-STOCK ACCOUNT
 FIDELITY MAGELLAN FUND INC
 INCOME FUND OF AMERICA INC
 AMERICAN FDS INSURANCE SER-INTERNATIONAL FD
 SPDR TRUST SERIES 1

<http://finance.yahoo.com/q/mh?s=CVX>

Number of employees: 47'000

CEO: Mr. David J. O'Reilly

Further information/data on the company/corporate group:

<http://finance.yahoo.com/q/pr?s=CVX>

http://investor.chevron.com/ireye/ir_site.zhtml?ticker=cvx&script=2100

www.chevrontoxico.com

www.amazonwatch.org

www.texacotoxico.com

www.amnestyusa.org/business/sharepower/chevron.html

Nominated in the category (please do *not tick more than one category*):

OXXX environment

social rights (human and labour rights)

taxes

Reasons for the nomination:

The rationale should include detailed information and, if feasible, it should be listed according to below aspects of irresponsible behaviour of the nominated corporate group. In addition, your rationale should include a list of sources. Moreover, enclosures such as studies or newspaper articles on the case as well as film material are most welcome.

General information on the case and characteristics of irresponsible corporate behaviour

From 1964 to 1992, Texaco, now Chevron Corp., conducted oil operations in the northern Ecuadorian Amazon, known as the "Oriente". During this time, Texaco

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systematically dumped 18.5 billion gallons of toxic wastewater into 627 unlined waste pits, streams, rivers and wetland areas. These waste pits contain heavy metals and cancer causing chemicals such as, Benzene, Arsenic, Lead, Mercury and Cadmium. The industry standard at the time of Texaco's arrival to Ecuador, was to re-inject the toxic wastewater back into the earth. Instead, Texaco chose to save \$3 per barrel and deliberately dump this toxic wastewater into the rainforest environment. Additionally, 16.8 million gallons of crude oil were spilled from the oil pipeline during the time of Texaco's operations. As a result, a 3,000 square mile area (or 800,000 hectares) of pristine Amazon rainforest has been contaminated and destroyed, and the forest people are now suffering an exploding health crisis.

According to David Russell, an environmental remediation expert and Director of Global Environmental Operations, the Ecuadorian Amazon is the "Rainforest Chernobyl". The damage caused by Texaco is 30 times worse than the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. It is the largest oil related disaster in the world.

Texaco is particularly irresponsible for its behavior in the Ecuadorian Amazon because though the technology existed to reinject the toxic wastewater (dumping wastewater was outlawed in 1919 in the state of Texas), the company's executives decided to use substandard technology, causing this environmental disaster. In addition, when Texaco agreed to remediate some of its former sites in 1999, it merely covered up the contamination. The company did not remove the toxic contaminants. Now, the company continues to deny any responsibility for a full clean up citing lack of scientific evidence.

The technical and scientific evidence linking Texaco to the contamination is clear. A recent lab report submitted to the Ecuadorian court by Texaco, for example, shows that 75 of 77 water samples (97%) taken at remediated and unremediated sites contain high levels of toxics and poisons, in violation of national law. These toxics contain elements that are known to cause cancer and other illnesses to humans and animals.

Consequences

As a result of the company's operations, 5 indigenous nationalities (the Cofan, Huaorani, Siona, Secoya and Quichua) and *campesinos* are suffering an exploding health crisis.

Health Impact:

Numerous studies have documented the impacts of Texaco's toxic waste on the people's health. In 1991, the book "Amazon Crude", written by Judith Kimerling, exposed the extent of oil contamination in the Ecuadorian Amazon. For the first time, clear evidence was presented to the media, the government, and the oil companies that supported the claims of the communities. In 1994, scientists from the Harvard School of Public Health found that drinking, bathing and fishing water samples

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contained levels of PAHs (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons) up to 1,000 times greater than the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's safety guidelines. In 2000, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, along with Ecuadorian health authorities found eight different types of cancer in the community of San Carlos, a community surrounded by former Texaco wells: bile duct, stomach, larynx, liver, melanoma, leukemia, lymphoma, and cervical. Recently, a study published in the *International Journal of Occupational and Environmental Health* found that **91 children have been diagnosed with cancer**, particularly leukemia, where Texaco (now ChevronTexaco) dumped millions of gallons of toxic waste in the South American country from 1972 to 1992. This study can be found at <http://www.ijoeht.com/index.html>

A letter signed by 50 scientists from 17 countries regarding their concern about Texaco and its consultants' preposterous claims that exposure to oil contaminants does not cause cancer can be found at: <http://www.chevrontoxico.com/article.php?id=61>

Cultural Impact:

- Five indigenous tribes have been affected by ChevronTexaco's oil operations – **the Cofan, Secoya, Siona, Huaorani, and the Kichwa. The Tetetes, a Huaorani clan, are now extinct**
- Since the Ecuadorian government gave Texaco access to the Oriente, these tribes have seen their land invaded by oil company workers and colonists. This land that they once depended on for subsistence (drinking water, eating fish, hunting), is now so polluted that the tribal members have been forced to abandon their ancestral lands
- The **Cofan**, on whose traditional territory Texaco built its first oil well in 1971, **once numbered 15,000**, but since then their numbers have been reduced by **98 percent** and now number **less than 800** (Amazon Crude, 1991).

Current status and demands made to the company

In response to the environmental devastation and health crisis in the Oriente, in May 2003, 30,000 people affected by Texaco's operations filed a lawsuit in Ecuador against ChevronTexaco, now Chevron Corp., calling for an environmental clean up. This is the first time that a U.S. multinational oil company has had to accept jurisdiction in a foreign court. The final judgement is enforceable in the United States. The estimated cost of a clean up is up to \$6 billion, according to David Russell, an environmental remediation expert.

In August 2002, Amazon Watch launched the Clean Up Ecuador Campaign to support the demands of indigenous and farming communities affected by the operations of Texaco in the Ecuadorian Amazon.

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Our central campaign demand is that Chevron clean up its toxic legacy in Ecuador and compensate affected communities for the damages it caused during its operations. Specifically, we ask the company to:

- ❑ Fund and implement a major environmental clean-up operation in areas where Texaco operated;
- ❑ Compensate local communities that have suffered health and environmental impacts; and
- ❑ Provide affected groups with adequate access to health care and potable drinking water.

The campaign will also support the affected communities in their efforts to shut down those ChevronTexaco wells (now under management of PETROECUADOR) in the Ecuadorian Amazon that continue to be major sources of toxic contamination for their communities.

Essentially, our long-term goal is to get Chevron to accept responsibility for Texaco's toxic legacy in the Ecuadorian Amazon and meet the demands of the affected communities.

Since launching the campaign, Amazon Watch has forged successful partnerships in Ecuador with the Amazon Defense Coalition (Frente de Defensa de la Amazonia), the indigenous federations representing the Cofan, Huaorani, Siona, Secoya, and Quichua peoples, and organizations in Ecuador such as Accion Ecologica and the Center for Economic and Social Rights.

Most recently, Amnesty International also joined this campaign. Amazon Watch is working closely with a group of concerned community residents in ChevronTexaco's home town called "San Ramon Valley Cares About Ecuador". This group was formed in response to the calls of the Amazonian leaders who visited their community and protested ChevronTexaco in May 2003.

Through educational outreach, fact-finding delegations to the affected area, and grassroots organizing, Amazon Watch has gained the support of concerned citizens, religious and civic leaders, celebrities, and ChevronTexaco shareholders who have traveled to the affected areas and filed resolutions questioning the company's handling of the Ecuador situation.

More information can be found at www.chevrontoxico.com or www.amazonwatch.org

Sources / references

-Amazon Defense Coalition in Ecuador

-Amazon Crude by Judith Kimerling

*-Legal team representing affected peoples (plaintiffs)
(Steven Donziger and Cristobal Bonifaz)*

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-Lab reports submitted to the court in Ecuador

Information for the organisers:

Nomination submitted by:

Name of organisation: Amazon Watch

Name of contact person: Leila Salazar-Lopez

Address: One Hallidie Plaza, Suite 402, San Francisco, CA 94102

Email: Leila@amazonwatch.org

Phone: 415-487-9600 ext. 1

The contact person may be contacted for any follow-up queries from the organisers. In addition, it is planned to make this information available to the interested public in the course of the publication of the nominations (on www.evb.ch/publiceye.htm) Please tick below if you do not wish your contact details to be made public.

Do not publish my contact details

Award's Ceremony in Davos

If the company you nominated is awarded a price, would your organisation be in the position to send a person to Davos to give a speech and to conduct a workshop on the topic? This person should have expert knowledge on the nominated company because she/he has written a report on it or carried out a campaign on the topic. Travel, accommodation and expenses of the spokesperson will be covered by the organisers.

OXXX A presentation of the case in Davos at the end of January 2006 is possible
(please tick)

Name of the person: Jennifer DeLury Ciplet, Managing Director

Address: One Hallidie Plaza, Suite 402, San Francisco, CA 94102

Email: jennifer@amazonwatch.org

Phone: 415-487-9600

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