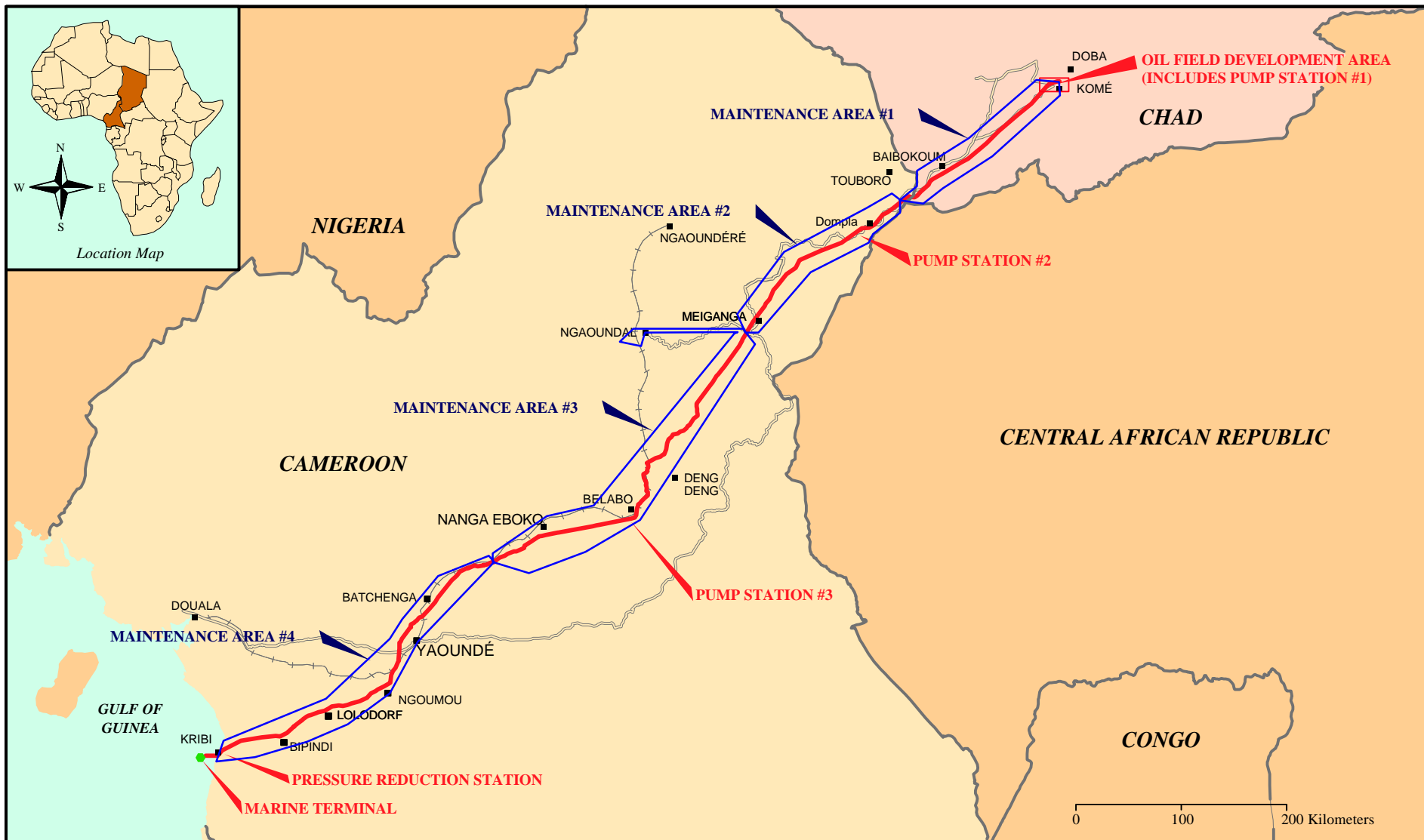









Snapshot Summary

- A two-year program of oilfield production support achieved its goal in 2009. Daily crude oil output levels have been stabilized, and production averaged 119,500 barrels per day for the year.
 - Since 2007, the project has invested nearly \$1.6 billion (about 770 billion FCFA) in production support measures, including \$573 million (more than 275 billion FCFA) expended in 2009.
 - These investments have contributed about 70,000 barrels to the project's daily production. Without them, output would have fallen to 40% of its current level of 119,500 barrels per day.
 - The project has so far sent to world markets 331 million barrels of crude oil in 366 tanker shipments.
- These major investments in production support have been required to overcome highly challenging geological and oil formation conditions found in the Doba Basin.
 - The project added 93 new oil wells in 2009, bringing its total number of oil wells to 570, not including wells for water reinjection.
 - The pace of new well drilling increased by 55% from the previous year, made possible by the addition of two rigs for drilling, completing and renovating wells.
 - The project's well work team conducted 643 renovation and enhancement procedures on oil wells during 2009.
 - A third phase expansion of the high pressure water injection program was launched in the second half of 2009. So far, a total of 55 water injection wells have been brought online.
- The key performance indicator for the project's Environmental Management Plan (EMP) held steady in 2009. The non-compliance situation rate for the 12 month period was 1.33 per month, equal to the record achieved in 2008.
 - The project recorded a total of 11 non-compliance situations for the second half of 2009. Only one Level II non-compliance situation was recorded, and there were no Level III situations.
 - Three small spills, all ten barrels or smaller in size, were recorded in the second half of 2009. All were quickly controlled and cleaned up in accordance with the EMP.
- Three EMP projects during the latter half of 2009 focused on pipeline integrity.
 - A village-based pipeline surveillance program was launched in Chad. Under this program, residents of villages along the pipeline have been hired and trained to conduct foot patrols of the right of way.
 - A two-year inspection of the pipeline corrosion protection system was about half completed at year end. The inspection program requires teams using specially designed equipment to walk the entire length of the pipeline checking the cathodic protection system.
 - Planting of ground hugging native grasses was completed for a revegetation project in erosion prone areas of the pipeline right-of-way in the arid highlands of northern Cameroon.

- The year's EMP projects also included a series of waste management initiatives.
 - A newly installed high capacity municipal waste incinerator significantly increased waste management capabilities at Komé, Chad.
 - Popular village-oriented programs for recycling scrap metal and wood continued, and a pilot project was conducted to test composting of waste for use as fertilizing mulch in land reclamation.
- For a second year, the project met its goal of preventing routine gas flaring. For 2009, the average flare rate in the oilfield area was 660,000 cubic feet per day, 33% better than the performance target.
- Workers on the project's oil rigs added another year to their industry leading safety record in 2009. Rig work involves more risk than any other work category in the oil industry.
 - In the nine years since drilling began, none of the hundreds of workers on drilling rigs, completion rigs, mobile rigs and their support teams has had a lost time accident.
 - The project's rig-related workers achieved an overall accident rate of 0.71 recordable incidents per 200,000 work hours in 2009, well below the industry average rate of 1.23 (International Association of Drilling Contractors).
- During 2009, the project held over 840 public consultation sessions, attended by nearly 30,000 people. Consultations included completion of the project's part of the social statement process, a collaboration with NGOs and the government to identify and resolve claims for compensation.
- Compensation paid to individual land users by the project in 2009 totaled over 702 million FCFA (more than \$1.4 million) in cash and in-kind payments. Over 12.7 billion FCFA (more than \$21.2 million) in individual compensation has been disbursed since the project began.
- A three-year program of house-to-house surveys was completed as a part of the Land Use Mitigation Action Plan .
 - Analysis of the detailed house-to-house data showed that the primary impact of the project's land use in the oilfields is not at the village level, but at the household level.
 - It also demonstrated that the total number of households requiring livelihood restoration is much smaller than originally estimated.
 - A new impact assessment study validated the project's approach to mitigating increased land use caused by the need to add oil wells to sustain production.
- The project land footprint has been reduced to 2,550 hectares compared to a peak of 2,600 hectares three years ago. Since the land reclamation program began, over 1,030 hectares of project-use land has been returned to farmers.
- At the end of 2009, roughly nine in ten of the project's direct employees, including those working for prime contractors, were Chadians and Cameroonians.
 - The project's Business Skills and Leadership Development Program produced its first graduates. They completed two years of training to help them advance to supervisory jobs.
 - Wages paid to the project's national workers for 2009 totaled 29.6 billion FCFA (\$62.4 million).
 - A combination of factors resulted in a significant increase in total wage payments in Chad in the second half of 2009. The primary factor was an increase in the number of workers because of the increased pace of drilling of oil wells. A second factor was a new labor agreement.

- The project's purchases of goods and services from local suppliers totaled more than 115 billion FCFA (over \$240 million) for the last 12 months. Total spending since the project began exceeds 1.2 trillion FCFA (nearly \$2.2 billion).
 - In Chad, spending over the last four quarters totaled 81.7 billion FCFA (over \$170 million), bringing project spending to date in Chad to an estimated total of about 761 billion FCFA (more than \$1.4 billion).
 - In Cameroon, spending over the last four quarters totaled 33.6 billion FCFA (more than \$70.3 million), bringing project spending to date in Cameroon to an estimated total of over 446 billion FCFA (more than \$761 million).
- With the end of the annual rainy season, a period of increased vulnerability to malaria, the project achieved the same overall low rate as the previous year, 0.28 cases for every 200,000 work hours by non-immune workers. COTCO, in Cameroon, achieved another year with no recordable cases, its seventh in a row.
- In Binguela, Cameroon, the project launched a comprehensive new malaria prevention program along the pipeline corridor. The three-year initiative will reach an estimated 300,000 people with funding of \$1.5 million, a donation from the ExxonMobil Foundation.
- Two community investments to empower women made advances. Twenty six women from three countries met in Cameroon for a month to receive management training. The first year of the Initiative for Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs has achieved its goal of funding micro-credit and training projects for twenty women's cooperatives in the Doba and Bebedjia areas. Both programs have been funded by the ExxonMobil Foundation.
- Continued volatility in world oil markets worked in Chad's favor during 2009 as crude oil market prices rose throughout the year, recovering from a significant dip in price at the end of 2008. After only five years of oil production, Chad's total project-related revenue to date is almost \$5 billion, well over twice the amount once projected for the entire 20- to 25-year life of the project.

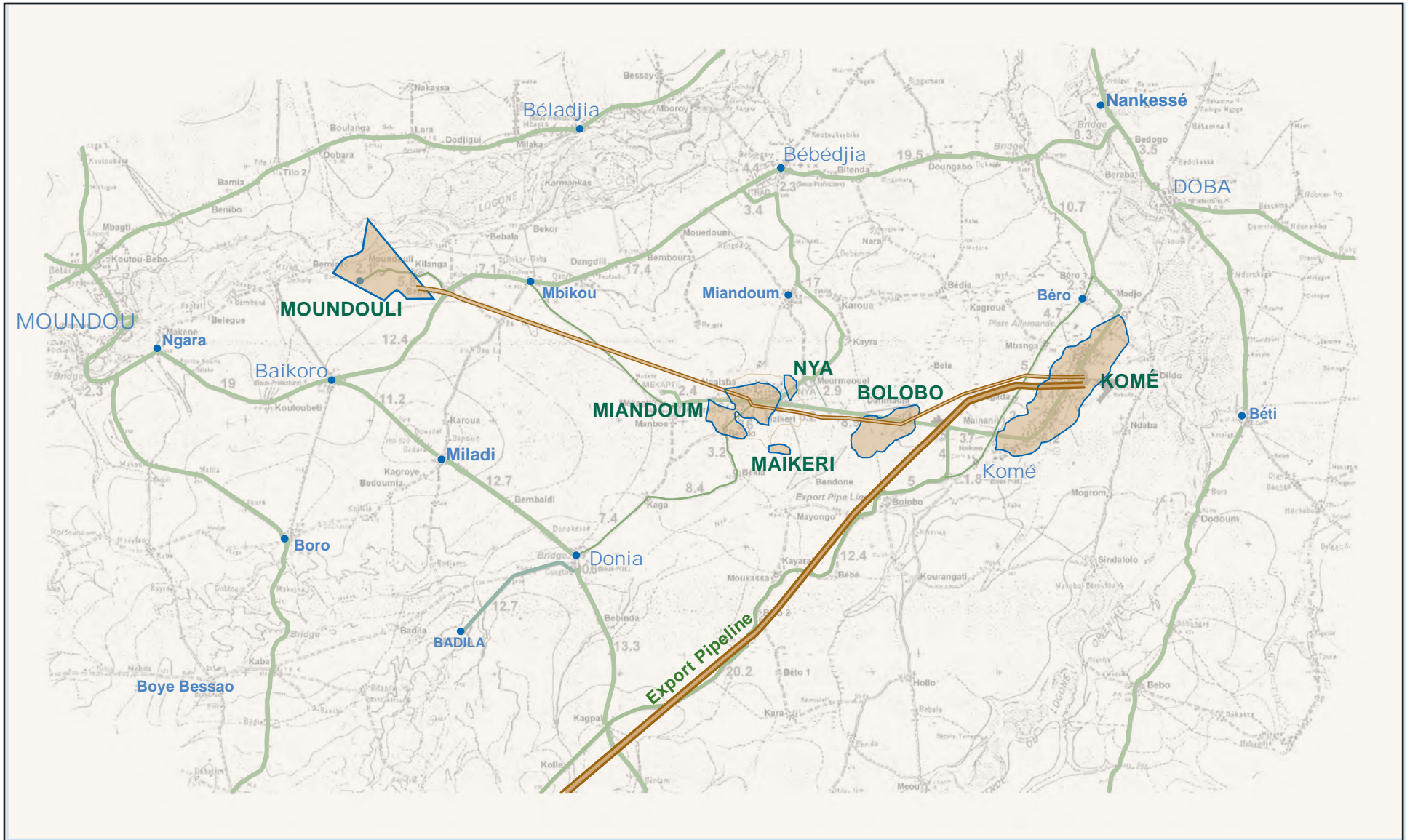


LEGEND	
	Oil Field Development Area
	Pipeline
	International Boundaries
	Maintenance Area Boundaries
	Major Roads (In Study Area)
	Railroad
	Marine Terminal (FSO)

Chad Export Project

OVERVIEW OF PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM





Chad/Cameroon Development Project

Overview of the Oilfield Area