

## Chronological Table of GP Incident -- Chaoba, Xianjin and Jieba plants

Year	Date	Summary
2003	October & December	Two GP factory workers found in their blood tests that they were infected with excessive cadmium. The workers at the powder room fell into panic. Workers collectively slowed down.
	2003.12.3 & 2004.2.24	GP factory arranged the doctors from <b>Guangdong Occupational Disease Prevention Center (Hereafter GD Center)</b> to the factory and drew blood tests and some with serious excess of cadmium were sent to hospital.
2004	May	Until May, around 50 workers in the assembly department paid their own expenses to get medical examination and most of them are infected with excessive cadmium. The factory did not give the acknowledgement and rejected worker's demand for medical examination. Some workers complained to the governments of Guangdong Province and Huizhou.
	5.24	Factory management arranged 540 assembly workers in batches to undergo blood tests but did not announce the result.
	6.9—11	Assembly line workers went on strike. Factory management distributed a small piece of paper to workers and offered to send five workers to a hospital each time. Xianjin plant was forced to promise medical examination for all assembly line workers.
	6.12—18	In order to get the original blood test report, the workers went on strike again. However, the result they got was much lower than the one they paid by themselves. The factory said that urinary cadmium test was valid but only arranged 121 workers for urinary test. Workers continue to send representatives to petition. Through government intervention, 106 workers were accepted by a hospital in Huizhou. 22 workers with more serious conditions were sent to GD Center. In June, the factory launched massive recruitment and workers were asked to have medical check up before getting the job.
	6.21	450 Xianjin assembly line workers had blood tests and more than 130 were diagnosed with excessive cadmium.
	6.29	GP factory forced four workers to be discharged from hospital. Xianjin plant only passed a small piece of paper (blood test report) to workers. Workers went on strike again and blocked the road and demanded improvement of working environment. The factory stopped all production.
	7.2	Some workers at the GD Center were discharged.

7.3	Hong Kong media exposed the incident, which caused public concern.
7.5	22 workers are "normally" discharged.
7.6	GP advertised in newspapers and denied the workers' allegations.
7.9	Guangzhou: with the support of GP factory and Huizhou government officials, 7 workers were discharged. Huizhou: 63 out of 106 ex-GP workers were discharged but GP plant urged most of the workers to be discharged.
7.10	One of the 7 workers, unwilling to be discharged, left a note behind and disappeared.
7.9 to mid-July	Workers at GP and ABT are categorized as "under medical observation" were discharged.
7.15	More than 110 Xianjin factory workers' urine test result showed excessive cadmium and they were sent to the hospital. 59 discharged GP workers began negotiation with the factory.
7.20	Workers who had left the plants pay their own fees to get medical examination in Guangzhou and found themselves infected with excessive cadmium.
7.22	Greenpeace investigated cadmium contamination in Huizhou
7.23	More than 30 groups with about 40 activists in Hong Kong protested at the GP headquarter in HK
7.29	The second batch, 140 workers with excessive cadmium, of Xianjin plant was hospitalized (but were discharged on 8.11).
8.2	2 workers obtained the recognition of mild cadmium poisoning diagnosis.
8.3	Huizhou government held a media conference and made a commitment.
8.9	In a meeting organized by GD Center, GP and the government, a proposal for 59 workers with high level cadmium was offered: 8,000 Yuan for workers under observation, 3,000 Yuan for those with excessive cadmium level. The company stated that this interim payment could be canceled at any time and workers have to accept the offer within 15 days. Another six Chaoba plant workers were also discharged but they refused. Among them, one worker left and missing.
8.11	CCTV "Saying Today" showed "Who Will Protect the other half of our Life?" Globalization Monitor published their August 2004 issue on "Sweat Battery Event".
8.13—15	Until mid-August, more than 200 workers have received medical examination and among them, 177 with excessive cadmium and 2 with chronic poisoning.
8.17	Aug 18, 27 resigned workers sent two representatives to the factory but they were

		driven out of factory. In the afternoon, they then went to Huizhou Economic and Trade Bureau and filed a complaint.
		ABT plant workers organized a rally. The government then held a meeting to reply the questions posed by workers.
8.26		28 workers petitioned in Beijing and return to Huizhou on September 2.
9.1		Polytechnic U students put up posters and criticized Mr. Victor Lo, president of the board of directors.
9.2		September, ABT factory canceled the contract with workers.
9.3		A new proposal was made by GP, but it only added in one point: Workers who were diagnosed with excessive cadmium but not treated as “under medical observation” would get extra medical subsidies which was equivalent to six month of their wages.
9.8		Mid-August, 140 workers are found with excessive cadmium. But the factory still has more than 500 skilled workers who had been working for more than 5 years. However, most of their blood tests and urine tests in June and July did not exceed the cadmium level. They demanded re-examination.
9.8—11		The worker went on strike and prevented the factory to deliver goods. They take turn to do the duty at night. Finally the factory was compelled to agree with the worker to have medical examination.
9.11		Hong Kong groups protested against GP in HK. Greenpeace went to Huizhou again & surveyed the drainage situation of Meihu industrial zone. October 3, the report was publicized.
9.22		CEO Victor Lo admitted for first time: the careless management caused The incident and GP will set up a Fund.
Starting from October		Until June 2005, more workers have been discharged and they signed the new proposal.
10.19		Also, in October, the factory held a meeting. 128 attendants are the second batch of workers with excessive cadmium. However, the re-examination after 10 days, only around 35 workers exceeded the level. Workers questioned the validity of the results.
10.26		On 25th, the Chongqing television station broadcasted "Huizhou Cadmium Excessive Incident".
November		Hong Kong media exposed workers with excessive cadmium and poisoning incident of Shenzhen Jieba. Mainland newspaper also reported the incident at the end of Nov.
End of December		65 GP and ABT workers filed a lawsuit against GP.
<b>2005</b>	1.18	China Youth Daily published: "Getting an accurate diagnosis of the occupational hazards is really difficult! " Report on Jieba Incident.

	2.1	Workers who stayed at Guangdong Occupational Disease Prevention Center signed an agreement on being discharged.
	3.18	Court proceeding of the first batch of GP workers started.
	5.18	Second court proceeding of the first batch of GP workers.
	5.19	Mayor of Huizhou Liu Jinzhou met with CEO Victor Lo and Chuang Siu-leung
	6.24	The first batch of GP workers lost the proceeding. July, Jieba moved the nickel-cadmium battery production machinery to Hunan.
	8.16	The first batch of GP workers got the verdict.
	9.6	Court proceeding of the second batch of GP workers started.
	10.11	October, Donald Tsang, Chief Executive of HKSAR government, appointed Victor Lo as a new member of the Executive Council.
	Dec	GP workers (mostly women) have been ordered to undress and showers under the surveillance of unidentified persons when they took urine samples for medical check up as required by laws.
2006	1.19	Four GP workers came to HK to protest against GP
	3.24	Five GP workers, with local groups support, demonstrated against Mr. Lo when he attended the board meeting of the University of Polytechnic.
	4.21	HK groups protested GP when it held its special general meeting
	6.28	GP sued three HK groups for ‘defamation’
	7.11	Chong chan-yau announced his resignation from the Gold Peak Industries Safety Trust for his discontent with GP’s way of dealing with degrading body check events and GP’s decision to take local NGOs to the court.