

Ecuador:

In Ecuadorian courts, Chevron (formerly Texaco) has admitted to intentionally dumping 18 billion gallons of toxic waste into the Amazon rainforest during the 28 years (1964 to 1992) it operated an oil concession there. Thousands of people are considered at risk of developing cancer, and four indigenous groups report they are on the verge of extinction in areas of the rainforest where Chevron operated.

- Chevron saved an estimated \$1-\$3 per barrel by not properly “re-injecting” the waste water – or about \$1.5 to \$4.5 billion dollars in total.
- To this day, approximately 1,000 unlined toxic waste pits built by Texaco remain in an area of Ecuador’s rainforest about the size of Rhode Island. All of these pits are leaching toxins into the groundwater, and many are the size of a football field and would be considered a Superfund site in the U.S.
- Thousands of people are at risk of death, and some U.S.-based experts believe the area is no longer fit for human habitation. Cancer rates are several times higher than in other parts of Ecuador. Almost the entire population relies on contaminated water sources (rivers and wells) for survival.
- Chevron’s local counsel in Ecuador and some private security agents employed by Chevron have been linked to human rights abuses connected to the litigation. These acts include the filing of false military report with the court to suspend the trial; a private security contract between Chevron and Ecuadorian armed forces that calls for soldiers to provide private security to Chevron’s lawyers; and joint “counterintelligence” operations run by Chevron’s private security officials and members of the Ecuadorian armed forces.

www.chevrontoxico.com

Nigeria:

Chevron faces a trial in U.S federal court in San Francisco on charges it paid Nigerian military and police personnel to fire weapons at villagers staging a protest at a Chevron oil platform in 1998, killing two. Nigerian villagers also charge the company with being complicit in an attack on two villages that left four others dead.

<http://www.earthrights.org/>

Burma:

In Burma, Chevron’s operations provide significant revenues to the Myanmar Regime, a military dictatorship that has ruled Burma for several decades and is considered one of the worst human and trades union rights offenders in the world.

- As a result of its recent take-over of Unocal, Chevron now owns the Yadana gas operation in Burma. Yadana is allowed to operate by a loophole in existing U.S. sanctions against the country, and has provided significant revenues to Burma’s military regime.

<http://www.earthrights.org/>

<http://www.badasf.org/>

Iraq:

Chevron began marketing Iraqi oil under contracts with the regime of Saddam Hussein and continues marketing Iraqi oil today. Chevron recently paid \$30 million to settle charges that it had paid illegal kickbacks to the Hussein regime to win contracts during the 1990's sanctions period. After a brief interlude during the 2003 invasion of Iraq, Chevron was one of the first companies to begin marketing Iraqi oil. According to the U.S. Department of Energy, Chevron has been refining oil from Iraq at the Richmond refinery since the war began and continues to do so today.

<http://bayareadirectaction.wordpress.com/>

Philippines:

In Pandacan, Philippines, oil depots partially owned by Chevron threaten the health and safety of over 84,000 residents. In March 2007, the Philippine Supreme Court cited the need to protect residents from "catastrophic devastation" and upheld enforcement of a Manila ordinance that forces Chevron and others to relocate the oil depot. Despite strong opposition by the surrounding communities, the oil companies have promised to "scale down" operations and have been allowed to stay.

- On February 13, 2008, the High Court reaffirmed their decision to enforce City Ordinance No. 8027, directing removal and relocation of the oil depot for the safety of residents. The ordinance took effect in 2003, but oil companies had attained an injunction allowing a prolonged stay.
- Concerned groups and residents urge implementation of the decision, and for a relocation plan that includes comprehensive environmental cleanup and community revitalization.

<http://www.facessolidarity.org/>

Richmond, California:

Richmond, just 17 miles from San Francisco, has a population of about 100,000 people, the vast majority of whom are low-income people of color. 17,000 live within just 3 miles of the Chevron refinery, including in two public housing projects. Built in 1902, the Chevron Richmond Refinery is one of the oldest and largest refineries operating in the U.S. To refine its capacity of 87.6 million barrels of crude oil per year – 240,000 barrels a day -- the refinery produces over two million pounds of climate-poisoning, smog-forming and toxic air and water polluting waste each year.

- The EPA reported almost 300 pollutant spills from the Richmond refinery from 2001 to 2003 alone. These are highly toxic, often cancerous, chemicals spilling directly into residential communities. The EPA lists the refinery in "significant noncompliance" for air pollution standards and toxic flaring is a regular occurrence. Deadly accidents are a far too common occurrence, including massive explosions and fires. Richmond's cancer and child-asthma rates exceed area, state and national averages.

- Rather than clean-up its Richmond refinery, Chevron is seeking to retool the refining so it can process heavier grades of crude oil that require more heat and pressure and result in more pollution. The “dirty crude” will increase dangerous emissions from the refinery by an estimated 800 tons a year, according to the project's draft environmental report, while increasing gasoline production by at most a mere 6%.ⁱ It is most likely that the new dirtier crude will come from Chevron’s production in the Alberta tar sands.ⁱⁱ

<http://www.cbecal.org/>

<http://www.westcountytoxicscoalition.org/>

Kivalina, Alaska:

The Alaska Native coastal village of Kivalina, which is being forced to relocate because of flooding caused by the changing Arctic climate, has filed a lawsuit against Chevron—and 4 other oil companies, 14 electrical utilities and Peabody, the country’s largest coal company. The suit is an effort to hold these companies accountable for “the impact of global warming because they emit millions of tons of greenhouse gases...”

- The suit also accuses the companies of conspiracy, saying “there has been a long campaign by power, coal and oil companies to mislead the public about the science of global warming”

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/02/27/us/27alaska.html?ref=us>
