



ALC: NO



Baytown A Letter from a Lone Star Environmentalist

To the residents of Baytown,

I want to express my gratitude to those who took the time to speak with me. I've come to learn that Baytown has a complicated and nuanced relationship with ExxonMobil. There is no denying the impact on the community and the thousands of employees that they employ.

I wonder, though, if that truly outweighs their detrimental impact on our environment, on our health.

The broad reach ExxonMobil has across Texas, the impact they have on our waterways, our ecosystem, and our air, truly cannot be ignored. The closer of proximity you are to these refineries, the worse it only gets. All of what ExxonMobil gives, your community deserves. And you should demand more. We should all demand more.

We deserve clean air and clean water. We deserve stricter regulations to ensure those very things. ExxonMobil is a large presence in Texas, in Baytown, but that should not allow for accountability to be swept aside.

The fight is not with ExxonMobil alone, and it certainly won't end here, but I hope this marks first steps for some, continuing steps for others, for us as Texans to demand for clear, concise accountability.



Big Profits, Small Fines

ExxonMobil reported record breaking profits of \$55.7 billion for 2022. Since 2000, they have accumulated roughly 432 environmental violations which resulted in roughly \$2,181,414,959 in fines. However, in comparison to just their 2022 profits alone, those fines pale in comparison. It is approximately 3.9% of their 2022 profits. With such high profits, environmental fines are essentially a slap on the wrist.

Lawsuits Are All The Same

Lawsuits are not exactly different from violations, most stemming from environmental violations. ExxonMobil has a history of excessive flaring, worker injuries, and explosions. In 2023, five workers were awarded \$28.5 million due to their injuries in a plant explosion. A small dent in comparison to their massive profits for 2022. ExxonMobil is also currently still in a legal battle with environmental groups and residents of Baytown that began in 2010 that does not seem to have an end in sight. However, with how much ExxonMobil can afford to pay, a longstanding legal battle does not mean much to them.

Sources: NPR, CNBC, Houston Press, Washington Pos



Sources: Client Earth

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WILDLIFE FLOWER

MEADOW IN PROGRESS "Leading Carbon Capture" by Capturing Less than 2% per Year of the 730 Million Tonnes of the 2019 Annual Emissions Released by ExxonMobil Alone.

NAK



Baytown When all the water is gone, you can't drink Record Breaking profiles - Some old exxon employee I Rehlly Wish the TEQ would impose More Stringent punishments towards the petro chem: Industry. Having better Enviormental managment Would graventee From textures the Right do Clean Water.

Baytown

I'm a big nature lover and it is important to me to protect the earth and its natural spaces so that not only I can enjoy them, but future generations as well.

Sources: Common Dreams, Houston Public Media, EPA, TCEQ

Little Regulation, and Still Violating Permit Limits

The Texas Commission on Environmental quality (TCEQ) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) both set limits on certain pollutants, provide permit limits, and penalize any violations. The TCEQ has penalty fines up to \$25,000 per day for water violations, while the EPA has penalty fines up \$100,000 per day of pollution. By failing to set limits on pollutants that need them, failing to update their permits, and providing penalties that are nothing in comparison to profits, most water pollution, including ExxonMobil's contribution to the 55 million gallons of wastewater full of harmful pollutants being dumped into local waterways, goes without true regulation because companies are not incentivized to stop even when they are violating the already lax permit limits.

Company Town, but Not Quite

ExxonMobil, formerly known as Humble Oil & Refining Company, has a history of providing housing for employees and even offering low-interest home loans. As they started building the refinery, employees would be set up in war-like tents. As the company grew, the infrastructure expanded into housing and offering of lots for employees to build. A company funding housing, especially in the early 1920's when Humble Oil & Refining was first being built, is edging dangerously close to a company town. While Humble Oil & Refining never created a company town, with such a large presence in aspects even outside of job opportunities, it opens the door for a long-standing reliance on the company where it matters most; financially.





A company town is place where practically all stores and housing are owned by the one company that is also the main employer Without external competition, housing costs and groceries in company towns could become exorbitant, and the workers built up large debts that they were required to pay off before leaving. "Houston's (and obviously lots of Gulf Coast communities) relationship with the O&G companies makes me think a lot of the relationship between massive coal companies & subcontracted mining companies and the Appalachian residents who have been working for those mining operations for a couple centuries. [...] The health and environmental damages due to coal mining are widely known, and while communities exist around coal mining, the companies that have profited immensely from those damages won't be sticking around to help rebuild a culture or community afterwards." -Reddit User compassion_is_ enough



Member of Trade Associations with Histories of Lobbying Against Climate Measures



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Sources: Client Earth



Community is a Priority

ExxonMobil's Baytown refinery takes up about 3,400 acres of land along the Houston Ship Channel in Baytown. With that amount of land, they reported in their 2022 fact sheet that in 2021 they paid roughly \$104.3 million in taxes. They also reported across their Olefins Plant, the Technology and Engineering Complex, and their Mont Belvieu Plastics Plant they paid approximately \$268.9 million in collective wages and about \$2,550,000 in collective donations, including employee donations. In 2021 they had a profit earning of \$23 billion and their collective contributions from their 2022 fact sheet in total is about \$375,750,000, or roughly 1.6% of their yearly profit.



