

MAPPING THE WORLD'S MINING CONFLICTS



Barrick Gold's plans for one of the largest gold mines in the US has been bitterly opposed by the Western Shoshone peoples who fear that toxic mine waste will affect water supplies and claim that their sacred mountain and culture would be irreparably damaged.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MATT MAWSON/CORBIS



Chirano Gold Mine, a combined open pit and underground gold mine, is owned by Canadian company Kinross. It has been marked by a long running dispute over compensation for farmers and claims of pollution and human rights abuses.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DAVID LOVE



The Tampakan Copper-Gold Project in the Philippines is one of Asia's largest copper-gold mines and may force 5,000 people to move. Because of opposition by the Bla'an and other tribes, the army and paramilitary groups have been deployed to defend the \$2.5bn investment. This militarisation of the area has resulted in the deaths of many anti-mining and indigenous peoples' leaders.

PHOTOGRAPH: AFP/GETTY IMAGES

Mined commodity key:

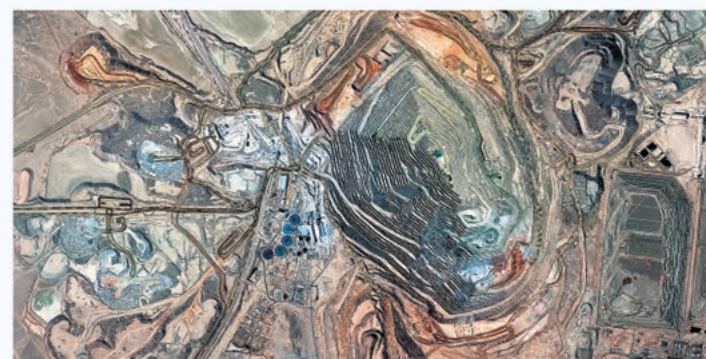
- Gold
- Uranium
- Copper
- Iron ore
- Silver

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN



The Escondida copper mine in Chile is the largest in the world and employs 2,000 people, but it has been beset for many years by strikes and disputes over pay, working conditions and workers' health protection. It has destroyed a vast area of the Atacama desert.

PHOTOGRAPH: DIGITALGLOBE/GETTY IMAGES



Freeport's vast mining operation in West Papua, which has included the world's largest gold and third largest copper mine, has been contested for 40 years for its pollution and environmental devastation. In 1977 the rebel Free Papua Movement attacked the mine. In return the Indonesian military killed hundreds of people. Accusations of cultural genocide are denied by Freeport.

PHOTOGRAPH: AFP/GETTY IMAGES

SOURCE: EJATLAS.ORG GRAPHIC: PETE GUEST