

ROUSE Projects

► **Residents' Alliance to say "No" to unsafe drilling:** Develop a list of NY residents opposed to shale gas drilling, who are willing to list their names and acreage (if any), to show strength for lobbying and taking public positions.

Contact: Bill at wjp1@cornell.edu

► **Neighborhood Outreach:** Talk with neighbors, provide information, and build networks of people opposed to drilling.

Contact: Lizzy at duccio44@gmail.com

► **Compulsory Integration (CI):** Pursue legislative action to eliminate CI and explore grounds for legal challenges to it.

Contact: Helen at holden.slottje@gmail.com

► **Local Government Actions:** Encourage municipalities to be proactive to protect citizens from the adverse impacts of drilling by advocating for protective ordinances and the return of home rule, and by helping to identify critical environmental areas.

Contact: Joe at wilson.joe79@gmail.com

► **State Land Gas Leasing Watch:** Monitor NY State proposals to lease state land to drilling and organize citizens to attend public meetings and comment against such plans.

Contact: Cyrus at cyrusumrigar@gmail.com

► **Community Education Events**

Contact: Mariana at wildapplefarm@yahoo.com

► **Press/Publicity:** Respond to media inquiries, publicize ROUSE meetings, table at events, and write letters to the editor.

Contact: Pat at lsparrow@hotmail.com

The Problem

Many landowners feel pressured to lease their land even though they have serious concerns about the impacts of drilling.

There is a general feeling that gas drilling is inevitable and many landowners, surrounded by leases, fear that being forced into a drilling unit is even worse than signing a lease.

The Pathway to a Solution

We hope to break the vicious cycle of this otherwise self-fulfilling prophesy and support the "silent majority" of residents who have not signed leases but will suffer from the impacts of gas drilling surrounding them.

Given current shale gas extraction technology, ***we believe not leasing is the best way to protect our region.***

The Jonah gas field in WY: Well pads (3–5 ac.) at a 40-acre spacing..... Is this our future?



Skytruth

Contact ROUSE to learn more or get involved!

www.rouse-tc.org

Send an email to:

rousetc@gmail.com

and someone will contact you

To join the listserv, email:

t-rouse+subscribe@googlegroups.com

ROUSE* opposes Shale-Gas Extraction in New York



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ROUSE Goals:

- Provide information on gas drilling impacts
- Network
- Fight compulsory integration
- Protect local assets
- Support local farmers
- Help extract landowners from unwanted leases

*If you love this area,
get involved!*

**Residents Opposing Unsafe
Shale-Gas Extraction*

Our Health & Environment:

Water Use: Each fracking uses 2 to 8 million gallons of water (5.6 on average)—taken from our streams, ponds, and aquifers *for free*.

Toxic Chemicals: Each fracking uses a cocktail of *235,000 pounds of chemicals*, including benzene, toluene, kerosene, and formaldehyde. Many cause cancer, birth defects, or lung disease. 65 are classified as hazardous waste, but because of gas industry exemptions, *none are handled as hazardous*.

Radioactivity and Heavy Metals: The fracking fluid that comes back out of a well is even more toxic—it has picked up radioactivity, salts, and heavy metals (e.g. arsenic and mercury) from the shale. *Where will it go?*

Water Contamination: Accidents occur often: toxic spills, explosions, and contamination of drinking wells, aquifers, and surface water. After drilling, some people have so much methane in their tap water that they can light it.

Air Pollution: Toxic gases such as benzene, acetone, radon, methane, and hydrogen sulfide are released at well sites. They endanger workers, leaseholders, and neighbors. Some produce low-level ozone. Once-pristine drilling areas now rival Los Angeles in their smog levels.

Proximity to Homes & Wells: Wells can be drilled and fracked up to 100' from a house, 50' from a lake or stream, and 150' from a school. They can extend under your home.

Disposal--No Good Solution: Used fracking fluid requires specialized treatment that does not yet exist in NY. It may be trucked to PA or injected deep into empty gas wells. Toxic “produced water” that comes out with the gas is sometimes spread on roads.

ROUSE's Mission

ROUSE will advocate for and provide resources to residents who do not wish to be exposed to the negative health, environmental, economic, and societal impacts of extensive gas drilling.

People have the right to clean air and pure water, and it is our duty to preserve and protect the natural, scenic, historic, and commercial assets of this beautiful region for ourselves and future generations.

We support those who do not want to lease their land for oil and gas drilling and those who wish to terminate an oil and gas lease they have signed because ***we believe that shale gas extraction should not be pursued at the present time.***



What do you want to leave for your grandkids?

Forced Taking of Land Rights: If 60% of the land area around you is leased, you may be forced into a drilling unit. Chemicals can be injected under your home, drinking well, and property, and your gas can be extracted from the side. *Even if you don't sign a lease!* You will receive the minimum in royalties. If you don't lease or join as a partner, you will not be liable for damages.

Economic Impacts:

Declining Economies: Studies show that, over the long term, the economies of gas-reliant areas grow more slowly, have a greater gap between high- and low-income households, and have less ability to attract investment and retirement dollars than areas that don't rely on gas: the average resident is worse off, economically.

Local Industry Damage: Heavy industrialization of our rural landscape can harm our vital local industries: agriculture, wineries, outdoor recreation, and tourism. These bring in 20× more revenue than gas drilling. *Are we willing to put them at risk?*

Property Values: After drilling, nearby home and property values plummet. Already, some banks will not give mortgages to people buying property with leases conveying surface rights.

Road and Bridge Repair: Each well fracking requires 840 to 2,500 tanker truckloads of water and waste (depending on water use; 5.6 million gallons requires 1,800 truckloads). Truck traffic continues during production. Who will pay for road and bridge repairs? Our local taxes?

Emergency Response: Chemical fires, explosions, spills, and increased traffic accidents require more emergency personnel and specialized training. Who will pay for this?

Local Jobs? Many gas industry jobs are specialized and use transient, out-of-state workers.

Societal Impacts: Areas that industrialize rapidly due to gas drilling experience high cost-of-living increases and rising numbers of medical visits, court cases, arrests, and crimes. Long-term residents report lower satisfaction with their community and quality of life.