BOOM–AND–BUST ECONOMY

Gas production declines 85% after two years of production, as this chart from Chesapeake shows.

For leaseholders: a rapid fall-off of royalties, while liabilities & risks remain.

For communities: corporations will have to drill constantly to make up for rapid output declines, and to keep leases “open by production” so as to maintain asset value.

For tourism (including hunting and fishing): the prospect of no-go zones, round-the-clock drilling noise, fumes and traffic from 80,000 wells in rural New York.

For other industries: higher-paying but temporary jobs with drillers may attract workers away from local jobs, threatening the viability of farms and other local businesses.

GAS DRILLING THREATENS EXISTING INDUSTRIES

“Contamination of our currently pristine water supply would jeopardize our brewery business and even the threat of potential contamination could be sufficient for the future of our company to be at risk.”
— Simon Thorpe, President/CEO of Brewery Ommegang

“For milk haulers in the area, the expansion of the natural gas industry has resulted in increased competition of the hiring of drivers.” — Land O’ Lakes, explaining higher haulage rates charged to co-op dairy farmers

THE ECONOMICS

EXTRACTING NATURAL GAS FROM SHALE FORMATIONS

CORPORATIONS GORGE ABSENTEE LANDOWNERS FEAST

Who pays the bill?

HOME OWNERS COMMUNITIES LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Concerned?
Find an action group near you
www.DamascusCitizens.org
Gas drilling adds little to the local economy.

Gas drilling increases state and local taxes.