Fracking Waste in New York: What is Fracking Waste?

The term fracking waste refers to waste produced by the extraction of oil and/or natural gas using hydraulic fracturing (fracking), either high-volume fracking or conventional, low-volume fracking. Waste from both is a concern in New York, despite its ban on high-volume fracking.

**Types of Fracking Waste:**

- **Flowback fluid (or flowback water)**
  - Wastewater that returns to the surface soon after a well is fracked, consisting mostly of water, injection fluids, and chemicals.
- **Production brine (or produced water)**
  - Wastewater that flows to the surface during oil and gas well production.
- **Solid waste (for example, drill cuttings, drilling muds, and sand)**
  - Soil, rock, and other solid materials that are removed when a well is drilled, and sand that returns to the surface after a well is fracked.

**Sources of Fracking Waste in New York:**

- Fracking waste from Pennsylvania that is sent to New York for disposal.
  - More than 510,000 tons of solid waste and 23,000 barrels of liquid waste, and counting.
- Waste from conventional, low-volume oil and gas extraction in New York.
  - Though high-volume fracking is banned, New York must dispose of waste from more than 12,000 conventional, low volume wells.

**Common Contaminants in Fracking Waste:**

- Chemical additives, such as ethylene glycol, naphthalene, and sulfuric acid
  - Toxic to human health.
- Metals and organic compounds
  - For example, barium is linked to gastrointestinal disturbances, muscle weakness, and paralysis.
- BTEX – benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene
  - For example, benzene is a carcinogen, and linked to blood disorders such as anemia.
  - For example, toluene is linked to nervous system, kidney, and liver problems.
- Salts or total dissolved solids
  - Corrodes infrastructure, harms aquatic life and vegetation.
- NORM – naturally occurring radioactive materials, such as radium-226 and radium-228
  - Carcinogen, linked to blood disorders.