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1. [WHERE WATER GOES AFTER FRACKING IS TIED TO EARTHQUAKE RISK](#)

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# **WHERE WATER GOES AFTER FRACKING IS TIED TO EARTHQUAKE RISK**

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## **Body**

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The following information was released by the University of Texas - Austin:

In addition to producing oil and gas, the energy industry produces a lot of water, about 10 barrels of water per barrel of oil on average. New research led by The University of Texas at Austin has found that where the produced water is stored underground influences the risk of induced earthquakes.

Beyond supporting the link between water disposal and induced seismicity, the research also describes factors that can help reduce earthquake risk.

"If we want to manage seismicity, we really need to understand the controls," said lead author Bridget Scanlon, a senior research scientist at UT's ***Bureau of Economic Geology***.

The research was published Oct. 31 in the journal *Seismological Research Letters*. Co-authors include Matthew Weingarten, assistant professor at San Diego State University; Kyle Murray, adjunct professor at the University of Oklahoma; and Robert Reedy, research scientist associate at the ***Bureau of Economic Geology***. The bureau is a research unit at the UT Jackson School of Geosciences.

Comparison between monthly rates of produced water disposal (SWD) and the monthly number of seismic events with  $M \geq 3.0$  in the Oklahoma area of interest. The produced water disposal volumes are in black and the number of seismic events are in red. The labels on the chart indicate the location and magnitude of seismic events with  $M \geq 5.0$ . Scanlon et al.

The researchers found that the increased pressure that is caused by storing produced water inside geologic formations raises the risk of induced seismicity. The risk increases with the volume of water injected, both at the well and regional scale, as well as the rate of injection.

Researchers specifically looked at water stored near tight oil plays, including the Bakken, Eagle Ford and Permian shale plays, and Oklahoma overall, which has high levels of induced seismicity in concentrated areas. Researchers found marked differences in the degree of seismic activity associated with underground water storage.

For example, the study found that in Oklahoma 56 percent of wells used to dispose of produced water are potentially associated with earthquakes. The next highest is the Eagle Ford Shale of South Texas, where 20 percent are potentially associated with earthquakes.

The study reported that the different levels of induced seismic activity relate to, among other reasons, how the water is managed and where it is stored underground. In Oklahoma, the tendency to store water in deep geologic formations which are often connected to faults that can trigger earthquakes when stressed has increased the risk of

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induced seismicity. In the other areas, water is stored at shallower depths, which limits exposure to potentially risky faults.

In conventional energy production, water is usually injected back into the reservoir that produced the oil and gas, which stabilizes pressure within the reservoir. However, water produced during hydraulic fracturing the method used to access energy in tight oil plays cannot be returned because the rock pores are too small for the water to be injected back into the rock. That water is usually injected into nearby geologic formations, which can increase pressure on the surrounding rock.

Seismic events with magnitude (M)  $\geq 2.5$  that occurred from January 2009 through December 2017 in the Oklahoma, southern Kansas, Permian basin, and Eagle Ford play study areas. There were 8532 events in the Oklahoma/South Kansas cluster, including four M  $\geq 5.0$  events (labeled). Scanlon et al.

The findings are consistent with directives issued by the Oklahoma Corporation Commission (OCC) in 2015 to mitigate seismicity, which included reducing injection rates and regional injection volumes by 40 percent in deep wells. This study confirmed the changes resulted in a 70 percent reduction in the number of earthquakes over a 3.0 magnitude in 2017 compared with the peak year of 2015.

"Everything they (the OCC) did is supported by what we have in this article," said Murray. "The decisions they made, the directives that they put out, are supported by statistical associations we found."

The reduction in earthquakes in Oklahoma shows that subsurface management practices can influence seismic risk. However, Scanlon said the changes could come with trade-offs. For example, shallow disposal may help lower the risk of earthquakes, but the shallower storage depths could increase the risk of the produced water contaminating overlying aquifers.

"There's no free lunch," Scanlon said. "You keep iterating and doing things, but you must keep watching to see what's happening."

The study was funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Cynthia and George Mitchell Foundation, the Jackson School of Geosciences, and the Stanford Center for Induced and Triggered Seismicity.

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