



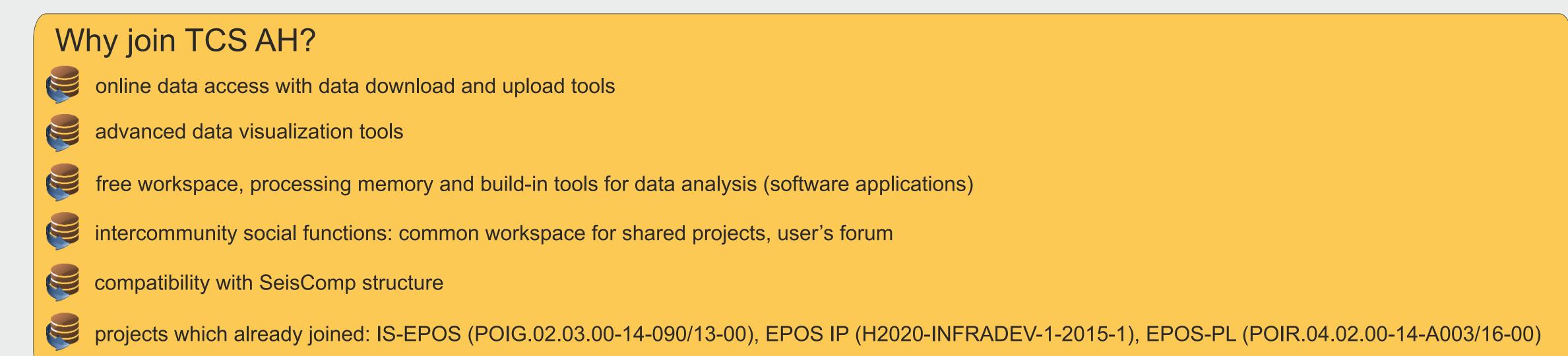
# EPOS Thematic Core Service Anthropogenic Hazards for SHEER project: maintain, process and manage your project research data

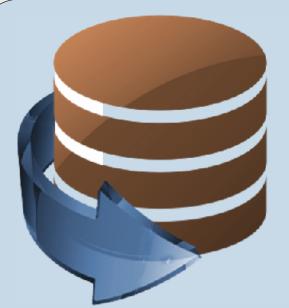
Beata Orlecka-Sikora (1), Stanislaw Lasocki (1), Monika Staszek (1), Dorota Olszewska (1), Szymon Cielesta (1), Janusz Mirek (1), Janusz Mirek (1), Janusz Mirek (1), Matteo Picozzi (2), Giuseppe Solaro (3), Jamie Pringle (4), Sam Toon (4), Simone Cesca (5), Daniela Kuehn (5), Elmer Ruigrok (6), Andrew Gunning (7), Catherine Isherwood (7)

(1) Institute of Geophysics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa, Poland, (2) Università di Napoli Federico II, Naples, Italy, (3) CNR-IREA, Naples, (4) School of Geography, Geology and the Environment, Keele University, Keele, Staffordshire, ST5 5BG, UK, (5) GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences, Potsdam, Germany, (6) R&D Seimology and Acoustics, Royal Netherlands, (7) RSKW Ltd.

### Introduction

Thematic Core Service Anthropogenic Hazards (TCS AH) is being developed in the framework of European Plate Observing System Program(https://tcs.ah-epos.eu/). TCS AH provides virtual access to a comprehensive, wide-scale and high quality research infrastructure in the field of induced seismicity and other anthropogenic hazards evoked by exploration and exploitation of geo-resources. TCS AH is designed as a functional e-research environment to ensure a researcher the maximum possible freedom for experimentation by providing a virtual laboratory flexible to create own workspace for processing streams. A data-management process promotes the use of research infrastructure in novel ways providing an access to: (i) data gathered in the so-called "episodes", comprehensively describing a geophysical process, induced or triggered by human technological activity, which under certain circumstances can become hazardous for people, infrastructure and the environment, (ii) problem-oriented, specific services, with the particular attention devoted to methods analyzing correlations between technology, geophysical response and resulting hazards, (iii) the intercommunity social functions, e.g. brokering of projects, common workspace for the project shared by the project members, upload/download data and codes to the common workspace, tools for communication of project members. The SHEER project uses TCS AH e-infrastructure to manage interdisciplinary data from seven independent episodes and data products from own research.

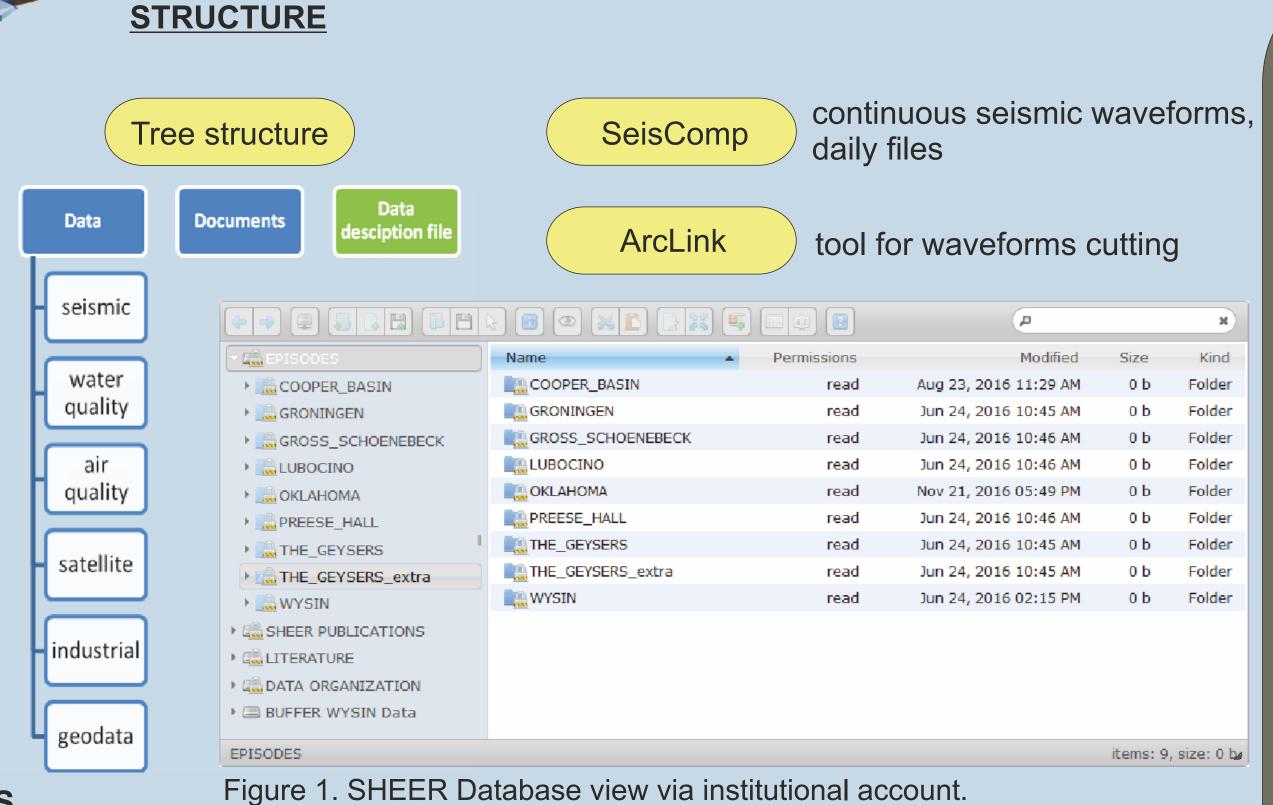




### SHEER Database (SHEERWER)

Raw data and documents

Access via browser from the website of SHEER project: http://www.sheerproject.eu/through institutional accounts.



#### CONTENTS

Table 1. SHEER Database contents. Episodes marked with purple were additionally added to the database.

Inducing Technology	Episode Name	Case Type	Data Type					
			Seismic	Water quality	Air quality	Satelite	Industrial	Geo-data
Unconventional hydrocarbon extraction	WYSIN Shale Gas	Present case study	X	X	X	X	X	X
	LUBOCINO Shale Gas	Past case study		X		X	Х	
	PREESE HALL Shale Gas	Past case study	X				X	X
	OKLAHOMA	Past case study	X				X	X
Conventional hydrocarbon extraction	OKLAHOMA	Past case study	X				Χ	X
	GRONINGEN FIELD	Past case study	X			X	X	X
Geothermal energy production	GROSS SCHÖNEBECK experiment	Past case study	X				X	X
	THE GEYSERS	Past case study	X				X	X
	THE GEYSERS (NW part)	Past case study	Х				Х	
	COOPER BASIN experiment	Past case study	X				X	
Wastewater injection	OKLAHOMA	Past case study	X				X	X

### CIBIS: IG PAS Node

Integrated data (harmonized and homogenized)

(1) collects and manage sdata associated with induced seismicity from external suppliers,
 (2) administrates the resources and users ,

(2) administrates the resources and users ,(3) shares the system remotely with TCS AH.

#### Data formats homogenization

Seismic / ground motion catalogue - mat
Seismic / ground motion network - inventory xml/mat: GDF
Seismic event-related waveform - SEED
Seismic continuous waveform - miniSEED
Air quality / water quality / satellite / industrial / geodata
– mat: GDF/MDDF (depends on the complexity of data)

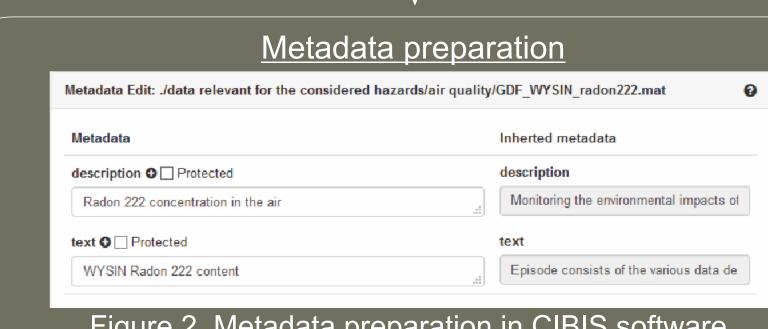
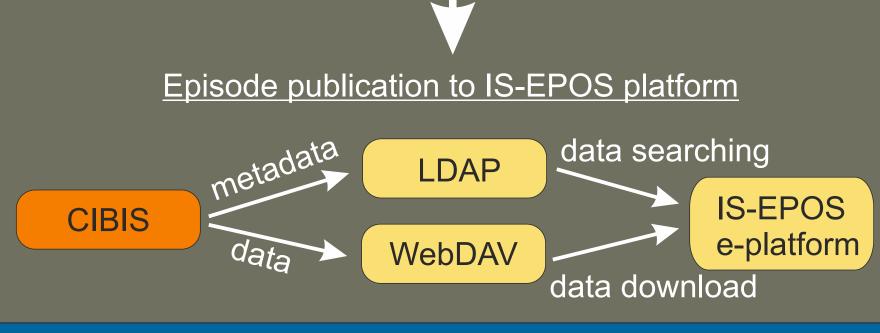


Figure 2. Metadata preparation in CIBIS software.



### Acknowledgements

This work was supported within SHEER: "Shale Gas Exploration and Exploitation Induced Risks" project funded from Horizon 2020 – R&I Framework Programme, call H2020-LCE 16-2014-1 and within statutory activities No3841/E-41/S/2016 of Ministry of Science and Higher Education of Poland. We would like to thank Grzegorz Kwiatek, GFZ Potsdam for providing an additional dataset to the SHEER project.

## IS-EPOS Platform (serivce of TCS-AH e-platform)

Integrated data download, visualization and analysis

Access via browser (https://tcs.ah-epos.eu/) through personal accounts.

#### **EPISODES**

Atime-correlated comprehensive collection of geophysical data representing the geophysical process, technological data representing the technological activity, which is the cause of this process and all other relevant geodata describing the environment, in which the technological activity and its result - the geophysical process, takes place

Project Association

☑ All
☑ EPOS-IP (partially restricted)
☑ IS-EPOS (open)
☑ SHEE
☑ Conventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Geothermal energy production
☑ Unconventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Underground mining
☐ BOBREK MINE: local seismicity linked to longwall mining
☐ Bobrek Mine: local seismicity linked to longwall mining
☐ Bobrek Mine: local seismicity linked to longwall mining
☐ Impacting factor: Underground mining
☐ Bobrek Mine: local seismicity linked to longwall mining
☐ Project Association
☑ IS-EPOS (open)
☑ SHEE
☑ Underground mining
☐ Bobrek Mine: local seismicity linked to longwall mining
☐ Project Association
☑ SHEE
☑ Conventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☑ SHEE
☑ Conventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☑ SHEE
☑ Conventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☑ SHEE
☑ Conventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☑ All
☑ Conventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☑ All
☑ Conventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☑ All
☑ Conventional hydrocarbon extraction
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☑ All
☑ Underground mining
☐ Project Association
☐ Project A

BOBREK MINE: local seismicity linked to longwall minin Impacting factor: Underground mining Region: Poland, Upper Silesia Integrated within IS-EPOS

Region: Poland, Niedzica
Integrated within IS-EPOS

GRONINGEN FIELD: conventional hydrocarbon production
Impacting factor: Conventional hydrocarbon extraction

Impacting factor: Reservoir impoundment

GROSS SCHOENEBECK: geothermal energy production
experiment
Impacting factor: Geothermal energy production
Region: Germany, Gross Schoenebeck

**APPLICATIONS** 

Region: Netherlands, Groningen

Seismic activity linked to the impoundment of Czorsztyn artificial lake. The lake was created by backing up water by an earth dam of the hydropower plant Niedzica on Dunajec river in south of Poland. Its filling ended in 1997. The reservoir of 234.5 milion cubic meters capacity is shallow, on average between 20 to 50 m of water column. Seismic activity began in 2011.

Episode integrated in the framework of IS-EPOS project, Digital Research Space of Induced Seismicity for EPOS Purposes No. POIG.02.03.00-14-090/13

The Groningen gas field is a giant natural gas field located near Slochteren in Groningen province in the northeastern part of the Netherlands. Discovered in 1959, it is the largest natural gas field in Europe and the tenth-largest in the world.

Episode integrated in the framework of: SHEER project, SHale gas Exploration and Exploitation induced Risks project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 640896.

An injection deep well and a doublet of production wells were established in this area reaching the reservoir rocks like red bed sandstone and andesitic volcanic rock at the 4200m depth. Injection performed from 9th to 14th August 2007 was used for

An injection deep well and a doublet of production wells were established in this area reaching the reservoir rocks like red bed sandstone and andesitic volcanic rock at the 4200m depth. Injection performed from 9th to 14th August 2007 was used for repeated stimulation treatments to investigate scenarios of enhancing productivity of thermal fluid recovery from the underground. A total amount of 13.000 m^3 of water was injected. The maximum injection well-head pressure reached 58.6 MPa.

Episode integrated in the framework of: IS-EPOS project, Digital Research Space of Induced Seismicity for EPOS Purposes No.

#### Figure 3. Episodes view in IS-EPOS platform.

Problem-oriented software for geophysical data processing and anthropogenic hazards assessment

