

The Evolving Earthquake Hazard near Cushing, Oklahoma

William L. Ellsworth, Martin Schoenball, Matthew Weingarten

Stanford University

and

Robert Skoumal and David R. Shelly

U. S. Geological Survey

Outline

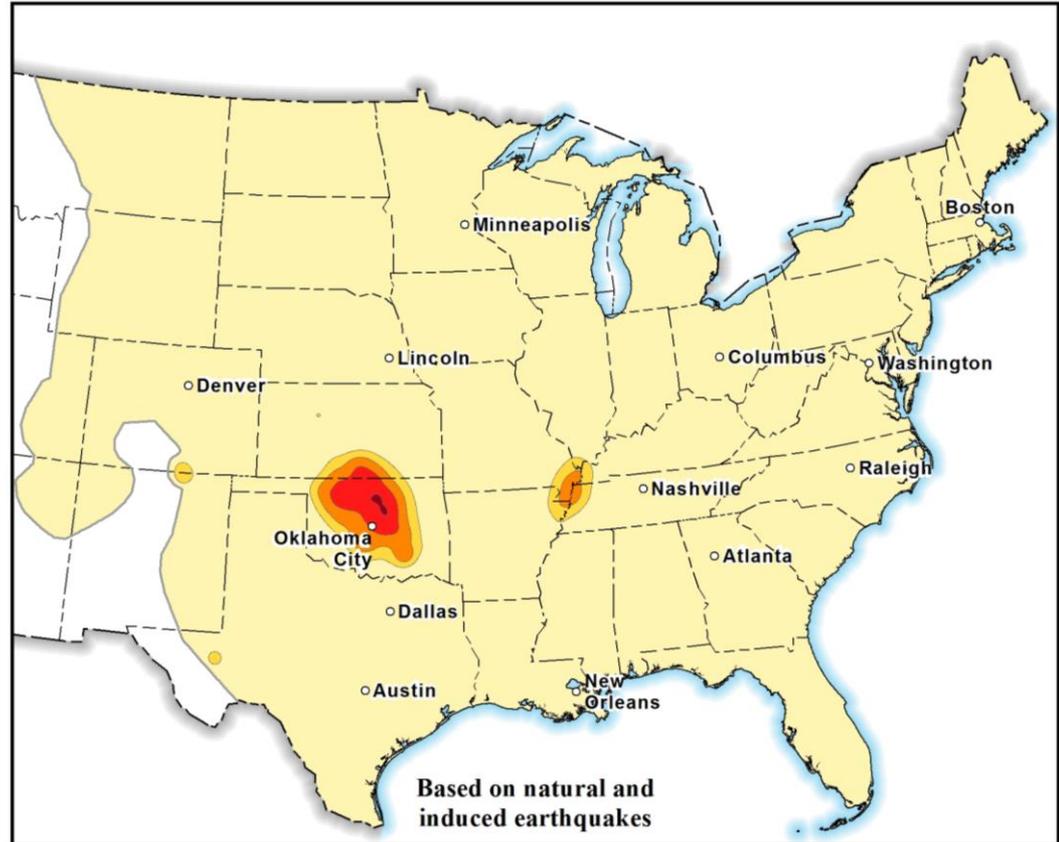
Induced earthquake forecast for 2017

Evolving hazard in Oklahoma

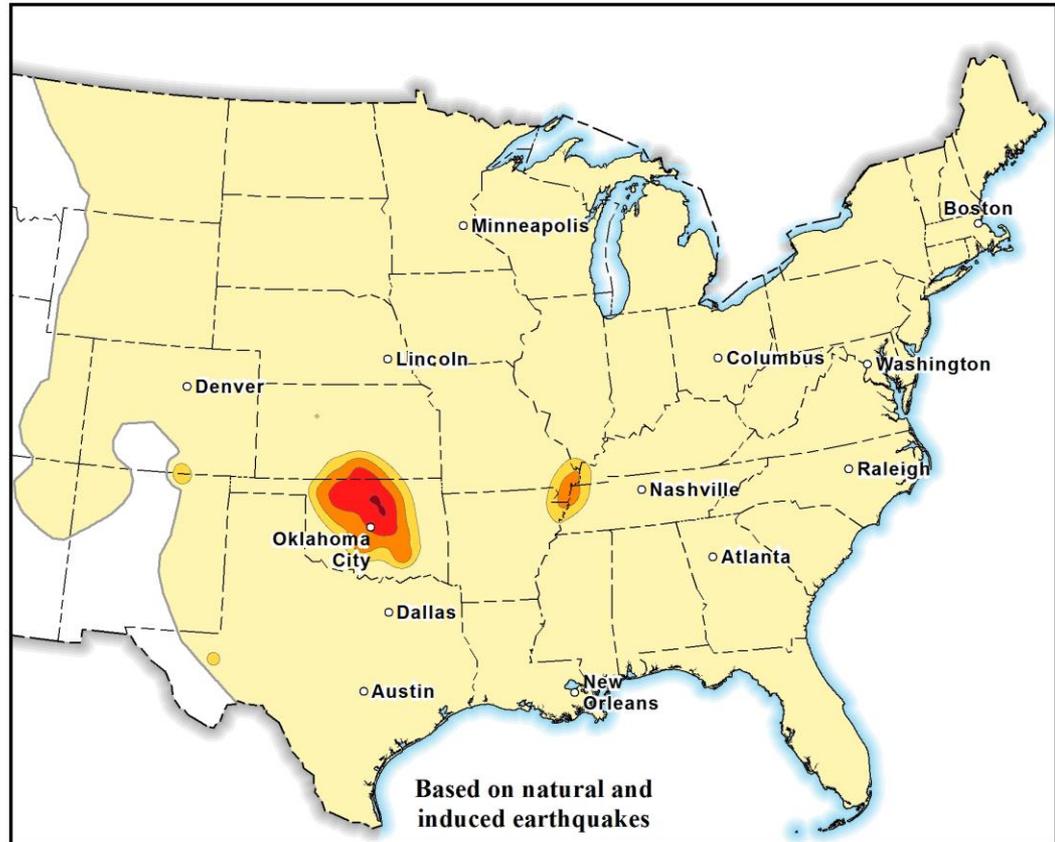
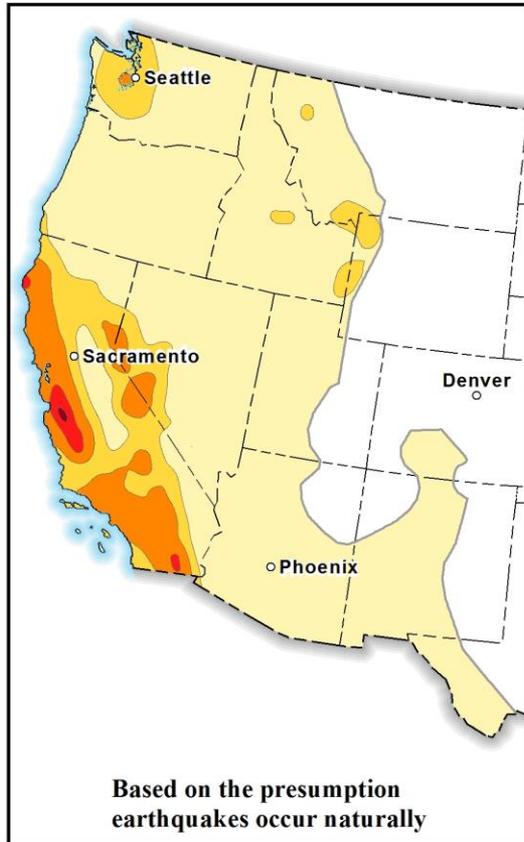
Induced earthquakes are not weak

The 2014 and 2015-2016 Cushing earthquake sequences:
Two faults waking up

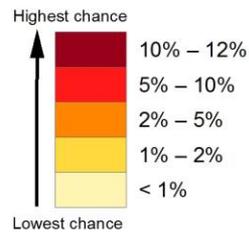
Summary



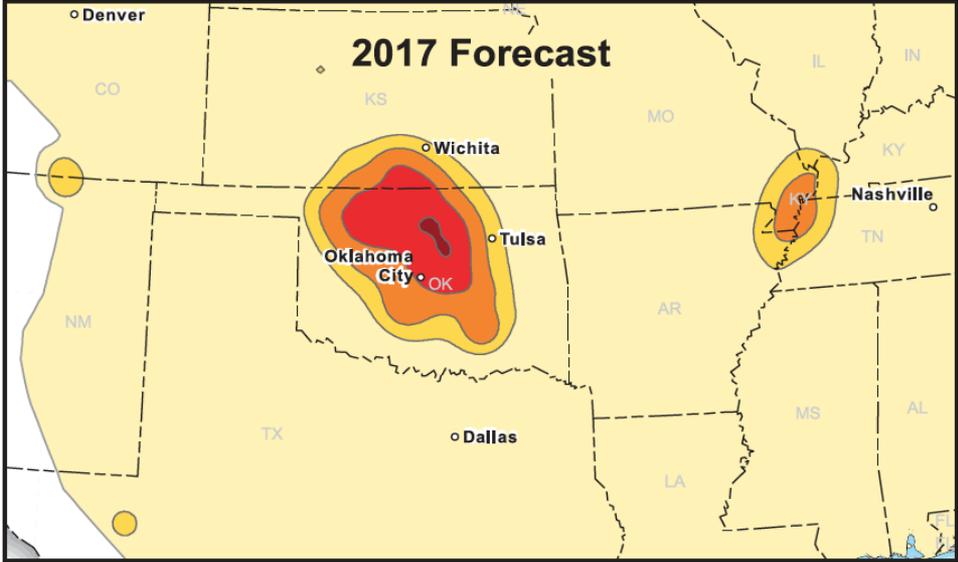
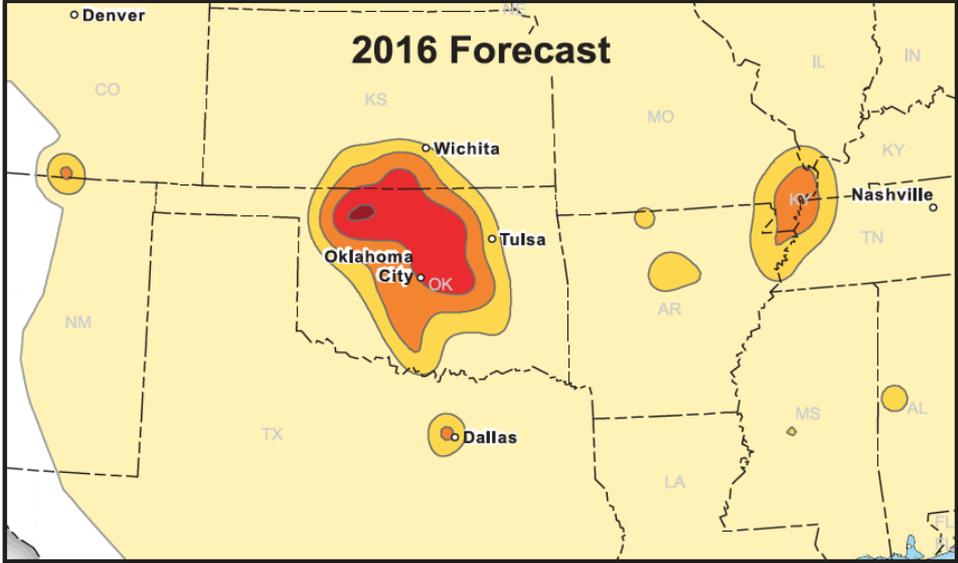
USGS Forecast for Damage from Natural and Induced Earthquakes in 2017



Chance of damage



USGS map displaying potential to experience damage from natural or human-induced earthquakes in 2017. Chances range from less than 1 percent to 12 percent.

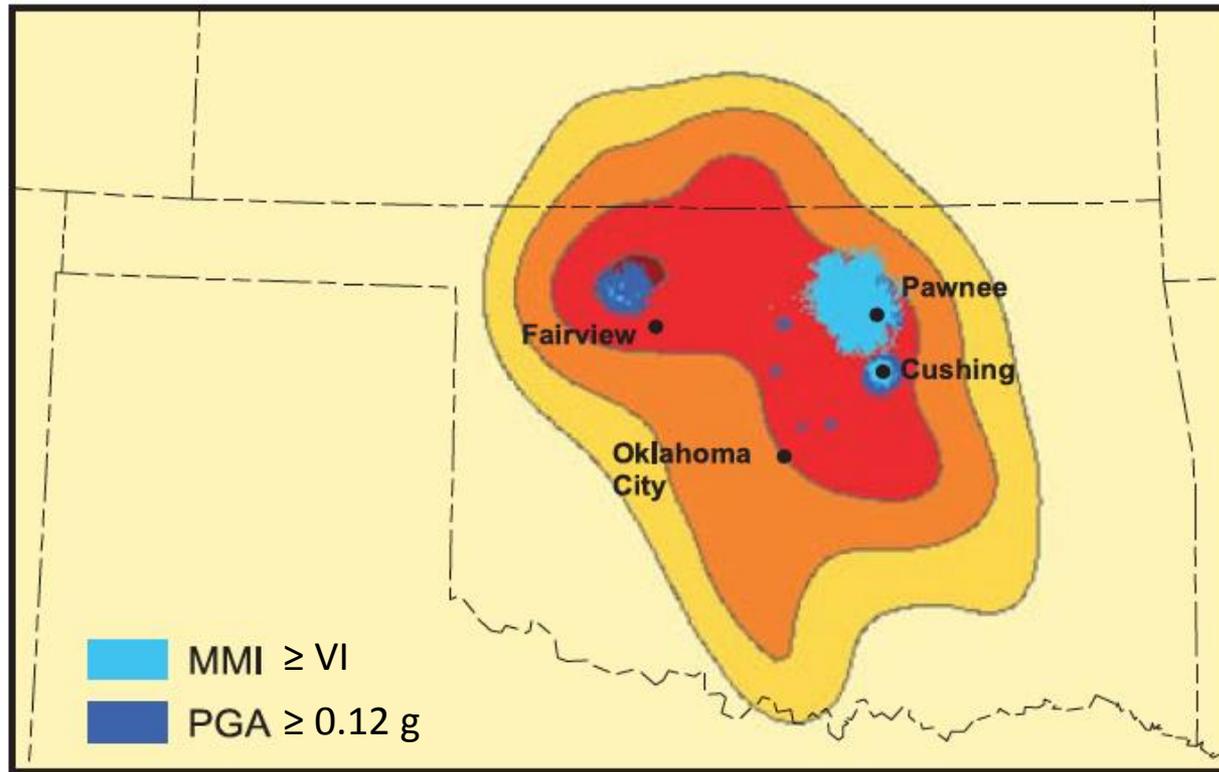


Chance of damage from an earthquake

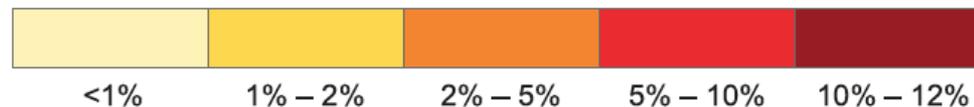


Performance of the 2016 One-Year Hazard Map Fairview (M_w 5.1), Pawnee (M_w 5.8) and Cushing (M_w 5.0)

ShakeMap, $MMI \geq VI$, $PGA \geq 0.12g$

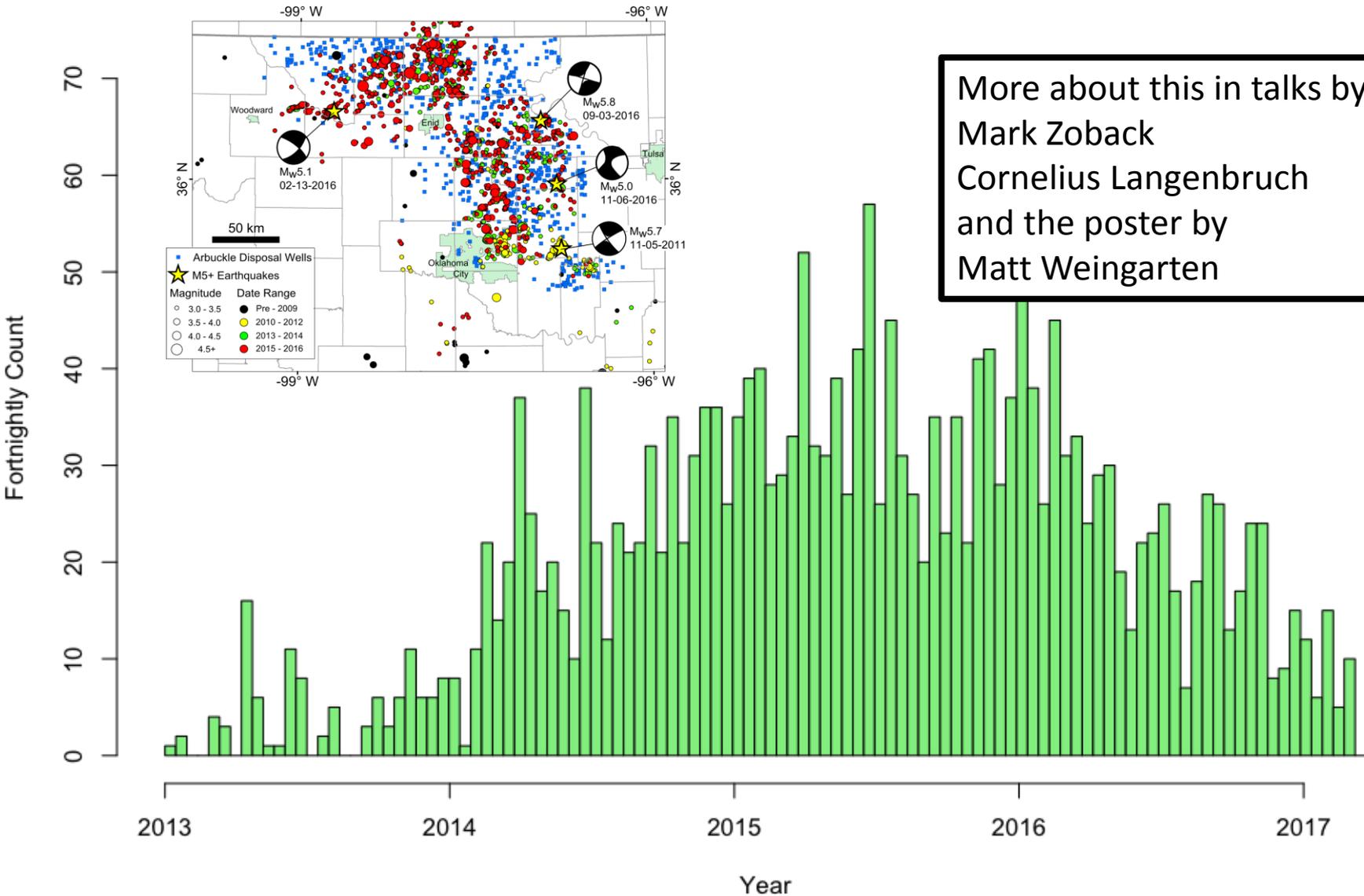


Chance of damage from an earthquake in 2016



Evolving Hazard in Oklahoma

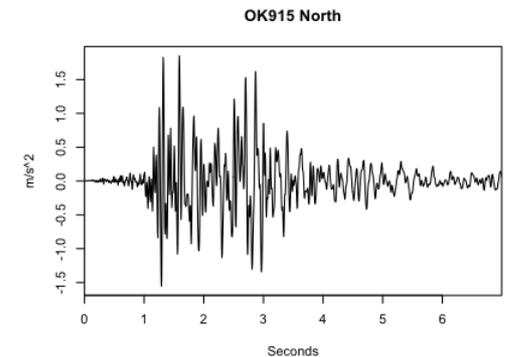
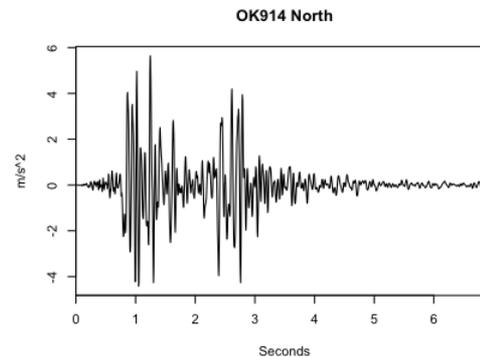
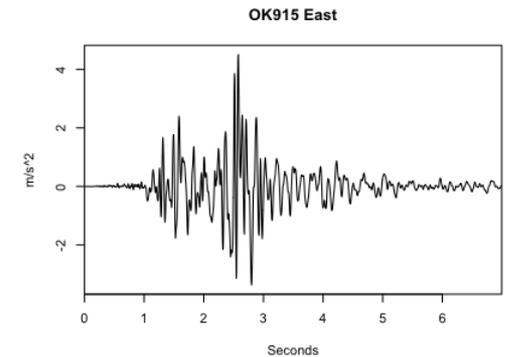
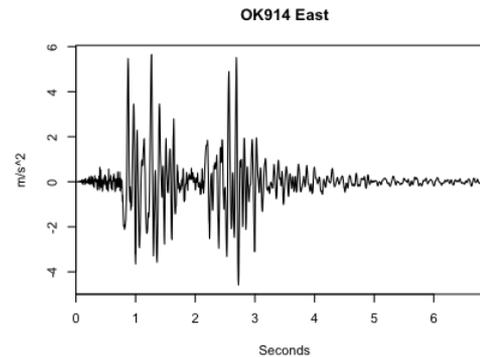
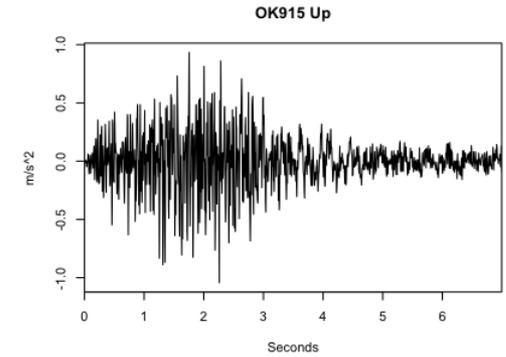
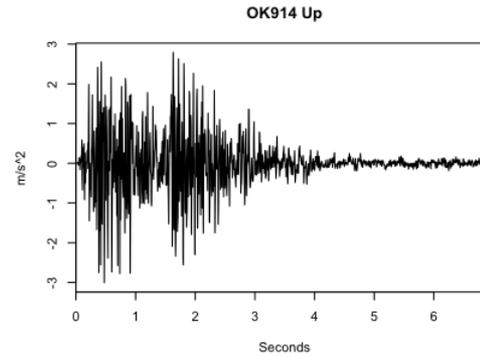
Oklahoma Earthquakes M 3 and Larger



Induced Earthquakes are as strong as Tectonic Earthquake

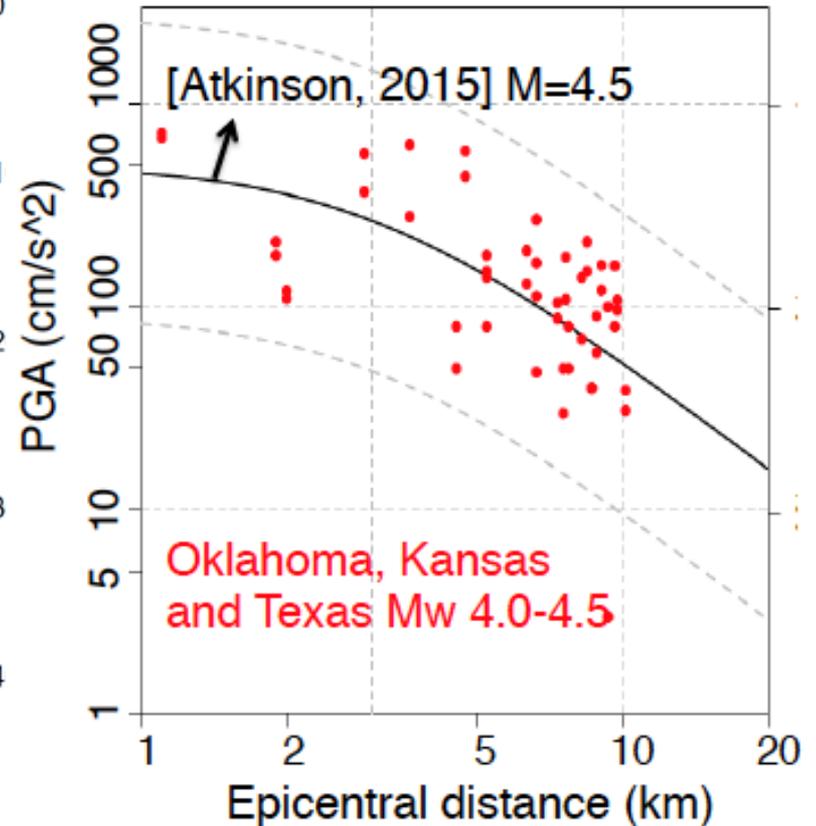
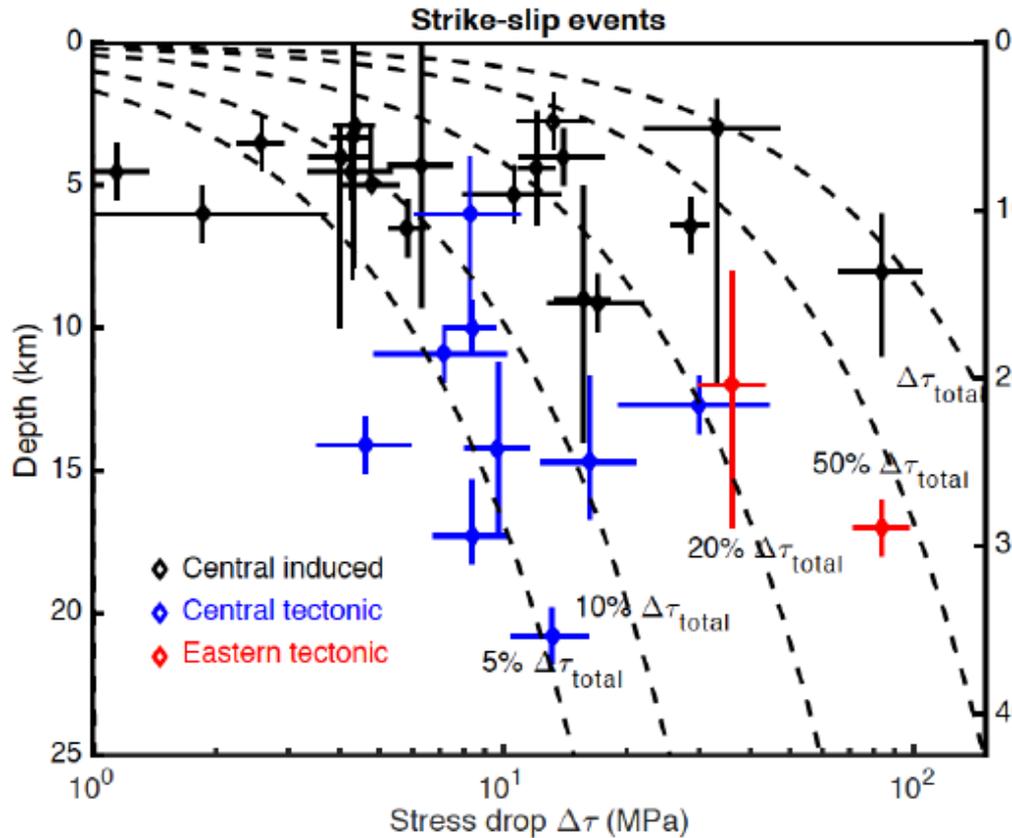


Downtown Cushing after 2016 Mw 5.0 (J. Beckel AP)

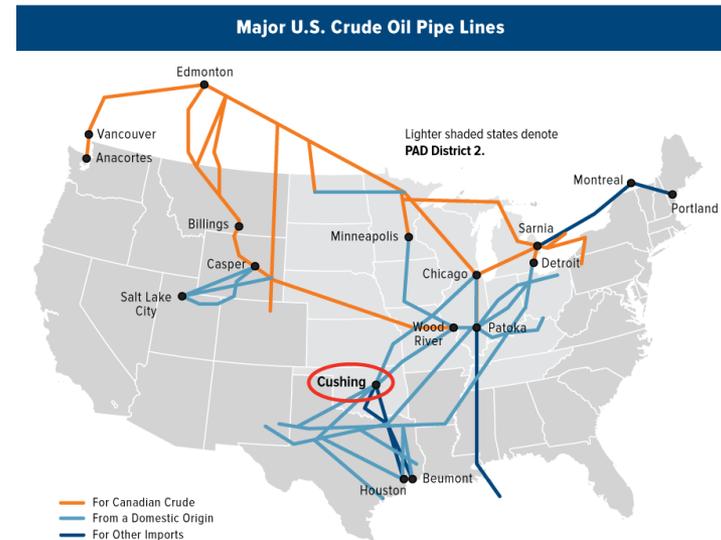
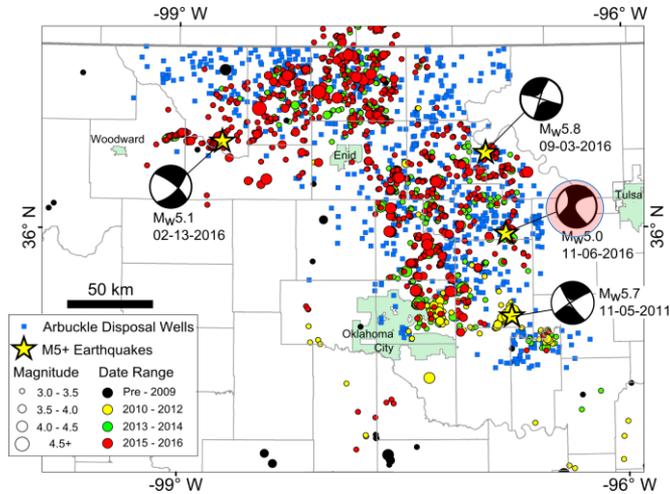


November 7, 2016 Cushing M_w 5.0

Induced Earthquakes are as strong as Tectonic Earthquake

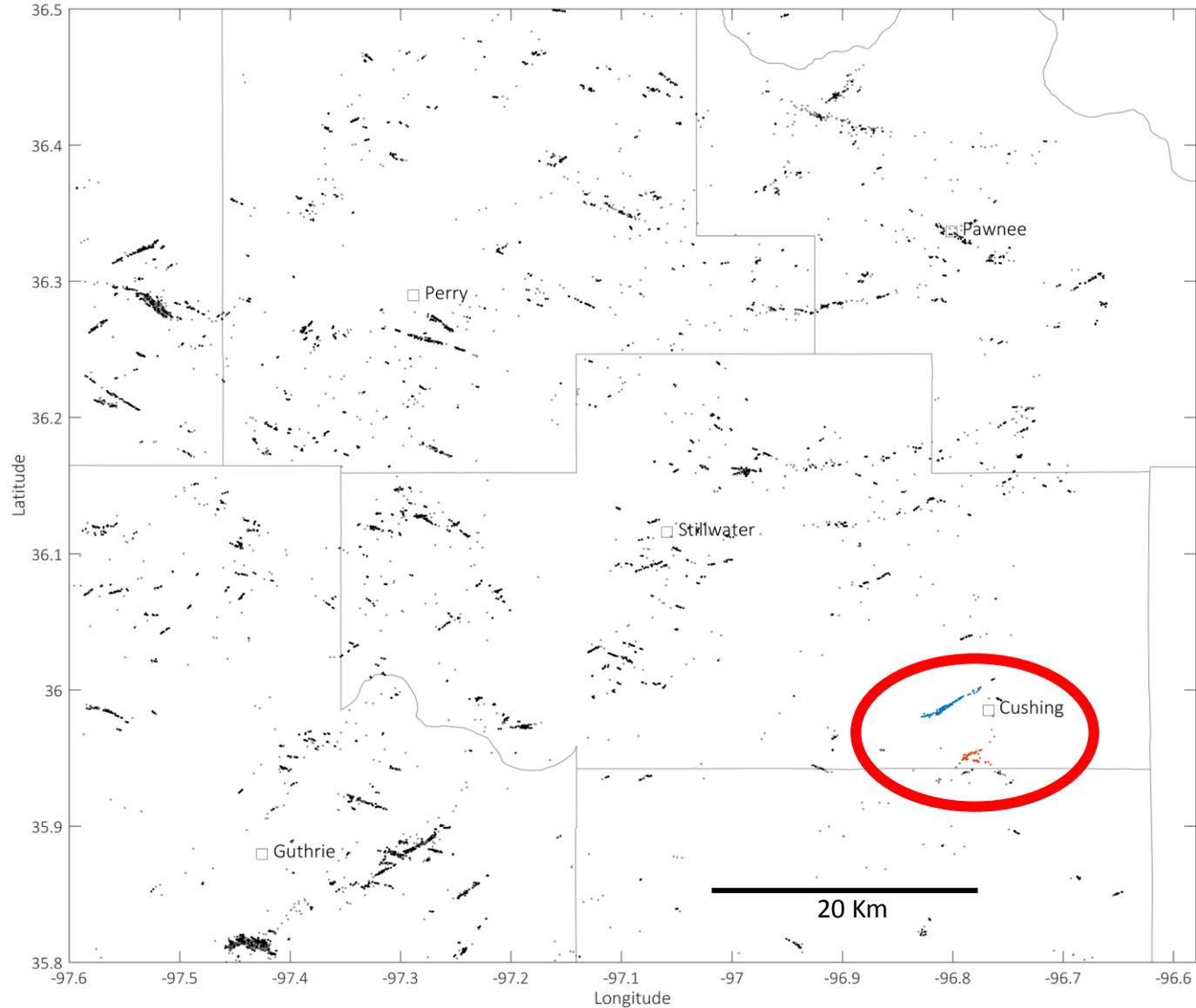


2014 – 2016 Cushing, OK, Earthquake Sequences



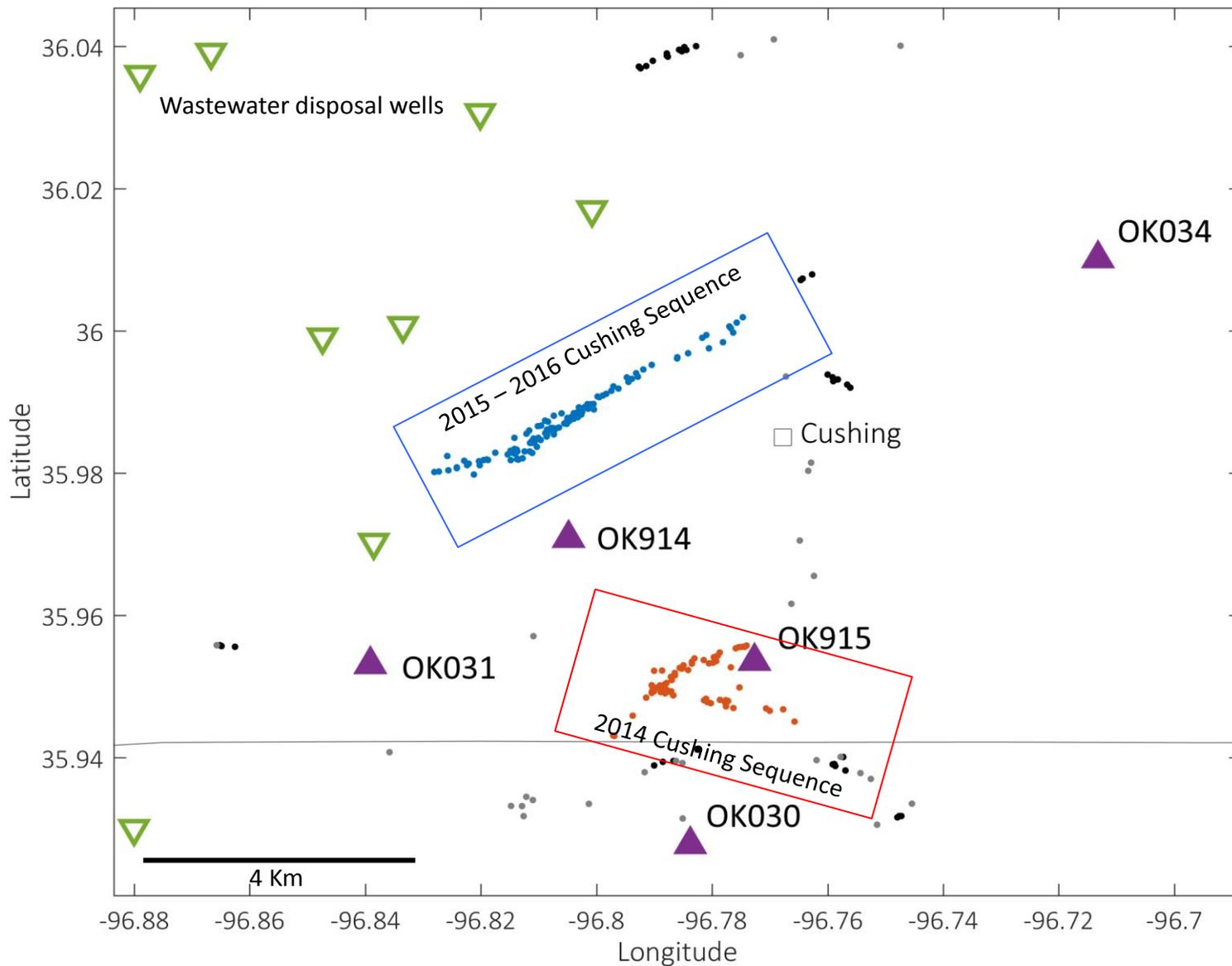
Source: Association of Oil Pipe Lines, U.S. Global Investors

Oklahoma Basement Faults Revealed

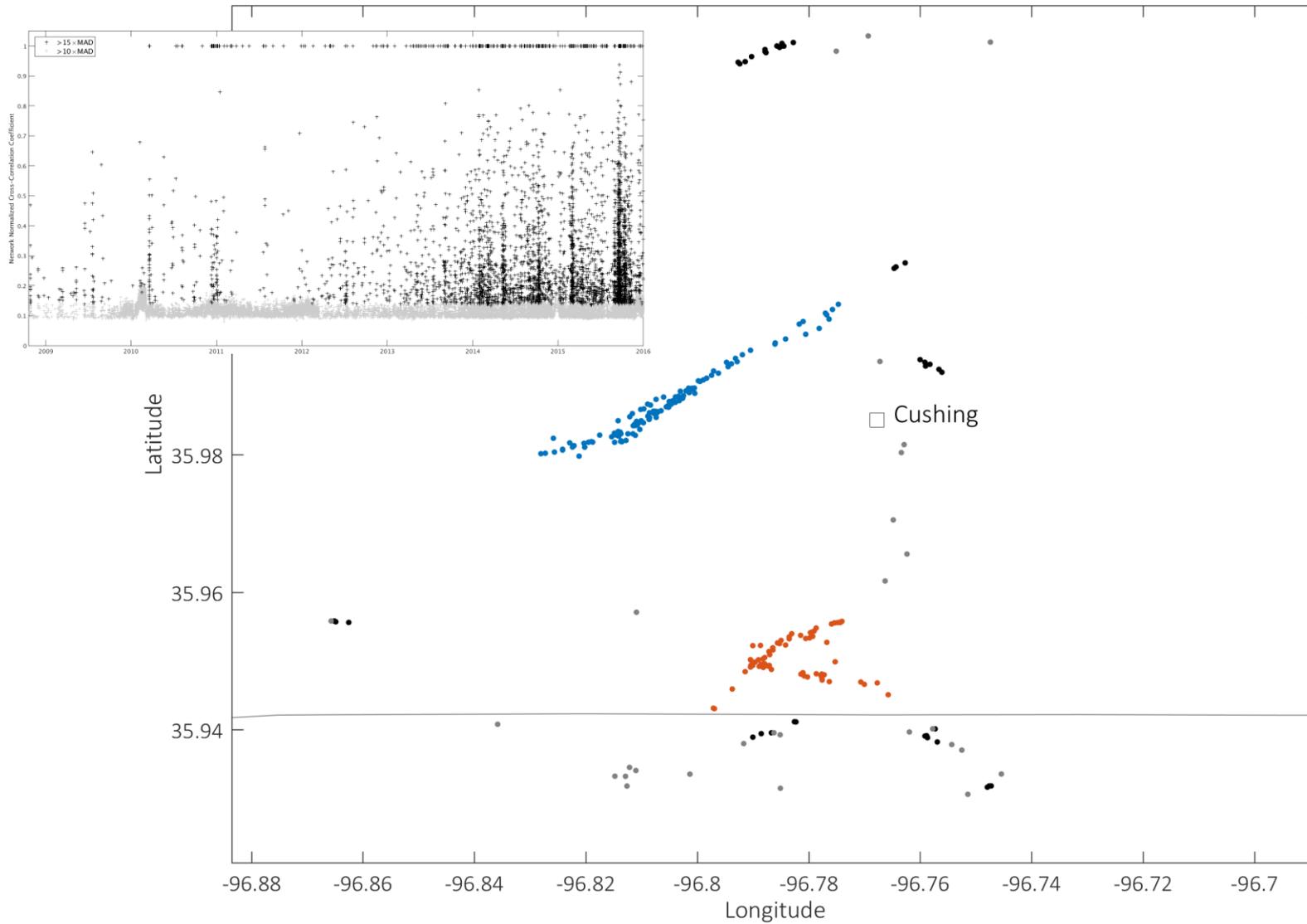


Much more about this in Martin Schoenball's talk

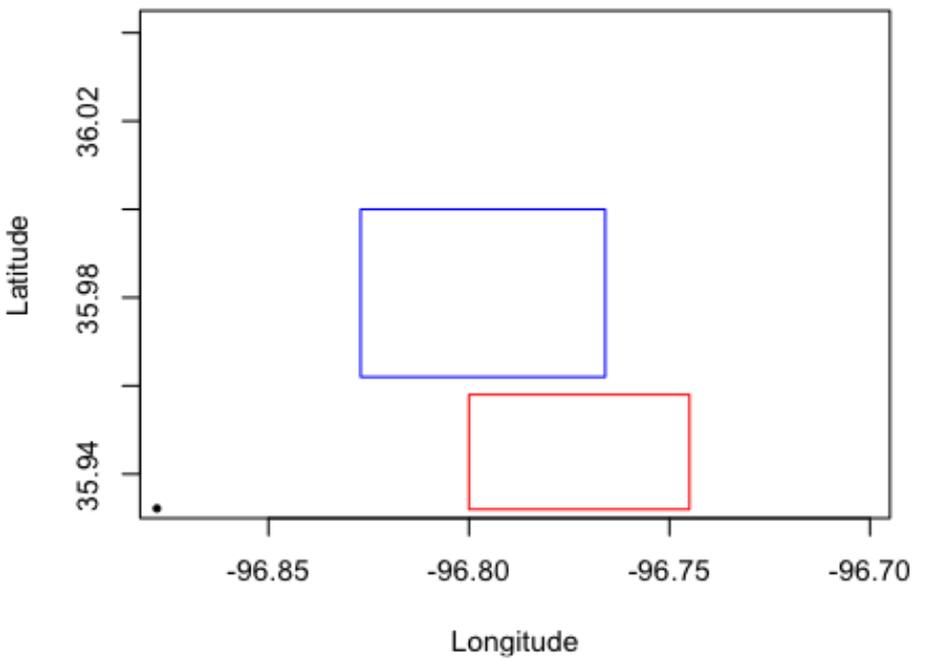
2014 and 2015-2016 Cushing, OK, Earthquake Sequences



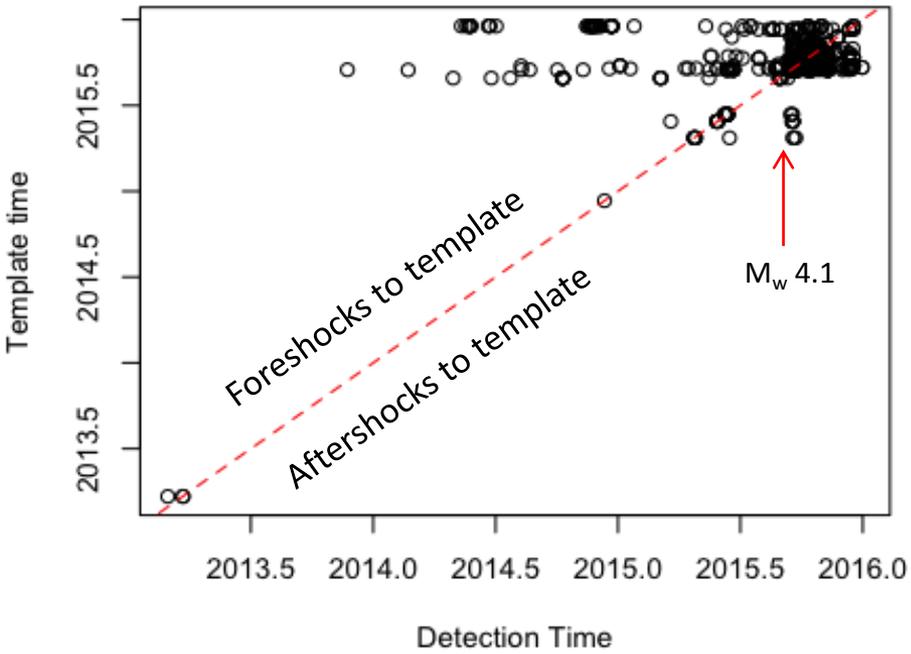
Use Templates to Explore Sequence Initiation



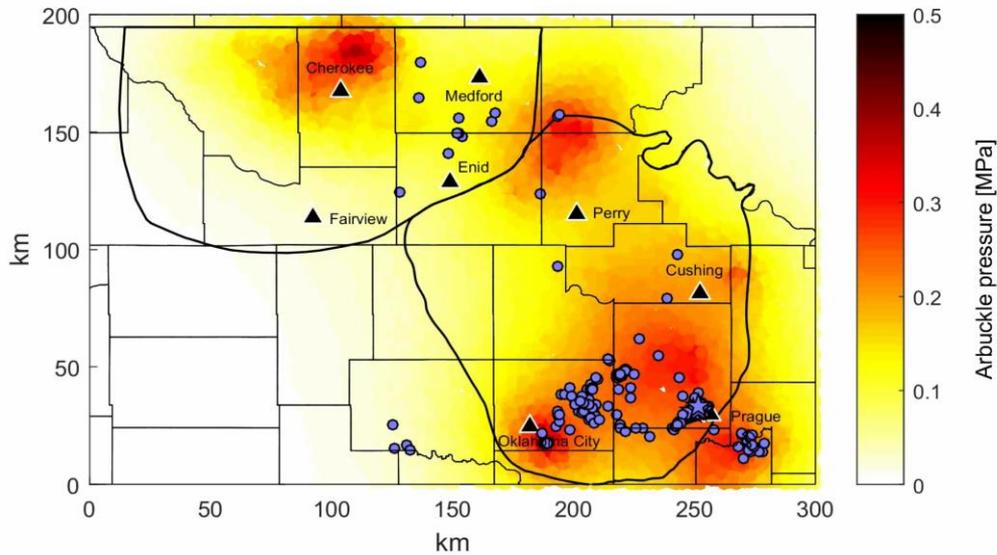
Nothing detected in 2008 – 2012



West Cushing templates

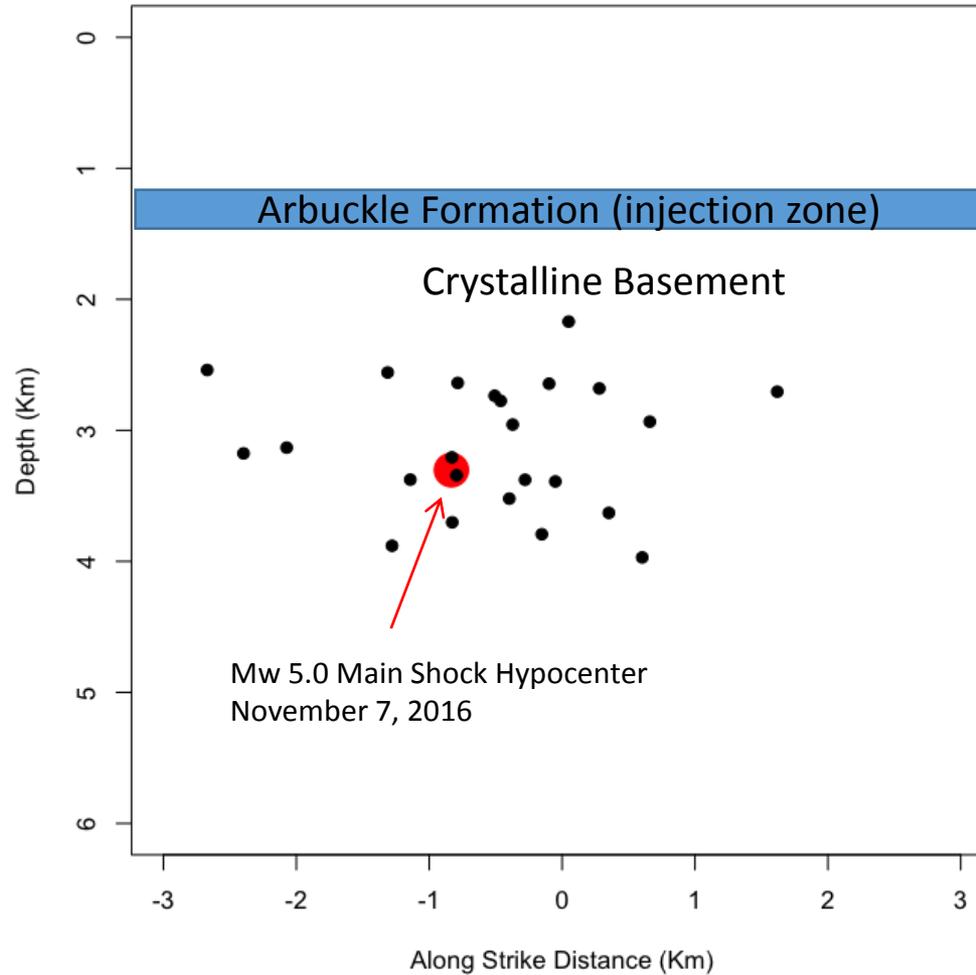


2013 Oct

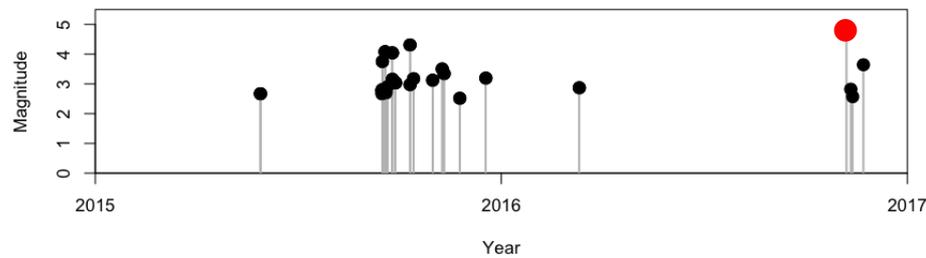


Visit Matt Weingarten's poster for more information

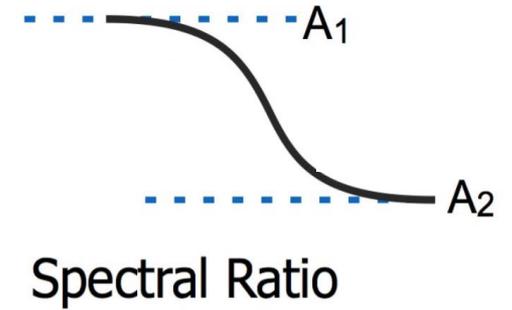
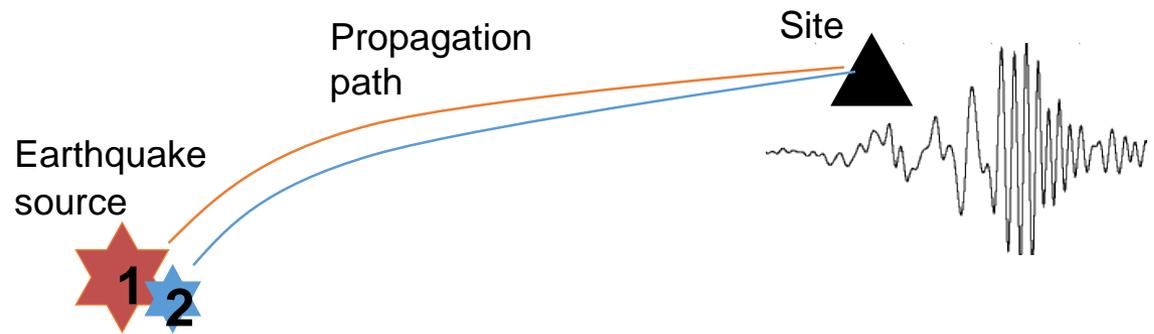
Seismicity Leading Up to the M_w 5.0 West Cushing Earthquake



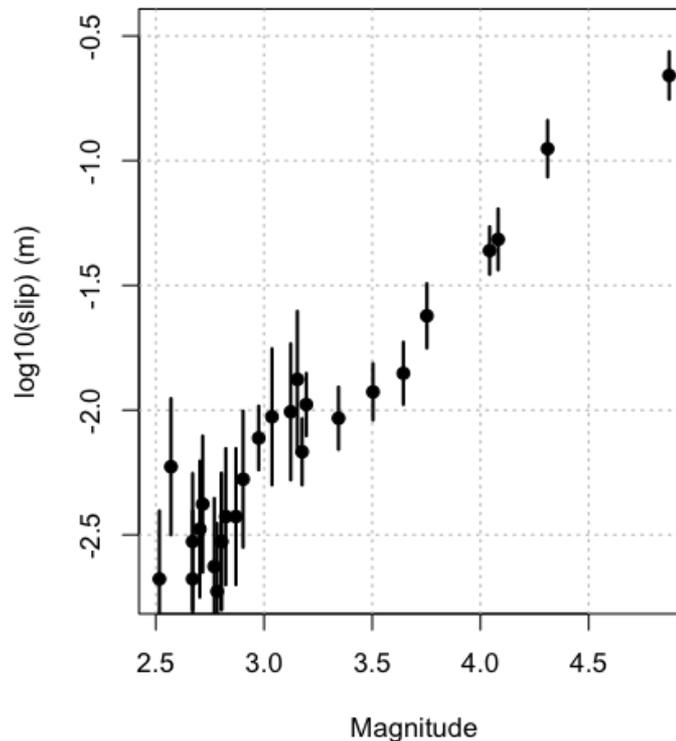
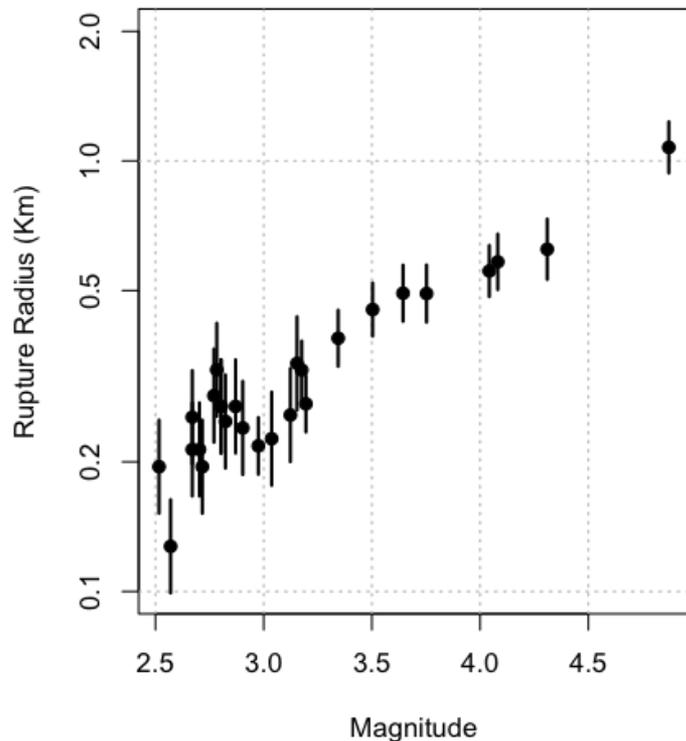
Along-fault cross section
with hypocenters
determined with hypoDD
using
cross-correlation timing



Measure Source Parameters Using The Asymptotic Spectral Ratio Method

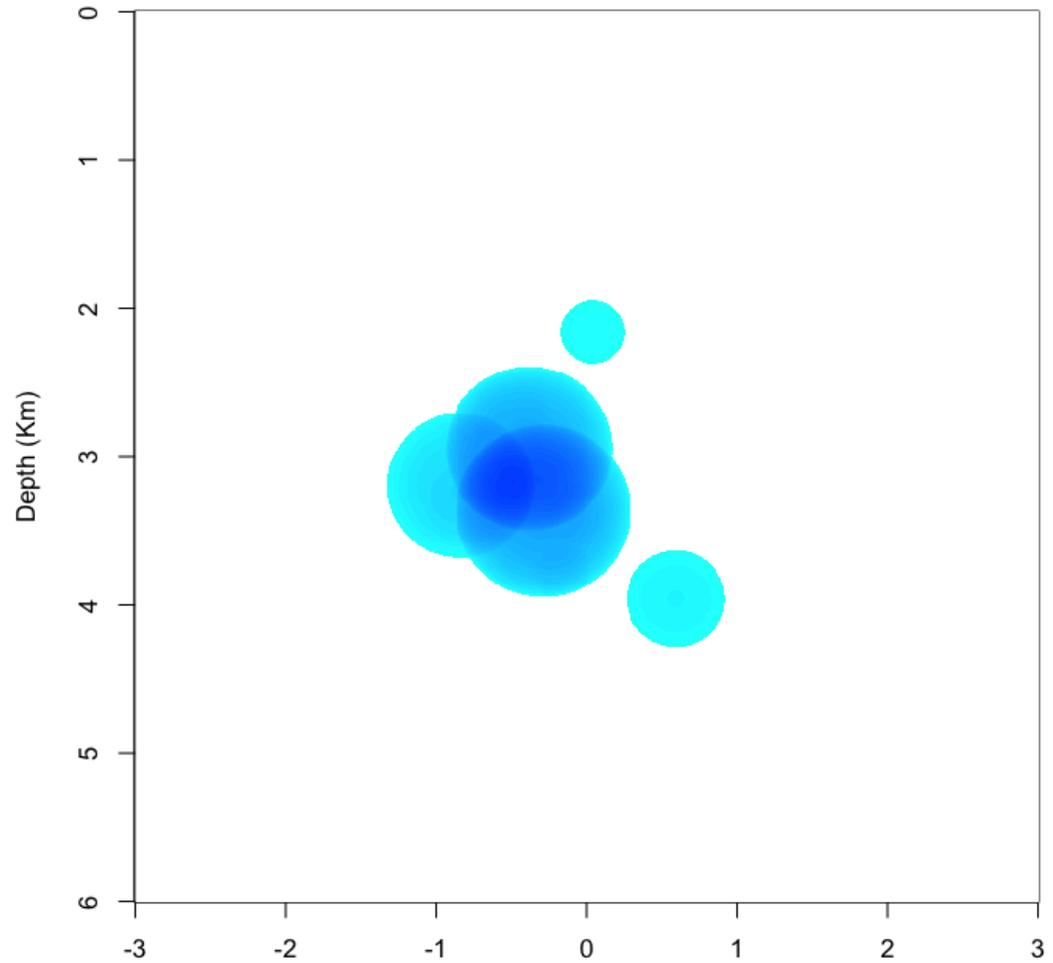


(Irikura and Kamae, 1994)
(Shaw, et al., in prep.)

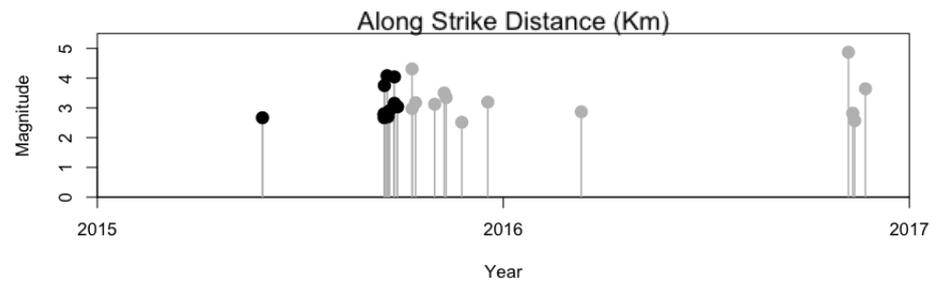


Source Dimension and
Slip for West Cushing
Sequence

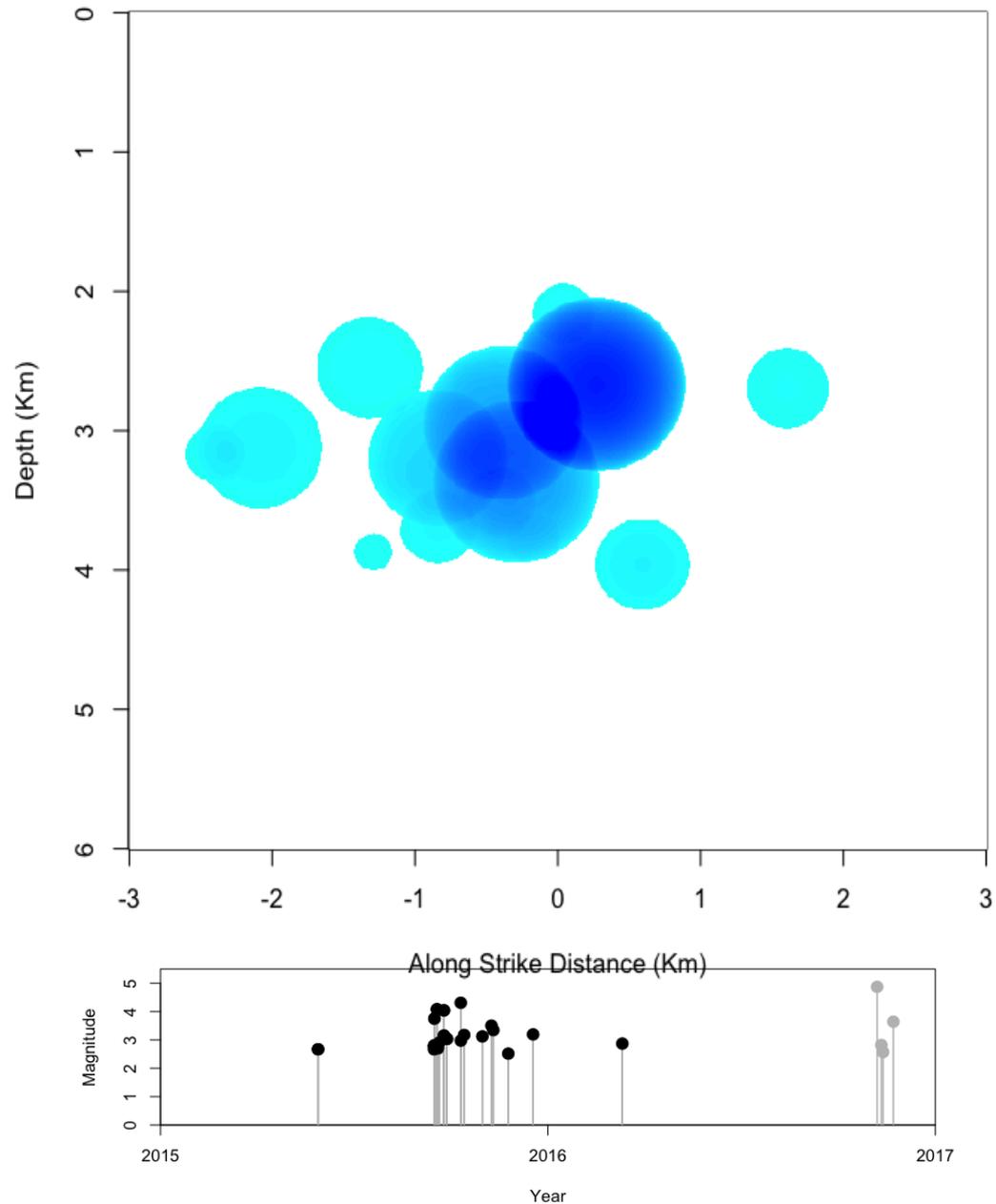
Along Fault Cross Section through September 2015



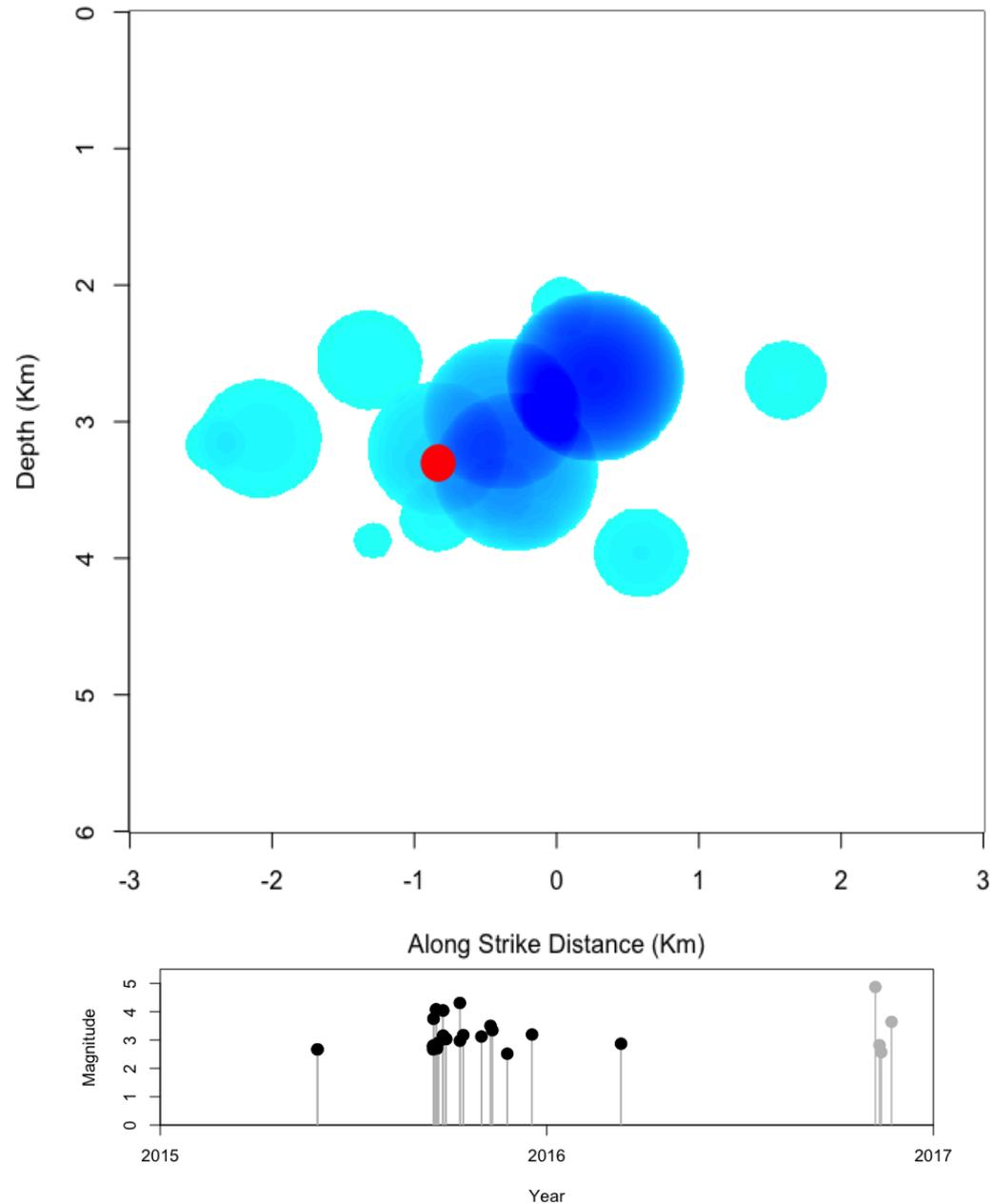
Slip distributed over circular fault using constant stress drop model



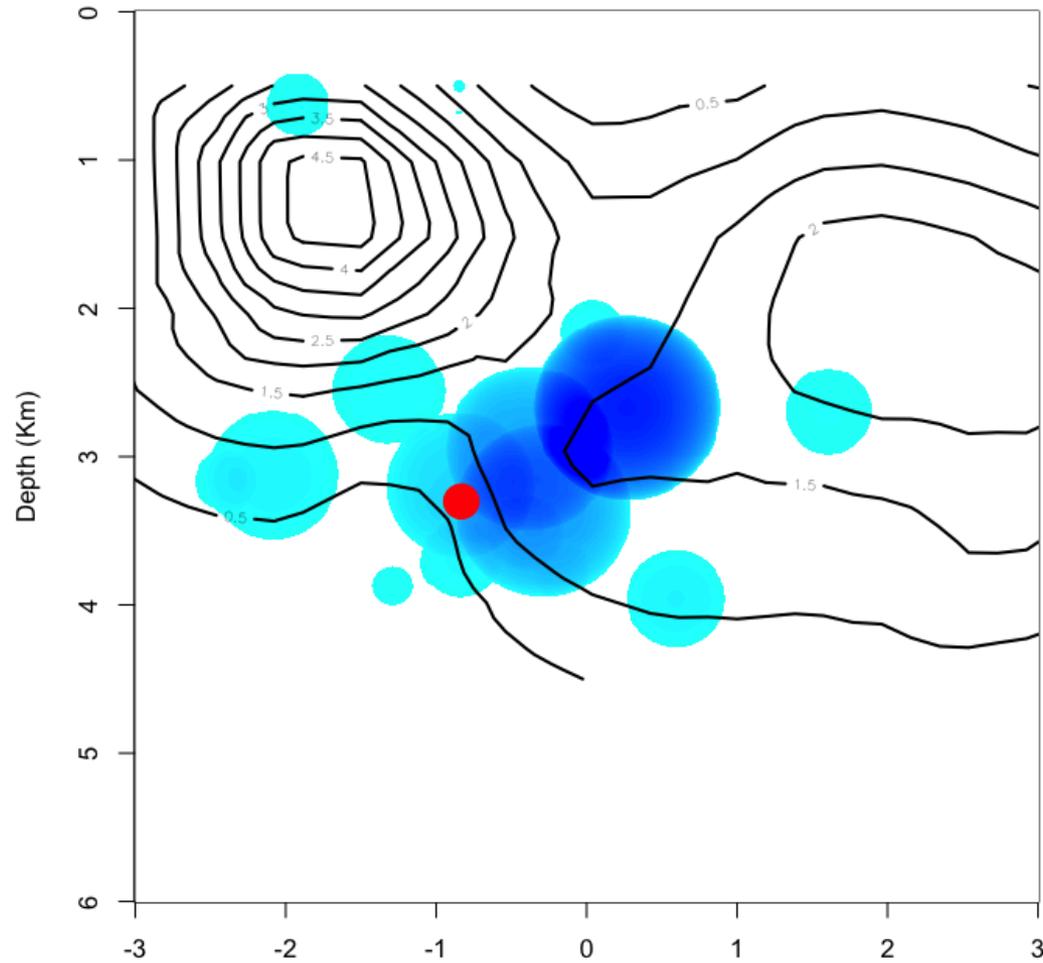
Along Fault Cross Section up to November 2016 Main Shock



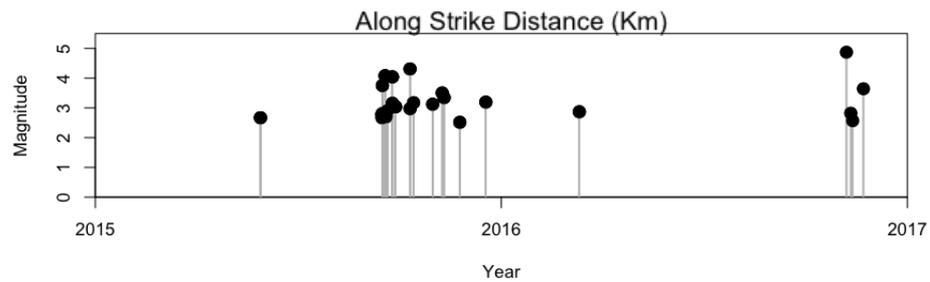
Along Fault Cross Section up to November 2016 Main Shock



Along Fault Cross Section with Main Shock Rupture Contours



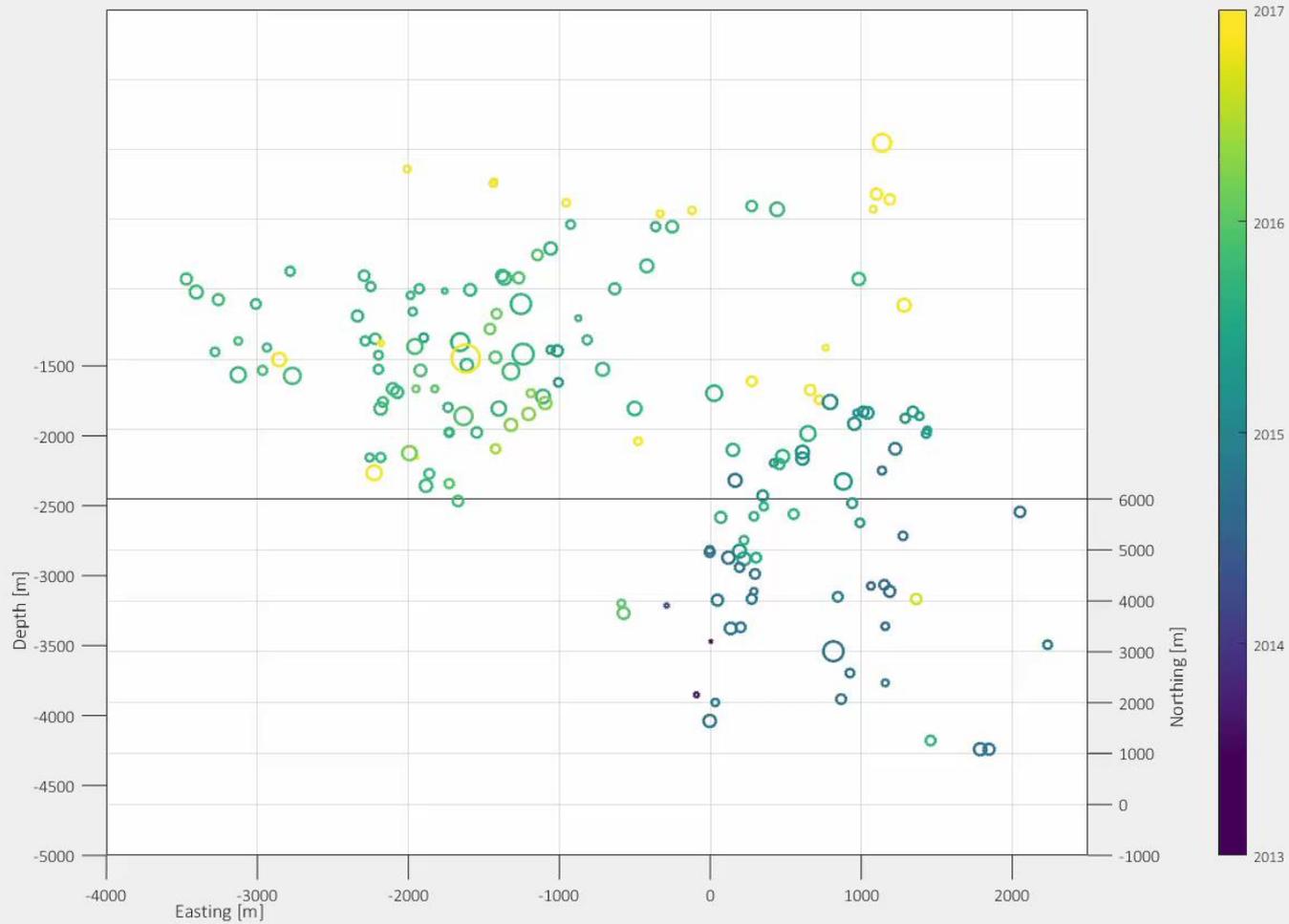
Slip contours of M_w 5.0 derived from kinematic source inversion



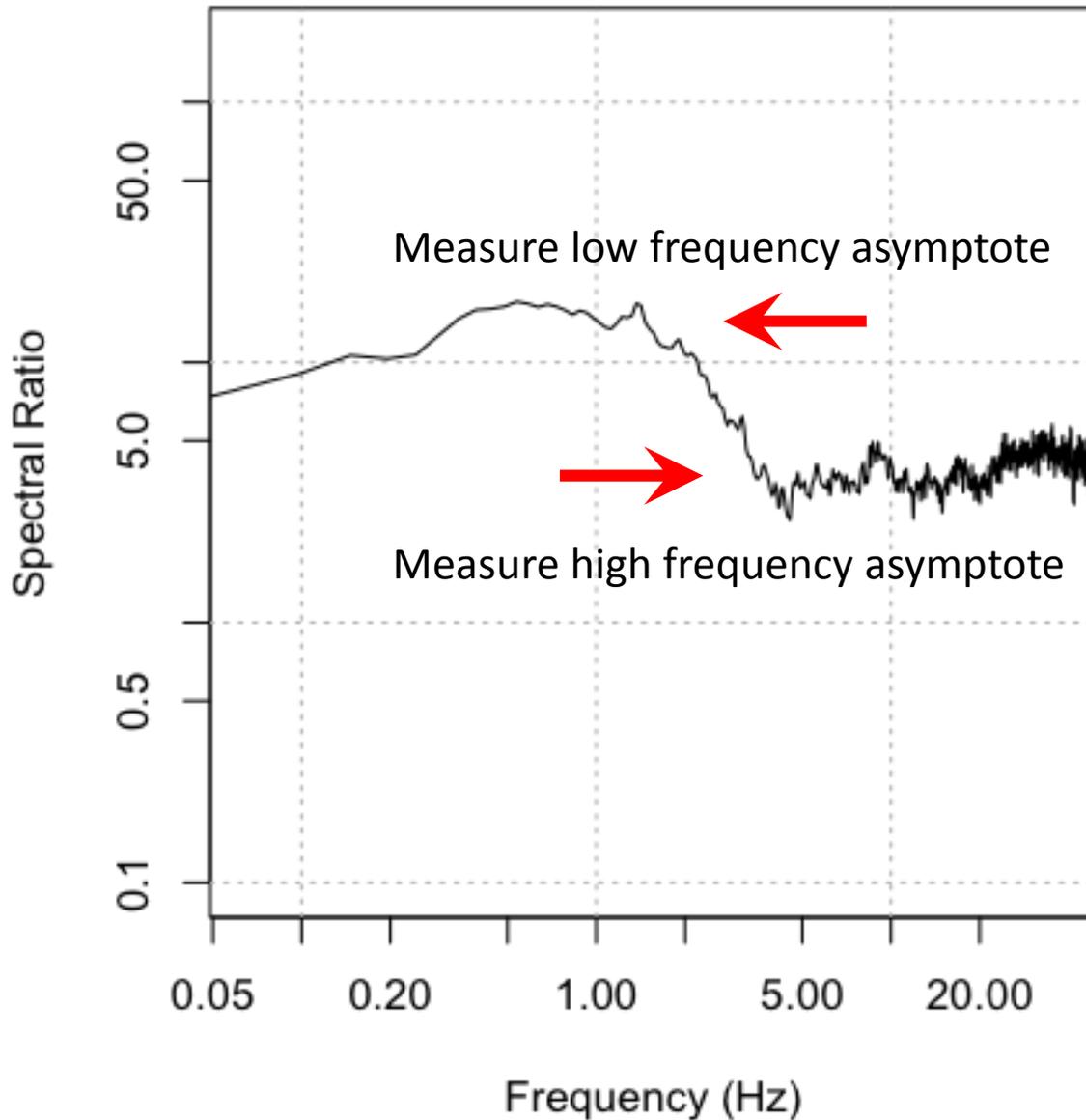
Summary

- The Cushing earthquakes activated strike slip faults in the shallow basement.
- Template detections show that each sequence had measurable activity for over a year before the occurrence of M_w 4+ earthquakes.
- Seismicity initiated at Arbuckle pressure < 0.5 MPa and built as pressure rose..
- The initial activity on the West Cushing fault was highly concentrated, including the ruptures of the M_w 4.1, 4.0 and 4.3 earthquakes in September – October 2015.
- The November 7, 2016 M_w 5.0 main shock hypocenter locates in the same zone.
- Rupture in the M_w 5.0 main shock propagated around the previously ruptured area, spreading both upward and along the fault.
- Shaking in the epicentral region from these earthquakes exceeded 0.5 g, in line with expectations for both induced and tectonic earthquakes in the central U.S.

2014 and 2015-2016 Cushing, OK, Earthquake Sequences



Spectral Ratio for M 3.5 and M 2.7



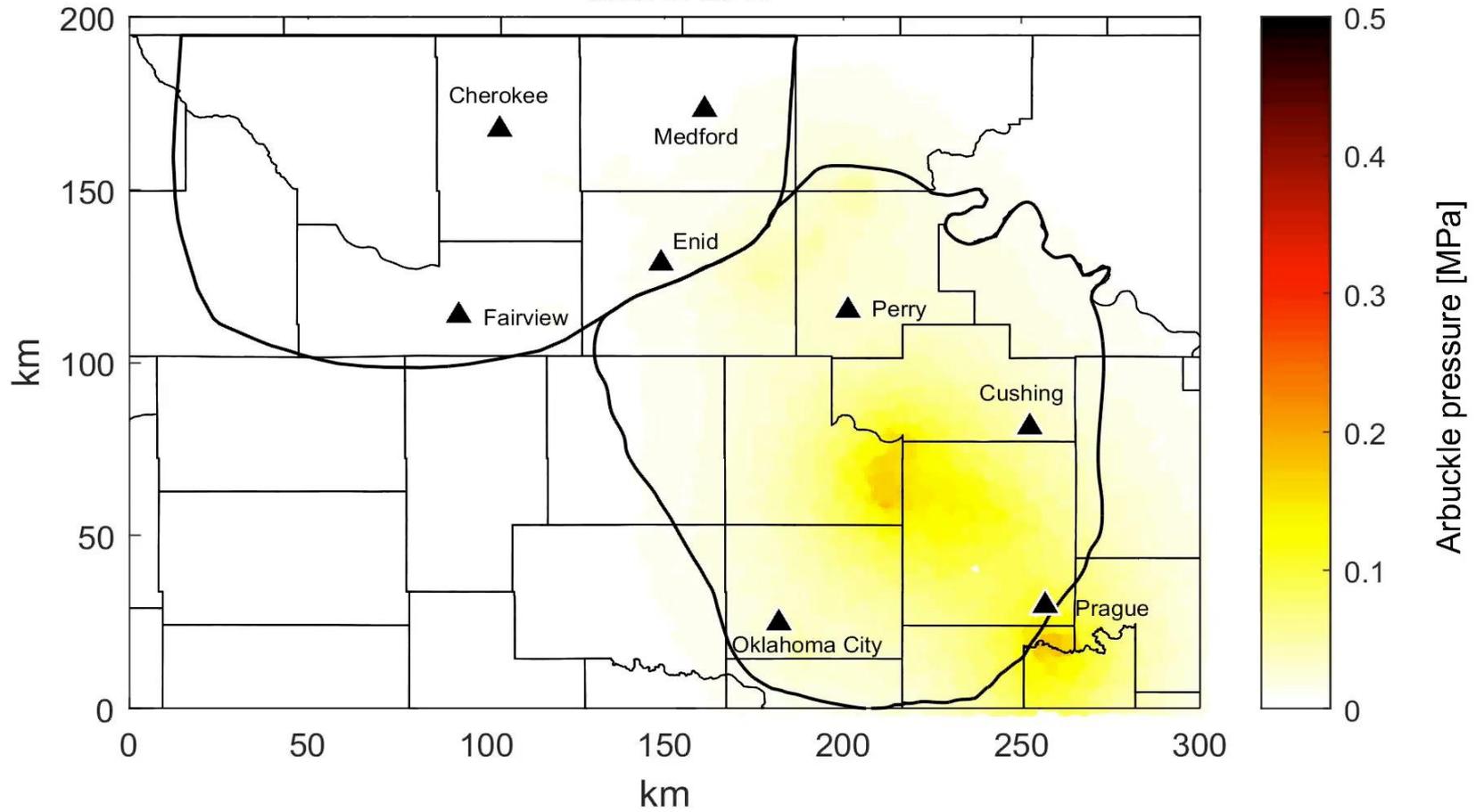
$$\log(\text{Moment ratio}) = \log(\Omega_0)$$

$$\log(\text{stress drop ratio}) = \frac{3}{2} \log(\Omega_\infty) - \frac{1}{2} \log(\Omega_0)$$

$$\log(\text{rupture length ratio}) = [\log(\Omega_0) - \log(\Omega_\infty)]/2$$

$$\log(\text{slip ratio}) = \log(\Omega_\infty)$$

2005 Jul
Shut-in 2016



Weingarten (in preparation)