

Natural Resources Canada's Induced Seismicity Research

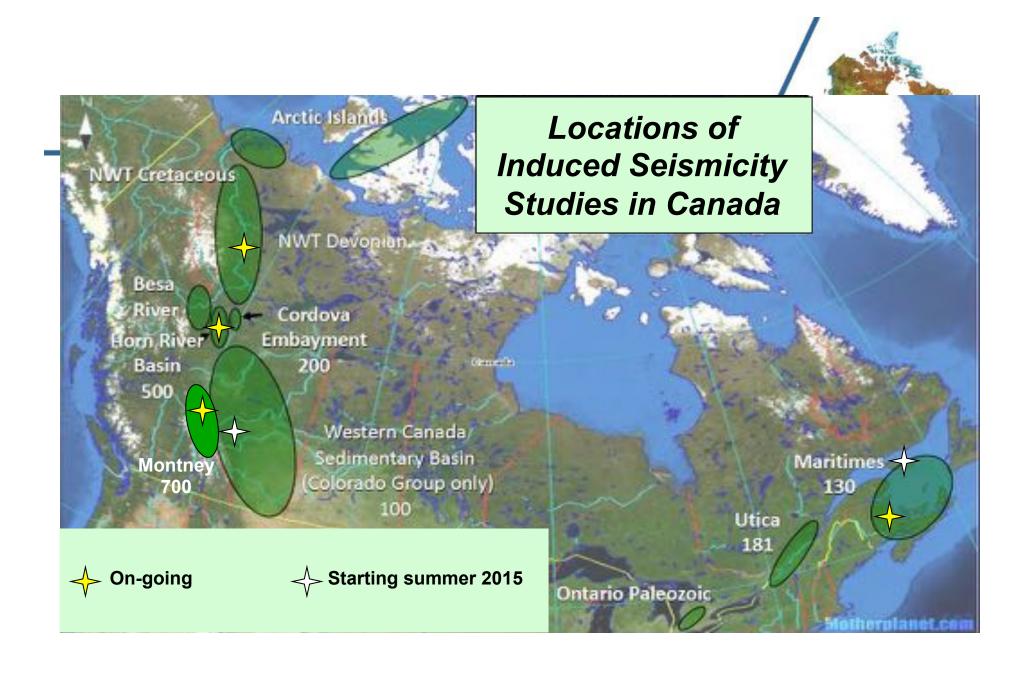
 March 11, 2015

 Contributors: Amir M. Farahbod, John F. Cassidy, Maurice Lamontagne, David Snyder, Denis Lavoie

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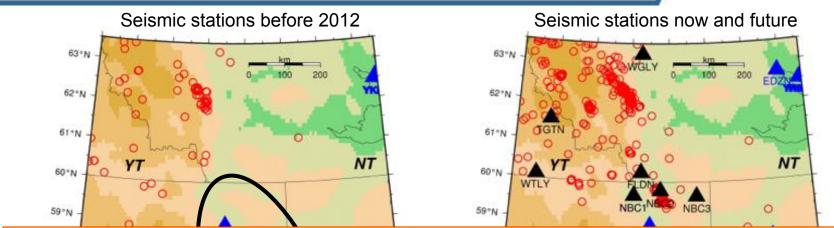


- Initiated in 2012 with both internal and external funding sources
- A coordinated effort involving both public and private sectors to address critical knowledge gaps in induced seismicity related to unconventional shale gas development
- Improved earthquake monitoring for major shale gas production areas
- Detailed studies of background seismicity to establish pre-development reference lines
- Focused case studies to examine pre-/postdevelopment variations

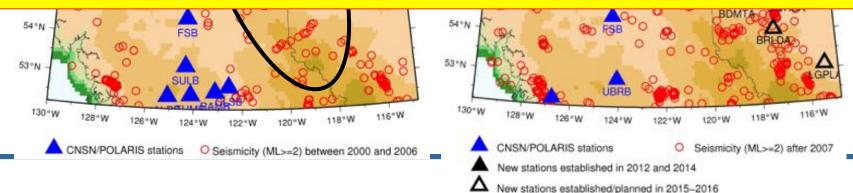


Northeast BC and Western AB



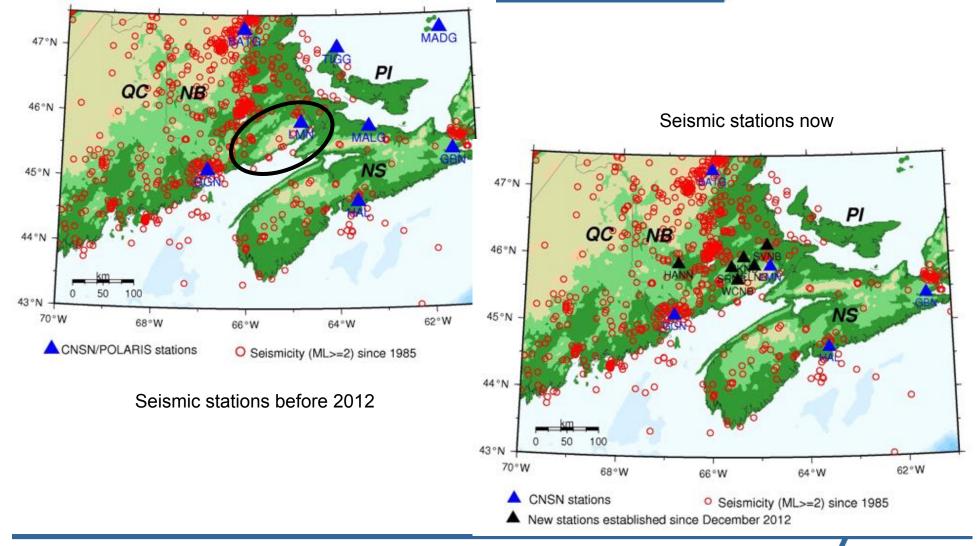


NRCan has a complete open data policy. All waveform data are publicly available, can be requested directly from CNSN data center or IRIS DMC.



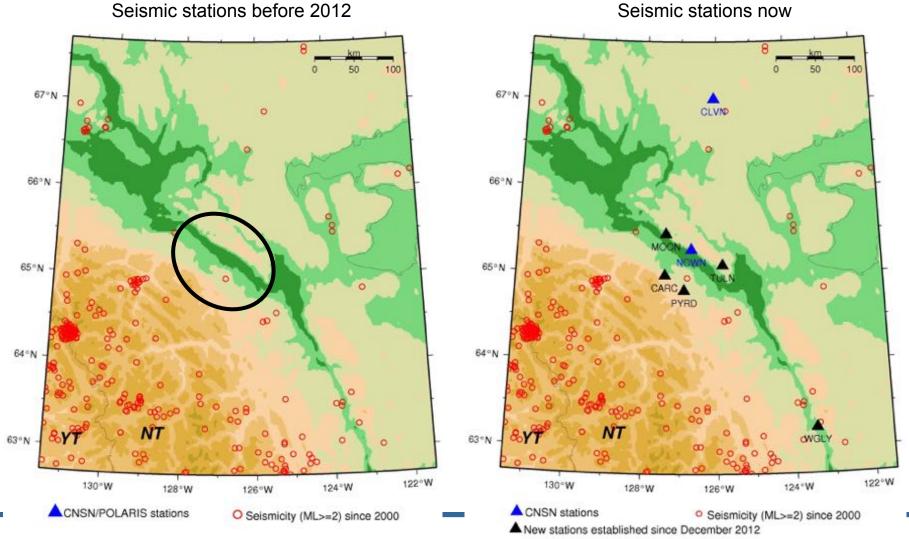
Sussex Basin, New Brunswick



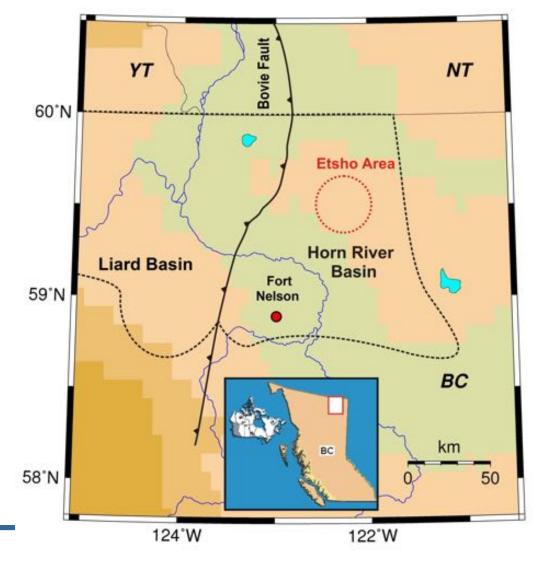


Norman Wells, Northwest Territories

Seismic stations now

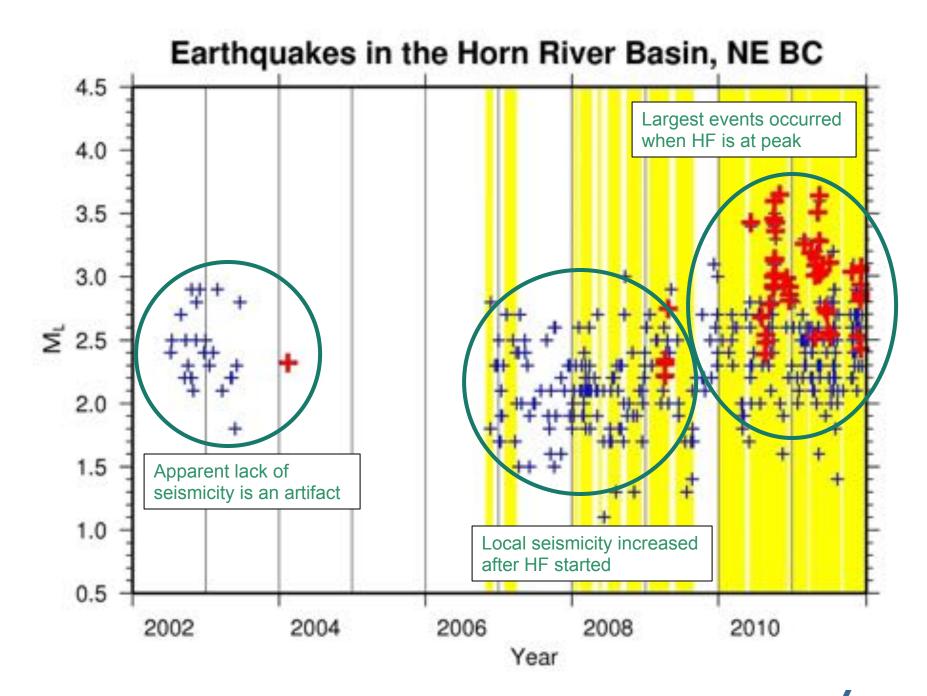


Case Study: Horn River Basin, BC



- A major shale gas production area in British Columbia
- Hydraulic fracturing started in as early as late-2006
- Most HF operations in the Etsho area
- Peak shale gas production in 2010 and 2011
- Historically, this area had few earthquakes.

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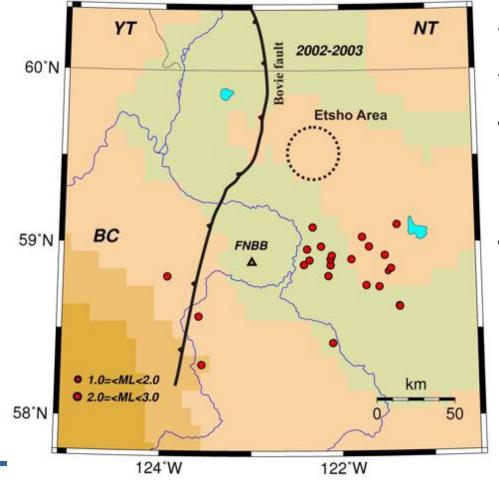


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Seismic Baseline for NE BC



Pre-HF Background Seismicity (2002-2003)

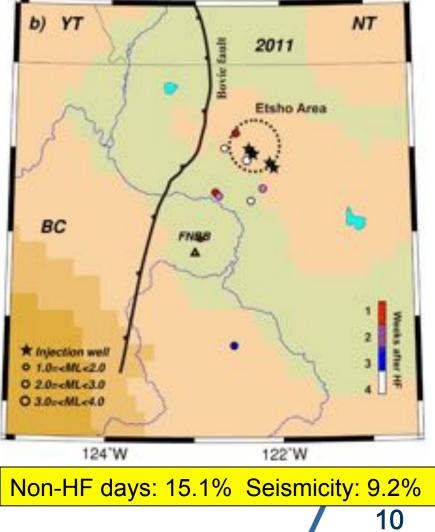


- 4 years before HF
- 24 earthquakes located
- *M_L* between 1.8 and 2.9, most are smaller than 2.5 (detection threshold of CNSN)
- Most occurred in the southern HRB, none was in the shale gas production area (Etsho)

Regional Seismicity During Peak HF Period

Events when HF was conducted YT YT a) NT b) 2011 60'N Etsho Area BC BC 59'N FNBB ۸ * Injection well * Injection well 1.0=<ML<2.0 0 1.0= ML-2.0 km 2.0=<ML<3.0 0 2.0=«ML«3.0 58'N 50 3.00×ML <4.0 O 3.0=+ML+4.0 124'W 122'W 124'W HF days: 84.9% Seismicity: 90.8% Farahbod et al. (2014)

Events when no HF was conducted



HF Completion Reports Filed by Operators

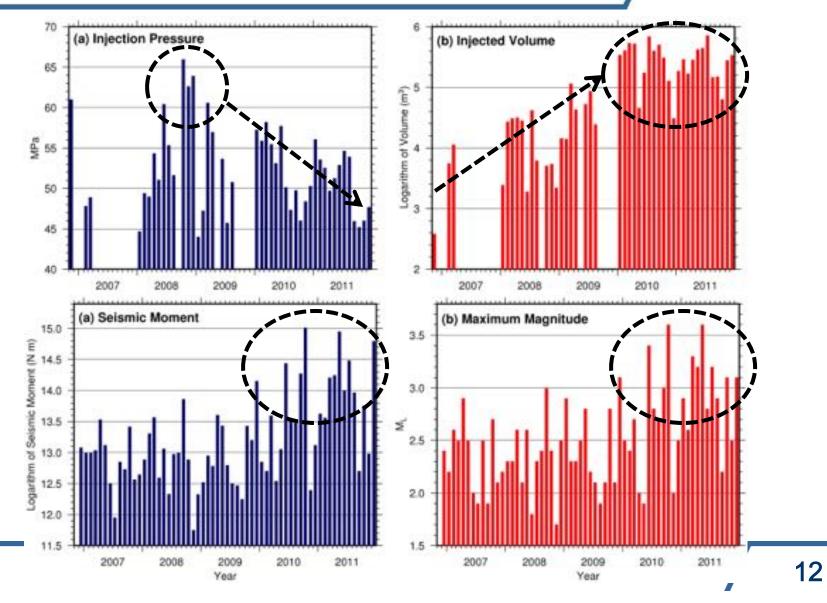
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COMPLETION / WORKOVER

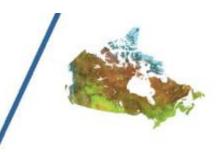
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HF Operations and Seismicity





Injected Volume vs. Seismicity



~150K m³/month

~150K m³/month

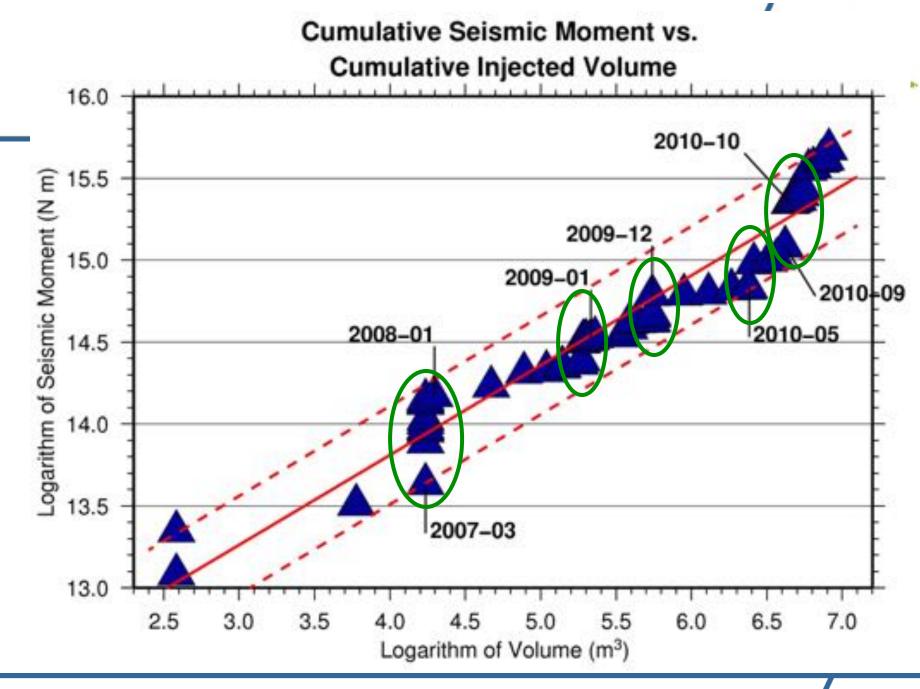
(b) Max. Magnitude vs. Monthly Injected Volume (a) Seismic Moment vs. Monthly Injected Volume 15.0 3.5 14.5 14.0 3.0 13.5 ž 2.5 13.0 12.5 ... 2.0 12.0 11.5 1.5 3.0 5.5 6.0 3.0 5.5 6.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 5.0 Logarithm of Volume (m³) Logarithm of Volume (m3)

~20K m³/month

~20K m³/month

Farahbod et al. (2015)

Logarithm of Seismic Moment (N m)

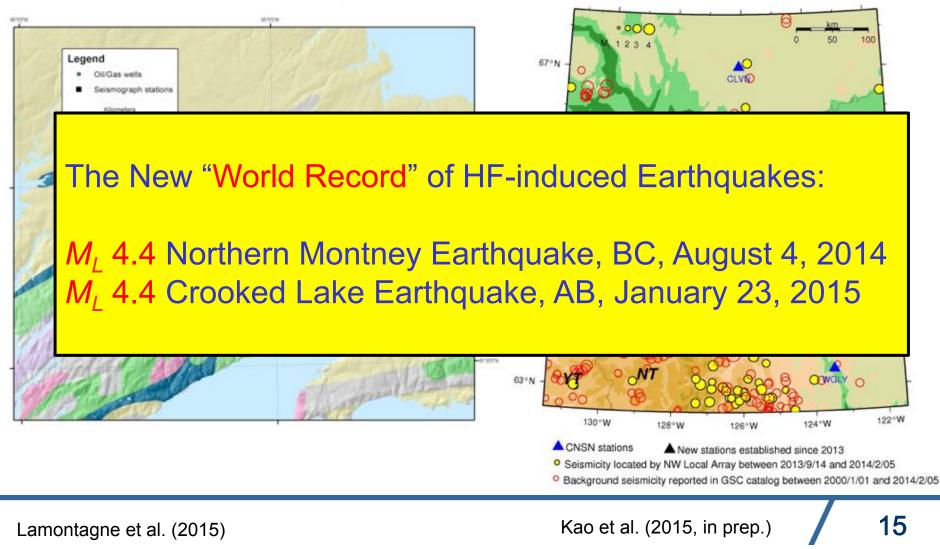


Farahbod et al. (2015)

Other Case Studies in NB and NT



Small-scale HF in NB in Aug/Sep 2014 Small-scale HF in NT in Feb/Mar 2014



Conclusions



- NRCan's Induced Seismicity Research now covers major shale gas basins in Canada, including BC, AB, QC, NB and NT.
- To confidently recognize any variation in regional/local seismicity that are possibly related to shale gas development, it is critical to establish a good reference for the pre-HF era.
- Taking the HRB as a whole, injected volume appears to be a more important factor than the injection pressure.
- The initial effect of an increased injected volume is an increase in earthquake frequency but not magnitude.
- Relatively large seismic moment release (>10¹⁴ N m) occurred only when the monthly injected volume exceeded ~150,000 m³, but large monthly injected volume != large monthly seismic moment.
- Variable time lags, from days to up to 4 months, are observed between intense HF and the occurrence of a significant local earthquake.

External Collaborators



BC Oil and Gas Commission Alberta Energy Regulator Northwest Territories Geoscience Office New Brunswick Department of Energy and Mines Ministère des Ressources Naturelles du Québec **Geoscience BC Energy Institute of New Brunswick** Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers University of Calgary, University of Alberta University of Western Ontario, McGill University