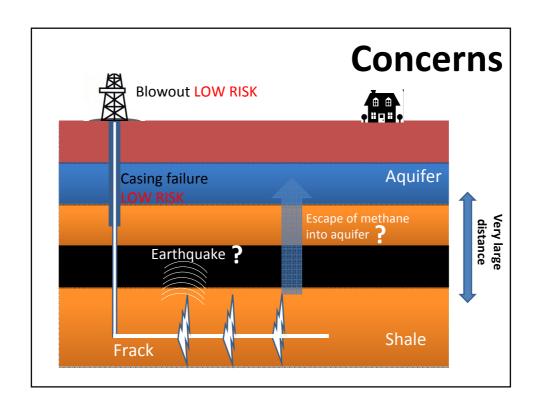
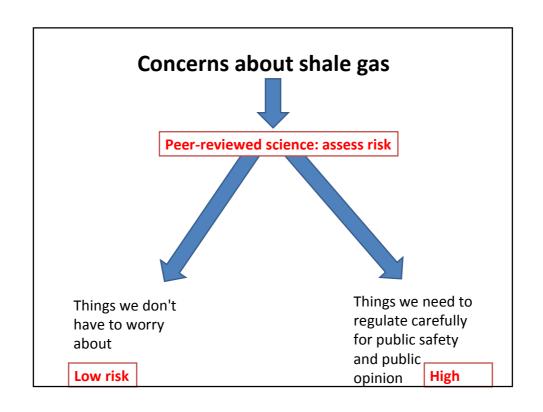
### Shale gas and the subsurface environment

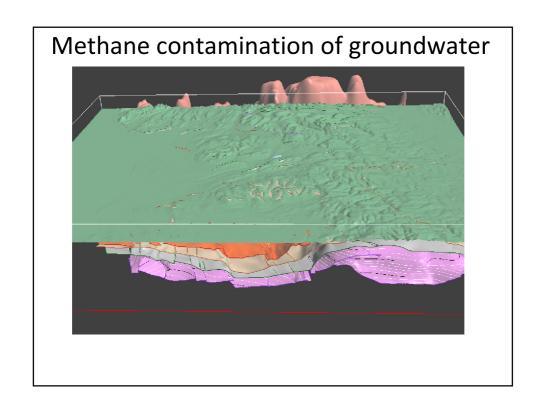


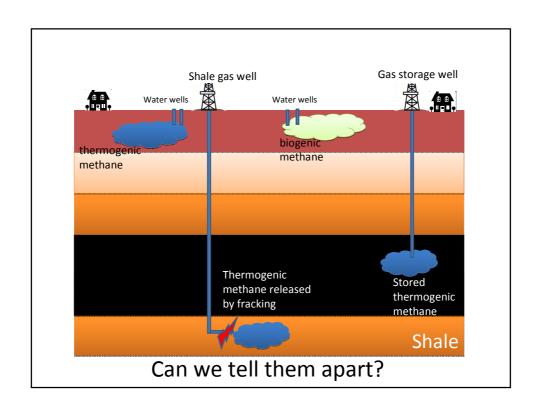
Mike Stephenson BGS











Sometimes we can....

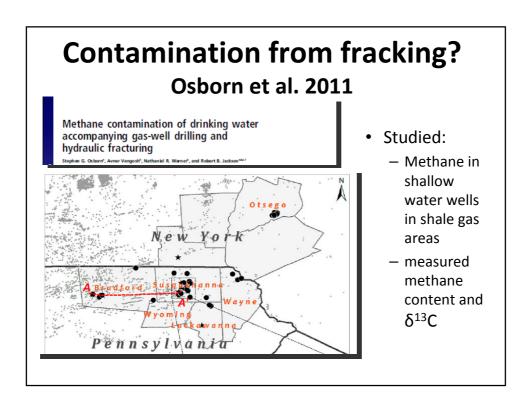
- $\delta^{13}C$   $CH_4$
- Gas mixture
- 14C

## Two peer-reviewed papers

very few of them!

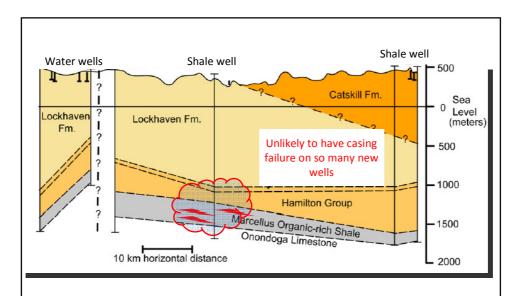
# Contamination from gas storage?: Révész et al. 2010

- Water wells contained
  - biogenic methane
  - thermogenic gases probably from storage field
  - Also mixtures of thermogenic and biogenic
- Not sure how storage field was leaking



#### What did they find?

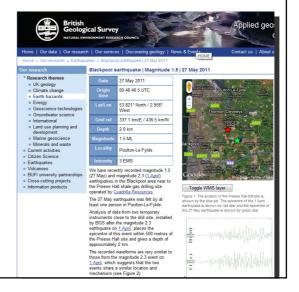
- Higher methane concentrations in water wells close to shale gas wells
- $\delta^{13}$ C suggests thermogenic
- Authors then say 'likely to be shale gas from the fracking'
- No evidence of contamination with fracking fluids



Maybe thermogenic methane but **not** from fracking? Difficult to tell without baseline values ... Baseline should feed into regulation

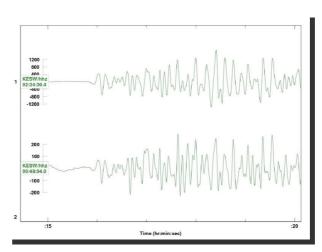
#### Earthquakes at Blackpool

- Largest on 1 April
- magnitude 2.3
- felt >50 people



#### Comparison of signals

- Comparison of signals from the 1 April and 27 May
- Waveforms very similar, so similar origin



We conclude that the earthquakes were a direct consequence of the fluid injection during fracking

#### **Damage**

- Damage very unlikely to have been caused by earthquake
- BUT
  - We need to know how to monitor
  - Monitoring will improve public confidence



#### **Conclusions**

- Almost all the risk is known, understood and manageable (e.g. oil and gas industry)
- For newer risks
  - Distinguish between what matters and what doesn't
  - -Learn how to monitor
- Peer reviewed science important