





Numerical geomechanics study of the influence of injection scenarios to quantify seismic hazard at Preston New Road

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Small project

Investigators:

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Project background

Seismicity at Preston New Road was a key factor influencing the current mortarium on fracking in the UK

New hydraulic fracture and fault analysis can help quantitatively determine how seismic events are linked to fracking operations

 $\times 10^{\circ}$ 4.3295 ● M > 0 35 • M < 0 Worked sleeve 4.328 E 4.3275 20 8 4.3265 4.326 4.3255 4.325 3.357 3.365 Easting [m] $\times 10^5$

Seismic events and inferred fault structure at Preston New Road. Kettlety, Verdon, Werner & Kendall 2020. JGR: Solid Earth

Project objectives

- 1. Construct a geomechanical fracture and fault model of Preston New Road (PNR) based on microseismic, seismic, and well data, in the Imperial College Geomechanics Toolkit
- 2. Simulate different injection scenarios and quantify the resulting fracture and fault interaction behaviour, including fault slip and event magnitude
- 3. Quantify the risk associated with different injection approaches and subsurface properties (fracturing fluid properties, injection rate, injection volume, hydraulic fracture spacing)
- 4. Produce recommendations for the implementation of hydraulic fracturing to minimise seismic hazard from undiscovered faults