

THE POSSIBILITY OF TECHNOGENECAL CATASTROPHES IN REGIONS WITH DEVELOPED OIL AND GAS PRODUCTION

GAVRILOV V. P. State Gubkin University of oil and gas, Moscow, Russia

The main feature of the regions with long history of oil and gas production is the considerable breach of geoeological depth condition. It's characterized by mass' shortage in productive depths, pollution of underground hydrosphere, creation of new technogenecal oil and gas deposits in undersurface zones and even by hydrocarbons oozing out to the surface. Such events are followed by subsidence of sedimentary strata upper levels, earthquakes, deformation and destruction of engineering objects. Increased danger can be found in oil and gas regions where underground nuclear explosions were made to intensify oil and gas production. For example in countries of former Soviet Union more than hundred of such explosions were made.

Impenetrability of cement overhead covering has been destroying for 20 - 25 years and dissociation of radio - active products have reached active water - exchange zone. Radio - active pollution has spread not only in productive strata, but reached earth's surface in a number of cases. Depth condition complex analysis in regions which are located in central part of Russia and have developed oil and gas production indicates that fifth part of these countries population will find itself in unfavorable ecological condition in near future. If necessary measures are not taken negative depth influence on environmental will create a situation that can be qualified as technogenecal catastrophe. Analogous cases take place almost in all regions with developed oil and gas production. The only question is when this hand-made apocalypse comes. This problem is of world-wide importance and requires international effort to be solved.