

Underground technology as a source of hydrosphere pollution

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The energetic condition of oil-bearing complexes and over-lying rock (formational pressure, underground water pressure) determines the active migration of subsurface fluids towards the earth surface (oil and ground water). The occurrence of oil filtration from the deposit along the zone of rock fracture was reliably established in a study of the nature of oil seeps, polluting the Kama water reservoir at the Polazna oil-field, Perm region. Numerous incidents of soil and ground water salinisation in Tatariya, Bashkiriya, to the south of the Perm region are probably influenced by similar processes and not only by accidents to oil-field pipelines. Those deposits where underground nuclear explosions were conducted to increase the oil output of productive strata, represent a particular hazard as a source of pollution.