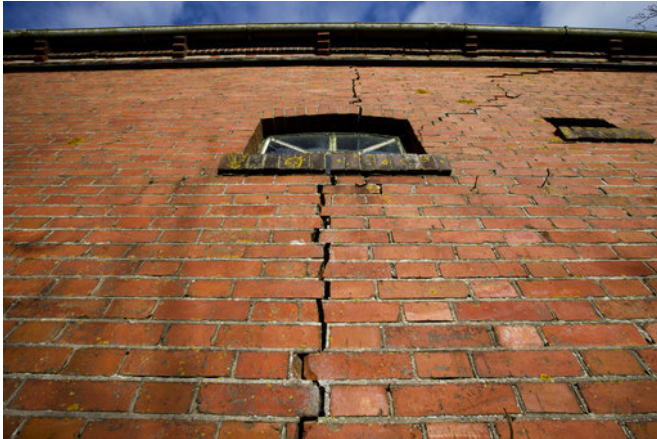


# Manmade quakes force Dutch to face future without gas

28 January 2018, by Mike Corder



A crack in the wall of a farm in Hunzinge, northern Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018. More than 3,000 homes in Groningen province are facing reinforcement or even in some cases demolition because of a series of small tremors caused by decades of gas extraction and the Dutch government is being forced to confront the possibility of a future without locally produced gas years earlier than expected. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)

When Nienke Bastiaans fell in love with and bought a 17th-century thatched house in a rural Dutch village, there was one person who warned about possible earthquakes due to gas extraction.

"Nobody listened to him," she said.

Now, 20 years later, thousands of homes in the northeastern Groningen province are facing reinforcement or even demolition because of hundreds of small tremors caused by decades of gas extraction. The scope of the problem is forcing the Dutch government to confront the prospect of a future without locally produced gas and lucrative gas tax revenue years earlier than previously expected.

Bastiaans and her husband Tom Robinson just

had the entire front wall of their home reinforced—paid for by the gas extraction company—and two chimneys replaced because of fears that another tremor could send them crashing through the roof.

The work was completed shortly before a shallow 3.4-magnitude earthquake on Jan. 8 directly under their village jolted the region and rekindled calls for the government to end gas extraction. The quake—the most powerful to hit the region in five years—triggered nearly 3,000 reports of property damage, including a long vertical crack in Zeerijp's historic church tower.



Peter Koetsier looks up at the support beams that were put in place to stabilize his house in Onderdendam, northern Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018. More than 3,000 homes in Groningen province are facing reinforcement or even in some cases demolition because of a series of small tremors caused by decades of gas extraction and the Dutch government is being forced to confront the possibility of a future without locally produced gas years earlier than expected. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)

Thousands marched in Groningen on Jan. 19 to

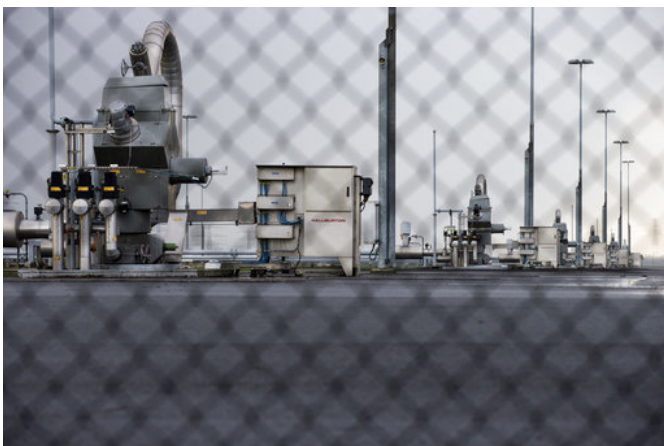
protest the gas extraction-caused earthquakes.

The quakes occur because gas extraction lowers the pressure in a layer of porous sandstone about 3 kilometers (1.9 miles) below the Earth's surface. This causes layers in the sandstone to be squashed together. If this happens along natural fault lines in the rock, it can cause tension and lead to sudden shifts.

"(The January quake) makes crystal clear the deep impact of the downside of gas extraction on Groningen and Groningers. The damage to their houses, the concerns, the feelings of insecurity, but also the lack clarity about when their damage will be dealt with," Gerald Schotman, director of the Netherlands Petroleum Company, known by its Dutch acronym NAM, said.

But the government can't just order NAM to turn off the gas extraction machinery that dots the flat Groningen landscape. Some 90 percent of Dutch homes use the gas and the government has long-term contracts to sell gas to neighboring countries.

"They call our gas extraction 'the Dutch disease,'" said Jorien de Lege of Friends of the Earth. "(Gas) gave us great wealth, because our governments ... got the revenue from all the gas and so our cities have blossomed because of the gas money. And now we've gotten sort of lazy, because every time that we want to change something we realize that our whole society is made out of gas."



Gas extraction in Amsweer, northern Netherlands,

Friday, Jan. 19, 2018. Energy giants Shell and Esso, now ExxonMobil, set up the joint venture Netherlands Petroleum Company, known by its Dutch acronym NAM, in 1947. In 1959, NAM discovered the Groningen gas field, one of the world's largest, with 2,800 billion cubic meters (98,870 billion cubic feet) of reserves. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)

Energy giants Shell and Esso—now ExxonMobil—set up NAM in 1947. In 1959, NAM discovered the Groningen gas field, one of the world's largest, with 2,800 billion cubic meters (98,870 billion cubic feet) of reserves. It has been incredibly lucrative for NAM and the Dutch government. In the 2016 financial year, NAM paid just over 3 billion euros (\$3.7 billion) to the Dutch government and made a net profit of 526 million euros (\$654 million).

But faced with growing unrest in the earthquake region, the Dutch government has in recent years cut the amount of gas extracted. And after the Zeerijp quake, Economic Affairs Minister Eric Wiebes wrote to Parliament to say "gas production levels have to come down" even more.

Professor Tom Postmes of Groningen University says the effects of the quakes on public health are serious.

"It revolves around stress," he said. "We discovered (that people) who have damage to their home initially are not too badly affected. But over time—and especially if they have multiple instances of damage to their home—they tend to get very upset."

He said some 10,000 people have serious health issues caused by the stress.



when a house is sold.



Houses under renovation after sustaining damage from gas extraction related earthquakes in Appingedam, northern Netherlands, Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018. The building work is just part of the costly efforts being undertaken by the NAM, the Dutch Petroleum Company, to tackle the effects of the earthquakes. This week, an appeals court upheld a lower court's ruling that the company must pay compensation to residents for the drop in value of their homes, even if the owners do not intend to sell. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)

The Church and bell tower affected by the most recent quake in Zeerijp, Groningen province, Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018. Thousands of homes in the country's northeastern Groningen province are facing reinforcement or even demolition because of hundreds of small tremors caused by decades of gas extraction. The scope of the problem is forcing the Dutch government to confront the prospect of a future without locally produced gas and lucrative gas tax revenue years earlier than previously expected. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)

Hans Warink, whose 25-year-old house in the village of Loppersum has undergone repeated repairs, is one such victim.

"There is so much stress and tension," he said. "The sadness—it's no longer the cracks in the walls, it's the cracks in my soul."

Just around the corner from Warink's house is an empty lot where weakened houses have been demolished. An adjoining street is fenced off so workers can chip away the houses' outer brick wall, strengthen the interior walls and build another exterior wall due to the earthquakes.

On the legal front, an appeals court just upheld a ruling that NAM must compensate residents for the drop in the value of their homes even if the owners do not sell.

Thijs Jurgens, NAM's manager of the Groningen Earthquakes Organization, said the company believes such compensation should be paid only

"The court ruled otherwise, and we are going to take a serious look at that," he said.

NAM has been compensating home sellers in the [earthquake](#) zone for housing value drops since 2013.

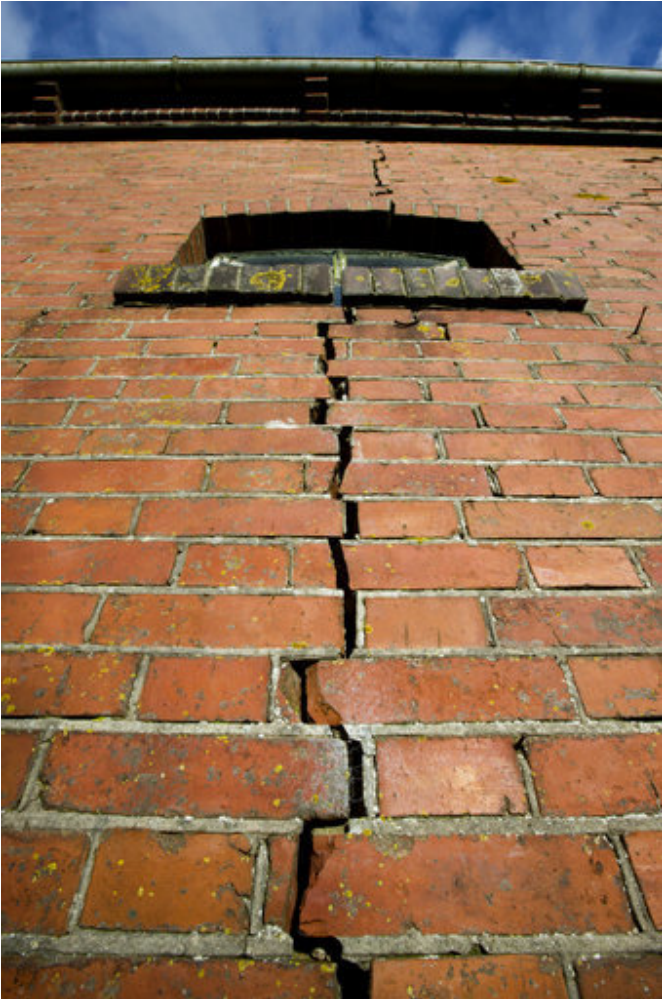
An earlier court ruling ordered NAM to pay compensation for "immaterial damages" such as psychological suffering but that is under appeal.

Residents believe their concerns are taking a back seat.

"I think we should close the tap," said Robinson. "But telling that to a multinational is difficult, I think. We're just a series of villages here in northeast Groningen. I don't think we've got a lot of powerful clout."

"People aren't listening to us, haven't done that for

some time," he said.



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Gas extraction in Slochteren, northern Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018. Energy giants Shell and Esso, now ExxonMobil, set up the joint venture Netherlands Petroleum Company, known by its Dutch acronym NAM, in 1947. In 1959, NAM discovered the Groningen gas field, one of the world's largest, with 2,800 billion cubic meters (98,870 billion cubic feet) of reserves. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)



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A woman holds a placard that reads: "Foot off the Gas. It's Possible" as thousands took to the streets in Groningen, northern Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018, to protest against gas extraction and related earthquakes. Thousands of homes in the country's northeastern Groningen province are facing reinforcement or even demolition because of hundreds of small tremors caused by decades of gas extraction. The scope of the problem is forcing the Dutch government to confront the prospect of a future without locally produced gas and lucrative gas tax revenue years earlier than previously expected. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)



A banner reads "The Hague Billions, Groningen To Shreds" referring to the seat of the government, as thousands of people take to the streets in Groningen, northern Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018, to protest against gas extraction and related earthquakes. Thousands of homes in the country's northeastern Groningen province are facing reinforcement or even demolition because of hundreds of small tremors caused by decades of gas extraction. The scope of the problem is forcing the Dutch government to confront the prospect of a future without locally produced gas and lucrative gas tax revenue years earlier than previously expected. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)



Thousands of people took to the streets for a flaming torch parade in Groningen, northern Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018, to protest against gas extraction and related earthquakes. Thousands of homes in the country's northeastern Groningen province are facing reinforcement or even demolition because of hundreds of

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Support beams stabilize an historic farm in Hunzinge, northern Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018. More than 3,000 homes in Groningen province are facing reinforcement or even in some cases demolition because of a series of small tremors caused by decades of gas extraction and the Dutch government is being forced to confront the possibility of a future without locally produced gas years earlier than expected. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)



Support beams stabilize an historic farm in Hunzinge,



A "For Sale" sign is posted in a window in Middelstum, Groningen province, Netherlands, Friday, Jan. 19, 2018. NAM, the Netherlands Petroleum Company, has been compensating people in the earthquake zone for the drop in value of houses when they sell them since 2013. This week, an appeals court upheld a lower court's ruling that the company must pay compensation to residents for the drop in value of their homes, even if the owners do not intend to sell. (AP Photo/Peter Dejong)

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