

## Workshop on Good Practices for Induced Seismicity Management

*Lessons learned, challenges and governance perspectives with a focus on geothermal systems*

Induced seismicity remains a major challenge for **deep geothermal operations**, as for other underground activities (e.g. unconventional hydrocarbon production, CO<sub>2</sub> storage and H<sub>2</sub> storage). Experience from geothermal projects worldwide has shown that fluid injection and production, reservoir stimulation, and long-term circulation can trigger felt (and in rare cases damaging) earthquakes.

The success of subsurface operations therefore depends critically on the **effective governance of induced seismicity risks, encompassing technical, regulatory, and societal dimensions**. Over the past decade, interdisciplinary efforts have led to the development of **good practice guidelines** to support induced seismicity management. These frameworks can integrate hazard and risk assessment, traffic-light systems design, mitigation strategies, monitoring requirements, data acquisition, and interactions between stakeholders. Yet practices vary widely across countries, for example in terms of recommendations, technologies or stakeholders' roles and responsibilities.

This workshop aims to bring together **researchers, regulators, and practitioners to share, compare, and critically assess good practices** for induced seismicity risk governance, or individual components of such frameworks. By focusing on geothermal systems while drawing lessons from other subsurface activities, the workshop aims to identify successes, gaps, and future needs.

Topics include (but are not limited to):

- Good practices and operational frameworks
- Monitoring strategies, traffic-light systems, data transparency
- Hazard and/or risk assessment and mitigation
- Case studies
- Regulatory frameworks, roles and responsibilities
- Communication strategies and public engagement

Contributions are welcome from **researchers in seismology, geomechanics and social science, engineers, practitioners, regulators, and policy makers**.