Already implemented episodes

- 69 Episodes
- 2 real-time super-EPISODES
- 2 real-time live-EPISODES
- 4 research environments
- 5 new service publications

**AIM**

**EPOS Thematic Core Service**

**ANTHROPOGENIC HAZARDS (TCS AH)**

EPOS aims to integrate and coordinate all services relevant to the investigation of anthropogenic hazards and risks associated with various sources, particularly those of natural and induced origin. The THAMES-HAZARD project builds on the foundations of the TCS ANTHROPOGENIC HAZARDS (TCS AH) service and is aimed at developing new services to provide a holistic approach to the investigation of anthropogenic hazards evolved by exploration and exploitation of geo-resources.

**Episodes**

A time-ordered collection of geophysical data representing the geophysical process, technological data representing the technological activity, and the environment in which these processes are occurring. The episodes are linked to a wide spectrum of inducing technologies, with emphasis on science, deformation and production history, and related data set requirement and the quality of hardware services.

**Services**

- Low-level services: Basic functionalities for the management of data and services.
- ICT workspace: Tools for collaboration and communication.
- Document repository: Storage and retrieval of documents.
- Virtual laboratory - Web service (IG PAS, Poland): Interactive tools for virtual experimentation.
- Structure: Integration of services, technologies, and software.
- Services: Processing, data management, web services, etc.

**INTEGRATION OF NEW AH EPISODES**

- 20 + AH episodes
- 20+ block services
- 10 shared services
- 2 real-time super-EPISODES
- 4 research environments
- 5 new service publications

**NEW AH EPISODES**

- Conventional hydrocarbon extraction: France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom
- Unconventional hydrocarbon extraction: Poland, United Kingdom
- Geothermal energy production: France, Germany, Netherlands
- Geothermal energy production: Italy, Poland, Vietnam
- Episodes from SHEER Project database (Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 640896)

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