

### Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland Site Specific Fact Sheets

# OKENTA- ALODE



This fact sheet is part of a series prepared as part of the Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It provides the observations and results from one of the individual sites studied in detail, plus the specific risk reduction measures for follow-up action.

This fact sheet should be read in conjunction with the main assessment report available at: www.unep.org/nigeria.



### Site fact sheet

See Guide to content and terminology on last page.

#### I - Site Description OBIO/AKPOR OKENTA- ALODE Site Name AYAMA AKPAJQ OYIGBO qc\_002-007 Site Number I GA **ELEME** EBUBU TEKA-SOGHO TAI Main community OKENTA ALODE KP TE KOROKORO JOR-SOGHO Surrounding communities **OKENTA ALODE** OGU . GIO • KPORGHOR DEKEN 0.39 Investigated area (ha) LUEGBO-BEERI WAKAMA • OKRIKA SPDC Pipeline ROW BERA Category BOLO BERE OGU/BOLO Eastings (WGS 84, Zone 32N) 292419 KIBANI Northings (WGS 84, Zone 32N) KAPNOR T 527857 **OLOMA** LGA boundaries ANDONI Oil Pipe in operation

# Recommendations for risk reduction

- Communities should be informed in community meetings about health and safety precautions.
- A community based security and surveillance system should be put in place so that there is voluntary compliance with the restrictions which are needed to protect public health.
- The impacted area should be demarcated and appropriate signage put in place to indicate that the site is impacted.
- Highly contaminated core areas should be fenced and guarded until emergency cleanup measures have been carried out.
- Floating oil on the surface, if any, should be collected and treated off site.
- The site should be remodelled to prevent run off from the contaminated area into the downstream swamps.
- Runoff from the area should be monitored and if necessary collected and treated while the cleanup plan is developed and implemented.
- Additional soil sampling along with trial pits should be done at the contaminated site to delineate the site to be excavated for clean up.
- A detailed plan should be prepared for clean up of the contaminated soil and risk reduction at site.
- A system of ground water monitoring wells should be installed to act as early warning for communities which are not yet impacted by ground water contamination.
- While undertaking the clean up, management of excavation water should be handled properly to ensure that no pollutants are emitted into the environment without control.

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	II - Oilfield Infrastructur	e Tyne			
	II - Olillela IIII astractar	e Type			
Wells	No				
Flowstations	No				
Manifolds	No				
Flaresites	No				
Oil pipeline in operation	10" EBUBU MF TO NGC REF( EBUBU TO ALESA) GAS LINE				
NNPC crude line	No				
NNPC product line	No				
	III - Spill History				
Spills reported by SPDC	No				
Spill reported by community	Yes				
	IV - Data Screenir	ng			
Assessment criteria					
Soil contamination	oil contamination Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 5000 mg/kg; target value 50 mg/kg)				
Groundwater contamination	Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 600 μg/l; target value 50 μg/l)				
Sediment contamination	Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 5000 mg/kg; target value 50 mg/kg)				
Drinking water contamination	WHO guidelines (benzene: 10 μg/l)				
	Nigerian drinking water standards (mineral oils:	3 µg/l)			
Number of soil samples		18			
Deepest investigation (m)		3			
Maximum soil TPH (mg/kg)		5,810.000			
Number of soil measurements gre	eater than EGASPIN intervention value	1			
Deepest sample greater than EGASPIN (m)		0			
Number of soil measurements below 1m		9			
Number of soil measurements be	low 1m greater than EGASPIN intervention value	0			
Number of ground water samples		0			
Maximum groundwater TPH (μg/l)		Not applicable			
Number of groundwater measure	ments greater than EGASPIN intervention value	0			
Number of community well sample	es	0			
Presence of hydrocarbons in community wells		Not applicable			
Number of CL sediment samples		0			

Not applicable

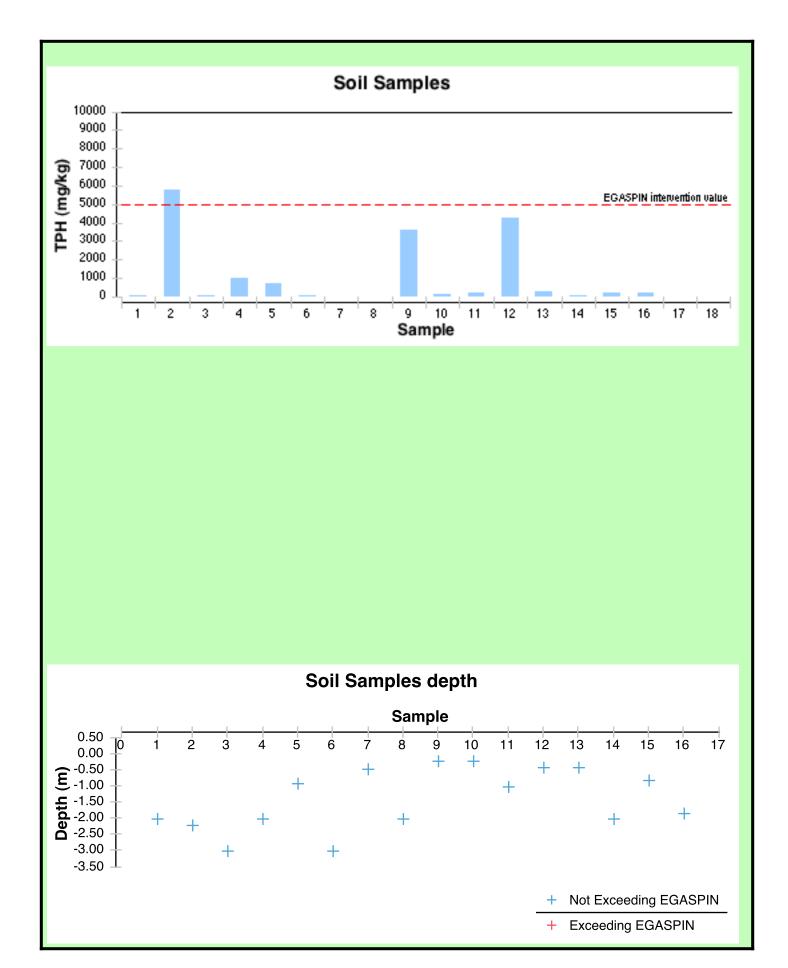
Not applicable

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Maximum CL sediment TPH (mg/kg)

Number of CL sediment measurements greater than EGASPIN intervention value

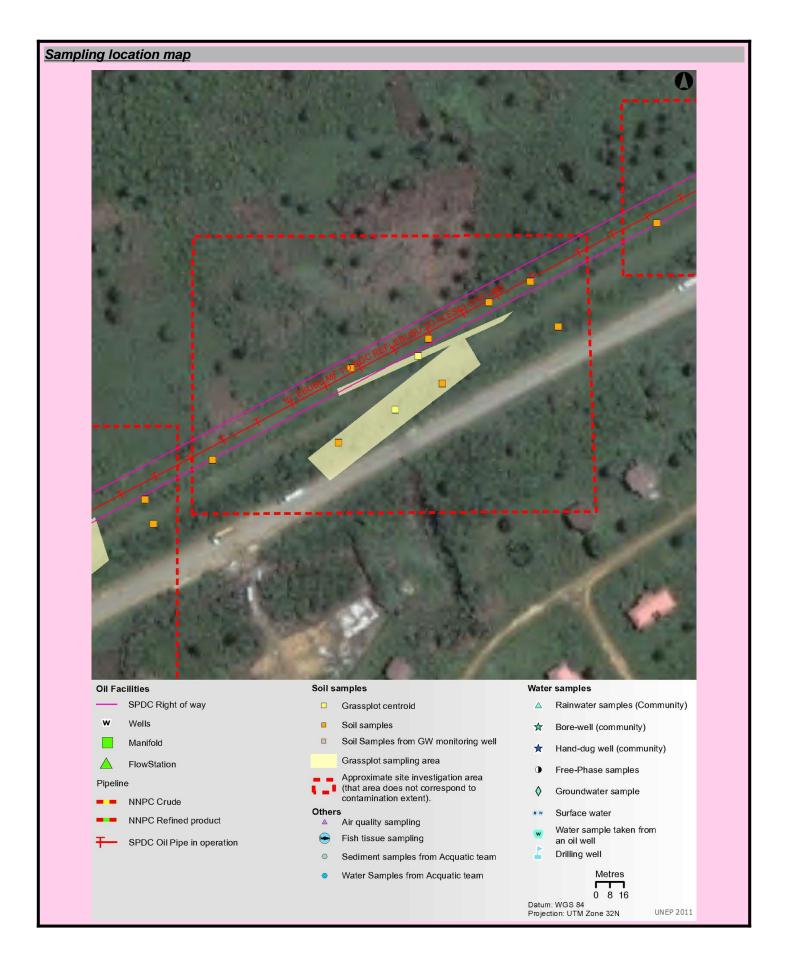
Presence of hydrocarbons in sediment above EGASPIN intervention value



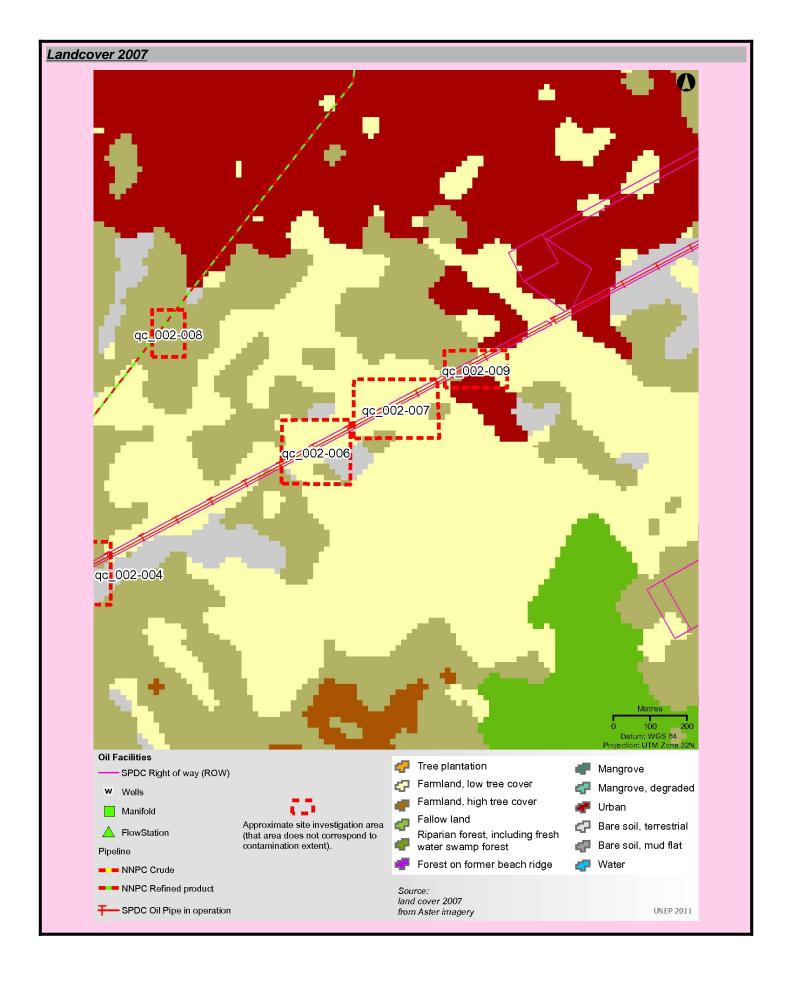
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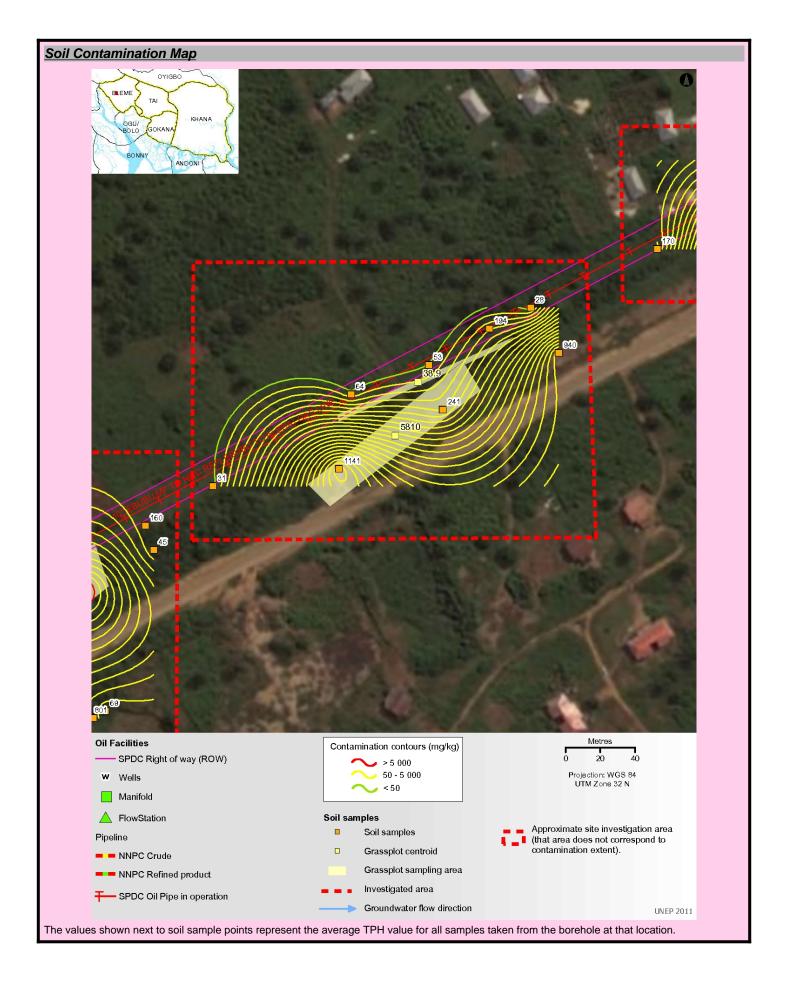
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VII - Sample List						
ample list	<u> </u>	1				
Sample Identifier	Total petroleum hydrocarbon (mg/kg)	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing		
1771896	30.600	0.90	292315	527808		
1771987	31.800	3.00	292315	527808		
1773566	757.000	3.00	292388	527818		
1773615	211.000	0.40	292448	527852		
1773825	984.000	2.20	292388	527818		
1774014	46.700	2.00	292395	527861		
1774167	262.000	1.00	292475	527899		
1774214	31.000	0.80	292499	527911		
1774230	4,250.000	0.20	292388	527818		
1774415	224.000	0.20	292395	527861		
1792208	56.600	2.00	292475	527899		
1792210	53.100	0.40	292440	527878		
1792211	248.000	2.00	292448	527852		
1792212	25.100	1.83	292499	527911		
1792214	3,630.000	0.45	292515	527885		
1792216	159.000	2.00	292515	527885		
1792218	38.900	-	292434	527868		
1792219	5,810.000	-	292421	527837		

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### **Guide To Content**

#### Guide to content

The Site Fact Sheets present more detailed data from UNEP's environmental assessment of Ogoniland on a site-by-site basis. Note that all data is based on the analysis of samples taken during the fieldwork period. The period of most intensive fieldwork ran from April to December 2010. The final sampling visit was completed in January 2011.

Here is a guide to the terms and abbreviations used. Please refer to the Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland report for details of EGASPIN target and intervention values.

#### Terminology

Site number Reference number allocated by UNEP to identify a study site

Area (ha) Estimated surface area (in hectares) of a given study site

Well Oil well, also referred to as a production well

Fugro well installed by Fugro at UNEP's request to enable scientific

sampling and monitoring

Community well Wells belonging to communities which are used to collect water for

drinking and sanitation needs

Contamination contour Maps that display the geographical distribution of oil contamination

concentrations in an analyzed receptor

Flare site Indicates whether the burning of unwanted gas through a pipe (or flare)

takes place at a given site

Flow station Separation facilities (also called gathering centres) which separate

natural gas and water from crude oil extracted from production wells

Incident number Numbers as supplied from the SPDC oil spills database

Manifold An arrangement of piping or valves designed to control, distribute and

often monitor fluid flow

#### Abbreviations

BDL Below Detection Limit
CL Contaminated Land

EGASPIN Environmental Guidelines and Standards for Petroleum Industries in

Nigeria

GW groundwater

LGA Local Government Area mbgs metre/s below ground surface

NNPC Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation

SPDC Shell Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria

TPH total petroleum hydrocarbons

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

#### **Explanatory Note**

- The recommendations given are for initial risk reduction. Final clean up would need significant additional site specific engineering as well as consultation work.
- 2. Spill reported by SPDC has the date format YYYYMMDD
- 3. Assessment is done based on a screening of the measured value against a Nigerian or international standard
- 4. In the soil sample maps, the highest value has been cut-off to 2 times the intervention value. This was done to visually express the excedences above intervention values. Actual values are given in the sample tables.

5. The values of soil contamination listed in the Soil Contamination Maps are average values of all samples taken at that sampling location

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