

Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland Site Specific Fact Sheets

NWEEMUU SAANAKO- MOGHO



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 Site Name NWEEMUU SAANAKO- MOGHO AYAMA AKPAJO OYIGBO Site Number qc_019-014 GOKANA I GA EBUBU TEKA-SOGHO TAI Main community NWEEMUU SAANAKO MOGHO SIME KP TE-KOROKORO JOR-SOGHO Surrounding communities **NWEEMUU SAANAKO MOGHO** OGU . GIO • KPORGHOR DEKEN 5.75 Investigated area (ha) WAKAMA • BOLO LUEGBO-BEERI OKRIKA BERA SPDC Operating Site Category BERE OGU/BOLO Eastings (WGS 84, Zone 32N) 308451 KIBANI Northings (WGS 84, Zone 32N) KAPNOR 7 514034 OLOMA LGA boundaries ANDONI Oil Pipe in operation Recommendations - Communities should be informed in community meetings about health and safety precautions. for risk reduction - Owners of hydrocarbon-contaminated community wells should be informed and alternative drinking water supply provided to them. - The site should be remodelled to prevent run off from the contaminated area into the downstream swamps. - 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 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.
- A detailed plan should be prepared for clean up of the contaminated water and risk reduction in the community.
- 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.

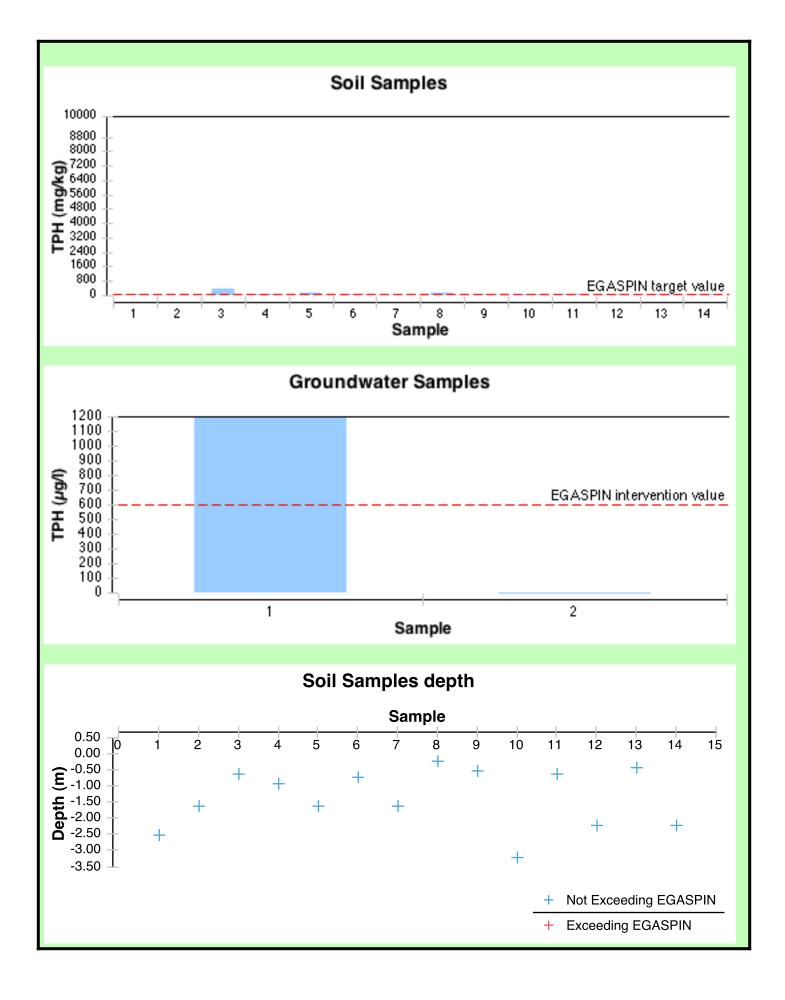
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	II - Oilfield Infrastructur	e Type			
Wells	BOMU-046 (producing)				
	BOMU-049 (producing)				
	BOMU-017 (closed in)				
	Bollie 4.7 (diseasen)				
Flowstations	No				
Manifolds	No				
Flaresites	No				
Oil pipeline in operation	No No				
NNPC crude line	No No				
NNPC product line	No				
	III - Spill History				
Spills reported by SPDC	Incident Number	Incident Date			
	1989_00146	19891010			
	1993_0089	19930114			
Spill reported by community	Yes				
	IV - Data Screenir	ng .			
Assessment criteria	Baia coreoriii	•9			
	Nii i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	5000 // / / J 50 //)			
Soil contamination	Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention valu				
Groundwater contamination Sediment contamination	Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 600 μg/l; target value 50 μg/l)				
Drinking water contamination	Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 5000 mg/kg; target value 50 mg/kg) WHO guidelines (benzene: 10 μg/l)				
Difficing water contamination	Nigerian drinking water standards (mineral oils: 3 μg/l)				
Number of soil samples		14			
Deepest investigation (m)		3.2			
Maximum soil TPH (mg/kg)		389.000			
	eater than EGASPIN intervention value	0			
Deepest sample greater than EG		0			
Number of soil measurements be		7			
Number of soil measurements be	low 1m greater than EGASPIN intervention value	0			
Number of ground water samples		2			
Maximum groundwater TPH (µg/l)	4,770			
Number of groundwater measurements greater than EGASPIN intervention value		1			
Number of community well samples		3			
Presence of hydrocarbons in community wells		Yes			
,					
		0			
Number of CL sediment samples Maximum CL sediment TPH (mg/		0 Not applicable			

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Not applicable

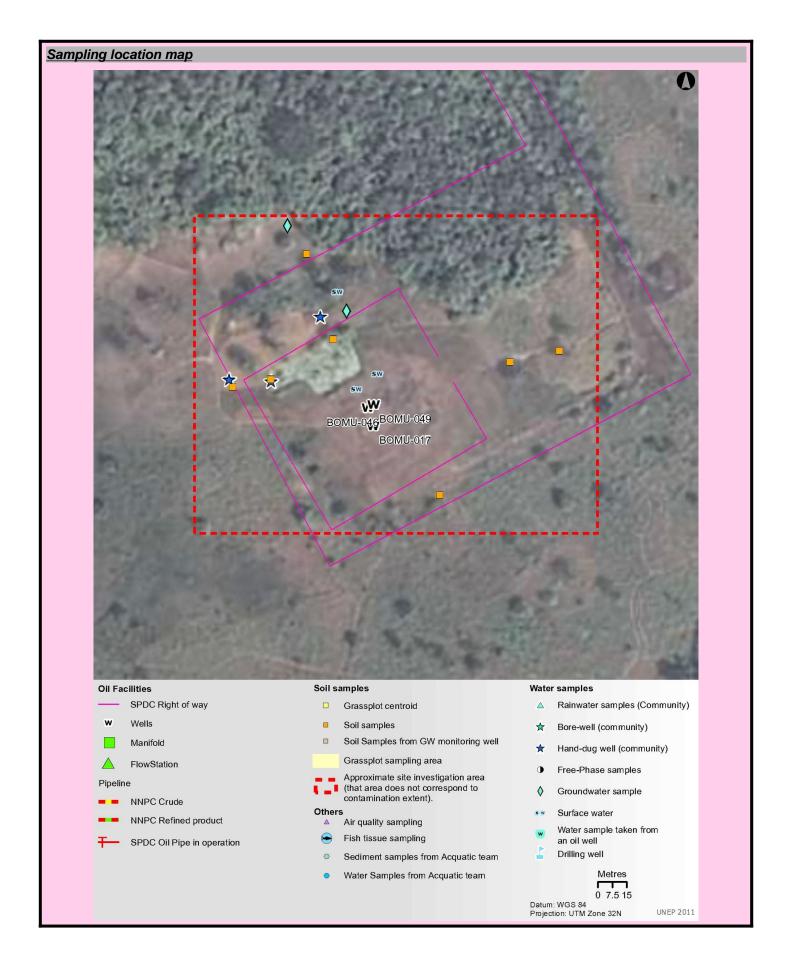
Number of CL sediment measurements greater than EGASPIN intervention value Presence of hydrocarbons in sediment above EGASPIN intervention value



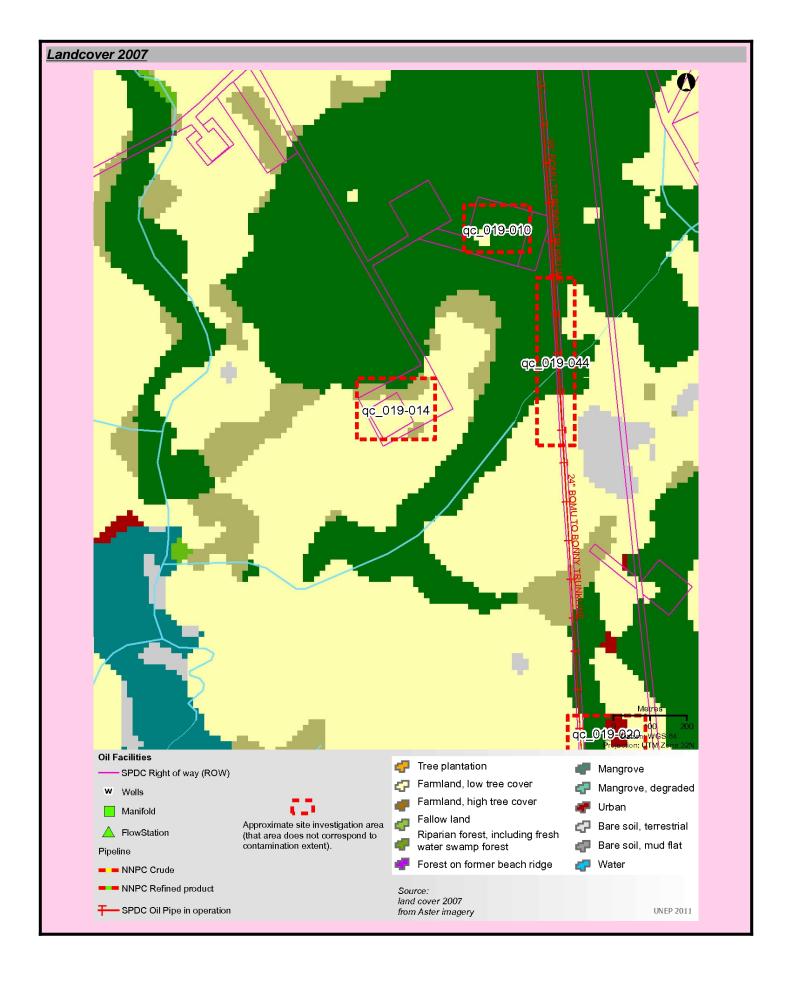
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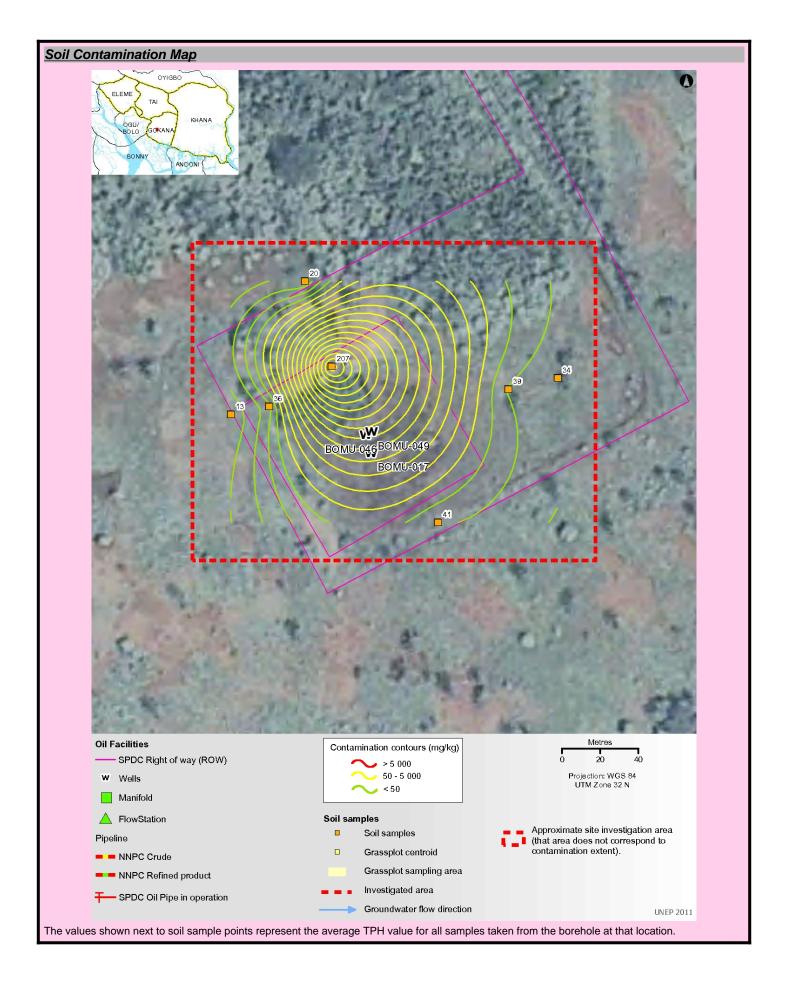
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Ground photograph William Photograph William

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VII - Sample List							
sample list							
Sample Identifier	Total petroleum hydrocarbon (mg/kg)	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing			
2146355	13.000	1.60	308365	514027			
2147704	35.800	2.50	308385	514031			
2147737	35.300	0.70	308404	514097			
2147774	27.500	3.20	308511	514040			
2147864	62.100	0.40	308474	513970			
2147880	389.000	0.60	308418	514052			
2147976	140.000	0.20	308511	514040			
2148007	126.000	1.60	308418	514052			
2148041	8.240	1.60	308404	514097			
2148067	30.800	0.60	308537	514046			
2148223	34.800	2.20	308537	514046			
2148266	33.900	0.90	308418	514052			
2149124	73.900	0.50	308511	514040			
2149142	36.800	2.20	308474	513970			
dwater sample lis	Total petroleum hydrocarbon (μg/l)	E	asting	Northing			
2759613	4,770	308425		514067			
2759616	BDL	308394		514112			
nunity well sample	e list						
Sample Identifier	Total petroleum hydrocarbon (µg/l)	Easting		Northing			
		308363					
2149473	BDL	30	08363	514031			

308385

514030

63.000

2149731

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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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