

## Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland Site Specific Fact Sheets

# BARABEEDOM- K.DERE



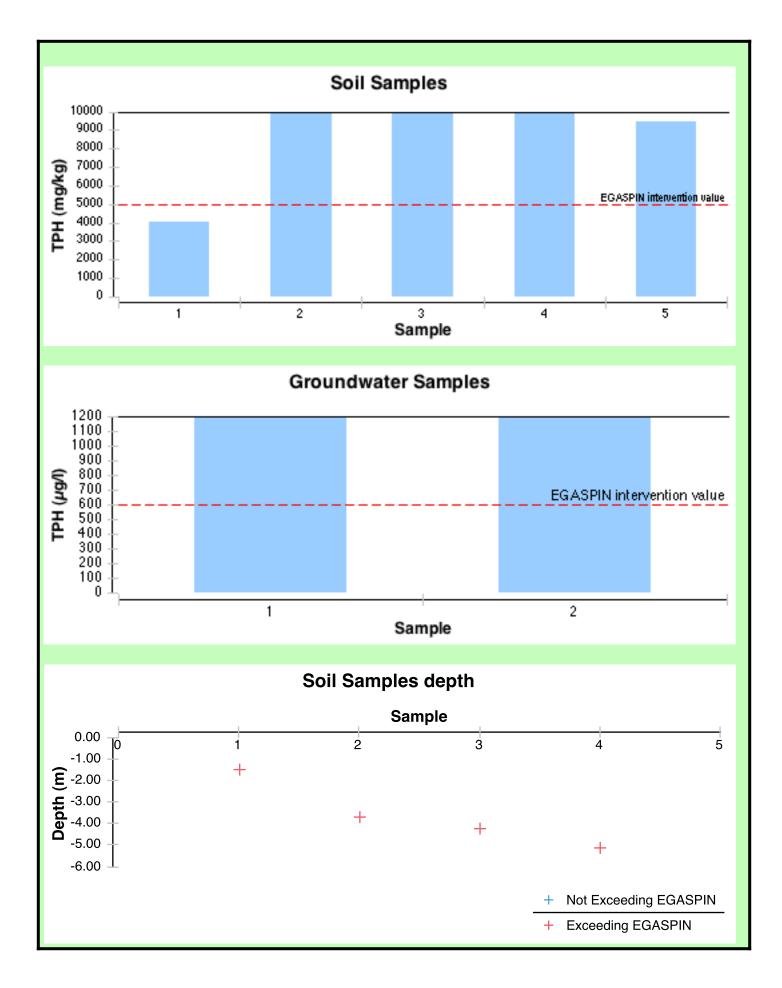
This fact sheet is part of a series prepared as part of the Environmental Assessment of Ogoniland by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). It provides the observations and results from one of the individual sites studied in detail, plus the specific risk reduction measures for follow-up action.

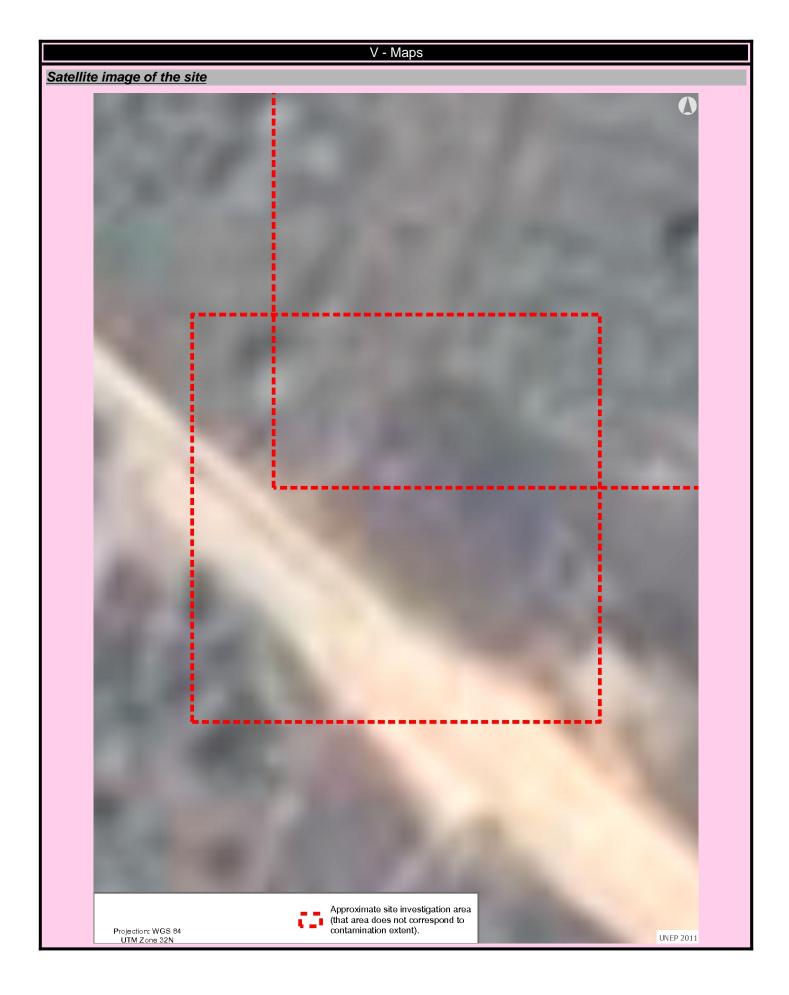
This fact sheet should be read in conjunction with the main assessment report available at: www.unep.org/nigeria.

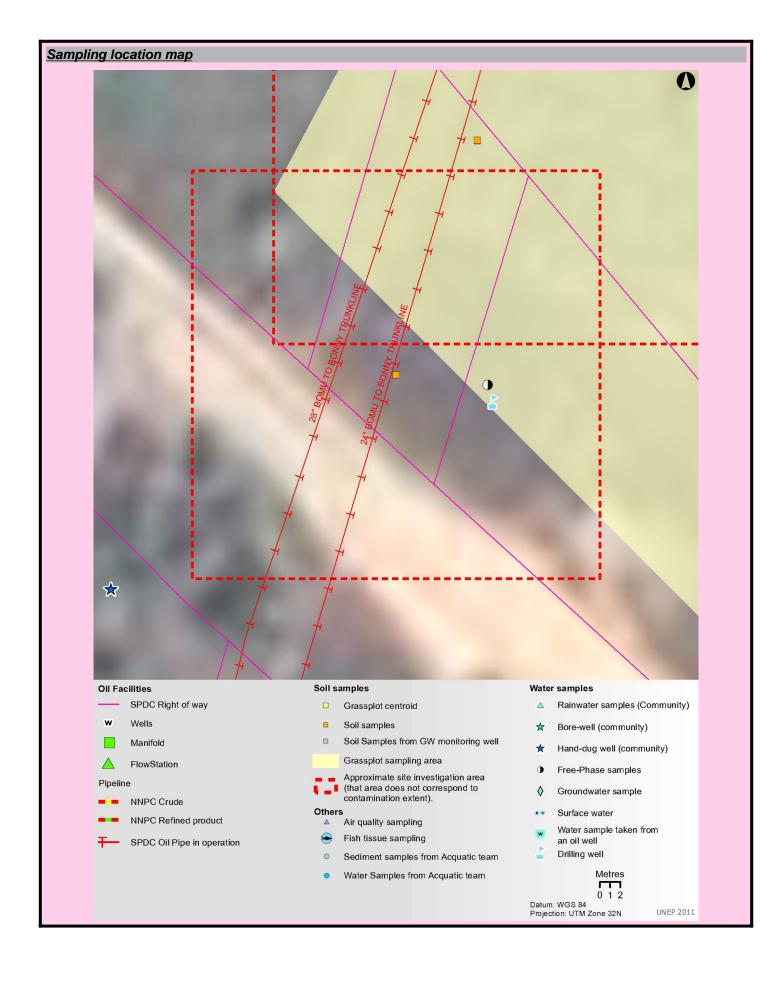


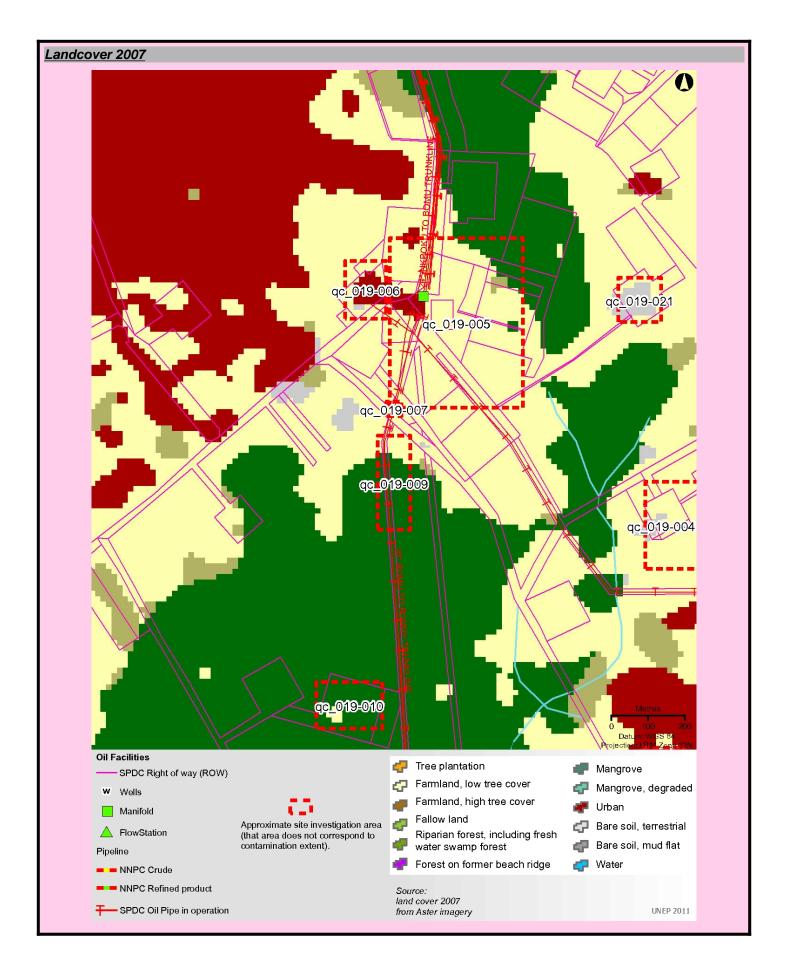
I - Site Description							
Site Name		BARABEEDOM- K.DERE	OBIOIANEOR				
Site Number		qc_019-007	AKPAJO				
LGA		GOKANA	ABAM • EBUBU				
Main community		NWEEKOL DERE	SIME TAI				
Surrounding communities		BARABEEDOM DERE NWEEKOL DERE	ELEME JOR-SOGHO GOU KOROKORO GO NEOROHOR DEKEN KHANA OPUOKO				
Investigated area (ha)		0.13					
Category		SPDC Pipeline ROW	OGU/BOLO GOKANA - BERE				
Eastings (WGS 84, Zone 32N)		308848	KIBANI KAPNOR A MORIVER				
Northings (WGS 84, Zone 32N)		515333					
LGA boundaries T— Oil Pipe in operation pWRIVER 0 5 10							
for risk reduction - t - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	<ul> <li>Communities should be informed in community meetings about health and safety precautions.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The impacted area should be demarcated and appropriate signage put in place to indicate that the site is impacted.</li> <li>Highly contaminated core areas should be fenced and guarded until emergency cleanup measures have been carried out.</li> <li>Floating oil on the surface, if any, should be collected and treated off site.</li> <li>The site should be remodelled to prevent run off from the contaminated area into the downstream swamps.</li> <li>Runoff from the area should be monitored and if necessary collected and treated while the cleanup plan is developed and implemented.</li> <li>Additional soil sampling along with trial pits should be done at the contaminated site to delineate the site to be excavated for clean up.</li> <li>A detailed plan should be prepared for clean up of the contaminated soil and risk reduction at site.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>						

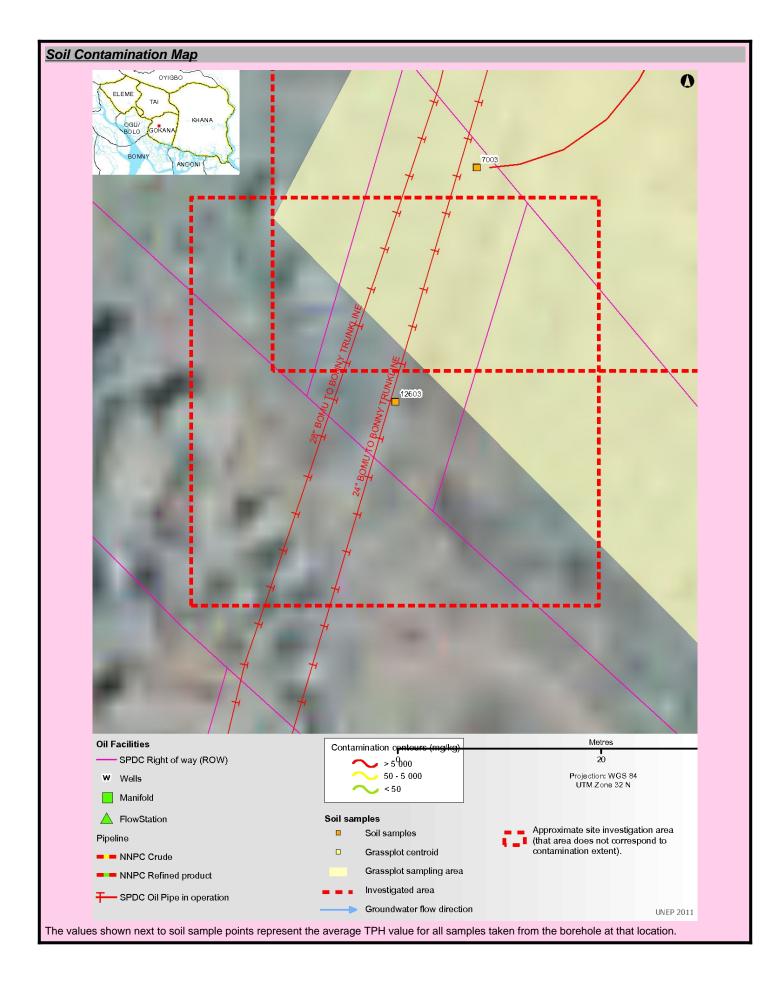
II - Oilfield Infrastructure Type							
Wells	No						
Flowstations	No						
Manifolds	No						
Flaresites	No						
Oil pipeline in operation	24" BOMU TO BONNY TRUNKLINE						
	28" BOMU TO BONNY TRUNKLINE						
NNPC crude line	No						
NNPC product line	No						
	III - Spill History						
Spills reported by SPDC	No						
Spill reported by community	Yes						
	IV - Data Screenir	na					
Assessment criteria		5					
Soil contamination	Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention valu	e 5000 ma/ka: taraet value 50 ma/ka)					
Groundwater contamination							
Sediment contamination	Nigerian standards EGASPIN (intervention value 5000 mg/kg; target value 50 mg/kg)						
Drinking water contamination							
	Nigerian drinking water standards (mineral oils:	3 µg/l)					
Number of soil samples		5					
Deepest investigation (m)		5.1					
Maximum soil TPH (mg/kg)		14,600.000					
Number of soil measurements greater than EGASPIN intervention value		4					
Deepest sample greater than EGASPIN (m)		5.1					
Number of soil measurements below 1m		4					
Number of soil measurements bel	ow 1m greater than EGASPIN intervention value	4					
Number of ground water samples		2					
Maximum groundwater TPH (µg/l)		43,900					
Number of groundwater measurements greater than EGASPIN intervention value		2					
Number of community well sample	95	0					
Presence of hydrocarbons in community wells		Not applicable					
Number of CL sediment samples		0					
Maximum CL sediment TPH (mg/l	kg)	Not applicable					
Number of CL sediment measurer	ments greater than EGASPIN intervention value	0					
Presence of hydrocarbons in sedi	ment above EGASPIN intervention value	Not applicable					

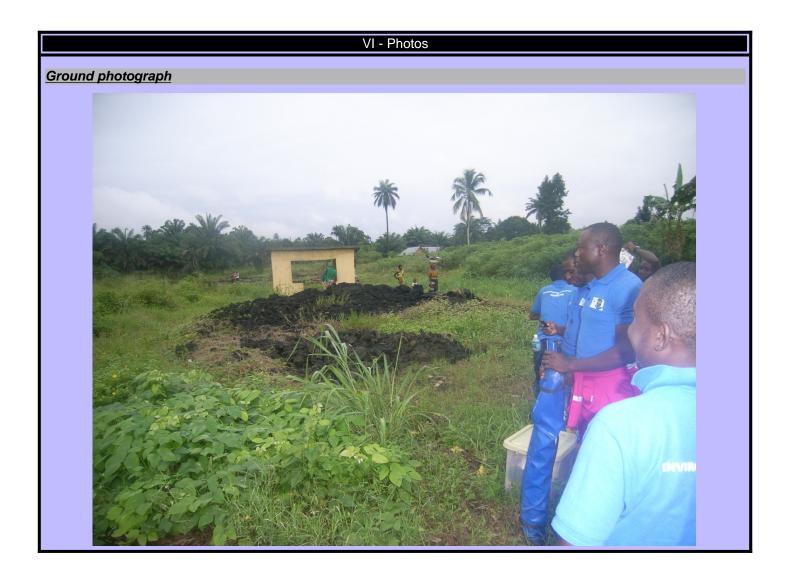












VII - Sample List							
bil sample list							
Sample Identifier	Total petroleum hydrocarbon (mg/kg)	Depth (m)	Easting	Northing			
2229990	12,100.000	3.66	308848	515333			
2230115	4,030.000	-	308883	515357			
2230449	14,600.000	1.44	308848	515333			
2230517	9,450.000	5.10	308848	515333			
2230625	14,600.000	4.20	308848	515333			
oundwater sample lis	i						
Sample Identifier	Total petroleum hydrocarbon (µg/l)		Easting	Northing			
0555 470	5,390	308905		515289			
2555478		308857					

### **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	New 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			
ТРН	total petroleum hydrocarbons			
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme			

Explanatory Note

1. 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