

### وزارق الـبـيـئـة والـشـؤون الـمـنـاخـيـة MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE AFFAIRS gulating Produced Water Managemen

### **Regulating Produced Water Management and Reuse in the Sultanate of Oman**

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### Outline

- Introduction
- Laws and regulation
- Well field protection zones
- Produced water management in the sultanate
- Environmental concerns and reuse challenges
- Final message





# Introduction

Overview about the water statues in the sultanate:

- Sultanate of Oman falls within the belt of arid and semi-arid countries where rainfall rates doesn't exceeds 100 mm yearly.\*
- Water Deficit rate (316Mm<sup>3</sup>)\*
- Agriculture consider the most consumer of water (around 80%).
- Government strategy : Expand the reuse of non-conventional water resources
- Oil field concession areas:
- ➢ Soil is not suitable for agriculture.
- Ground water sources salinity varies from brackish to hyper saline with small portion of fresh water.
- > Faraway from industrial areas and agriculture lands





## Laws and Regulations

- RD(114/2001):The law in conservation of the environment and prevention from pollution.
- RD(115/2001):The Law on protection of sources of potable water from pollution
- RD(29/2000):Water Wealth protection Law
- MD(145/93):Regulations for wastewater reuse and discharge.



PARAMETER	STANDARDS (See Table 3)		
	A	B	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5d@20°C)	15	20	
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	150	200	
Suspended Solids (SS)	15	30	
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	1500	2000	
Electrical Conductivity (E.C.) (micro S. / cm)	2000	2700	
Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR)	10	10	
(The effect of Sodium on soil absorption)			
pH (within range)	6-9	6-9	
Aluminum (as Al)	5 5		
Arsenic (as As)	0 100 0 100		
Barium (as Ba)	1	2	
Bervllium (as Be)	0 100	0 300	
Boron (as B)	0.500	1	
Cadmium (as Cd)	0.010	0.010	
Chloride (as Cl)	650	650	
Chromium (total as Cr)	0.050	0.050	
Cobalt (as Co)	0.050	0.050	
Copper (as Cu)	0.500	1	
Cvanide (total as CN)	0.050	0 100	
Eluoride (as E)	1	2	
Iron (total as Ee)	1	5	
Lead (as Pb)	0 100	0 200	
Lithium (as Li)	0.070	0.070	
Magnesium (as Mg)	150	150	
Manganese (as Mn)	0 100	0.500	
Mercury (as Hg)	0.001	0.001	
Molybdenum (as Mo)	0.010	0.050	
Nickel (as Ni)	0 100	0 100	
Nitrogen: Ammoniacal (as N)	5	10	
· Nitrate (as NO <sub>2</sub> )	50	50	
: Organic (Kieldahl) (as N)	5	10	
Oil and Grease (total extractable)	0500	0.500	
Phenols (total)	0.001	0.002	
Phosphorus (total as P)	30	30	
Selenium (as Se)	0.020	0.020	
Silver (as Ag)	0.010	0.010	
Sodium (as Na)	200	300	
Sulfate (as SO <sub>4</sub> )	400	400	
Sulfide (total as S)	0,100	0,100	
Vanadium (as V)	0,100	0,100	
Zinc (as Zn)	5	5	
Eecal Coliform Bacteria (per 100ml)	200	1000	
Viable Nematode Ova (per litre)	<1	<1	

### Wastewater Discharge Specifications



# MD(145/93):Regulations for wastewater reuse and discharge

Parameter	Limit ( mg/L)
BOD	20
COD	200
TDS	2000
SS	30
Nitrate	50
Ammonia	10
Oil and Grease	0.5
Iron	5
Boron	1
Phenols	0.02
Sulfide	0.1



#### TABLE 3 : WASTEWATER RE-USE -AREAS OF APPLICATION OF STANDARDS A AND B (TABLE 1)

	(TABLE 1)		
	A	В	
	(See Table 1)		
CROPS	Vegetables likely to be eaten	Vegetables to be cooked or	
	raw.	processed Fruit if no irrigation	
	Fruit likely to be eaten raw and	within 2 weeks of cropping	
	within 2 weeks of any	Fodder, cereal and seed crops	
	irrigation.		
GRASS and ORNAMENTAL	Public parks, Hotel Lawns	Pastures.	
AREAS	Recreational areas.		
	Areas with public access.	Areas with no public access.	
	Lakes with public contact.		
	(except places which may be		
	used for praying and hand		
	washing)		
AQUIFER RECHARGE	All controlled aquifer recharge		
METHOD OF IRRIGATION	Spray or any other method of aerial irrigation not permitted in		
	areas with public access unless with timing control		
ANY OTHER RE-USE	Subject to the approval of the Ministry		
APPLICATIONS		-	

### **Well Field Protection Zones**





#### جدول مستوى السماح للأنشطة في مناطق حماية حقول آبار إمدادات الميام

المنطقة			النشاط او العمل	
الزرقاء	الصقراء	البرتقالية	الحمراء	
				الزراعة:
ε	ε	ε		تربية الماشية والأعمال ذات الصلة
ε	ε	ε		الزراعة التقليدية والزراعة الموسمية
ε	ε	ب		استخدام الأسمدة الكيماوية المبيدات الحشرية مبيدات الأعشاب الضارة
E	ε	ε	<u> </u>	استخدام المبيدات غير الدائمة والتي تتحلل حيويا
E	ε	ب	,	إفامة المقابر
E	E	E	ç	التخلص من نواتع محطات التحلية في أحواض التبخير
<u>ح</u>	<u>ح</u>	÷	,	التخلص من نواتج محطات التحليه في ابار الحقن
E	÷	÷	E	إقامة السدود الحكومية
ε	Ļ	÷	÷	إثامه السدود الخاصه
ε	ε	ε	-	إذامه المناطق السكنية
E	ε	ε		إقامه جزانات حفظ الوقود بخلى السطح
e	ε	÷		إقامه حرابات حفظ الوقود بحت الأرص
<u> </u>	ε	Ļ		إقامه متشات صناعيه ومراونه الأعمال دات الصلبة بالتشاط الصناعي
e	E	E		إقامه مواقع التحجير والكمارات
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	÷	,	
				اسفيب و إنتاج النفط:
				Light first and it starts that the
E	ę	-		
		-		
2	2	e.	1	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	-		يتلف الصرفي الصحي:
	_	ī	;	اقامة خزانات تحلل لاهوائي أو حقر امتصاص
-	<u> </u>	~	i -	اقامة خزانات احتجاز
~	~	~		الأعمال التجارية السبطة
~	~	2	1	اقامة مرادم النفادات الصلية
2	2	i	i -	أقامة مرادم النفادات السائلة
Ť	Ť	ī	i -	أقامة مرادم التفايات الخطرة
=	E	=	i	إقامة مخيمات العمال الموقتة
~	~	~	~	حقر الأبار الحكومية
	5	2	2	حفر الآبار الخاصة
		-	-	اعمال التنمية:
				القيام بالأنشطة والمشاريع التي ليس لها علاقة بالادارة الحكومية للمياء
ε	E	ε	i	والتوسع في الأنشطة القائمة
E	ε	ε	<u> </u>	تغيير نوعية الأنشطة القائمة

ملاحظة

أ - محظور ممارسته
 ب - غير جائز إلا باستثناء من الجهات الحكومية في حالة تعذر باقي الخيارات
 ج - جائز
 د - مسموح به بترخيص لكمية الضبخ فقط



### **Produced Water Management in the Sultanate**

2018



□Most of the produced water in Oman were injected (about 90.3%).

7.61% were utilized in reed beds
 about 1.69% of the produced water was evaporated.

There were no real beneficial reuse of the produced water.

Daily oil production : 978 K bbl/day
 Daily water production: 8 M bbl/day



### Environmental Concerns and Reuse Challenges

- Environmental impact associated with produced water management:
- Groundwater
- pollution
- □Soil contamination
- □Spills /leaks
- Energy consumption/Air emissions
- Produced water main constituents/purities:
- TDS (salinity), TPH, Hydrogen sulfide, Metals ,Norm .

- Treatment/Technology
- •Cost
- •Legislation
- No Industries
- •Absence of commercial sale potential
- Distances/transportation
  Suitability of soil for agriculture



### **Recommendations /Way Forward**





 U.S. oil production increased by 29% between 2007 and 2012, and U.S. g as production increased by 22% during those years. However, during th e same period, U.S. water production increased by less than 1%.

\* For Groundwater Protection Council : Prepared by John Viel ,Viel Environmental.LLC وزارة البيئة والشؤون المناخية

# Way Forward

- Using best practices in drilling and production activities to minimize water production.
- Comprehensive studies/evaluation for Nimr Reed beds project is compulsory + Encourage the investors.
- Regulation for produced water discharge and reuse.
- Restriction of fresh water reuse.
- Salt /Minerals recovery.





وزارة البيئة والشؤون المناخية Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs

### Thanks