

STUDY OF THE STATE OF SURFACE WATERS OF THE NORTHEAST CASPIAN SEA DURING DEVELOPMENT OF OIL FIELDS

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Abstract. The relevance of the research is due to the fact that the Kashagan field has resumed oil and gas production, and up to this date more than 40 million tons of oil have been produced. In this regard, the study of the state of pollution of surface waters and its dynamics is relevant. This article is aimed at detecting the state of contamination with biogenic elements, oil products, phenol, synthetic surfactants and heavy metals. The leading approach to the study of this problem is State Standard 17.1.5.04-81; The seawater sampling procedure is carried out in accordance with ISO 5667-9: 1992 and ISO 5667-2. The article presents the results of research conducted in 2019 and the dynamics of pollution with pollutants in the area of the Kashagan, Kairan and Aktoty fields in the licensed territory. At the Kashagan field, samples were taken from 14 observation stations for the study. The fields of Kairan and Aktoty are currently preserved. In this regard, 2 observation stations were studied at each of these deposits and the results were compared with the results of the previous year. Based on the data obtained, it was revealed that biogenic elements remained at the same level and below the maximum permissible concentration for the entire study period. Comparison with last years' studies shows that in 2019, the concentration of biogenic elements was lower than 2018. The content of oil products and synthetic surfactants for the study period was higher than in 2018, but lower than the MPC for the fisheries reservoir, and the phenol content was at the level of 2018 and exceeds the maximum permissible concentration by 3 times. Heavy metals for the entire study period were at the same level, with the exception of copper and iron, the concentration of which is higher than in 2018, but less than the MPC. The materials of the article are of practical value for scientists engaged in the study of the state of the inland seas, undergraduates, doctoral students.

1 Introduction

Before independence, the Caspian Sea was a source of biological resources for 4 states of the former USSR, especially valuable fish species, which were supplied to the world market. After the collapse of the Union, each of the independent republics intensively began search work on hydrocarbon resources. So Kazakhstan, since 1993, began to conduct intensive exploration work on hydrocarbon raw materials in the Kazakhstani sector of the Caspian Sea.

Authors of works [1-12] investigated the state of contamination of water column in the studied area with biogenic elements, oil products, phenol, synthetic surfactants and heavy metals. In works [13-14] the results of integrated monitoring work on the state of components of the marine environment are published.

2 Object and methods of research

The object of the study is the Kashagan, Kairan and Aktoty fields. Content of biogenic elements [15-19], petroleum products [20], phenols [21], SPAS [22] and

heavy metals [23] was determined in accordance with State Standard.

3 Results and discussions

Studies were carried out in the licensed territory for three seasons, since the Northern Caspian Sea is covered with ice in winter, the average concentrations of the values of the investigated substances of each season are shown in tables and Figures 1-3. Also, the tables and figures show the average concentrations of the ingredient over the past 2018 and the MPC values for the fisheries reservoir.

Table 1. Average concentrations of biogenic elements by seasons of 2019, mg/ dm³, [24-25].

Field	Nitrogen				Phosphorus
	ammonium	nitrite	nitrate	total	
Kashagan	0,016	0,0016	0,016	0,1	0,002
Kairan	0,016	0,0016	0,016	0,1	0,002
Aktoty	0,016	0,0016	0,016	0,1	0,002
MPC	0,39	0,02	9,1	2,0	0,0001

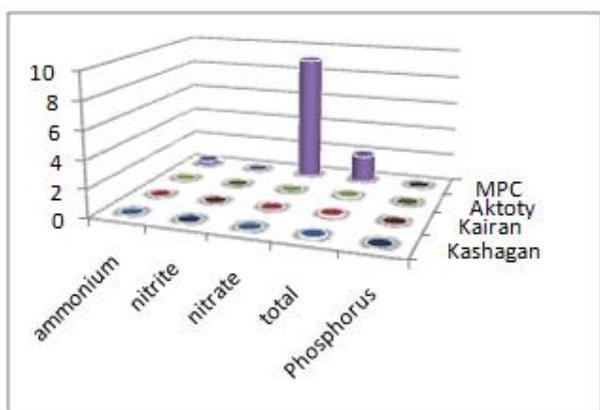


Fig. 1. Content of average concentrations of biogenic elements in sea water in the licensed areas of developed deposits.

The content of biogenic elements in seawater at all monitoring stations in 2019 was below the detection limit of analysis methods. At the indicated site in 2018, the indicators of ammonium nitrogen were below the limit of detection of analysis methods everywhere. The average concentrations in the spring of nitrite nitrogen were 0.007 mg/dm³, nitrate nitrogen 0.3 mg/dm³, and total nitrogen 0.5 mg/dm³. Maximum total nitrogen values were observed at some stations in Eastern and Western Kashagan, where concentrations reached 0.7 mg/dm³. In the autumn period, the values for the above substances were below the detection limit of the analysis methods. The total phosphorus concentrations were no more than 0.005 mg/dm³, except for areas around Islands A, D and some stations where concentrations reached 0.07 mg/dm³.

The concentration of biogenic elements was below the limit of detection of analysis methods everywhere in 2019 at the Kairan field. In 2018, the indicators of spring average concentrations of nutrients had the following values: nitrite nitrogen - 0,005 mg/dm³, nitrate nitrogen - 0.5 mg/dm³, total nitrogen - 0.6 mg/dm³, ammonium nitrogen and phosphorus total were below the detection limit. In autumn, on the contrary, the values for all substances decreased to the lower detection limit, and as for phosphorus, its concentration at station 2 increased to 0.009 mg/dm³.

A similar picture with biogenic substances developed in 2018 at the stations of the Aktoty field, where the concentrations were higher in the spring than in the fall. Concentration rates in all seasons of 2019 were below the detection limit of analysis methods.

Table 2. Average concentrations of hydrocarbons, phenol and synthetic surfactants in seawater by seasons 2019 mg/dm³, [24-25].

Field	Oil products	Phenol	synthetic surfactants
Kashagan	0,033	0,0029	0,0066
Kairan	0,06	0,005	0,005
Aktoty	0,05	0,002	0,0066
MPC	0,05	0,001	0,1

The content of oil products at the Kashagan field decreases from spring to summer - by 2 times and

amounted to 0.02 mg/dm³, by autumn it reaches the spring level. At the Kairan field in spring and summer, remaining at the same level, by autumn it rises to 0.12 mg/dm³, i.e. to the level of 2.4 MPC. At the Aktoty field, as at the Kairan field, by autumn it reaches the level of 2.0 MPC.

The content of phenol at the Kashagan field for the investigated period from two MPC in spring and summer, by autumn, increases to almost 5 MPC, with a value of 0.0048 mg/dm³.

At the Kairan field in spring and summer, from 6 MPC by autumn, it decreased to 4 MPC, and at the Aktoty field from 1 MPC in spring and summer, by autumn it increased to 6 MPC.

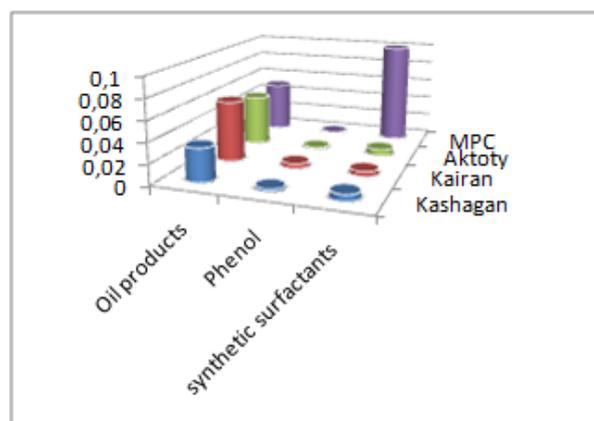


Fig. 2. Content of average concentrations of oil products, phenol and synthetic surfactants in seawater in the area of licensed areas of fields under development.

At the Kashagan field in the spring of 2019, the phenol concentration indicators for station 4 and 5 around island D were below the detection limit, the average for the remaining islands was 0.0032 mg/dm³. In summer, indicators were below the detection limit everywhere, except for island A (average value - 0.0089 mg/dm³) and isolated cases around island D, stations of licensed territories of Western and Eastern Kashagan. In autumn, the maximum values reached 0.013 mg/dm³ at station 1 of the licensed territory. In the fall of 2018, the maximum values were slightly higher (0.014 mg/dm³). The concentrations of oil products in spring and summer were also below the detection limit, except in isolated cases at D stations and some stations in the licensed area of the field. The maximum value of 1.14 mg/dm³ was recorded in the fall at the station in the area of island A. While the average figures in the spring of 2018 did not exceed 0.04 mg/dm³, in the fall they significantly decreased, except for those at the stations of island D, where the values increased to 0.11 mg/dm³.

At the Kairan field in 2019, oil product concentrations in the spring-summer period were below the detection limit. In autumn, the average concentrations of oil products were 0.14 mg/dm³. According to the results of analyses in 2018, the concentration of phenols and oilproducts was below the detection limit, except in spring, where the maximum values for oil products were 0.03 mg/dm³.

Table 3.

Field	Cd	Cr	Cu	Fe	Ni	Pb	Zn
Kashagan	0,00003	0,0003	0,013	0,02	0,0006	0,0003	0,0003
Kairan	0,00003	0,0003	0,010	0,02	0,0003	0,0003	0,0003
Aktoty	0,00003	0,0003	0,011	0,02	0,0003	0,0003	0,0003
MPC	0,001	0,02	1,0	0,1	0,01	0,03	0,01

At the Aktoty field, the concentrations of oil products in spring and summer, phenols - only in spring were below the limit of detection of analysis methods. In summer, phenol values were in the range of 0.0047-0.0051 mg/dm³. In the fall of 2019, the average values for oil products were 0.10 mg/dm³, and for phenols - 0.0056 mg/dm³. In 2018, values below the detection limit of analysis methods were universally recorded, except for oil products, the values of which were observed up to 0.03 mg/dm³ in the spring.

The average concentrations of heavy metals in seawater by seasons of 2019, mg/dm³, [24-25].

At the Kashagan field in the spring of 2019, cadmium and lead concentrations were below the detection limit, except for one-time iron and nickel values at island A stations. In the summer of 2019, metal concentrations were below detection limits, except for copper. One-time indicators of nickel were noted in some stations of island A and the licensed territory. In the fall of 2019, copper and vanadium were found in the water of the deposit, the remaining heavy metals were below the detection limit.

High concentrations of total iron were observed only in spring 2018 at station 1 of island D, where the concentration value reached 151.0 mg/dm³. In 2019, in comparison with 2018, changes in the concentrations of heavy metals were chaotic. It is worth noting that the concentration indicators for metals in the spring, summer and autumn of 2019 are almost the same, with the exception of chromium and iron in general, which had increased concentrations in the spring of 2019.

At the monitoring stations of the Kairan and Aktoty fields, as well as the adjacent licensed area, the concentrations of all heavy metals except copper, vanadium and nickel were below the detection limit of analysis methods. The last two elements showed one-time indicators of 0.0129 mg/dm³ at the station of the licensed territory of Aktoty - 1 in spring and 0.0136 mg/dm³ at the Kairan station - 1 in summer, respectively. In 2019, for copper, the maximum indicators of 0.0159 mg/dm³ were in the fall at the Kairan station - 3. In 2018, concentrations of heavy metals: aluminum, cadmium, mercury, lead during the year were below the detection limit of analysis methods. In spring, the results were below the detection limit in arsenic, vanadium, in autumn - in total iron. In spring, the average values of barium and zinc were 37.0 and 33.0 g/dm³, respectively. The average concentrations of total chromium and nickel were between 14.4 and 17.03 g/dm³. Minimum average copper concentrations did not rise above 4.05 g/dm³. The maximum average concentrations of total iron did not exceed 64.67 g/dm³. In autumn, the average values of the minimum nickel concentrations varied from 1.5 to 4.37

g/dm³. High average concentrations (10.4 to 47.3 g/dm³) were recorded for total chromium, copper, zinc.

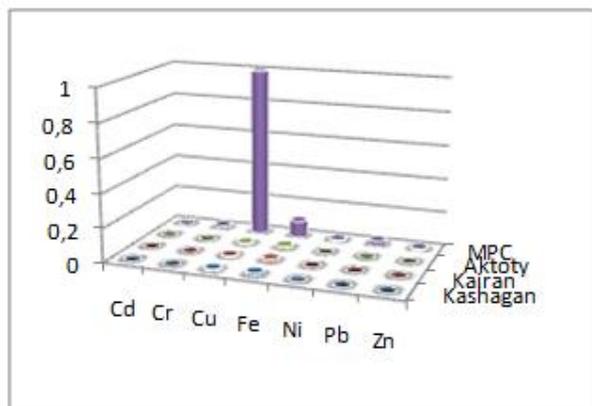


Fig. 3. Content of average concentrations of heavy metals in sea water in the licensed areas of developed deposits.

4 Conclusions

The biogenic content in seawater at all monitoring stations was below the detection limit of analysis methods in all seasons of 2019. In 2018, the indicators of ammonium nitrogen in spring and in the nitrogen group in autumn were below the limit of detection of analysis methods. Maximum values of total phosphorus concentrations at some stations reached 0.01-0.07 mg/dm³.

Phenol concentrations in 2019 were in the range 0.0025-0.0303 mg/dm³. An increase in phenol concentration was observed in summer at Kalamkas field stations. However, it should be noted that in the Northern Caspian Sea there was previously instability of the background of phenols and high values of their concentrations. The values of oil products in spring-summer periods were below the detection limit, except for isolated cases around Island D, the licensed territory of Kashagan, the maximum values for which did not exceed 0.17 mg/dm³. The average concentrations of oil products did not exceed 0.89 mg/dm³, the maximum value of 1.14 mg/dm³ was recorded at the station of island A in the autumn period. It is worth noting that hydrocarbons can flow into sea water as products of biodegradation, life activities of organisms.

The water condition was monitored for seven heavy metals. During the study period, the concentrations of lead, zinc, as well as in summer and autumn for other heavy metals, except copper and nickel, were below the limit of detection of analysis methods everywhere. 100% presence in water samples was typical of copper. In

general, the water area of the survey is characterized by initial (background) contamination with copper, nickel, due to natural conditions. Based on the results of environmental monitoring, it was established that the maximum concentrations of heavy metals in sea water were copper - 58.0 mg/dm³, iron total - 440.0 mg/dm³, nickel - 21.8 mg/dm³. The content of the remaining heavy metals as the maximum concentrations decreased was as following: chromium - 16.0 mg/dm³, cadmium - 4.4 mg/dm³.

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