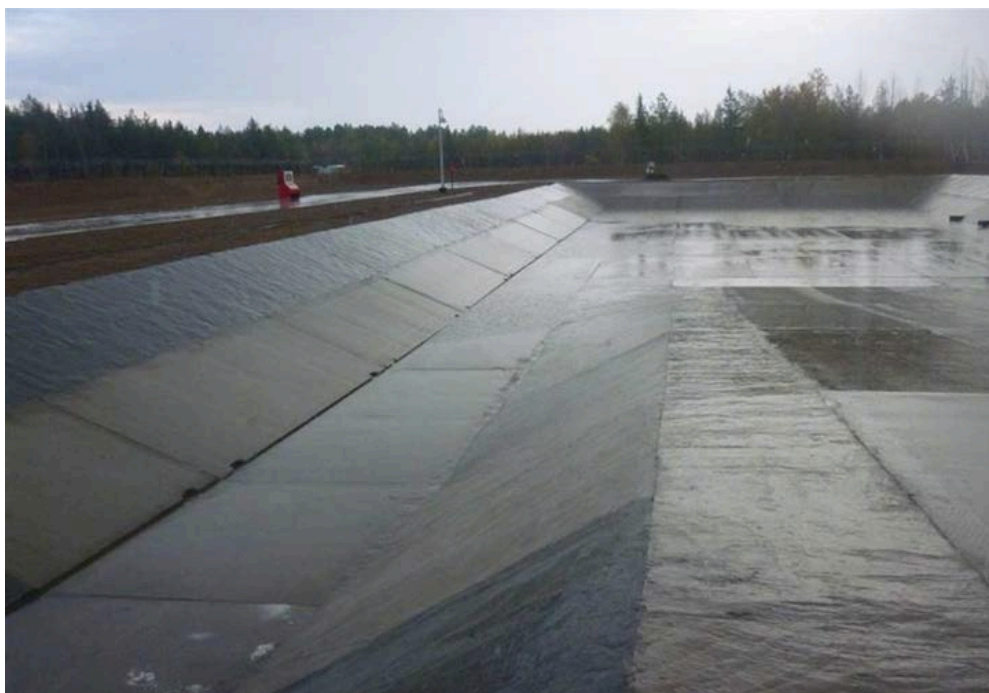


## Up-to-date landfill for processing solid and liquid oil sludge will be built at the Shchelyaure oilfield

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The construction of a landfill for the processing of oil sludge is stipulated in the agreement on interaction between the PJSC LUKOIL and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of Russia. Power center in Yarega with a capacity of 75 MW is going to be built in addition to the construction of the Shchelyaure landfill in the Komi Republic. Komi Ministry of Industry informs that the agreement assumes the implementation of a number of other measures aimed at reducing the negative impact on the environment in 2017, the Year of Ecology announced by the President of Russia.

Public consultations of the landfill construction project were carried out in 2015 in the village of Krasnobor, Izhma district. The site is 2.5 km from the village of Diyur and 3 km from the village of Shchelyaure. Accumulation of oil sludge is expected in two polymer-coated with a layer of sand waterproofed pits, on top of which concrete slabs will be laid. In addition, oil sludge thermal treatment plant (TDP-2-800), designed for processing oil-contaminated soil, oily wastes generated during emergency spills of oil and oil products, will be placed at the landfill.

The operation of the plant is based on pyrolysis process - organic substances are decomposed at high temperature without air access. In this case, the sludge is not burned, since there is no contact of the flame with the sludge. The oil-containing liquid obtained during the processing of waste is sent to a special unit for further separation of water and oil injection into the oil pipeline.

'This is a modern nature protection facility that surpasses the existing facilities in the Usinsk region by technical specifications. The construction of a sludge processing landfill enables timely treatment of accumulated oil sludge without the risk of environmental pollution. Gas-air mixture is formed during oil sludge processing. However, it is formed inside the pyrolysis chamber, with the entire volume of gases being fed back into the plant and used as a catalyst for combustion. Put in other words, practically closed cycle of the air mixture movement is formed inside the plant. Pollutants will be formed only from the burning of fuel

at the burner to release thermal energy. Pollutant emissions after purification will be 0.7 tons per year. For comparison, potbelly stove release 0.4 tons of pollutants a year and fouls up the air. Environmental safety of the project is confirmed by the State Ecological Expertise,' Roman Polshvedkin, First Deputy Minister of Industry, Natural Resources, Energy and Transport of the Republic of Komi, explained.



The dry bio-subsoil remaining after oil sludge treatment is suitable for road construction and for piling up sites at LUKOIL facilities.

Design arrangement anticipates a whole set of measures, in particular – building secure key well network to ensure the efficient operation and environmental safety of the project.

1.5 m high and 3 m width earth barrier with compacted soil slopes will be laid all-round the landfill site. Metal fence with a height of at least 2.4 meters will be arranged along the perimeter of the landfill to protect against unauthorized penetration of third persons and wild animals.

Pechora Rescue Committee and residents of nearest inhabited locality will control the entire construction cycle, and in the future, the operation of the landfill and the facility.

More information: <https://komiinform.ru/news/145150/>

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