



LUMAT

PILOT ACTION: PRIORITY MAP OF POTENTIALLY CONTAMINATED SITES IN FUA OSTRAVA

Authors: IURS and MSID, Czech Republic

Version 2
04 / 2019



SUMMARY

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1 PILOT PRIORITY MAP - an assessment of potential contamination and it's severity | 6 |
| 2 EXTENSION OF THE PILOT PRIORITY MAP | 9 |
| 3 ANALYSIS OF LOCALITIES - processed for the Priority Map | 14 |
| 3.1 NUMBER OF LOCATIONS AND THEIR POSITION | 15 |
| 3.2 EVALUATION OF LOCALITIES BY THEIR AREA | 20 |
| 3.3 FORMER USE OF LOCALITIES..... | 21 |
| 3.4 CURRENT USE OF LOCALITIES | 23 |
| 3.5 POSSIBILITY OF CONTAMINANT MIGRATION | 25 |
| 3.6 NUMBER OF POTENTIALLY ENDANGERED PERSONS | 26 |
| CONCLUSION | 28 |
| SOURCES | 29 |
| ANNEXES | 30 |



INTRODUCTION

Human activity leaves its remains and traces in the territory. Within the environmental management of the region, it is necessary to have an idea of the possible risks associated with, for example, contamination of soils or groundwater.

Such information is not available at a sufficient extent without the comprehensive identification and registration of potentially dangerous sites.

This document began to emerge for the Moravian-Silesian Region in 2017. At that time a number of sites were already registered within the Contaminated Site Records System (SEKM), but it was assessed that the number of potentially hazardous sites was in fact much larger.

The aim of this document was to point out the lack of comprehensive mapping of potentially contaminated sites in the Contaminated Site Records System (SEKM). The challenge was to point out the need to map these sites.

The document was created as a pilot action within the LUMAT project - Implementation of Sustainable Land Use in Integrated Environmental Management of LUMAT - CE89. The project is financed from the Operational Program Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE and co-financed from the budget of the Moravian-Silesian Region (<https://www.interreg-central.eu/Content.Node/LUMAT.html>).



LUMAT

SOLUTION PHASE

The solution was divided into 5 stages.

Stage 1

The project team, consisting mainly of IURS (IURS - Institute for Sustainable Urban Development) in cooperation with MSID (Moravian-Silesian Investments and Development), partners of the LUMAT project, identified a group of formerly used territories based on historical maps, aerial photographs and records in chronicles (focusing mainly on the period before World War II). Selected localities were used for industrial activities, which in most cases disappeared in the 1950s.

In the first phase, the database of brownfields in the Moravian-Silesian Region was also examined and some brownfields were selected which have not been recorded in the SEKM and are probably contaminated. Mostly they were agricultural brownfield sites.

The list of sites selected in the first stage (20) is shown in Table 1.

Stage 2

Field research by IURS staff was carried out at selected 20 locations and basic information on the sites was filled into the cards that were produced for this work to obtain the best information required by the SEKM. These cards were then handed over to the professional company AQD Envitest, which, based on a request from MSID, carried out a professional evaluation of these sites and prepared a pilot priority map (see Chapter 2) and entered then the data of individual sites into the System of Contaminated Site Records (SEKM).

The evaluation was carried out according to the Methodological Instruction of the Ministry of the Environment to fulfill the Database of Contaminated Sites, including the evaluation of priorities, MoE Bulletin No. 3, March 2011).

Stage 3

Based on the evaluation of the first two stages, it was stated that the localities from the border areas of FUA Ostrava were missing and that it could make the impression that the contamination was focused on the central part of FUA.

Due to the relatively small number of localities, the pilot priority map also does not sufficiently underline the extent of the problem in specific municipalities. For a detailed analysis, the municipalities of Orlová and Doubrava (Doubrava was completed in the stage 4) were selected, because they are considerably changed in terms of anthropogenic influences. (see more in Chapter 2).

A further 17 localities were mapped within this phase, field research was carried out and information forms were processed so that if the regional management would be interested in completing a comprehensive evaluation, it would be possible to hand over the documents to a professional company for classification based on the MoE methodology.



Stage 4

In the fourth stage, attention was paid to brownfield sites that are not registered in the Contaminated Site Records System (SEKM). The aim was to support the application of the Action Plan, which was developed within the LUMAT project and is focused on the regeneration of brownfield sites. IURS staff again conducted a field survey and, in cooperation with MSID, prepared forms for additional 15 sites.

Stage 5

MSID staff, in collaboration with the IURS, made a final assessment of the findings. All 52 sites and data about them were put into the MS Excel database. Furthermore, all these sites were inserted into the ArcMap program as polygons and dots layers, for subsequent data presentation. The data was further evaluated according to selected parameters.

The following parameters were evaluated and graphically expressed for the presentation of the explored sites:

- Number of sites and their location
- Site area
- Former use of sites
- Current use of sites
- Division of sites by type
- Possibility of migration
- Number of endangered persons



1 PILOT PRIORITY MAP - an assessment of potential contamination and it's severity

The result of the first and second evaluation stage, as described in the introduction, is a pilot priority map (see Annex no. 1).

In total, there were evaluated 20 sites from these cadastres: Bohuslavice u Hlučína, Bolatice, Bystřice nad Olší, Český Těšín, Držkovice, Chuchelná, Kateřinky u Opavy, Komorní Lhotka, Kopřivnice, Lhotka u F-M, Místek, Oldřišov, Ropice, Rybí, Sklenov, Sudice, Velké Albrechtice and Záblatí u Bohumína.

The total area of these sites is 36.1 hectares.

The evaluation was carried out according to the Methodological Guideline of the Ministry of the Environment, with the evaluation of the priority, which is among other things binding for applications for financial support for the implementation of corrective measures from the OPŽP program. Priority evaluation is carried out according to the classification system presented pursuant to Annex 3 of the MoE (Bulletin of the Ministry of the Environment No. 3, March 2011) "Priority Evaluation - Categorization of Contaminated and Potentially Contaminated Sites". The principle of assessment is to classify all contaminated or potentially contaminated sites into basic categories based on the risk analysis principles, depending on the type of intervention they require.

For evaluation, so-called summary forms (site cards) are used, into which individual information about the area is recorded. An example of a completed summary form is given in Appendix 3.

The first 11 sites in Table 1 are areas identified as previously used for industrial production and another 9 sites are sites from the regional brownfield database, which is managed and administered by MSID.

From the total of 20 localities, two sites were included in the P4.1 category, namely Quarry in Komorní Lhotka and Cowshed in Lhotka by Frýdek-Místek. Both sites are expected to have a low risk of contamination and therefore a lower priority is to investigate a potential contamination.

The category P4.2 included the largest number of sites. There are 16 locations where the risk of potential contamination is higher and therefore the urgency of contamination exploration is desirable. This category included all brickworks (it is necessary to focus on information on the way the heat was produced, as this information is essential to determine the urgency of the survey because of the risk to residents and ecosystems).

The last two sites were classified as P4.3, where the highest risk of potential contamination was assessed and site research was required. This is the site of the SUGAL s.r.o. and former farm in Chuchelná.

The conclusion of this stage revealed that it cannot be excluded that these sites (P4.3 sites) could represent a significant risk for local ecosystems and the health of the population. It is desirable to conduct a survey of the contamination in the near future.

For a brief definition of priority categorization (see table Annex 3).



LUMAT

Table 1 - Localities evaluated in stages 1 and 2

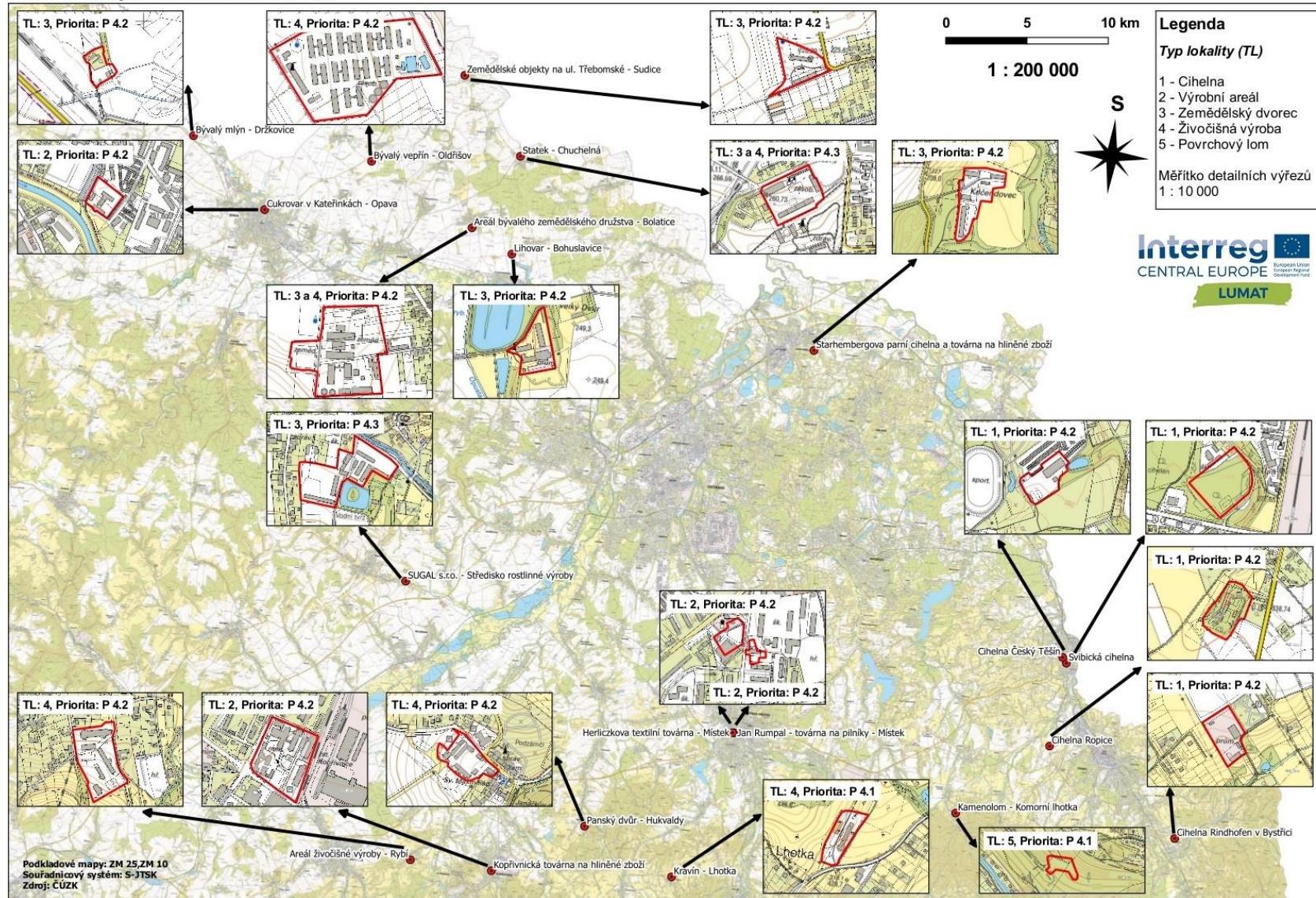
| ID | Locality name | Cadastre | District | Area (ha) | Priority code | Identification |
|----|----------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Starhembergova parní cihelna a továrna | Záblatí u Bohumína | Karviná | 1,6 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 2 | Bývalý mlýn - Držkovice | Držkovice | Opava | 0,3 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 3 | Kopřivnická továrna na hliněné zboží | Kopřivnice | Nový Jičín | 0,8 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 4 | Cihelna Rindhofen v Bystrici | Bystřice nad Olší | Frýdek-Místek | 1,5 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 5 | Svibická cihelna | Český Těšín | Karviná | 2,1 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 6 | Cihelna Český Těšín | Český Těšín | Karviná | 1,9 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 7 | Jan Rumpal - továrna na pilníky - Místek | Místek | Frýdek-Místek | 0,2 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 8 | Herliczkova textilní továrna - Místek | Místek | Frýdek-Místek | 0,8 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 9 | Cukrovar v Kateřinkách - Opava | Kateřinky u Opavy | Opava | 0,5 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 10 | Komorní Lhotka - Kamenolom | Komorní Lhotka | Frýdek-Místek | 0,5 | P4.1 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 11 | Cihelna Ropice | Ropice | Frýdek-Místek | 1,2 | P4.2 | Průmyslová výroba |
| 12 | Areál bývalého zeměděl. družstva - Bolatice | Bolatice | Opava | 5,1 | P4.2 | Databáze brownfields |
| 13 | Bývalý veprín - Oldřišov | Oldřišov | Opava | 10,1 | P4.2 | Databáze brownfields |
| 14 | SUGAL s.r.o. - Středisko rostlinné výroby | Velké Albrechtice | Nový Jičín | 1 | P4.3 | Databáze brownfields |
| 15 | Areál živočišné výroby - Rybí | Rybí | Nový Jičín | 2,5 | P4.2 | Databáze brownfields |
| 16 | Zemědělské objekty na ul. Třebomské - Sudice | Sudice | Opava | 1,4 | P4.2 | Databáze brownfields |
| 17 | Velký Dvůr - jihozápad | Bohuslavice u Hlučína | Opava | 0,2 | P4.2 | Databáze brownfields |
| 18 | Statek - Chuchelná | Chuchelná | Opava | 2,6 | P4.3 | Databáze brownfields |
| 19 | Kravín - Lhotka | Lhotka u Frýdku-Místku | Frýdek-Místek | 1,1 | P4.1 | Databáze brownfields |
| 20 | Panský dvůr - Hukvaldy | Sklenov | Frýdek-Místek | 0,7 | P4.2 | Databáze brownfields |

The visualization output is a map of selected localities, so called Priority Map, see Figure 1.



LUMAT

Obr. 1 - Map of selected locations





LUMAT

2 EXTENSION OF THE PILOT PRIORITY MAP

In Stage 3, as described in the introduction, additional sites were added for evaluation. There were 17 new territories added to the original 20 localities. The list of these localities is given in Annex No. 1 - List of all evaluated localities.

The site selection strategy was modified into two parts, namely the selection of sites primarily from the FUA Ostrava borderland and with a focus on two selected municipalities - Orlová and Doubrava (completed in stage 4).

FUA (stands for Functional Urban Area) - a spatially continuous building system consisting of units separated in an administrative manner. FUA includes a compact urban area (core) with a functionally interconnected urbanized zone. For the purposes of the LUMAT project, the territory of the ITI Ostrava agglomeration was designated as FUA, see Figure 2.

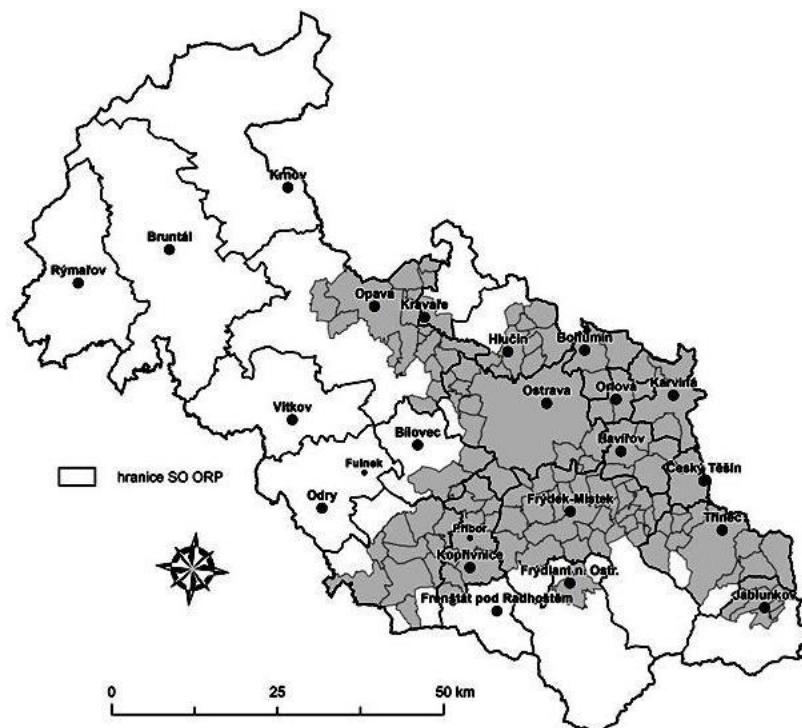


Figure 2 - Area of FUA Ostrava (grey)

(Source: ITI Ostravsko, 2016)

The aim of this phase was to support the implementation of the Action Plan and to focus on one territory for a detailed demonstration of how big is the problem of potentially contaminated sites.



LUMAT

DETAILED FOCUS ON ONE AREA

The cadastral area of the town of Orlová and the cadastral area of the neighboring village of Doubrava were selected as the application area. A total of 13 localities (see Table 2) have been identified above this defined area, where there is a risk of potential contamination. The total area of these sites is 55 ha.

Tab. 2 - Localities in selected application area (Orlová and Doubrava)

| ID | Name | Cadastre | Area (ha) | Former land use | Current land use |
|----|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 28 | Dům Orlová | Orlová | 0,3 | jiné - černá skládka | jiná krajinná zeleň |
| 29 | Kolonie Pohřebjanka | Orlová | 9,2 | jiné | jiná krajinná zeleň |
| 30 | Větrný Jáma Žofie | Orlová | 0,8 | hornictví a úprava nerostných surovin | průmysl, opravárenský areál, zemědělský dvorec |
| 31 | Bývalé jatka | Poruba u Orlové, Doubrava u Orlové | 1,2 | potravinářství | průmysl, opravárenský areál, zemědělský dvorec |
| 32 | Orlovská větrní jáma | Orlová | 2,3 | hornictví a úprava nerostných surovin | jiná krajinná zeleň |
| 33 | Kolonie Petr Cingr | Poruba u Orlové | 3,7 | jiné | jiná krajinná zeleň |
| 34 | Prameniště Orlová | Orlová | 6,6 | jiné | skládka, odkaliště, halda, výsypka, skladování živočišných produktů v zemědělství |
| 35 | Bývalý důl Doubrava | Orlová, Doubrava u Orlové | 21 | hornictví a úprava nerostných surovin | jiná krajinná zeleň |
| 48 | Doubrava cihelna 1 | Doubrava u Orlové | 0,3 | zemědělství, lesnictví | jiná krajinná zeleň |
| 49 | Doubrava cihelna 2 | Doubrava u Orlové | 1,3 | zemědělství, lesnictví | jiná krajinná zeleň |
| 50 | Doubrava cihelna 3 | Doubrava u Orlové | 2,2 | sklářství, keramika, cihelny, zpracování minerálních nekovových hmot | jiná krajinná zeleň |
| 51 | Doubrava Špluchov | Doubrava u Orlové | 2,02 | zemědělství, lesnictví | zemědělská půda |
| 52 | Doubrava Šimečkova kolonie | Doubrava u Orlové | 4,2 | zemědělství, lesnictví, jiná obytná | zemědělská půda |

Orlová and Doubrava are among localities of Karviná district that have reported significant socio-economic growth due to coal mining. At the same time, they have undergone major changes from the perspective of the settlement structure due to the impact of the mining works on the surface. Last but not least, they experienced a significant social and economic downturn after a decline in mining. It is a very unique and specific space in the area of FUA Ostrava.

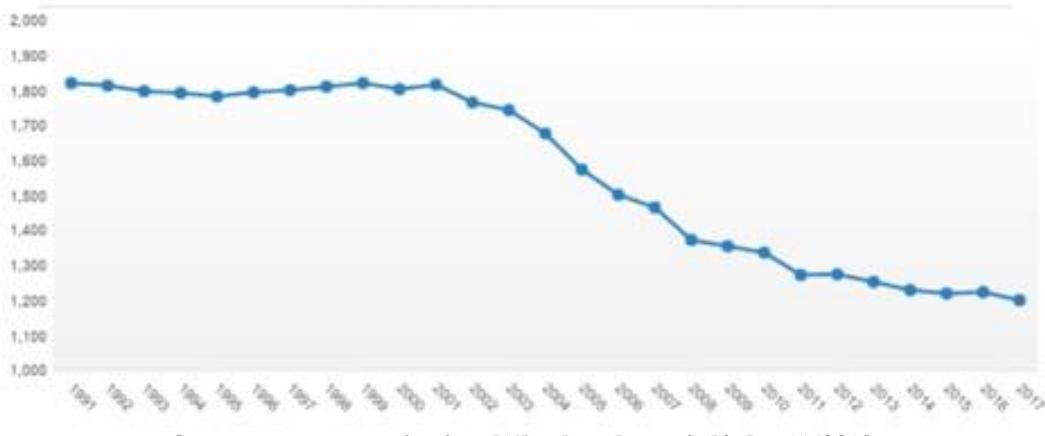
Over the years, the number of inhabitants in Orlová and Doubrava has decreased significantly, as shown in the following graphs 1 and 2.



LUMAT

Graph 1 - Population survey in Doubrava (1991-2017)

Doubrava – vývoj populační velikosti



Source: presentation by doc. RNDr. Petr Rumpel, Ph.D., 11/2018

It is visible from the graph that the population size curve has remained above 1800 inhabitants by 2001. After 2001, the curve began to decline significantly until 2011, when it stabilized again and the population of the village is around 1200 inhabitants to the present day.

Graph 2 - Population survey in Orlová (1991-2017)

Orlová – vývoj populační velikosti



Source: presentation by doc. RNDr. Petr Rumpel, Ph.D., 11/2018

The population curve in the town of Orlová has similar course to that one in the village of Doubrava.



LUMAT

Again, the year 2001 is a turning point and the number of inhabitants is decreasing and this tendency continues to the present day.

Not only the socio-economic development in Karviná district has changed, but also the landscape character has changed substantially. An example of changes in the area can be seen on aerial photographs from the 1950s in comparison with current orthophotos (these are printscreens from the INSPIRE portal <https://geoportal.gov.cz/web/guest/home>).

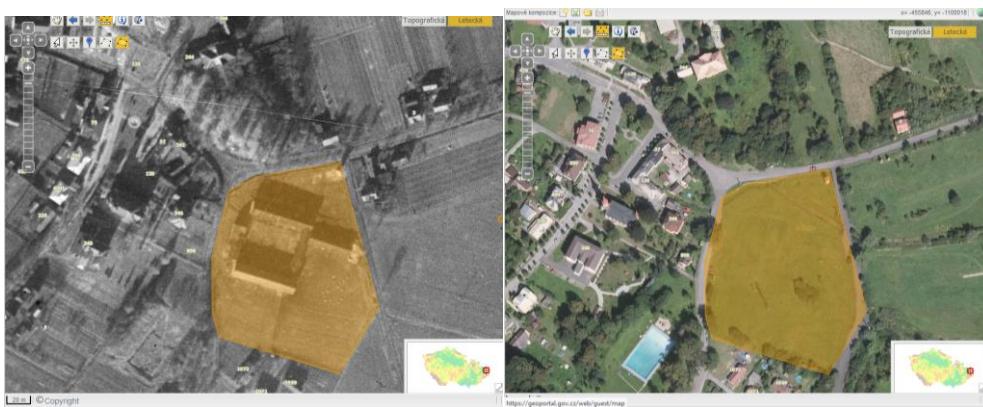


Figure 3 - Doubrava Špluchov

(Source: Printsreen from the INSPIRE portal)



Figure 4 - Orlová wind pit

(Source: Printsreen from the INSPIRE portal)



LUMAT

Based on the detailed evaluation of localities in Orlová and Doubrava, it can be stated that the number of unregistered and potentially contaminated sites may constitute a significant part of the municipality, as shown in Figure 5.

It can be positively assessed that these areas are mostly less dangerous due to their former use. However some of them are located on springs or are near to a watercourse where there is a high risk of potential migration of pollutants, so attention should be paid to these areas.

Localities in selected areas Orlová and Doubrava, MSK 2019

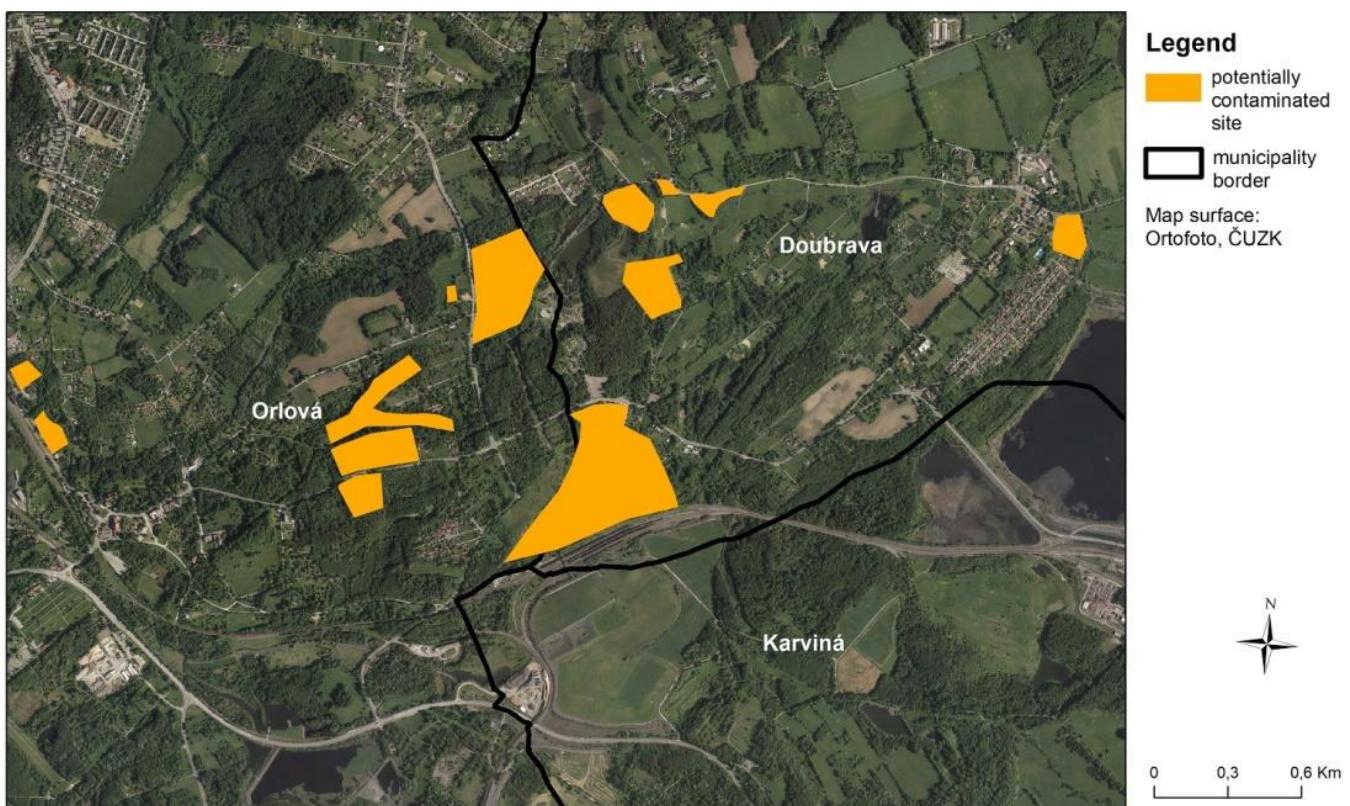


Figure 5 - Localities in selected areas (Orlová and Doubrava)



LUMAT

3 ANALYSIS OF LOCALITIES - processed for the Priority Map

In the fourth stage, the database of surveyed areas was supplemented by other sites. In total, 52 sites were evaluated. These were subsequently analysed.

A list of all 52 sites is given in Annex 1.

It should be emphasized that in the framework of this analysis, type-selected localities within the monitored area were evaluated. This is by far NOT A COMPLETE LIST of sites with potential contamination in the Moravian-Silesian Region.

The aim of the analysis was to focus primarily on the areas of FUA Ostrava, and therefore the district of Bruntál is deliberately omitted. At the same time, locations from the cadastral territory of the City of Ostrava are not selected as the City of Ostrava has its own priority map drawn up in 2010, see Figure 6.

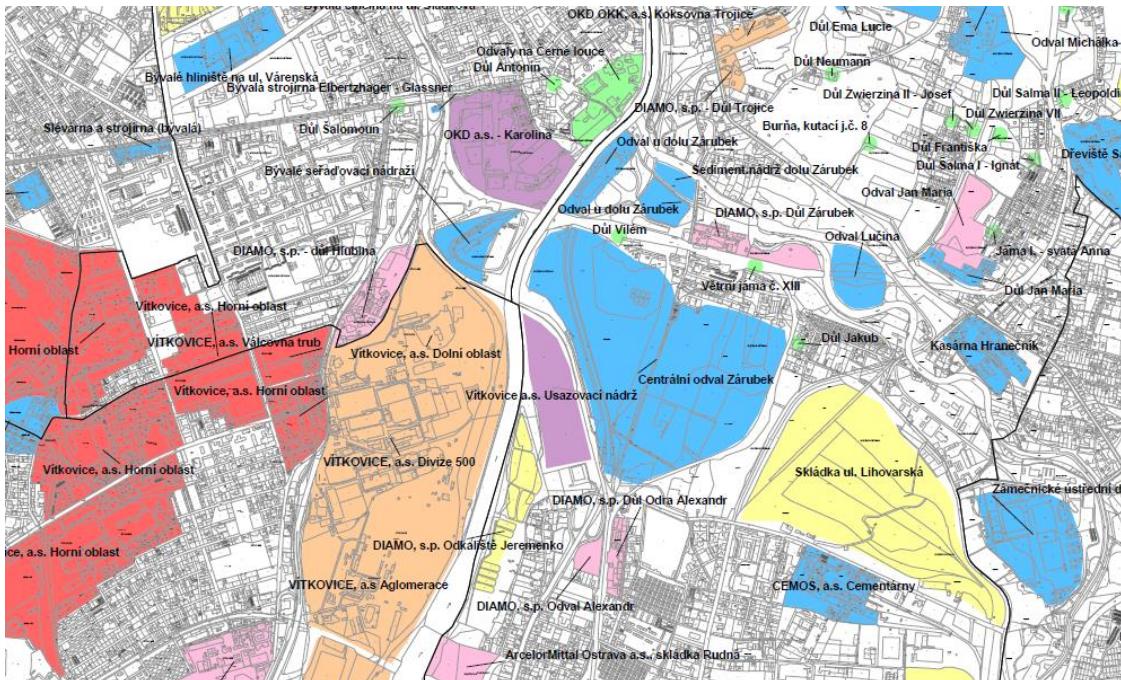


Figure 6 - Priority Map, City of Ostrava

(Source: AQD-envitest)



3.1 NUMBER OF LOCATIONS AND THEIR POSITION

A total of 52 potentially contaminated sites with a total area of 133 ha were mapped. A list of these sites is provided in the Annex 1. For a better idea of the distribution of these sites in the FUA area, the individual localities were marked on the map, as shown in Figure 7.

Selected localities in the Moravian-Silesian Region (in FUA Ostrava), 2019

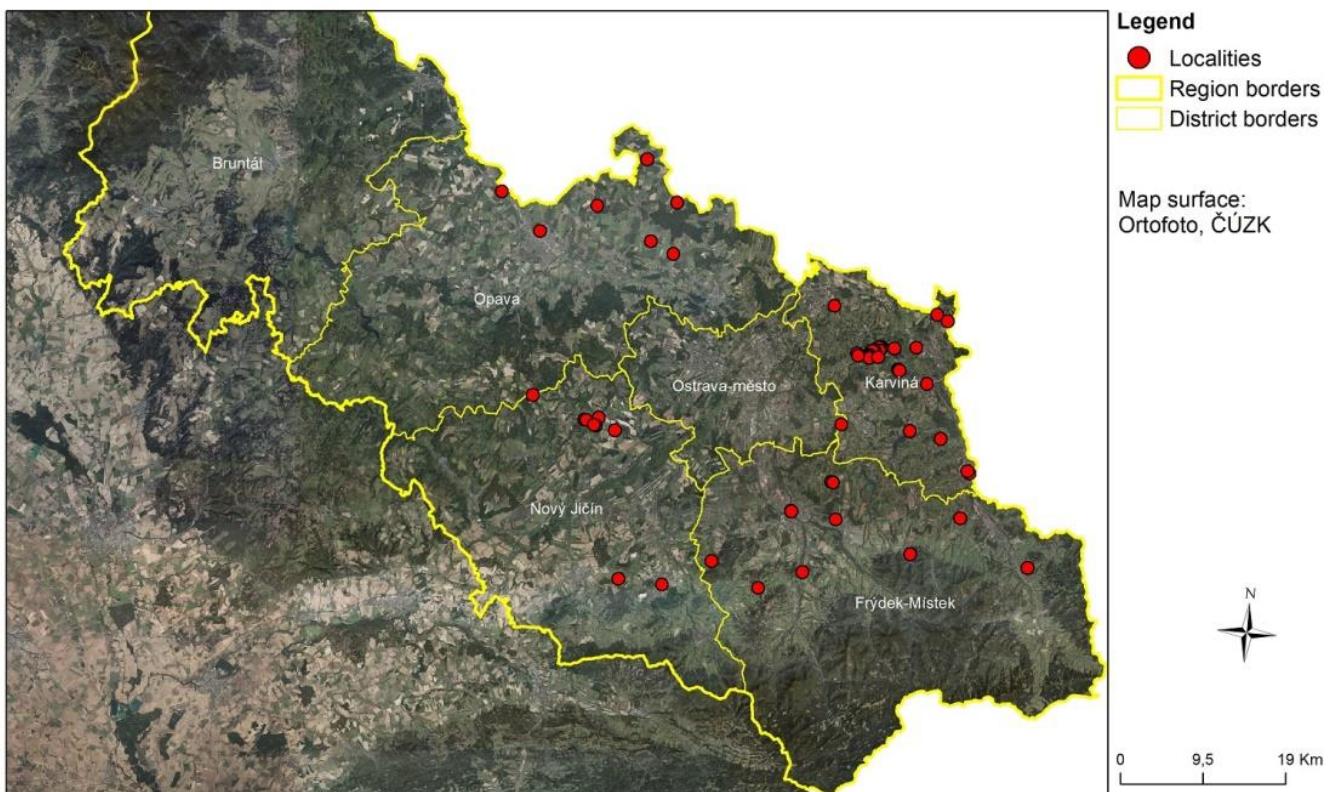


Figure 7

The following figures 8 - 11 show the individual locations at district level, along with information on their name and area.



LUMAT



Figure 8 - Karviná district (and one locality from Ostrava district)
Source: printsreen ArcMap, map surface ČÚZK)



LUMAT

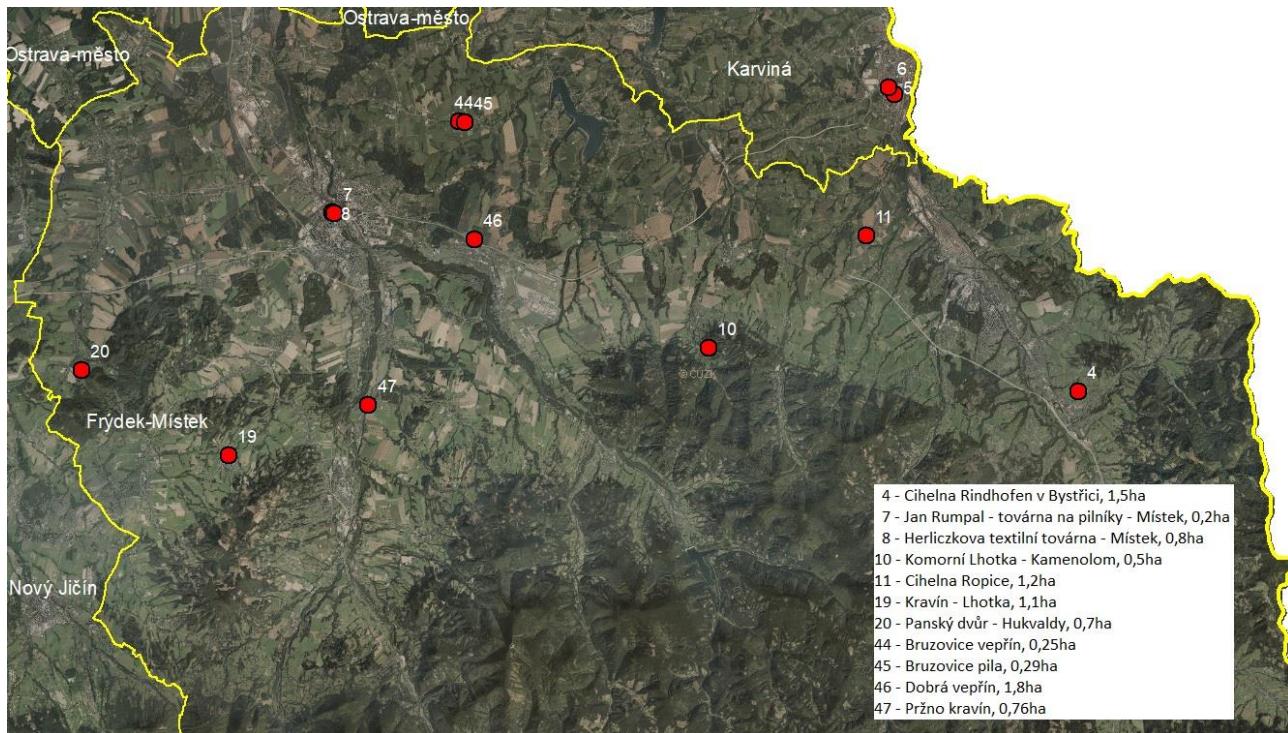


Figure 9 - Frýdek-Místek district (Source: printscrean ArcMap, map surface ČÚZK)

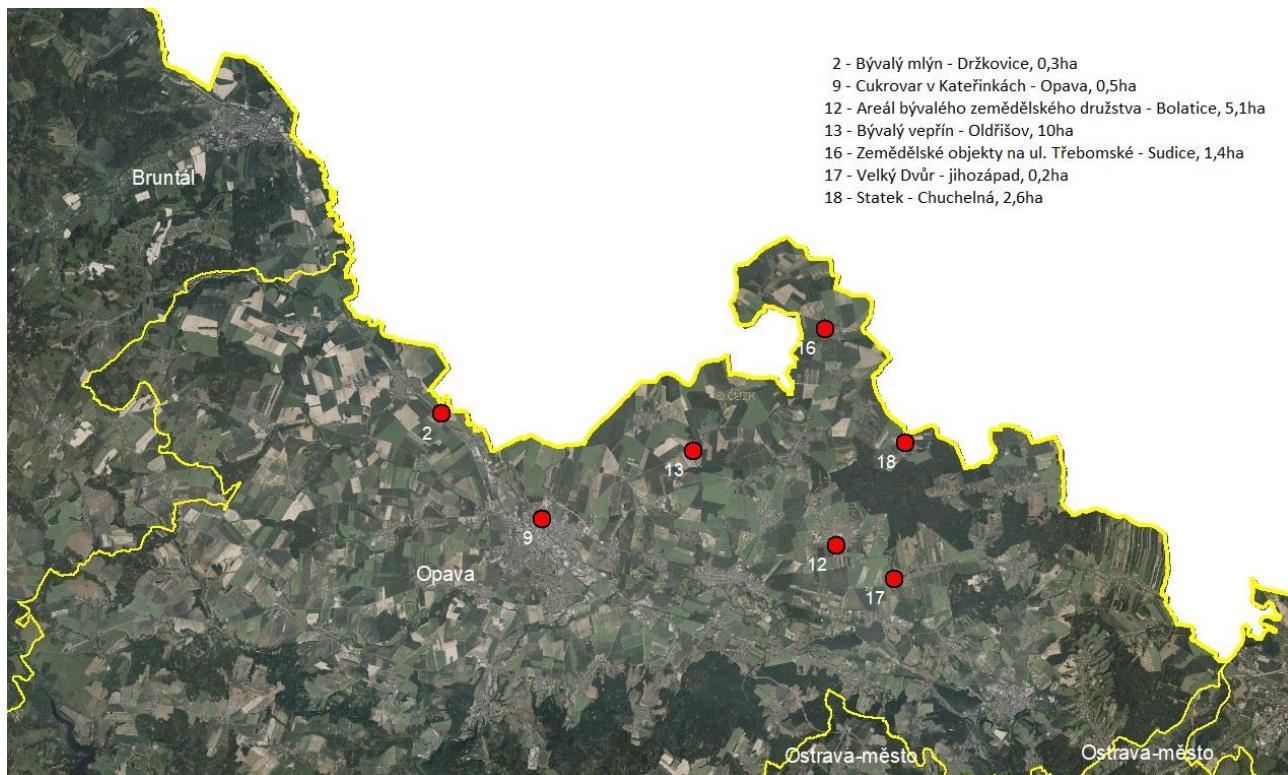


Figure 10 - Opava district (Source: printscrean ArcMap, map surface ČÚZK)



LUMAT



- 3 - Kopřivnická továrna na hliněné zboží, 0,8ha
14 - SUGAL s.r.o. - Středisko rostlinné výroby, 1ha
15 - Areál živočišné výroby - Rybí, 2,5ha
38 - Bílovec farma, 3,9ha
39 - Nádraží Bílovec, 0,3ha
40 - Bílovec sklady, 0,8ha
41 - Bílovec skladová plocha, 1,2ha
42 - Bílovec Gebauerovka, 0,8ha
43 - Skřipov vojenský areál, 14ha

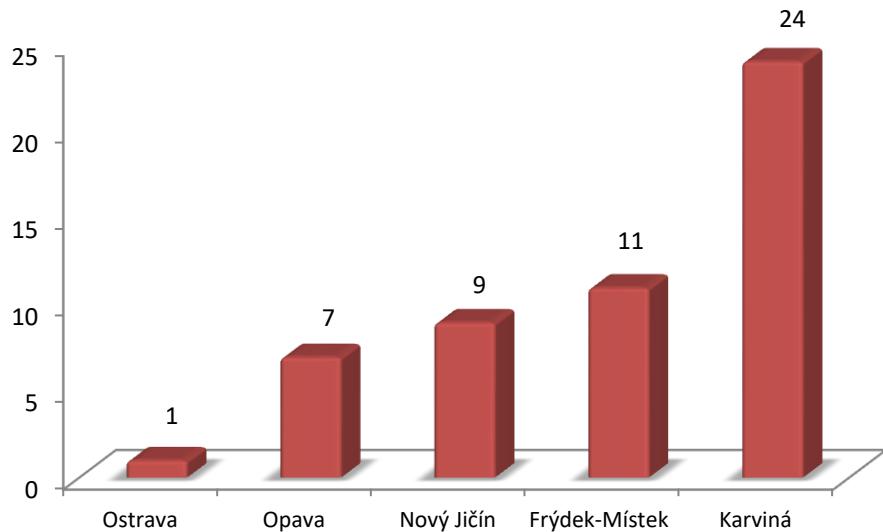
Figure 11 - Nový Jičín district (Source: printscrean ArcMap, map surface ČÚZK)



LUMAT

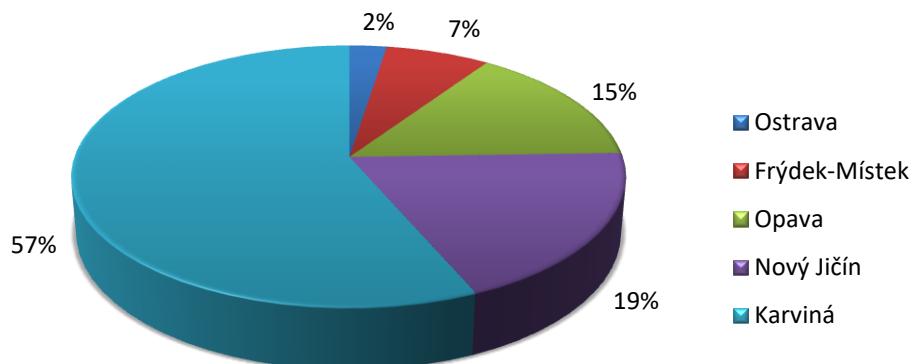
The number of mapped localities in individual districts is expressed by the following Graph 3.

Graph 3 - Number of localities in individual districts



As shown in Graph 3, the most potentially contaminated sites were mapped in Karviná district. On the other hand, only one locality was mapped in Ostrava district, namely JZD Šenov. This is an atypical agricultural brownfield, which was not processed within the framework of the prioritization for Ostrava in 2010, see Chapter above.

Graph 4 - Share of total area of localities in individual districts





LUMAT

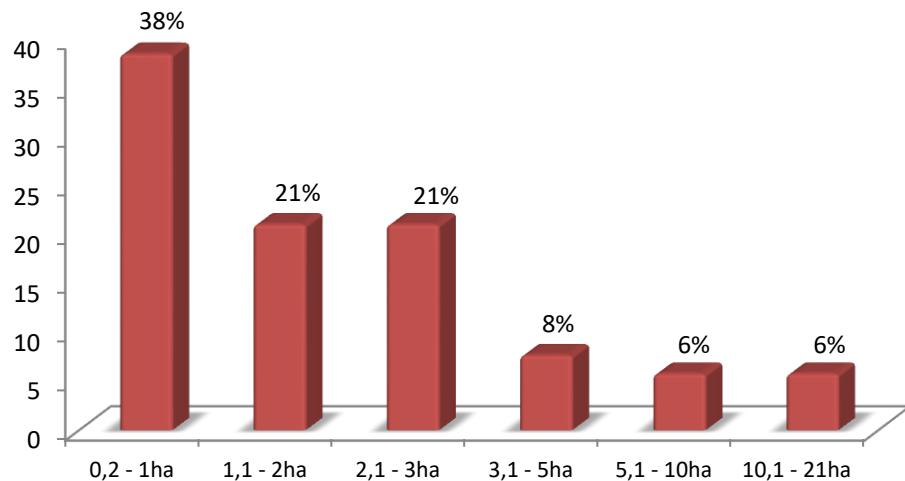
It can be seen from Graph 4 that the mapped localities in the Karviná district occupy the largest area, ie 57 % of the total area of all mapped potentially contaminated sites.

The Graph also shows that in the Frýdek-Místek district, smaller areas were mapped. It points out that, although in the number of localities is Frýdek-Místek on the second place, it covers only 7 % of the total area of all mapped sites.

3.2 EVALUATION OF LOCALITIES BY THEIR AREA

The size of the mapped potentially contaminated sites in the are of interest ranges from 0.2 ha to 21 ha. Six intervals according to area were determined for further evaluation.

Graph 5 - Share of sites by area



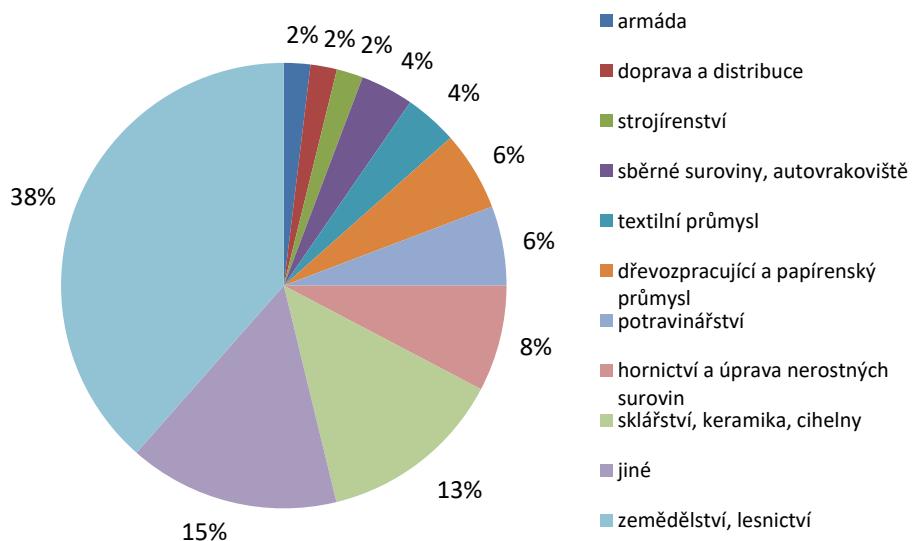
The Graph shows that the largest percentage of mapped sites (38 %) are smaller localities with an area of 0.2 ha to 1 ha. Large localities with an area of over 10 hectares are considerably less (6 %).



3.3 FORMER USE OF LOCALITIES

This chapter deals with the mapping of the former use of the monitored sites. Categories of former use have been determined, resulting from the assessment of area data. Subsequently, the division of the number of localities according to the type of former land use was carried out, as described in the Graph No. 6 and the expression of the proportion of the area in these former utilization categories, which is described in the Graph No. 7.

Graph 6 - Share of all localities according to their former use

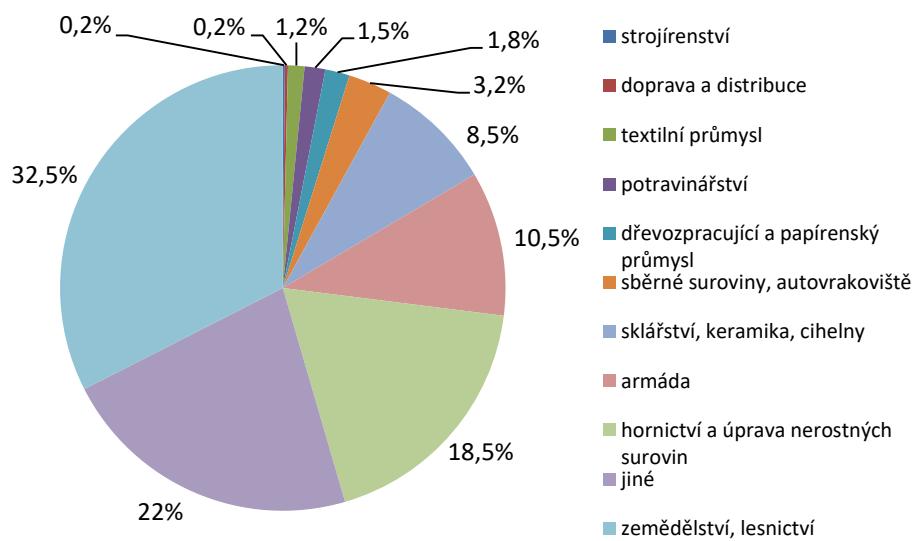


Graph 6 shows that most areas, ie 38 %, were used for agriculture in the past, 15 % of areas were used for other uses (black dumps, other accommodation, chateau, etc.) and 13 % of the areas were used for glassmaking and brickworks. At least the areas were used for military, transport and distribution and engineering.



LUMAT

Graph 7 - Share of the total area of sites according to former use



According to the size of the area, it can be said that most of the area (32.5%) was used for agriculture in the past, as shown in Chart 7. Furthermore, the whole 22 % was used for other use (black dumps, other accommodation, chateau, etc.). The third largest share of the area was used for mining and mineral processing in the past.

Given that the selection of sites for mapping within the LUMAT project has not already dealt with the areas recorded in the SEKM, it is clear that, due to their apparent safety, agricultural localities have been neglected in the long term due to their contamination and in the future it is necessary to place great emphasis on their evaluation.

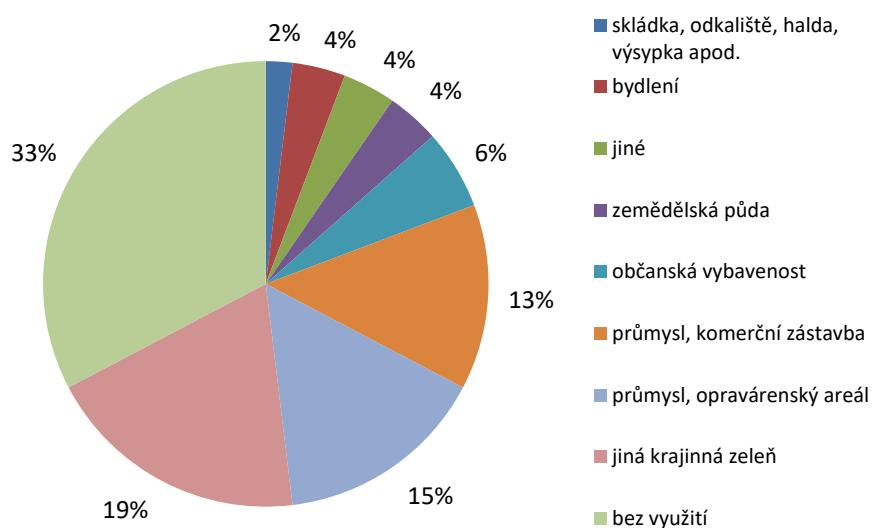


LUMAT

3.4 CURRENT USE OF LOCALITIES

This chapter examines the current use of mapped sites. Current use categories have also been determined, resulting from the evaluation of area data. Subsequently, the division of the number of localities according to the type of current use of the area was carried out as described in the graph No. 8 and the expression of the proportion of the area in these categories of current use, which is described in graph no. 9.

Graph 8 - Share of all localities according to their current use



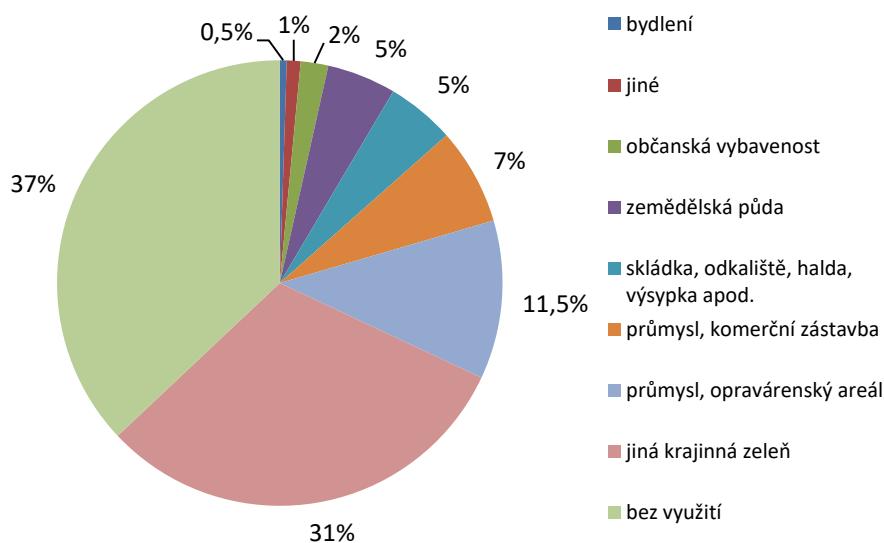
Most areas (33%) of all the mapped potentially contaminated sites are currently unused, as shown in Figure 8. Another most common current use (19 %) is 'other landscape green'. This way of utilization encourages to consider whether it would be appropriate to investigate the localities from the point of view of potential contamination. At present, a significant share of the areas of the total number of surveyed sites is also used for industry (15 % repair and 13 % commercial development).

Positive is the fact that the currently used sample for landfills, heaps, dumps and sludge beds is the least prevalent of the monitored sample of localities.



LUMAT

Graph 9 - Share of total area of sites according to current use



In terms of the area of land in individual categories of current land use, it is clear that the largest share of the area is occupied by areas that are currently not used (37 %). The second largest share (31 %) of the total area is occupied by areas that currently have the function of other landscape greenery. A negligible share of the total area is occupied by areas currently designated for housing, civic amenities and others. However, in view of the potential impact of potential contamination on humans, these sites have the highest priority in deeper exploration.

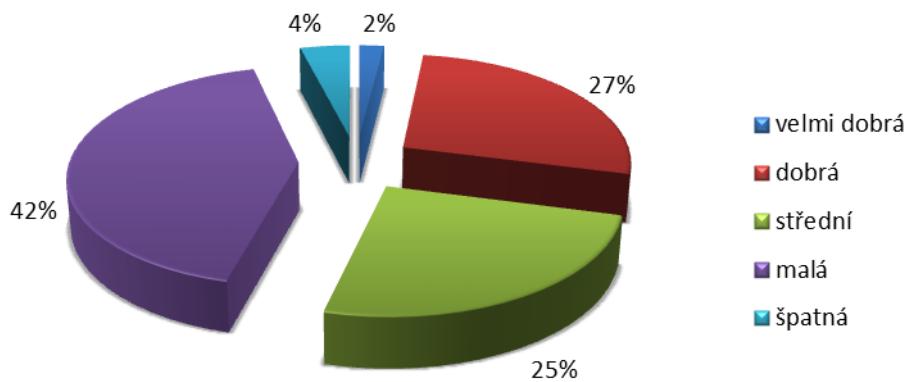


LUMAT

3.5 POSSIBILITY OF CONTAMINANT MIGRATION

Another of the monitored information on potentially contaminated sites was the possibility of migrating contaminants outside the assessed sites. Migration was evaluated mainly in relation to water transport, geological, hydrogeological and hydrological situation was recorded.

Graph 10 - Share of localities according to the possibility of contaminant migration



The possibility of migration - the largest number of sites (22) has a small possibility of migration, which is very positive from the point of view of possible threat to the environment. These are mostly low permeable subsoil, loess loam, loamy sand sediment, clays.

However, 29 % are locations with very good to good migration, which is a potential risk to the environment. Above all, these are localities located in the area with gravel bed.

In several localities, the low migration potential relative to the impermeable subsoil was evaluated. Unfortunately, these locations are in the immediate vicinity of watercourses, which can be affected by flushes from the site in the event of heavy rainfall.



LUMAT

3.6 NUMBER OF POTENTIALLY ENDANGERED PERSONS

The analysis monitored the number of potentially endangered persons. Those who are potentially at risk are those who are residents or are employed directly in the locality or in its immediate vicinity.

Number of potentially endangered people - location and close surroundings up to 50 m.

The most potentially endangered people are, for example, at Svibická cihelna in Český Těšín, Brickyard Český Těšín and Farm in Chuchelná. Of course, the current state of the site is taken into account for further evaluation.

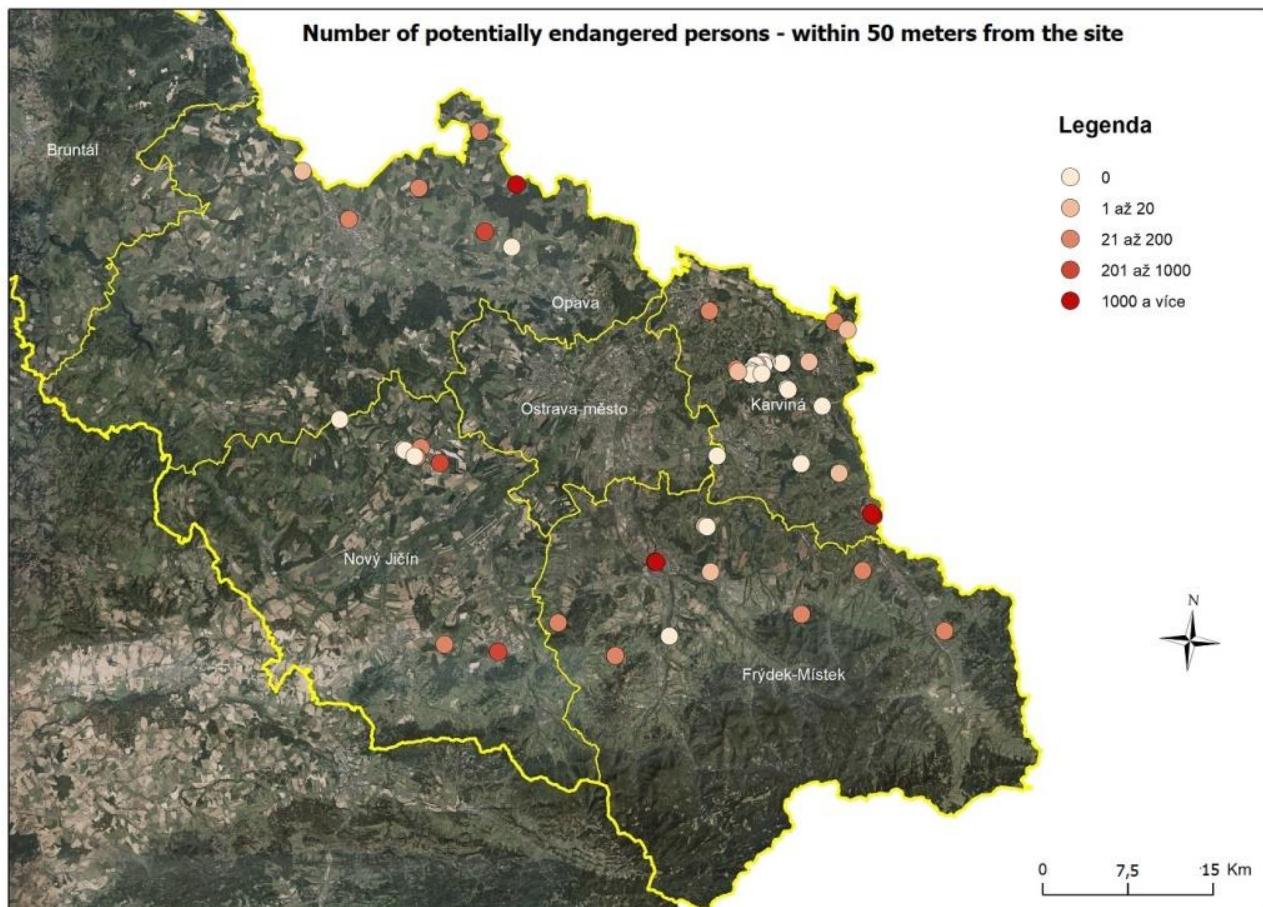


Figure 11



LUMAT

Number of potentially endangered people - location and close surroundings within 1 km

Most potentially persons at risk are located at Svibická cihelna in Český Těšín, Český Těšín Brickyard, Jan Rumpal - file factory - Místek, Herliczkova textile factory - Místek, Farm in Chuchelná, Albrechtice dam, Bílovec farm, Railway station Bílovec, Bílovec warehouses, Bílovec storage area, Bílovec Gebauerovka.

It follows from the above list that these are mainly localities that are part of the urbanized area or where there is a place with a specific concentration of persons in their surroundings (eg Chuchelná Farm).

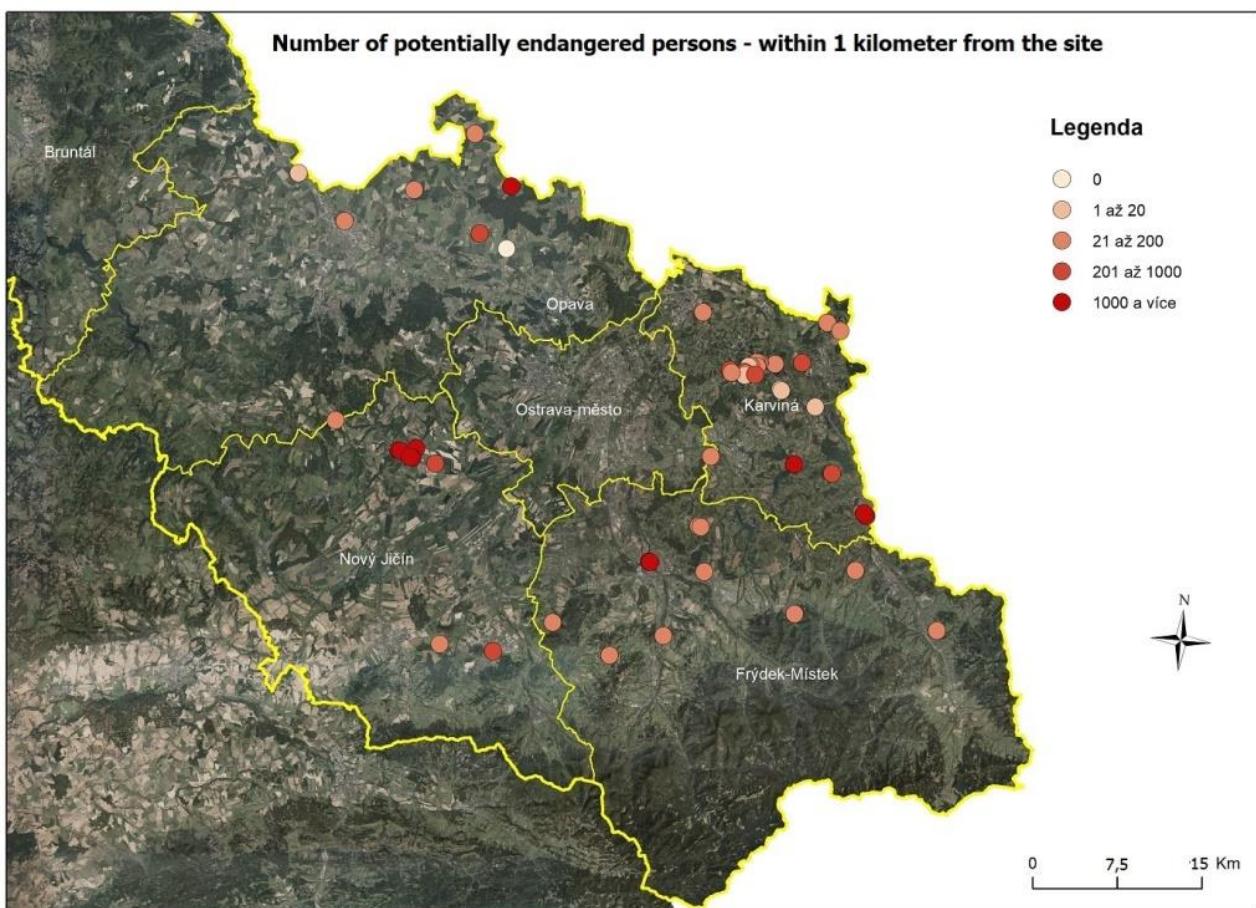


Figure 12

The number of potentially endangered people is one part of the assessment. It is not true that a large number of potentially vulnerable people pose a high risk or a small number of people in the area means a small risk. Possibilities of contaminant migration, current land management and other circumstances should be taken into account for final evaluation of the locality.



CONCLUSION

Old environmental burdens are always a potential risk. Furthermore, the assumed risk may increase or decrease with the degree of exploration.

However, the first step is always to identify the location that poses this risk. In the system of contaminated site (SEKM), around 900 localities in FUA Ostrava have been identified and around 500 locations in the whole Moravian-Silesian Region.

This document includes an evaluation of 52 sites that have been selected based on determined criteria to show the possible scope of the problem. **Therefore, it is not a comprehensive supplement to the records.**

All identified sites belong to the P4 category according to the Ministry of Environment methodology, which means "...no contamination information, the site should be viewed as a suspect - contamination survey necessary".

For 27 sites, the suspect was assessed by a specialised company. And all were subsequently inserted into the SEKM. It is very positive for the region that only two sites were evaluated as P4.3, which means that the site needs to be given more attention and several have been identified as P4.1 - a very low risk of threat. The remaining sites were no deeply evaluated due to limited project funding.

It follows from the above document that the Regional Authority should pay attention to mapping potentially risky sites, paying particular attention to the current project of National Inventory of Contaminated Sites (NIKM). It would be very useful to turn the information from this inventory into the regional GIS portal so that information is available not only for environmental experts but also for strategic or spatial planners.



SOURCES

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT: *Methodologies for the issue of old ecological burdens* [online]. [cit. 2019- 03-20]. See more: [https://www.mzp.cz/C1257458002F0DC7/cz/metodiky_ekologicke_zateze/\\$FILE/OES-c1_vestnik_mzp-3_2011_20140318.pdf](https://www.mzp.cz/C1257458002F0DC7/cz/metodiky_ekologicke_zateze/$FILE/OES-c1_vestnik_mzp-3_2011_20140318.pdf)



LUMAT

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 - LIST OF ALL EVALUATED LOCALITIES

| ID | Locality name | Cadastre | District | Area (ha) | Locality type |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| STAGE 1-2 | | | | | |
| 1 | Starhembergova parní cihelna a továrna | Záblatí u Bohumína | Karviná | 1,6 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 2 | Bývalý mlýn - Držkovice | Držkovice | Opava | 0,3 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 3 | Kopřivnická továrna na hliněné zboží | Kopřivnice | Nový Jičín | 0,8 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 4 | Cihelna Rindhofen v Bystřici | Bystřice nad Olší | Frýdek-Místek | 1,5 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 5 | Svibická cihelna | Český Těšín | Karviná | 2,1 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 6 | Cihelna Český Těšín | Český Těšín | Karviná | 1,9 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 7 | Jan Rumpal - továrna na pilníky - Místek | Místek | Frýdek-Místek | 0,2 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 8 | Herliczkova textilní továrna - Místek | Místek | Frýdek-Místek | 0,8 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 9 | Cukrovar v Kateřinkách - Opava | Kateřinky u Opavy | Opava | 0,5 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 10 | Komorní Lhotka - Kamenolom | Komorní Lhotka | Frýdek-Místek | 0,5 | ukončený povrchový důl |
| 11 | Cihelna Ropice | Ropice | Frýdek-Místek | 1,2 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 12 | Areál bývalého zemědělského družstva - Bolatice | Bolatice | Opava | 5,1 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 13 | Bývalý veprín - Oldřišov | Oldřišov | Opava | 10 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 14 | SUGAL s.r.o. - Středisko rostlinné výroby | Velké Albrechtice | Nový Jičín | 1 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 15 | Areál živočisné výroby - Rybí | Rybí | Nový Jičín | 2,5 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 16 | Zemědělské objekty na ul. Třebomské - | Sudice | Opava | 1,4 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |



LUMAT

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| | Sudice | | | | |
| 17 | Velký Dvůr - jihozápad | Bohuslavice u Hlučína | Opava | 0,2 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 18 | Statek - Chuchelná | Chuchelná | Opava | 2,6 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 19 | Kravín - Lhotka | Lhotka u Frýdku-Místku | Frýdek-Místek | 1,1 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 20 | Panský dvůr - Hukvaldy | Sklenov | Frýdek-Místek | 0,7 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| STAGE 3 | | | | | |
| 21 | Bývalý kravín Petrovice u Karviné | Petrovice u Karviné | Karviná | 1,7 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 22 | Karviná Doly 1 | Karviná-Doly | Karviná | 2,4 | skladování / manipulace s ropnými látkami |
| 23 | Karviná Doly 2 | Karviná-Doly | Karviná | 0,68 | jiné - škola |
| 24 | Karviná statek u Foltyna a okolí | Staré Město u Karviné | Karviná | 2,5 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 25 | Bývalý zámek Dolní Maršovice | Dolní Marklovice | Karviná | 2,1 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 26 | Albrechtice hráz | Albrechtice u Českého Těšína | Karviná | 2,3 | jiné - ubytovací zařízení |
| 27 | Stonava Ovčárna | Stonava | Karviná | 0,3 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 28 | Dům Orlová | Orlová | Karviná | 0,3 | sklárna TKO |
| 29 | Kolonie Pohřebjanka | Orlová | Karviná | 9,2 | jiné bydlení |
| 30 | Větrní Jáma Žofie | Orlová | Karviná | 0,8 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 31 | Bývalé jatka | Poruba u Orlové, Doubrava u Orlové | Karviná | 1,2 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 32 | Orlovská větrní jáma | Orlová | Karviná | 2,3 | hlubinný důl |
| 33 | Kolonie Petr Cingr | Poruba u Orlové | Karviná | 3,7 | jiné bydlení |
| 34 | Prameniště Orlová | Orlová | Karviná | 6,6 | jiné |
| 35 | Bývalý důl Doubrava | Orlová, Doubrava u Orlové | Karviná | 21 | hlubinný důl |
| 36 | Zámek Chotěbuz | Chotěbuz | Karviná | 2,47 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 37 | JZD Šenov | Šenov u Ostravy | Ostrava | 3,5 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| STAGE 4 | | | | | |
| 38 | Bílovec farma | Bílovec-město | Nový Jičín | 3,9 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / |



LUMAT

| | | | | | zemědělský dvorec |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 39 | Nádraží Bílovec | Bílovec-město | Nový Jičín | 0,3 | jiné - nádraží |
| 40 | Bílovec sklady | Bílovec-město | Nový Jičín | 0,87 | jiné - parní pila |
| 41 | Bílovec skladová plocha | Bílovec-město | Nový Jičín | 1,2 | skladování / manipulace s ropnými látkami |
| 42 | Bílovec Gebauerovka | Bílovec-město | Nový Jičín | 0,8 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 43 | Skřipov vojenský areál | Lukavec u Bílovce | Nový Jičín | 14 | vojenské výcvikové prostory / střelnice |
| 44 | Bruzovice vepřín | Bruzovice | Frýdek-Místek | 0,25 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 45 | Bruzovice pila | Bruzovice | Frýdek-Místek | 0,29 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 46 | Dobrá vepřín | Dobrá u Frýdku-Místku | Frýdek-Místek | 1,8 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 47 | Pržno kravín | Pržno | Frýdek-Místek | 0,76 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 48 | Doubrava cihelna 1 | Doubrava u Orlové | Karviná | 0,3 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 49 | Doubrava cihelna 2 | Doubrava u Orlové | Karviná | 1,3 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 50 | Doubrava cihelna 3 | Doubrava u Orlové | Karviná | 2,2 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 51 | Doubrava Špluchov | Doubrava u Orlové | Karviná | 2,02 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |
| 52 | Doubrava Šimečkova kolonie | Doubrava u Orlové | Karviná | 4,2 | výrobní areál / opravárenský areál / zemědělský dvorec |



LUMAT

ANNEX 2 - LOCALITY EVALUATION FORM

| SOUHRNNÝ FORMULÁŘ LOKALITY: Svibická cihelna | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| nutný je průzkum kontaminace | | Identifikátor lokality: 23164002 |
| Lokalizace: X: 1114620,00 Y: 447410,00 | kú: Český Těšín okres: Karviná | Plocha lokality[ha] 2,1 kraj: Moravskoslezský |
| Provozovatel nebo jiný informovaný subjekt: CIDEM Hranice, a.s. | | |
| typ lokalityvýrobní / opravárenský / zemědělský areál | typ původce znečištění: | sklářství, keramika, cihelny, zpracování minerálních |
| stupeň poznání:neprozkománo | analýza rizika:nezpracována | riziko:potenciální |
| charakteristika kontaminace: | celková kontaminovaná plocha:100 až 2 000m ² | úroveň (intenzita) kontaminace: |
| povrchové vody: | kontaminace nezjištěna | -?- |
| zeminy | kontaminace nezjištěna | -?- |
| Charakteristika lokality: | | |
| V roce 1886 ve Svibici Górníak během tří let postavil cihelnu a řadu menších budov, ve kterých se připravoval materiál k výrobě cihel. Dnes cihelna kompletně zlikvidována. Pozemek je ve vlastnictví nástupnické organizace Severomoravských cihelen. Neznámá doba likvidace. v širším okoli se nacházelo více cihelen. Předmětný areál na morfologicky zvýšeném místě, pozemek je nerovný - možné zbytky zdíva. V sousedství se nachází sídliště, zahrádkářská osada, strojní a mechanizační středisko se stroji. | | |
| způsob využívání lokality | současný způsob užívání: | plánovaný způsob užívání: |
| vlastní lokalita: | momentálně bez využití | hromadná bytová zástavba |
| těsné sousedství: | občanská vybavenost, školy, školky, | občanská vybavenost, školy, školky, |
| č. HL pořadí: 2-03-03-043 | vzdálenost k tělesu povrchových vod [m]: 500 | záplavové území NE |
| možnost migrace 4. dobrá | | |
| Vztah lokality ke sledovaným zájmům ochrany životního prostředí (střety zájmů - další ohrožení): | | |
| lokala s okolím do 50m: | nejsovou známy střety zájmů | |
| do 1 km od lokality: | ÚSES | |
| Popis rizika: | kategorie dle počtu ohrožených osob: více než 1000 | |
| Dle terénního průzkumu byla cihelna likvidována snesením nadzemních konstrukcí. V současnosti lokalitu obývají osoby bez přistřešení. Na lokalitě několik černých skládek. Mechanizační dílny zjevně slouží pro opravu a údržbu strojů a jsou v bezprostřední blízkosti lokality. | | |
| Cíle opatření: | | |
| Stav nápravných opatření: | neznámo | není monitorováno |
| impakt kontaminace: | žádné informace o kontaminaci - na lokalitu je nutno nahlijet jako na podezřelou; zatím nelze vyloučit nezbytnost realizace nápravného opatření | |
| další postup: | nutný je průzkum kontaminace | |
| Nápravná opatření: | | |
| Zdroj financování: | | |
| Prioritu hodnotil: | Dagmar Zaorálková, AQD-envitest, s.r.o. | |
| | dne: 21.03.2018 | |



LUMAT

ANNEX 3 - CLASSIFICATION MATRIX

| Tab. R1 - KLASIFIKAČNÍ MATRICE | | Kategorizace kontaminovaných míst podle dalšího postupu | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| situacní výrok o lokalitě: charakteristika prozkoumanosti lokality a aktuálních či potenciálních důsledků kontaminace | | charakter dalšího postupu | | kód priority | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - potvrzeno aktuální neakceptovatelné zdravotní riziko², vyplývající z kontaminace lokality při jejím současném způsobu využívání, nebo - potvrzeno šíření kontaminace, hrozící vznikem neakceptovatelného zdravotního rizika | | nápravné opatření ¹ je nutné | bezodkladně nutné | A | 3 | <i>podle úrovně a charakteru potvrzené či předpokládané kontaminace, podle podmínek migrace znečištění a podle významnosti ohrožených zájmů (viz přiřazený skórovací systém pro uvedené faktory)</i> | | |
| | | nutné | A | 2 | | | | |
| kontaminace je potvrzena, avšak žádná ze situací výše - není aktuální zdravotní riziko ani rozpor s legislativou, avšak jde o obecný nesoulad se zájmy ochrany životního prostředí nebo s jinými zájmy, chráněnými podle zvláštních předpisů ⁵ | | nápravné opatření ¹ je žádoucí | | A | 1 | <i>(viz přiřazený skórovací systém pro uvedené faktory)</i> | | |
| nedostatečné informace pro hodnocení a pro definitivní závěry - zatím nelze vyloučit nezbytnost nápravného opatření | žádné informace o kontaminaci - na lokalitu je tedy nutno nahlížet jako na podezřelou | nutný je průzkum kontaminace | | P | 4 | | | |
| | kontaminace je potvrzena orientačním vzorkováním, nedostatečný rozsah informací neumožnuje definitivní závěry | | | P | 3 | | | |
| kontaminace je potvrzena, není aktuální zdravotní riziko, není rozpor s legislativou či s jinými zájmy, zatím však neznáme, zda se kontaminace šíří či nikoliv - nutnost nápravného opatření zatím nelze vyloučit ⁶ | | nutný je další monitoring vývoje kontaminace v čase | | P | 2 | | | |
| kontaminace, která by mohla znamenat vznik neakceptovatelného zdravotního rizika v případě změny funkčního využívání lokality či dotčeného okolí na více citlivé ve srovnání s využitím současným ⁷ | | nutnost institucionální kontroly způsobu využívání lokality | | P | 1 | | | |
| nadpozad'ová, avšak nízká kontaminace - žádné zdravotní riziko ani rozpor s legislativou či s jinými zájmy, ani žádné omezení multifunkčního využívání lokality | | není nutný žádný zásah | | N | 2 | | | |
| známá historie využívání lokality prakticky vylučuje riziko kontaminace nad úrovní pozadí | | | | N | 1 | | | |
| průzkumem je potvrzena neexistence kontaminace nad úroveň pozadí | | | | N | 0 | | | |



¹⁾Pod pojmem nápravné opatření je zde nutno rozumět všechny možné druhy zásahu, vedoucího k redukci rizika. Tedy nejen sanaci kontaminace, ale i vhodné náhradní řešení (například zajištění nezávadné pitné vody z náhradního zdroje, nebo změna funkčního využívání území).

²⁾Překročení legislativou stanovených koncentračních limitů pro potraviny či pro pitnou vodu se považuje vždy za neakceptovatelné zdravotní riziko.

³⁾Jakýkoliv legislativou definovaný koncentrační limit, vztahující se ke kontaminované složce životního prostředí.

⁴⁾Například: využívání lokality podle územního plánu by znamenalo neakceptovatelné zdravotní riziko. Jiný příklad: skladka blokuje zástavbu území podle územního plánu.

⁵⁾Zavedením této kategorie se zohledňuje kontaminace, jejíž sanaci budeme považovat za žádoucí, ale jejíž nutnost nedokážeme jednoznačně vyžadovat na základě existující legislativy ani analýzy rizika. Otevírá se tím například možnost, uplatňovat přísnější měřítka v přírodní rezervaci ve srovnání s průmyslovou krajinou. Lze v takových případech předpokládat obecnou shodu v zájmu na snížení kontaminační zátěže.

⁶⁾Sem patří i lokality s ukončenou sanací, na kterých dosud probíhá postsanacní monitoring, který má potvrdit její výsledky.

⁷⁾Například: v rámci platného územního plánu změna administrativní budovy na dětskou školku. Jiný příklad: změna územního plánu z průmyslové zóny na zónu bytové výstavby.