

# UNMIK MITROVICA

SEE TRANSLATION BELOW

**UNMIK**  
United Nations Interim  
Administration Mission in Kosovo



**Mitrovica**

**MINUK**  
Mission  
Administrative  
Intérimaire des  
Nations Unies au  
Kosovo

**Za:** Jozuas Kouzlas  
Opštinski Administrator  
**Preko:** Robert Cruz  
Šef UAM  
**Preko:** Yulian Bibeau  
A: Međunarodni šef opšte administracije  
**Preko:** Dr. Sergey Schevchenko  
A: Međunarodni Službenik za Zdravstvo, Socijalna pitanja, Obrazovanje,  
Omladinu i Sport  
**Od:** UAM odeljenje za zdravstvo i socijalna pitanja

**Datum: 11. 07. 2005 godine**

**Predmet: Karte sa obeleženim lokacijama, sa kojih je obavljeno uzorkovanje zemljišta**

Ovim pismom šaljem Vam dve Urbanističke situacije (Karte) Romskih kampova, Česmin Lug, i Kablar dok je jedna Urbanistička ručno sačinjena i to za Roma kampa u selu Žitkovac sa obeleženim lokacijama, gde je obavljeno uzorkovanje zemljišta i obavljeno analiziranje na teške metale. Uzorkovanje je obavljeno od strane internacionalnog službenika Elizabeth Morfew WHO, i UAM koordinatora životne sredine Dejan Ristica.

Uzorkovanje je obavljeno u toku prošle godine 2004, a mesta uzorkovanja su sačinjena na osnovu sećanja. Uzorkovano zemljište preuzeo je pomenuti međunarodni službenik WHO. Povratne informacije o analizi zemljišta dobijene iz laboratorije iz Holandije i preko WHO i saopštene. Koncentracija Pb u zemljištu je na osnovu WHO dokumenta od dana 22. 10 2004 godine bio previsok. U prilogu dostavljamo vam informacije za sledeće kampove Roma kamp u Česminom Lugu i Roma Kamp u Žitkovcu, dok za Roma kamp Kablar ne posedujemo Informacije o kontaminacije Pb.

**Tabela 1. Rezultati uzoraka zemljišta u Roma kampovima u mg / kg.**

Roma kamp u Česmin Lugu	Roma kamp u Žitkovcu
1754	284
124400	1211
542	3803
16610	576
1470	3427
2716	45260
50340	10280
161800	402
	1590

Standardi Velike Britanije i Evropske Unije prihvatljivi nivo rezdencijalnog zemljišta, dečijih igrališta i bašti za uzgoj povrća 450 mg po kg. zemlje ( 450 mg / kg). Dokumentu su priložene sa obeleženim mestima uzorkovanja zemljišta urbanističke karte: Roma kampa Česmin Lug, Kablar, i ručno sačinjena karta Roma kampa Žitkovac, opština Zvečan.

## IZVEŠTAJ ZA DECEMBAR 2005. GODINE

Tokom decembra meseca 2005. godine gotovo da i nije bilo dana sa insalacijom, već je bio mesec sa celomesečnim padavinama. Padavine i vlažno vreme doprinose prisustvu velike količine vode u zemljištu, što izuzetno otežava pripremu uzorka za analizu. U ovakvim prilikama uzorak zemljišta se mora isušiti u sušnici na 105°C, što ne posedujem pa je zato uradjeno samo onoliko uzoraka koliko je bilo maksimalno moguće izvesti u datim uslovima. Stalne padavine nisu samo ometale pripremu uzorka već su, izrazito ometale i terenske radove, kao i samo uzorkovanje. Romi iz Česminu luga i Kablara nisu bili voljni da dozvole uzimanje uzoraka zemljišta iz ovih naselja, sa obrazloženjem da će uzorkovanje i analize doprineti njihovom preseljavanju na neko od mesta koje će po njih biti lošije od sadašnjeg. Bilo je pojedinačnih verbalnih slučajeva agresije iz ova dva kampa i zato nije bilo moguće uzeti uzorak. Da bi se ovaj nedostatak nadoknadio uzeti su uzorci zemljišta i prašine u neposrednoj blizini ova dva kampa.

### ZEMLJIŠTE SA POTA IZMEDJU KAMPOVA (POVRŠINSKI SLOJ)

Zr	-	216,8
Sr	-	124,2
Rb	-	58,1
Pb	-	6252
As	-	231,3
Zn	-	1238
Cu	-	326,4
Ni	-	398,5
Fe	-	38,3 KILO
Mn	-	878,5
Cr	-	415,3
Mo	<	3,9
Se	<	14,6
Hg	<	396,5
Co	<	265,3

### ZEMLJIŠTE PORED PUTA ISPOD KAMPOVA PREMA IBRU (OKO 100 m.)

Zr	-	349,6
Sr	-	281,5
Rb	-	73,2
Pb	-	4812,3
As	-	124,1
Zn	-	1658,3
Cu	-	106,9
Ni	-	226,4
Fe	-	35,6 KILO
Mn	-	405,3

Cr	-	467,5
Mo	<	3,9
Se	<	12,4
Hg	<	123,5
Co	<	216,2

ZEMLIŠTE IZNAD PRUGE PREMA ZVEČANU (OKO ZVEČANA OD GLAVNE ULICE)

Zr	-	46,2
Sr	-	98,6
Pb	-	52,3 KILO
As	-	4328
Zn	-	24,8 KILO
Cu	-	5125
Ni	-	1243
Fe	-	121,1 KILO
Mn	-	4925
Cr	-	1269
Mo	<	5,2
Rb	<	38,2
Se	<	78,5
Hg	<	639,4
Co	<	816,5

ZEMLIŠTE IZNAD PRUGE, PREMA ŽELEZNIČKOM MOSTU

Zr	-	326,5
Sr	-	253,2
Rb	-	38,4
Pb	-	4121
As	-	86,3
Zn	-	2452
Cu	-	106,3
Ni	-	132,4
Fe	-	42,1 KILO
Mn	-	735,3
Cr	-	622,5
Mo	<	4,3
Se	<	14,1
Hg	<	142,5
Co	<	283,2

ZEMLIŠTE, PRAŠINA SA ULICE OKO 100 m. PREMA GRADU (TAMNIJE BOJE OD OD OKOLNOG ZEMLIŠTA)

- Uzorkovanje zemljišta i urbane prašine na prostoru (gde je moguće) oko ovih kampova poluprečnika 500 m.
- Obavezni terenski obilasci i izvidjanja kako bi se zabeležio i otkrio način i vreme gretmana metalnog industrijskog otpad

#### **IZVEŠTAJ PRIPREMILA**

**Dr sc. dipl. ph. Miljana Stojanović,**  
specijalista sanitarne hemije

Samostalni rukovodilac naučnoistraživačke  
studije, Centra za naučna istraživanja CAHY

# UNMIK MITROVICA

For: Jozuas Kouzlas  
Municipal Administrator  
Copy to: Robert Cruz  
UAM Chief  
Copy to: Yulian Bibeau  
International Chief of municipal Administration  
Copy to: Dr. Sergey Schevchenko  
International Clerk for Health, Social Problems, Education, Youth and  
Sport  
From: UAM division for health and social problems

Date: 11. 07. 2005

Subject: Cards with marked locations of completed sampling of soil

We are sending you in this letter the soil contamination status (cards) of two Gypsy camps, Cesmin Lug and Kablar, and one additional card that was handmade for the Gypsy camp in the village of Zitkovac with marked locations of sampled soil and the analysis for hard metals. The sampling was done by Elizabeth Morfew, international staff member of WHO and UAM coordinator for human environment Dejan Ristic.

Sampling was done during the previous year of 2004 and the locations of the sampling were done on the basis of remembrance. Sampling of the soil was taken over by the international staff member of WHO. The results of the soil analysis came back from the laboratory in Holland through WHO. Concentration of Pb (lead) based on WHO documents of 22 October 2004 was extremely high. Enclosed are the results of the tests done at the Gypsy camps of Cesmin Lug and Zitkovac. Table 1. Results of soil sampling at the Gypsy camps in mg/kg.

	Cesmin Lug	Zitkovac
1754		284
124400		1211
542		3803
16610		576
1470		3427
2716		45260
50340		10280
161800		402

UK and European acceptable standards for Pb levels in residential soil, children playgrounds, and soil for growing vegetables are 450 mg/kg.

Report for December 2005

There was a lot of rainfall during December 2005. Because of the humid weather then, a lot of water remained in the soil which made sampling more difficult. In these circumstances, samples have to be dried in the drier under 105°C. I don't have these samples and that's because only a few were done, enough to

accomplish the goals of the analysis. The continuous rainfall interfered with the soil sampling and with the work on the terrain. Gypsies from Cesmin Lug and Kablar camps did not want samples to be taken from their camps because they thought that results of these analyses may force them to move to another place that would be worse. There were some instances where verbal confrontations among some of the Gypsies of the camp and the officials trying to get the samples hindered their work so officials had to get the samples nearest to the camps.

#### Soil obtained between the camps

Zr	-----	216.8
Sr	-----	124.2
Rb	-----	58.1
Pb	-----	6252
As	-----	231.3
Zn	-----	1238
Cu	-----	326.4
Ni	-----	398.5
Fe	-----	38.3 kilo
Mn	-----	878.5
Cr	-----	415.3
Mo	-----	3.9
Se	-----	14.6
Hg	-----	396.5
Co	-----	265.3

#### Soil Next to Highway Near Camps by Ibru (100 m)

Zr	-----	349.6
Sr	-----	281.5
Rb	-----	73.2
Pb	-----	4812.3
As	-----	124.1
Zn	-----	1658.3
Cu	-----	106.9
Ni	-----	226.4
Fe	-----	35.6 kilo
Mn	-----	405.3
Cr	-----	467.5
Mo	-----	3.9
Se	-----	12.4
Hg	-----	123.5
Co	-----	216.2

#### Soil Over Railway Tracks Towards Zvecan (around Zvecan by the main street)

Zr	-----	46.2
Sr	-----	98.6
Pb	-----	52.3 kilo
As	-----	4328
Zn	-----	24.8 kilo
Cu	-----	5125

Ni	-----	1243
Fe	-----	121.1 kilo
Mn	-----	4925
Cr	-----	1269
Mo	-----	<5.2
Rb	-----	<38.2
Se	-----	<78.5
Hg	-----	<639.4
Co	-----	<816.5

Soil over railway towards railway bridge

Zr	-----	326.5
Sr	-----	253.2
Rb	-----	38.4
Pb	-----	4121
As	-----	86.3
Zn	-----	2452
Cu	-----	106.3
Ni	-----	132.4
Fe	-----	42.1 kilo
Mn	-----	735.3
Cr	-----	622.5
Mo	-----	<4.3
Se	-----	<14.1
Hg	-----	<142.5
Co	-----	<283.2

Soil, dust on street around 100 m towards town center  
(darker color than the soil around)

Zr	-----	236.2
Sr	-----	138.5
Rb	-----	54.8
Pb	-----	8731
As	-----	328.3
Zn	-----	1932.2
Cu	-----	495.3
Ni	-----	305.8
Fe	-----	46.9 kilo
Mn	-----	894.5
Cr	-----	423.3
Mo	-----	<3.8
Se	-----	<18.3
Hg	-----	<213.5
Co	-----	<264.3

All samples show extremely high levels of lead in the soil and city dust. The number, places and the arrangement of these places of sampling with aspect to the camps of Cesmin Lug and Kablar is not enough to give a complete assessment of the contamination. However, complete assessment of contamination can be achieved with a higher number of samples. Samples should be taken from more places in the camp, around the camp from all sides, high traffic streets around the camp and from house dust. House dust should contain samples from domestic households and children's playgrounds such as schools.

Samples should be taken from places that are thought to be of importance to the research, e.g. remains, places where fires were lit. Places where fires were lit or places where there are tracks of fires near the camps differ from normal places where there were fires. These places differ in terms of that they do not contain ash or any kind of remains of burnings or organic material or wood, on these places stand black circles without ash.

The surface of land is extremely consistent; you cannot do anything to the sample to make it homogeneous with big granules. You cannot also transform the sample into a homogeneous one even with an electric mixer. On bisection you can clearly see gray metallic shine with crystal structure. Some parts of this burned down material are fragile and they can be broken into sizes of around 0.5- 1.5 cm but still cannot be homogenized.

I think in these places activities have occurred that included special treatment of industrial metallic waste common done by the Gypsies. I think this treatment of industrial waste represents a big source of lead which is then absorbed through the respiratory system. On the basis of field examination and results obtained, I recommend the following:

- Sampling of the public land in both camps.
- Sampling of the land where people of the camps live.
- Sampling of the land and urban dust, where possible, around these camps in a radius of 500 m.
- Visiting fields more often and to continue to record more about the treatment of the metallic industrial waste.

Report prepared by  
Dr. Miljana Stojanovic  
Sanative Chemistry Specialist  
Independent Administrator of Scientific Research Studies, Center for  
Scientific Research CAHY