

**United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region VII
POLLUTION REPORT**

Date: Saturday, June 19, 2004

From: Davis, Garvey, Nold

To: Robert Sink, City of Omaha
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Subject: Omaha Lead Site
Greater Omaha Nebraska Area, Omaha, NE
Latitude: 41.2033000
Longitude: -95.9308000

POLREP No.:	25	Site #:	NESFN0703481
Reporting Period:	June 14-19, 2004	D.O. #:	0006
Start Date:	9/25/2003	Response Authority:	CERCLA
Mob Date:	3/22/2004	Response Type:	Time-Critical
Demob Date:		NPL Status:	NPL
Completion Date:		Incident Category:	Removal Action
CERCLIS ID #:	NESFN0703481	Contract #	68-S7-02-04
RCRIS ID #:			

Site Description

The site is located in the Omaha metropolitan area and encompasses Council Bluffs, Iowa, Carter Lake, Iowa, and east Omaha. It is centered around downtown Omaha, Nebraska.

ASARCO Incorporated (ASARCO) operated a lead refinery at 500 Douglas Street in Omaha, Nebraska, for over 100 years beginning in the 1870s. The operation of the refinery ceased in 1997. As a routine part of the refinery operation, lead particles were emitted into the atmosphere at the refinery. In addition, the Gould Incorporated Lead Battery Recycling Plant was located at 555 Farnam Street in Omaha and was a secondary smelter of lead from discarded lead batteries. The blast furnace used to smelt the lead at the Gould plant emitted lead particles into the air from that refinery. The Gould plant closed in 1982.

Several other facilities in the Omaha area used lead in their manufacturing processes. A few of these included Carter White Lead at 21st and Locust Street which produced white lead paint bases and red lead and litharge protective coatings until 1936, Omaha Shot and Lead which later became Lawrence Shot and Lead, and then became National Lead Company which manufactured lead shot by melting pig lead, Grant Storage Battery Company, Storage Battery Factory, and Exide Corporation which manufactured lead storage batteries.

Numerous other locations in the Omaha area such as foundries, iron works, metal salvaging companies and other manufacturers used or processed lead at their facilities

Current Activities

On March 25, 2004, an Action Memorandum Amendment was signed. This amendment changes the scope of work to include daycare facilities and elevated blood levels (EBLs) that were previously addressed under the first action memorandum, however, still addresses highly contaminated properties with lead soil concentrations of 1,200 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or greater.

Continued activities are being centralized from the Missouri River Treatment Plant located at 5600 S. 10th Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68107-3501. The city of Omaha has partnered with the EPA to allow the use of a portion of the facility.

There were 6 properties excavated during this reporting period. Progress was delayed due to severe

weather on Tuesday, June 15, 2004, and on Friday, June 18, 2004. So far during this phase of the time-critical removal action (phase III), there have been a total of 102 properties excavated. Some delays pertaining to sodding the properties has been experienced. This has occurred semi-frequently throughout all three phases of the removal action. Continued communication with the sod sub-contractor is on-going to emphasize timing and coordination of the work tasks.

A test plot was constructed at the Missouri River Treatment Plant to evaluate the viability of hydro-seeding. The test area was backfilled with the exact soil used on properties that have been cleaned up during the removal action. This test area will be watered frequently, and its growth progress monitored. As of Friday, June 18, 2004, the new grass is sprouting as expected and does not exhibit any type of delayed growth.

Planned Removal Actions

Continued prioritization will be given to EBLs, day care facilities, and highly contaminated properties where children seven years of age or younger live. All of these higher priority locations received thus far, have been completed, therefore, geographic groupings of properties has been implemented.

There are currently 21 EPA contractor personnel working extended work hours, 6 days a week. The breakdown of personnel is comprised of two excavation crews and two backfill crews. There is also a "punch list crew" that follows behind the other work teams to re-install fences and other needed repairs. Then, a local sod subcontractor lays/installs new sod on the properties. A few of the final steps include having the sod watered by the EPA for a two week period. At that point, the property owner is provided with a instruction sheet (bilingual) that explains future care steps concerning the sod and is encouraged to take over the responsibilities of care. After that, a final letter is sent to the property owner stating that the clean-up has been completed and a sketch of the property depicting the EPA assessment is also provided to the property owner.

Next Steps

The Site is initiating a weekend break after working 3 weeks, 6 days a week. Site activities will cease at 5:00 p.m. on Friday, June 18, 2004. The Site will commence work activities at 1:00 p.m. Monday, June 21, 2004.

Key Issues

There is a list of 570 properties, with greater than 1,200 ppm lead, that is currently being prioritized for this phase of the project. At this point, many of these properties have been completed during phase III of the project.

Any additional EBLs or day cares (affecting children), once received, are given the highest priority.

After those prioritized properties have been cleaned up, geographic locations will be utilized to maximize available resources concerning the greater than 1,200 ppm lead contaminated properties. Sometimes there are difficulties encountered when attempting to contact property owners for scheduling to remain in a general area, however, diligent efforts toward this goal are being maintained.

Disposition of Wastes

All of the lead-contaminated soil that is being removed from the day cares, EBLs, and greater than 1,200 ppm properties is being stockpiled at the Missouri River Treatment Plant.

The lead-contaminated soil is accumulated in 1,000 cubic-yard stockpiles. There have been 6 stockpiles of contaminated soil created and transported during this phase of the removal action. The seventh stockpile is being accumulated at this time.

Once a 1,000 cubic-yard pile is created, a composite sample is taken and analyzed for Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) lead and total lead analysis, in preparation for shipment.

During the last two phases of the time-critical removal action, the contaminated soil has been sent to the Loess Hills Regional Sanitary Landfill, 59722 290th Street, located in Malvern, Iowa 51551.