

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

**Date:** Saturday, June 26, 2004

**From:** Davis, Garvey, Nold

**To:** Robert Sink, City of Omaha  
Gordon Andersen, Missouri River Treatment Plant  
Todd Davis, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality  
Michael Arends, Missouri River Treatment Plant  
Bahnke Donald, U.S.E.P.A.  
Bryant Burnett, U.S.E.P.A.  
Kevin Mould, U.S.E.P.A.  
Robert Stewart, Department of the Interior  
Eric Jenkins, Fed. Emerg. Mgmt. Agency

**Subject:** Omaha Lead Site  
Greater Omaha Nebraska Area, Omaha, NE  
Latitude: 41.2033000  
Longitude: -95.9308000

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|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| <b>POLREP No.:</b>       | 26               | <b>Site #:</b>             | NESFN0703481   |
| <b>Reporting Period:</b> | June 21-26, 2004 | <b>D.O. #:</b>             | 0006           |
| <b>Start Date:</b>       | 9/25/2003        | <b>Response Authority:</b> | CERCLA         |
| <b>Mob Date:</b>         | 3/22/2004        | <b>Response Type:</b>      | Time-Critical  |
| <b>Demob Date:</b>       |                  | <b>NPL Status:</b>         | NPL            |
| <b>Completion Date:</b>  |                  | <b>Incident Category:</b>  | Removal Action |
| <b>CERCLIS ID #:</b>     | NESFN0703481     | <b>Contract #</b>          | 68-S7-02-04    |
| <b>RCRIS ID #:</b>       |                  |                            |                |

#### **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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to allow the use of a portion of the facility.

There were 9 properties excavated, 8 backfilled, and 5 sodded during this reporting period. Progress was

not delayed due to this weeks rain as it was light enough not to stop work and it didn't cause any erosion of previously completed work. So far during this phase of the time-critical removal action (phase III), there have been a total of 111 properties excavated, 108 backfilled, and 95 sodded. 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 25, 2004, the new grass has sprouted as expected and does not exhibit any type of delayed growth. The test plot does have some "bald" areas due to severe rain that occurred the day after the hydroseed was put down.

On Wednesday, June 23, 2004, EPA Remedial Project Manager (RPM) Bob Feild and EPA Attorney Steve Sanders were in Omaha attending a scheduled Community Action Group (CAG) meeting. After the meeting, they met with on-scene coordinator (OSC) Nold at a property where damage had occurred to discuss issues with handling property damages throughout the year.

Also, during the week, there were several discussions of what pace the Removal Program should proceed with the excavations. It was agreed that the pace of 10 properties per week should be maintained.

Based on current projections, we will reach our current ceiling by the second half of August. There are currently enough properties to take the work into early October. The EPA is currently looking into increasing the ceiling and adding more properties to the list of 579.

### **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 have been implemented.

There are currently 22 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 an 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 will initiate a weekend break at 1:00 p.m. on July 2, 2004, for the 4th of July weekend. The Site will resume work activities at 1:00 p.m. Tuesday, July 6, 2004.

### **Key Issues**

There is a list of 579 properties, with greater than 1,200 parts per million (ppm) lead, that is currently being prioritized for this phase of the project. On June 26, 2004, 320 of those properties were taken off of the EPA Removal Branch's list and given to the Remedial Branch for a pilot project through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to complete. This should assist in the goal of completing all of the list of 579 by the end of this construction season.

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

After the 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.