

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

**Date:** Saturday, August 21, 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

<b>POLREP No.:</b>	34	<b>Site #:</b>	NESFN0703481
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	August 16-21, 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. All of the site activities are 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, 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 also 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.

On Thursday, August 19, 2004, a meeting was held with Black and Veatch and EPA personnel concerning the sketches that are being generated for the project. This important issue was resolved and future sketches used for both guiding the excavation, and as an information tool for the individual property owner, will be created in a clearer, more user-friendly format.

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 12 properties excavated, 13 backfilled, and 6 sodded during this reporting period. So far, during this time-critical removal action (phase III), there have been a total of 170 properties excavated, 167 backfilled, and 146 sodded. Some delays pertaining to sodding the properties have 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 plot area was backfilled with the exact soil currently used on properties that had a removal action completed by the EPA. An additional test plot was established in a lot at 1807 Lake Street. Communications are ongoing with possible hydro-seed, sub-contractors and the EPA in developing a long term strategy for hydro-seeding. Slight adjustments to the test plot area have been implemented to study different hydro-seed techniques to assure the most effective application(s) concerning future use. A scientific report that discusses the hydro-seed techniques is being prepared.

It should be noted that as an additional safeguard, the EPA sampled the sod, that is currently being applied to all properties that have had an EPA clean-up performed, for total lead. The resulting lead levels were well below any levels of concern.

There have been a sufficient list of properties to keep the removal branch active into November 2004. At that time the EPA will assign new properties to the removal branch allowing work activities to continue into late December 2004.

### **Planned Removal Actions**

Continued prioritization will be given to EBLs, day care facilities, and highly contaminated properties where children six years of age or younger live. When these higher priority properties have been completed, geographic groupings of properties are scheduled to utilize resources and to create continuity in the community.

There are currently 24 EPA Emergency and Rapid Response Service (ERRS) contractors and 4 Mini-Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) 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/Spanish) 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/actions is also provided to the property owner.

### **Next Steps**

The Greater Omaha Area has received a significant amount of rainfall this year. There have been seven significant amounts of rainfall so far in July and August 2004. This has resulted in three types of minor delays. Specifically, the sod sub-contractor being able to cut and lay sod, accessing the two backfill source areas and some erosion that has occurred on residential properties. Drier weather conditions are expected in the area in the coming months, reducing any future delays.

### **Key Issues**

There is a list of 579 properties, with greater than 1,200 parts per million (ppm) lead, that was prioritized at the beginning of this phase of the project. On June 26, 2004, 318 of those properties were taken off the EPA Removal Branch's list to be utilized for a pilot project operated through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

On Monday, August 9, 2004, an additional grouping of 40 properties was received by the EPA Removal Branch and were scheduled to have the lead-contaminated soils cleaned-up. Of those additional 40 properties, 8 are EBLs and 1 is a day care.

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 difficulties are encountered when attempting to contact property owners concerning 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 temporarily being stockpiled at the Missouri River Treatment Plant.

The lead-contaminated soil is accumulated in 1,000 cubic-yard stockpiles. There have been 9 stockpiles of contaminated soil created and either transported or scheduled to be transported during this phase of the removal action. The tenth 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.

[response.epa.gov/OmahaLeadPhaseIV](https://response.epa.gov/OmahaLeadPhaseIV)