

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

Date: Saturday, October 18, 2003

From: Dan Garvey, Eric Nold

Subject: Omaha Lead

Greater Omaha Area, Council Bluffs, Carter Lake, Greater Omaha Area, NE

Latitude: 41.1997000

Longitude: -95.9303000

POLREP No.:	14	Site #:	NESFNO703481
Reporting Period:	10/14-18/2003	D.O. #:	
Start Date:	8/18/2003	Response Authority:	CERCLA
Mob Date:	8/18/2003	Response Type:	Time-Critical
Demob Date:		NPL Status:	NPL
Completion Date:		Incident Category:	Removal Action
CERCLIS ID #:	NESFN0703481	Contract #	
RCRIS ID #:			

Site Description

The Omaha Lead Site is located in the Omaha metropolitan area including Council Bluffs, and Carter Lake, Iowa. Specific boundaries of the site have not yet been defined because the sampling activities for the entire area of investigation are not complete.

Several businesses and manufacturing companies used or processed lead at their facilities in the Omaha metropolitan area. ASARCO Incorporated (ASARCO) operated a lead refinery at 500 Douglas St. in Omaha 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 Inc. lead battery recycling plant located at 555 Farnam Street in Omaha was a secondary smelter of lead from discarded lead batteries, closing in 1982. The blast furnace used to smelt the lead at the Gould plant emitted lead particles into the air from that smelter.

In the fall of 1996, the Douglas County Health Department (DCHD) began an assessment of 179 homes located in eastern Omaha. The goal of the assessment was to identify all sources of lead poisoning in each residence. DCHD collected outdoor soil samples from 84 of the 179 residences. Twenty of the 84 exceeded the 400 mg/kg screening level for lead.

In the fall of 1998, DCHD began a more thorough assessment of soil lead contamination at selected residences in east Omaha. Several more residential yards were found to be lead contaminated.

DCHD performed air monitoring of the ambient air quality around the ASARCO lead refinery. In 1984 an air monitor was placed along Abbott Drive immediately north of ASARCO. In the 37 quarters of monitoring conducted at this location between 1984 and 1996, the air standard for lead (1.5 grams per cubic meter) was exceeded 19 times. A second air monitoring station was placed along the Missouri River front immediately south of ASARCO in 1990. The standard was exceeded 17 of the 23 quarters that monitoring was conducted at that station. In 1995, a third monitor was placed immediately northwest of ASARCO. This monitor exceeded the standard in all five quarters that monitoring was conducted at this location.

In May 1998, Mr. Frank Brown, President of the Omaha City Council, sent a letter to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requesting the assistance of EPA in addressing problems with lead contamination in the Omaha area. EPA initiated a process to investigate the lead contamination using CERCLA authority.

EPA began sampling soil from child care facilities and selected residential properties in March 1999. Seventy-eight of the 364 licensed child care facilities tested have one or more non-foundation results greater than 400 mg/kg with a high concentration of 4,670 mg/kg. The locations of the 364 child care facilities are widely scattered over the Omaha metropolitan area (including Carter Lake, and Council Bluffs, Iowa). There are additional child care facilities that have not been sampled by the EPA. Efforts to sample these child care facilities are ongoing. Two hundred eighty-two residences with elevated blood

lead (EBL) were tested resulting in 134 yards exceeding 400 mg/kg. Sampling at residences with EBL are ongoing. Five hundred sixty-nine of the first 1,422 private residences tested have one or more non-foundation soil analytical results greater than 400 mg/kg lead. The EPA is continuing to sample additional residential properties.

Current Activities

Initially, thirty-six properties were identified at the beginning of this phase. Six properties have been removed from the list because: 1) the child that exhibited the elevated blood lead level has since moved from the residence and/or 2) the property has been sold. Remediation work on the resulting 30 properties has largely been completed. After the sod has been laid the EPA will water the yard(s) for 14 days, after which, the resident will be responsible for maintaining their own properties.

Planned Removal Actions

The criteria for removal candidacy under this action is a child with an EBL (greater than 10 micrograms per deciliter) coupled with lead in soil above 400 mg/kg or a child care facility with lead in soil above 400 mg/kg. A second removal action is being run concurrently where candidacy is being extended to residences where lead in the soil exceeds 2,500 mg/kg. A separate pollution report is developed for that action.

Next Steps

There has been a new grouping of 10 EBL properties that EPA will begin clean-up activities on in the immediate future.

Key Issues

There was limited activity conducted under this action memo during this reporting period (most activity occurred under the action memo for the >2,500ppm yards). The majority of the work involved watering the new sod that had been placed on the first group of thirty residences and meeting with residents who complained of damage to their sidewalks and/or driveways.

There was also 125 cubic yards of clean soil used for backfill, completing that task during the two week period, prior to sodding the properties.

Disposition of Wastes

Loading out of the second 1000 cubic yard stockpile of lead contaminated soil began on Friday October 17 and will be completed on Monday the 20th. The soil is going to the Loess Hills Regional Sanitary Landfill managed by Iowa Waste Systems, Inc. in Malvern, Iowa.

response.epa.gov/omaha/lead