United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
POLLUTION REPORT

Date: Friday, October 24, 2008
From: Leslie Sims

Subject: Continuation of Action
ESB
1246 Allene Avenue and Neighboring Properties, Atlanta, GA
Latitude: 33.7167000
Longitude: -84.4008000

POLREP No.:	8	**Site #:**	A4AB
Reporting Period:	10/11-31	**D.O. #:**	0045
Start Date:	2/15/2006	**Response Authority:**	CERCLA
Mob Date:	2/15/2006	**Response Type:**	Time-Critical
Demob Date:		**NPL Status:**	Non NPL
Completion Date:		**Incident Category:**	Removal Action
CERCLIS ID #:		**Contract #**	68-S4-02-04
RCRIS ID #:			

Site Description
The ESB, Inc., Site (Site), located at 1246 Allene Street in Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, is a defunct manufacturing facility which produced lead-acid automobile batteries from 1948 to 1988. Facility operations included casting lead alloys, producing oxides of lead, mixing lead pastes, and forming positive and negative battery plates. Manufacturing operations ceased in 1988. The Site, situated on 12 acres of land in a mixed-use zoning area in southwest Atlanta, Georgia is bordered by a railroad spur on the north, and residential properties on the west, southeast and south. The nearest residential property is located approximately 500 feet to the west of the facility. A child care center is located directly across the street from the facility to the west. It was alleged that during the manufacturing process, lead particles were released to the atmosphere via emissions from elevated roof stacks at the facility and impacted some of the surrounding properties.

Refer to previous POLREPs for more detail in regard to Site description.

Current Activities
October 11-31, 2008
During this reporting period, a treatability study was performed to determine if the lead-contaminated soils removed from the CSX Corridor ditch could be effectively stabilized. Free Flow 100 (FF100) was selected as the preferred treatment reagent. FF100,consisting of sulfate, ferrous buffering salts and stabilized hydroxides was selected as an alternative to a phosphate chemistry, which has the potential of producing high phosphate levels in stabilized waste material. The treatability study indicated stabilization achieveability at 7%. The treatment program was successful in reducing the TCLP lead from 1,400 to less than 2 mg/l. Well below the 5.0 mg/l TCLP maximum.

The two remaining residential properties were successfully excavated and restored. Following backfill with clean fill, fiscue sod was placed as part of the final restoration effort. An estimated 20 tons of contaminated soil was removed from the two properties. TCLP samples collected from residential soils revealed TCLP lead at less than 0.1 mg/l.

Next Steps
Transportation and disposal activities are planned to begin within the next 7-10 days and expected to be completed within 5-6 days following initiation.

Key Issues
None during this reporting period.