# SECOND FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT FOR OMAHA LEAD SUPERFUND SITE DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA



Prepared by

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## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A – Reference List Appendix B – Site Locator Map Appendix C – Site Status Map

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act				
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations				
DCHD	Douglas County Health Department				
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency				
FYR	Five-Year Review				
IA	Interagency Agreement				
ICs	Institutional Controls				
NPL	National Priorities List				
OU	Operable Unit				
BBM	parts per million				
RAO	Remedial Action Objectives				
ROD	Record of Decision				
RPM	Remedial Project Manager				
TBC	To be considered				
pg/dE	micrograms per deciliter				
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers				
UU/UE	Unlimited use and unrestricted exposure				

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a Five-Year Review, or FYR, is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy in order to determine whether the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings, and conclusions of reviews are documented in five-year review reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is preparing this five-year review pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, or CERCLA, Section 121, consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, (40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)), and considering EPA policy.

This is the second FYR for the Omaha Lead Superfund Site, or Site. The triggering action for this statutory review is the completion date of the previous FYR. The FYR has been prepared because hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants remain at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure, or UU/UE.

The Site consists of two operable units, or OUs, and both OUs will be addressed in this FYR. OU1 addressed child high impact areas such as child daycare facilities, and the most highly contaminated site properties exceeding 800 parts per million, or ppm. OU2 addressed the remaining residential and residential-type properties that exceed risk-based soil lead levels established during the final remedy selection process.

The Omaha Lead Superfund Site FYR was led by Katy Maynard, Remedial Project Manager, or RPM. Participants included Tamara Freeman, Community Engagement Specialist; Steve Kemp, Remedial Project Manager; Elizabeth Hagenmaier, Remedial Project Manager; Venessa Madden, Ecological Risk Assessor; Todd Phillips, Human Health Risk Assessor; Steve Sanders, Site Attorney; and Stacey Stricker, Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (now known as the Nebraska Department of Environment and Energy). The review began on 8/27/2018.

#### Site Background

The city of Omaha, Nebraska, covers an area of approximately 130 square miles. According to the 2010 census the city has a population of 408,958. The Site encompasses 27 square miles with a population of approximately 130,000. Appendix B shows the location and extent of the Site. The Site is centered around downtown, bordered on the east by the Missouri River, where two former lead-processing facilities operated. American Smelting and Refining Company, Inc., or ASARCO, operated a lead refinery at 500 Douglas Street in Omaha, Nebraska, for over 125 years, from the early 1870s until 1997. The Aaron Ferer & Sons Company, or Aaron Ferer, and later the Gould Electronics, Inc., or Gould, lead battery recycling plant were located at 555 Farnam Street. Aaron Ferer operated from the early 1950s until 1963, at which point the facility was purchased by Gould, which operated the facility until it closed in 1982. Both the ASARCO and Aaron Ferer/Gould facilities released lead-containing particulates to the atmosphere from their smokestacks which were deposited on surrounding residential properties.<sup>1</sup>

The Site was proposed for the National Priorities List, or NPL, on February 24, 2002. The proposed NPL listing became final on April 30, 2003.

The Site includes only those residential properties where soil lead concentrations represent an unacceptable risk to human health. Soil lead concentrations were determined by collecting soil samples from each property. Residential properties where soil sampling indicates soil lead concentrations are below a level of concern are not considered part of the Site. Commercial and industrial properties are also excluded from the Site.

SITE IDENTIFICATION					
Site Name: Omaha I	Omaha Lead Superfund Site				
EPA ID: NESFNO	NESFN0703481				
Region: 7	State: NE	City/County: Omaha/Douglas			
SITE STATUS					
NPL Status: Final					
Multiple OUs? Yes	Has th No	ne site achieved construction completion?			
<b>REVIĖW STATUS</b>					
Lead agency: EPA [If "Other Federal Agency", enter Agency name]:					
Author name (Federal or State Project Manager): Katy Maynard					
Author affiliation: U.S. EPA Region 7					
<b>Review period:</b> 8/27/2018 - 5/24/2019					
Date of site inspection: 4/30/2019					
Type of review: Statutory					
Review number: 2					
Triggering action date: 9/4/2014					
Due date (five years after triggering action date): 9/4/2019					

#### SECOND FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

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