## DRAFT: Site Name: Brownfields Cluster #4, Council Bluffs

Brownfield Initial Site Screening (ISS)

Project Manager: Unassigned
Date: 2007

CON 12-15 Doc #31163

3931 - Phase II Assessment Review - standard  Phase II submitted as part of standard real estate development, pre-purchase agreement, or other due diligence, not a part of a community grant project, or
3837 - Phase II Assessment - grant funded  Phase II submitted as part of an EPA grant funded community-wide or targeted assessment project - see Mel Pins if questions on this determination
Location:
Latitude: 41. 2523 Longitude: -95. 8544 County: Pottawattamie
USGS Quadrant: Council Bluffs North and Council Bluffs South
Site Size: 2.28
Site Dimension:
Site Alias Name(s): <u>None</u>
Congressional District: 3
Grant Recipient Name, Address & Contact: <u>City of Council Bluffs, 209 Pearl Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa</u> 51503, <u>Attn: Tina Hochwender</u>
Current Owner(s) & Addresses:  • 645 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue: Habitat for Humanity, P.O. Box 213, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51502  • 721 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue: Frank & Susan Grund, 721 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51501  • 900 S. 7 <sup>th</sup> Street: Midwest Sporting Goods, Inc., 305 East Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503  • 925 S. 7 <sup>th</sup> Street: MSGA Enterprises Inc., 925 South 7 <sup>th</sup> Street, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503  • 1025 S. 7 <sup>th</sup> Street: Linda Whisler, 228 9 <sup>th</sup> Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa 51503  • S. 7 <sup>th</sup> Street between 10 <sup>th</sup> & 11 <sup>th</sup> Avenues: Utilicorp United Inc., P.O. Box 1188, Houston, Texas 77251-1188

Responsible Party Name(s) & Address, if different from current owner: <u>Unknown</u>

Site Street Address or Tier, Range, Section & Subsections (if street address is unknown) 900, 925, and 1025 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street, 645 and 721 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and South 7<sup>th</sup> Street between 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Avenues

Directions to site: Take I-80 west from Des Moines heading towards Council Bluffs. Take the US-6 exit- Exit 8- toward Council Bluffs / Oakland. Merge onto East Kanesville Boulevard / US-6 west toward Council Bluffs / Community College. Turn left onto North 7<sup>th</sup> Street / IA-192 South. Continue to follow North 7<sup>th</sup> Street. Turn right onto 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue. The site-encompasses-several\_properties located south of 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue and west of the South Expressway.

Summarize the site history (past usages, past ownerships, wastes, known or suspected contamination pathways such as tanks, septic tank/tile field, lagoon, land applications, S.W. burial, etc)

The site consists of six properties located at 900, 925, and 1025 South 7th Street, 645 and 721 9th Avenue, and South 7th Street between 10th and 11th Avenues in Council Bluffs. Current site usages are unknown. The surrounding area currently and historically has consisted of industrial and commercial properties. The South Expressway (Hwy F92) is located east of the site. Brownfield Cluster #3 is located just south of the properties located at 721 9<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 900 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street and Brownfield Cluster #2 is located east of the site just across the South Expressway.

A Phase I was conducted on the site in December of 2006, which noted the following recognized environmental conditions:

- 1. UST/LUST site, former Farm Service Company, located at 1020 South 8th Street,
- 2. Former Citizens Gas and Electric Co. MGP site located at 11th Av and 7th Street,
- 3. Historic railroad located at 645 and 721 9th Avenue, and 900 South 7th Street,
- 4. Former coal vard and railroad located at 925 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street.
- 5. Former Citizen Gas & Electric Company located at 1025 South 7<sup>th</sup> Street where buried oil tanks were discovered in Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps.

Briefly describe the site assessment that was conducted (number of borings, monitoring wells, number of samples, depth of soil samples and monitoring wells, analysis, etc.)

Eight soil borings were conducted onsite and four of the borings were converted into temporary monitoring wells. A total of eleven soil samples were collected and analyzed for a combination of RCRA metals, total extractable hydrocarbons (TEH using method OA-2), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, and cyanide. Four groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for a combination of RCRA metals, total extractable hydrocarbons (TEH using method OA-2), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), cyanide, and total dissolved solids (TDS). Both filtered and non-filtered groundwater samples were collected for RCRA metal analysis. The non-filtered groundwater samples were collected using low flow technologies to limit the amount of sediment in the samples.

Summarize the findings and conclusions regarding the contaminants found and their extent and concentrations. Relate those values to known criteria such as statewide standards, MCLs, water quality standards, background levels or other benchmarks used to determine site priority.

Arsenic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were detected in soil samples at concentrations exceeding the applicable Statewide Standards (SWS). Specifically, arsenic was detected at concentrations ranging from 2.39 mg/kg to 22.4 mg/kg. See Table 1 below for PAH soil exceedances. Several other contaminants were detected in soil at concentrations below the applicable SWS. Coal tar was encountered onsite in boring SB-8 between 25 feet and 27 feet below ground surface.

Table 1 – PAH Concentrations in Soil (mg/kg)

	SB-3	SB-5	SB-6	SB-6	SB-7	SB-7	SB-8	Statewide
	(0-2')	(0-2')	(0-2')	(2-3')	(0-2')	(10-12')	(0-2')	Standards
Benzo(a)anthracene	3.29	0.681	0.939	3.07	3.68	5.72	0.285	3.1
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	2.36	0.809	0.824	3.6	8.62	3.31	0.456	3.1
Benzo(a)pyrene	2.56	1.12	1.4	5.93	6.92	4.78	0.484	0.31
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	<0.312	0.145	0.134	0.573	1.49	0.315	<0.194	0.31
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1.63	0.537	0.772	2.85	3.64	1.75	0.341	3.1

<sup>\*</sup>Values in bold exceed the applicable statewide standard

Arsenic, benzene, methylene chloride, naphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected in groundwater at concentrations exceeding the applicable SWS (see Table 2 below). Several laboratory detection limits exceeded the applicable standards including: acrylonitrile, 1, 2-dibromoethane, 1, 2-dibromo-3-chloropropane [in MW-4 only], 1,3-dichloropropane [in MW-4 only], hexachlorobutadiene [in MW-4 only], and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane [in MW-4 only]. Several other contaminants were detected in groundwater at concentrations below the applicable SWS. See Table 2 for additional information.

Table 2 – Groundwater Concentrations Exceeding SWS (mg/L)

	MW-2	MW-4	Statewide Standards
Arsenic (non-filtered)	0.013	0.00112	0.01
Arsenic (filtered)	0.0165	0.00113	0.01
Benzene	0.00042	8.51	0.005
Methylene chloride	0.00054	0.0052	0.005
Naphthalene	0.285	1.88	0.1
2-methylnaphthalene	0.00106	0.0895	0.028

<sup>\*</sup>Values in bold exceed the applicable statewide standard

Aquifer tests were performed on monitoring wells MW-1, MW-2, and MW-4D resulting in hydraulic conductivities ranging from 0.1093 to 9.188 meters/day. Total dissolved solids (TDS) concentrations onsite ranged from 580 to 1,260 mg/L. Based on the hydraulic conductivities and TDS concentrations, the groundwater onsite is considered a Protected Groundwater Source. Groundwater flow is generally to the southwest.

Identify on-site or off-site potential and actual targets (e.g., municipal wells, private wells, drinking water intakes). What is known of the neighboring area, i.e., are there residences, businesses, public use areas, etc.? Are there utility lines that could be impacted by site contaminants? Identify any other use/location issues that deserve consideration.

-2007: There\_is\_one\_retired\_commercial well located immediately adjacent west of the site and seven plugged wells located within a quarter-mile radius. In addition, there is one active heat pump well and six plugged wells between a quarter-mile and a half-mile radius of the site. It is unknown if the retired commercial well was properly plugged. Indian Creek is located about 2,850 feet west of the site and eventually flows into the Missouri River which is located about 16,800 feet west of the site. The site is not located within a source water protection area and the installation of private wells is prohibited within city limits. A portion of the former Council Bluffs Coal Gas site is located on the southern portion of the Brownfields Cluster #4 (see the attached site map).

Rate the site on a scale of 1 to 4, in decreasing order of severity or priority. 2

Summarize the reasoning, knowledge or any other information used in determining your recommendation regarding the priority assigned to this site.

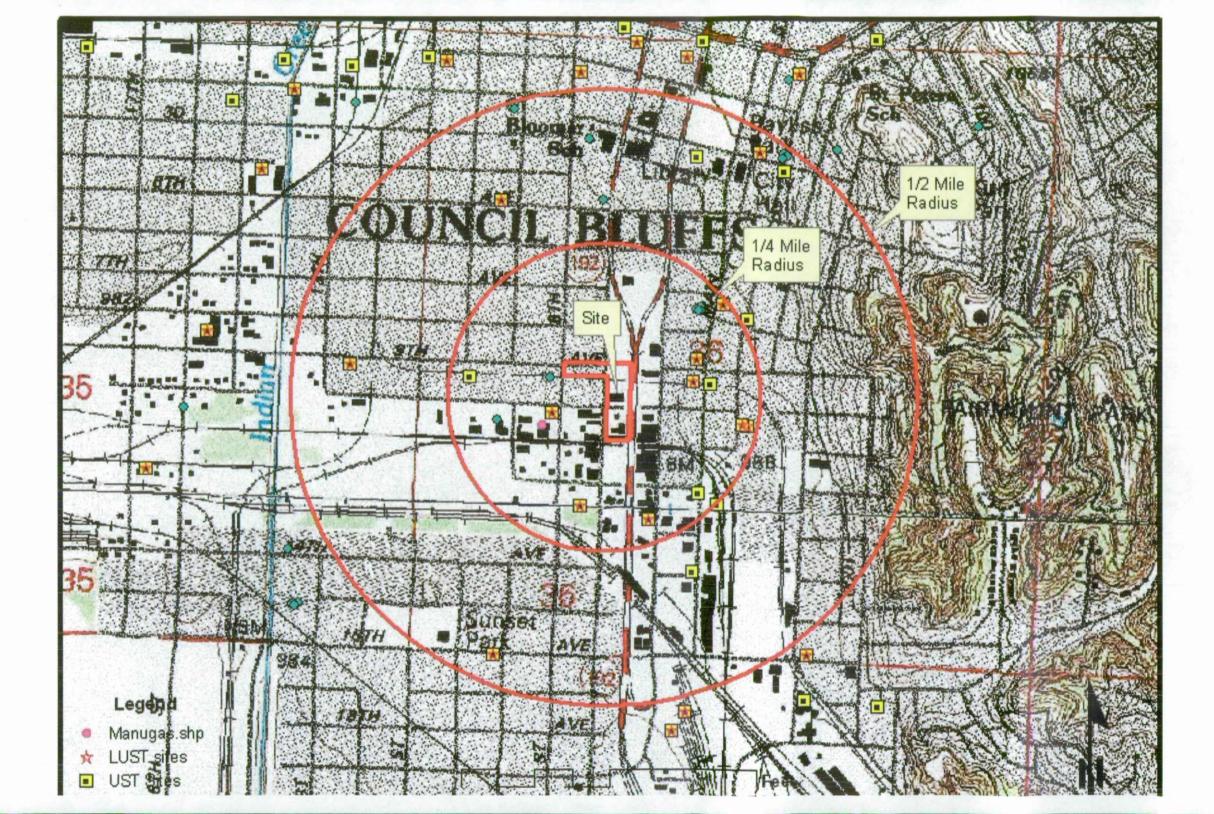
Arsenic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were detected in soil samples at concentrations exceeding the applicable statewide standards. Specifically, arsenic was detected at concentrations ranging from 2.39 mg/kg to 22.4 mg/kg, generally within the range of naturally occurring arsenic determined to be present in Iowa soils (17 mg/kg or less).

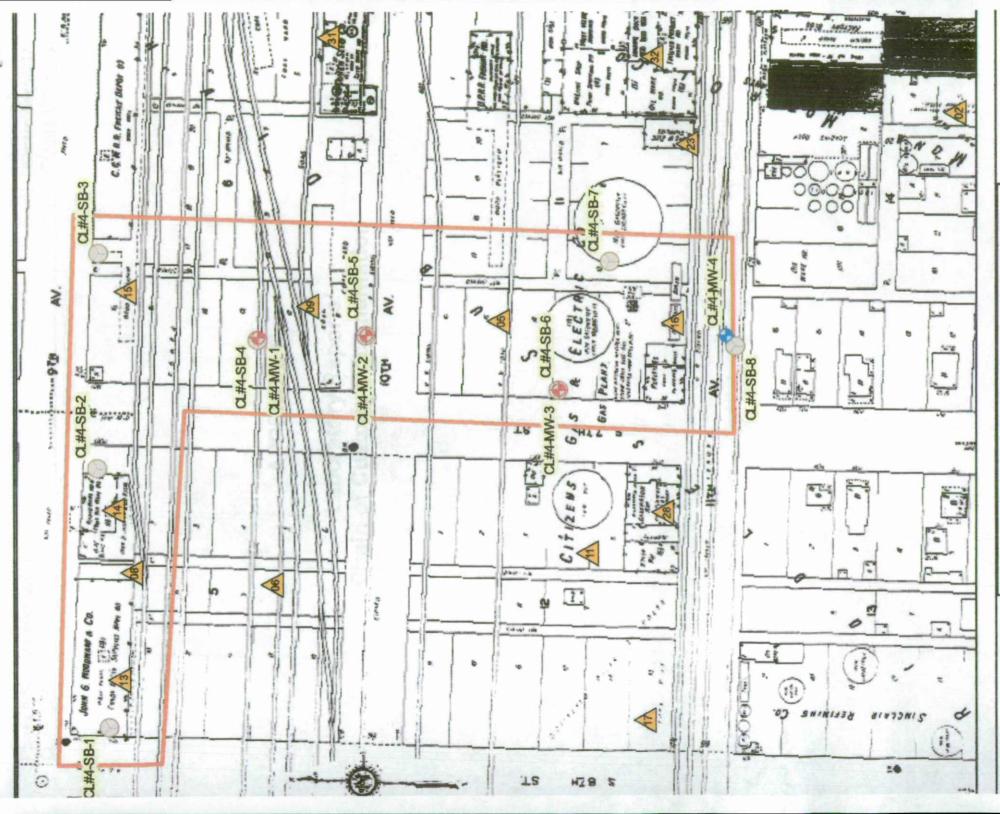
It was noted in the report that coal tar was encountered onsite in boring SB-8 between 25 feet and 27 feet below ground surface. The PAHs detected in soil borings SB-6 from shallower depths of 2 to 3 feet deep and at SB-7 from 0 to 2 feet deep fail the risk calculator utilized in the Iowa Administrative Code (I.A.C.) Chapter 137 for cumulative cancer risk to a site resident.

Arsenic, benzene, methylene chloride, naphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected in groundwater at concentrations exceeding SWS. Benzene was detected in MW-4 at 8.51 mg/L. which exceeds the standards for groundwater ingestion (0.005 mg/L), groundwater vapor to enclosed space (1.54 mg/L), groundwater to plastic water line (0.29 mg/L), and surface water (0.29 mg/L). The appropriate receptor surveys have not been conducted to rule out any impacts from the benzene contamination. The source of the benzene contamination has not been definitively located; however, the nearest I known potential source is from migration of coal tar from the former manufactured gas plant site located immediately north of the monitoring well.

Site recommen			
🔀 <u>No furthe</u>	er action – (Site Transfe	erred to EPA)	
		te program (activity code 28	24)
		RCLA (Extended Site Scree	
	l investigation by respon		<i>U</i>
	o LUST/UST		
Form Reviewed:	Not Reviewed	Date:	
D			







RECs\*
Vater Table Wells
Deep Wells
Soil Borings
Sluster #4

C List following Figure 2 for biton of each REC location.

## FIGURE 5c HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE 1928 SANBORN

South Main Brownfields Project Cluster #4

Council Bluffs, Iowa





Howard R. Green Co