



## Tar Creek Superfund Site : The Quapaw Tribe

### Case Study: Tribe Information

- The Tar Creek Superfund Site (and specifically the Catholic 40 site) is located in northern Oklahoma and extends into Missouri and Kansas. The Catholic 40 is a 40 acre tract of land owned by the Quapaw Tribe that has cultural and historical significance. Historical structures include remnants of a Catholic church, a school and a cemetery constructed in the late 1800's.
- The Quapaw signed a MOA (2013) to oversee Remedial Action at the Catholic 40 site on lands owned by the Tribe.

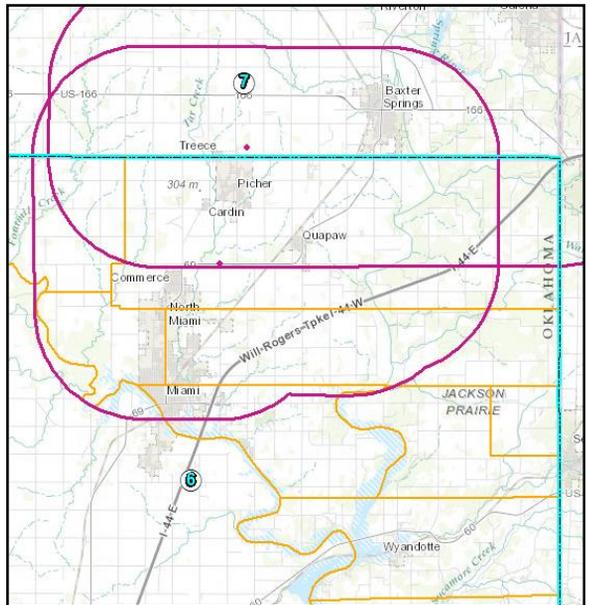
### EPA NPL Status Information

- Recent Site History: The site is a portion of the Tri-State Mining District. The area mined significant quantities of iron and zinc in the 1920s and 1930s. Major mining operations ceased in the early 1970s and ground water accumulated in the mines. In 1979, acid mine water with high concentrations of heavy metals began to discharge to the surface, contaminating surface water.
- Response activities: The site was listed on the NPL in 1983. The remedial design /remedial action phase has started.

### Map Key

- Native Lands —
- NPL Site ●
- 4 Mile Buffer —

- NPL documents of interest may be available through ITEP's resource library.



### Primary Contaminants

- Cadmium
- Iron
- Lead
- Zinc

### Contacts



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