

February 10, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Stringfellow Site File

FROM: Dante Rodriguez, Remedial Project Manager

THROUGH: John Blevins, Southern California Section Chief  
Dave Jones, Remedial Action Branch Chief

SUBJECT: 5-year Review for the Stringfellow Site, OU 2

I. BACKGROUND

The Stringfellow site, located in a semi-rural area in Riverside County, California, operated as an industrial waste landfill from 1956 until its closure in 1972. During this time, liquid wastes were deposited in surface lagoons covering the 17-acre site. U.S. EPA's involvement with the site began in 1982. Early response actions at the disposal area included removing the wastes from the lagoons, constructing a clay subsurface barrier dam, regrading and covering the disposal area with clean soil, constructing a surface run-off drainage system, and installing groundwater extraction wells. These actions constituted OU 1.

In the second operable unit (OU 2), EPA conducted a fast-track RI/FS, identifying the need to construct additional extraction wells further down gradient from the original disposal area. It also recommended construction of a pretreatment facility to clean the extracted leachate. Construction of this pretreatment plant (completed in December 1985) constituted the remedial action of OU 2.

II. STATUS OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION

The pretreatment plant (PTP) and the additional extraction wells ("mid-canyon wells") have been operating successfully since December 1985. EPA established an Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("the Corps") to operate and maintain the PTP, paid for by "The Fund." Currently, the Corps has a contract with Metcalf & Eddy Services to run the plant. Starting in August 1992, one of the PRPs for the site began reimbursing EPA for the cost to run the PTP and will continue to do so until August 1996.

As of June 30, 1992, the PTP had cleaned approximately 48,000,000 gallons of extracted leachate, removing approximately 150,000 lbs. of organics, 452 lbs. of cadmium, 15,046 lbs of chromium, and 3,279 lbs of nickel in the process.

The mid-canyon extraction wells have been capturing between 200,000 and 300,000+ gallons of contaminated groundwater per month.

### III. PROTECTIVENESS OF THE REMEDIAL ACTION

The mid-canyon extraction wells significantly decrease the groundwater flow down the canyon. These flows, along with the extracted groundwater from the original disposal area and the third set of wells, the lower canyon wells (OU 3), are all cleaned at the PTP. The effluent is then discharged into a regional industrial sewer line. This pump and treat system successfully halts the migration of contaminated groundwater from the original disposal area.

### IV. FUTURE ACTIONS PLANNED

EPA is in the process of completing the Feasibility Study and producing the final Proposed Plan and Record of Decision (ROD). The existing pump and treat system has successfully remediated the immediate threats posed by the site. The final ROD will address the long-term threats posed by the soil contamination remaining on site.