

Stenger Property
832 Pike Road
West Palm Beach, FL
County: Palm Beach County
District: Southeast
Site Lead: Waste Cleanup Program
Approved for Cleanup: February 23, 2012
HWC # 176

Site Description and History

The Stenger Property, a/k/a/832 Pike Road, a/k/a Waterlink site is located ½ block south of the intersection of Pike Road and Belvedere Road in West Palm Beach, FL in Township 43S, Range 42E, Section 27 at 26° 41' 22.7986" N, 80° 09' 53.1490" W in a predominantly commercial/industrial area approximately ¼ mile west of Florida's Turnpike. The Sunburst Sanitation cleanup site (a voluntary cleanup site, managed by the Southeast District) is immediately adjacent to the Stenger Property to the south.

In 1982, the Sunburst property was developed and underground storage tanks (USTs) were installed by SCA Services of Florida. The 4 USTs were used for diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid and waste oil storage in support of truck maintenance at the facility. In 1990, trichloroethene (TCE) contamination was discovered on the Sunburst site at a concentration of 195 µg/L, exceeding the groundwater cleanup target level (GCTL) of 3 µg/L. The four USTs and approximately 250 tons of contaminated soil were subsequently removed that year.

Waterlink Technologies, Inc., who occupied the Stenger property under various names from 1981 to 2003, was a manufacturer and distributor of water treatment & purification systems for home and industrial use. Since many of the components of these systems were plastic, Waterlink utilized solvents and glues in the manufacturing process, including chlorinated solvents.

However, since there are other users of chlorinated hydrocarbons in the immediate area, it is possible that there are multiple sources to the groundwater contamination in this area including the aforementioned Sunburst Sanitation property to the south and a former landfill to the west.

Threat

The Stenger Property is located over the Biscayne Aquifer, the sole-source aquifer for over 400,000 residents of Palm Beach County. Approximately ½ of this water is produced by wells within 4 miles of the Stenger Property with over 80,000 served by wells 1 – 2 miles from the site. In 2007, ground water samples were collected from five onsite monitoring well clusters. A TCE concentration of 29 µg/L was detected, exceeding the state GCTL and federal MCL, in a ground water sample collected from a shallow monitoring well (MW-10A) screened at 4-14 feet below land surface (bls). In contrast, no TCE was detected in deep (50 feet bls) interval monitoring well groundwater samples. However, TCE daughter products, *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene, *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride were commonly detected in the deep interval monitoring well groundwater samples. Moreover, the vinyl chloride concentrations in deep interval monitoring wells MW-9 (7.13 µg/L) and MW-10 (2.40 µg/L) exceeded the 1 µg/L GCTL. No TCE or TCE daughter products were detected in monitoring well ground water samples collected from the

intermediate (30 feet bls) interval. Additionally, no source in the vadose zone, above the water table, could be identified.

Response Strategy and Status (January 2016)

The US EPA determined that the site did not qualify for CERCLA cleanup and issued a “No Further Remedial Action Planned” (NFRAP) decision memorandum for this site on October 19, 2010.

The site was accepted into the State-funded cleanup program on February 23, 2012.

The site was assigned to Tetra Tech EC, Inc. (TTEC) who prepared a Site Assessment Work Plan, which was approved by DEP on June 6, 2012. The initial work plan called for the sampling of approximately 20 on- and offsite monitoring wells. It should be noted that when the Sunburst site was issued a Site Rehabilitation Completion Order, the owners plugged and abandoned the monitoring wells on their property; therefore, no samples were collected from the Sunburst property.

The initial site assessment report was completed in October 2012. The groundwater sampling indicated that TCE and its decay products were still present in several of the onsite wells slightly above GCTLs. TTEC proposed installation of additional monitoring wells to better delineate the groundwater plume. DEP concurred with this recommendation and a task assignment to install the wells was issued. The final report indicated that only one onsite well continued to have an exceedance for TCE. No degradation products were detected in any samples. Based on this, a Decision Memo was signed on March 20, 2013, selecting natural attenuation with monitoring (NAM) as the remedy for this site.

Schedule

Quarterly sampling took place for the first year and will be followed by annual sampling until the site meets cleanup goals in accordance with Chapter 62-780 Florida Administrative Code (FAC). However, since it appears that the contamination is limited to one onsite monitoring well and meets the conditions for risk management option level II in accordance with Chapter 62- 780.680(2) FAC. DEP is negotiating with the site owner to institute a Restrictive Covenant (RC). If an RC is signed by the owner and DEP, DEP would then issue a conditional Site Rehabilitation Completion Order in accordance with the rule.