

Feast Road
3290 West New Haven Avenue
Melbourne, FL
County: Brevard
District: Central
Site Lead: Waste Cleanup Program
Approved for Cleanup: September 28, 2011
HWC # 178

Site Description and History

The Feast Road site a former A&M Beverages/Discount Auto Parts/Florida Institute of Technology (FIT)/Glover Oil/Radiation, Inc. site is located at the intersection of Feast Road and West New Haven Avenue in Melbourne, FL in Township 28S, Range 36E, Section 01 at 28° 04' 43.0992" N, 80° 40' 36.5378" W. Since a single source for the contamination has not yet been identified, this location is considered approximate. The site is surrounded by commercial properties along both sides of West New Haven Avenue, with residential properties located off the main avenue. Suspected contamination sources include multiple auto repair businesses, and the former Radiation, Inc., later FIT, research building on the southwest corner of the intersection.

Little is known about the actual day to day operations of the former occupants; however, the electronics industry generally includes use of organic solvents (chlorinated solvents) plating salts and metals.

Threat

The Radiation, Inc. site is currently vacant except for the small amount of space that is rented for furniture storage by a local furniture company. A continual onsite working population does not exist with only a minor transient population visiting the site. Direct exposure risks to human receptors for metals detected in soils onsite is expected to be minimal at this time.

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene, benzene, chlorobenzene and trichloroethene (TCE) have been detected in site groundwater during the April 2011 CERCLA Site Inspection. Benzene and TCE were detected in groundwater above State groundwater cleanup target levels (GCTLs) and Federal MCLs. However, no VOC contaminants of concern were detected in site soils. The VOCs are likely attributable to past activities at the site.

Response Strategy and Status (June 2016)

The site was accepted for State-funded cleanup on September 28, 2010.

Results of the site assessment activities from onsite sampling indicate exceedances of residential exposure criteria for chromium and arsenic. In addition there are two small areas that exceed the commercial exposure criteria for chromium. The DEP has determined that it will apply the commercial cleanup criteria to this site because it is located within a commercial district and there is no indication that this zoning will be changed.

The DEP has addressed the two areas that are above commercial criteria through excavation activities. If the plume stabilizes and meets the necessary criteria, the DEP will attempt to enter into a Restrictive Convent agreement with the property owners. This agreement will restrict the property to commercial activities and restrict the use of groundwater onsite.

Annual Groundwater Monitoring was performed in May 2016 to evaluate the current level and extent of groundwater impacts at the Feast Road site and to make recommendations for the next appropriate course of action. The groundwater COC concentrations were less than the GCTLs at all three of the sampling locations. Additional groundwater sampling will be required to demonstrate that all groundwater COCs are less than GCTLs at this location for two successive sampling events.

Schedule

The DEP will continue to monitor the groundwater at this site to evaluate the contaminate plume. Groundwater monitoring of onsite contamination will continue on an annual basis until such time as the DEP is able to close this site. Site closure will either be achieved through clean closure or conditionally with Institutional Controls.

Based upon the findings of this 2016 Groundwater Monitoring event and review of the historical analytical results, groundwater monitoring should continue with the next sampling event scheduled for not less than 90 days after the current event, or about August 11, 2016. The proposed confirmatory sampling may provide two consecutive sampling events where all COC concentrations are less than GCTLs.