

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Corrective Action Plan examines remedial alternatives for soil and ground-water contamination beneath underground storage tank (UST) Site 1286 at Hill Air Force Base (AFB), Utah. Site 1286 consists of three active heating oil USTs with capacities of 12,000, 20,000, and 32,000 gallons which were installed in the early to mid 1960s. All three tanks passed tightness tests on July 3, 1991 indicating that no measurable loss of product was occurring. Soil analytical results from a subsurface investigation indicate elevated levels of total extractable petroleum hydrocarbon as diesel (TEPH diesel) ranging from 340 to 12,000 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in the 10.5 to 11.5-foot interval at the southeast end of the site. Due to the sandy lithology beneath the site, in-situ bioventing is the preferred alternative for soil remediation. However, because all three tanks are scheduled for removal in spring 1994, overexcavation is preferred as the remediation alternative during the tank removal. If extensive contamination is detected during the tank removals, it is recommended that a horizontal bioventing system be installed while the tank excavation is open. If contamination is limited to the southeast end of the site as documented in the subsurface investigation report, excavation, removal, and disposing the contaminated soils at an appropriate soils regeneration site is the preferred alternative. Ground water beneath Site 1286 is present at approximately 24 feet below ground surface (bgs). Xylenes were detected at a concentration of 3.1 micrograms/liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) in a ground-water sample collected at the northwest (downgradient) end of the site. Because low levels of xylenes were the only contaminant detected in ground water, natural attenuation is the preferred alternative for ground-water remediation. To monitor the progress of natural attenuation, it is recommended that the monitoring well at the site (Well T-1286-001) be sampled semi-annually for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, and naphthalene (BTEXN) and TEPH analysis for two years.