

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Building 1915, located in the northwestern portion of Hill Air Force Base, was constructed in the early 1940's for the assembly of ordinance; specifically 37 mm shells. In 1960, use of the facility was changed to overhauling Bomarc ramjet fuel packages. Overhauling and testing of Bomarc fuel packages continued through mid-1985. The building is currently used to maintain/repair missile accessories and hydraulic/pneumatic systems.

The operation of the facility included a fuel handling system for Bomarc fuel cell testing. The system included two underground storage tanks for the test fuel located immediately north of the building. These tanks were removed in October, 1987. Limited soil sampling was performed at the time of removal. The analysis was preliminary in nature and the results largely inconclusive.

Floor drains and trenches in Building 1915 drained to a leach or drain field approximately 70 feet northwest of the building. The drain field was designed to percolate waste water into the subsurface. The floor drains draining to this field were reportedly sealed at the conclusion of Bomarc testing and retrofitting in 1985.

Three floor drains are currently connected to the storm sewer system which discharges into a gravel pit near Roy Gate, the northwest entrance to the base. This drain also accepted drainage from the cooling tower located outside of Building 1915.

Hazardous materials utilized during the various operations at Building 1915 include primarily volatile organic compounds, such as trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, Stoddard solvent, methyl ethyl ketone, freon, alcohol, ether and paints. There was a potential for a release of these materials to the drainage system through spillage. No sampling has been performed at the drain outlets to determine the presence of volatile organic compounds.

Ground-water conditions are largely unknown at the location of Building 1915; however, "shallow" aquifers at depths of approximately 100 feet are utilized in the Roy area for water supply. These wells are located approximately two to three miles to the west of the site. These wells are the closest ground-water receptors of concern.

Another possible receptor is the Davis-Weber Canal, which provides water for agricultural purposes in the area. Water collected in the Roy Gate pond drains directly to the canal.

The development of a sampling and analysis plan is recommended for the drain discharge points at the Roy Gate gravel pit and the drain field, and at the former underground tank locations to evaluate the potential impact on subsurface soils and ground water from volatile organic compounds and Bomarc test fuel.