

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Hill Air Force Base, Utah (Hill AFB) is located in northern Utah, about 25 miles north of Salt Lake City, in Weber and Davis counties. Hill AFB covers about 6,700 acres on the Weber River Delta, a terrace that lies about 300 feet above the surrounding valleys. In July 1987, the Base was placed on the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), National Priorities List because of several sites where hazardous liquid and solid wastes generated by installation operations were disposed. These hazardous waste sites have been divided among eight operable units (OUs) according to a Federal Facility Agreement between the U.S. Air Force, State of Utah Department of Health, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. This agreement was executed in 1991.

Operable Unit 7 (OU 7) consists of soil contamination at several source areas in and around Buildings 220 and 225, and some imported fill at Base Supply Well 6. The two buildings lie in the south central portion of the Base, west of the main runway in an industrial area that has been used to service aircraft since the 1940s. Base Supply Well 6 is located northwest of the north end of the main runway. Subsurface conditions are dominated by interbedded silty sands, sandy silts, and clays. Ground water, although not included in OU 7, lies at about 110 to 140 feet below the ground surface.

Remedial investigation (RI) scoping activities identified six potential contamination source areas inside Building 225. These include the former Metal Plating Shop location, the PCB Spill Area, the former Wash Rack, the former Degreaser Pit, the Mop Cleaning Room, and the Hydraulic Room. In Building 220, potential source areas include the former Oil/Water Separator Tank Locations, the former UST Location, and the Floor Drain System. In addition to these potential source areas, the RI evaluated potential soil contamination around the perimeter of Building 220 and at the Industrial Wastewater System outfalls from both buildings. The RI was conducted during 1993 and 1994. During the investigation, 126 soil gas samples and 218 soil samples were collected and analyzed to evaluate the nature and extent of soils contamination at OU 7. Remedial investigation results indicate that metals and VOCs are present in the subsurface soils beneath the former Metal Plating Shop, and PCBs remain in soils at the PCB Spill location inside Building 225. Low levels of VOC contamination are also present at the other Building 225 source areas. Organic compounds including VOCs, BNAEs, fuel hydrocarbons, and furans were also detected beneath the Building 220 Oil/Water Separator Tanks and Floor Drain System. In addition, low levels of VOC contamination are present around Building 220 and at the Industrial Wastewater System outfalls.

The Baseline Risk Assessment for OU 7 indicates that none of the contaminants present in the soils pose a current risk to human or environmental health. However, unacceptable health risks could occur in the future due to the presence of elevated metals beneath the floor of Building 225 where the former Metals Plating Shop was located. Risks at the other OU 7 source areas are within acceptable ranges.

Five separate remedial alternatives were developed to protect human health and the environment. These alternatives, which cover the full range of treatment options, are: No Action, Institutional Controls, Excavation and Off-Site Disposal, Soil Washing, and Soil Solidification. The detailed analysis of alternatives numerically evaluated each alternative against seven effectiveness criteria.