

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Corrective Action Plan (CAP) addresses corrective action and soil contamination beneath underground storage tank (UST) Site 228 at Hill Air Force Base (Hill AFB) near Ogden, Utah. Site 228 consists of two 25,000-gallon USTs used to store waste JP-4 jet fuel purged from aircraft prior to maintenance. A visual inspection conducted as part of the tank closure procedure revealed discolored soils beneath the asphalt pavement. Analytical results from soil borings confirmed the presence of hydrocarbon contamination in the soils. The tanks were closed in place on October 22, 1991.

Contamination at Site 228 was evaluated in an Abatement and Initial Site Characterization Report (AISCR) and a Subsurface Investigation Letter Report (SIR) prepared for Hill AFB by James M. Montgomery, Consulting Engineers, Inc. (JMM). The results of the investigation indicate that hydrocarbon contamination is present in soils from up to 10 feet in all directions surrounding the USTs, and to a maximum vertical depth of 34 feet below ground surface (bgs). Ground water is not impacted by JP-4 contamination at Site 228.

Proposed alternatives for remediation of contamination at Site 228 include in-situ treatment using forced air injection to enhance natural biodegradation of hydrocarbons (in-situ bioventing), excavation, removal, and disposal of contaminated soils, and a No-Action alternative. Based on site characteristics, contaminant characteristics and cost, in-situ bioventing is recommended as the most appropriate technology for remediation of hydrocarbon-contaminated soils at Site 228. Bioventing has been previously demonstrated to be very successful in treating JP-4 contaminated soils at Hill AFB. A pilot study has been initiated to evaluate the degree of remediation achieved by bioventing at Site 228.

This CAP has been prepared in accordance with guidelines of the State of Utah, Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR, 1992). The CAP summarizes the AISCR and SIR prepared for Site 228 and includes an exposure assessment, a discussion of the remedial alternatives and the criteria used for screening, design requirements for the recommended corrective action, permitting and public notification requirements, and a soil vapor and ground-water monitoring plan for Site 228.