

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The former UST system at Little Mountain Test Annex, Building 4301, is assigned facility identification number 1200268 and is identified in DERR records as leaking UST Site EHDL. The UST system was removed on September 30, 1991.

Leaded and possibly unleaded gasoline was released through spills and overfills, leakage at the top of the tank near the product pipe, and possible leakage through a hole in the side of the tank. A volume of approximately 90 cubic yards of soil has been impacted by the release.

Subsurface investigations were conducted in 1992, 1993, and 1994. The vertical and horizontal extent of contamination was delineated through subsurface drilling, field measurements of organic vapor concentrations in soils, and laboratory analysis of soil and ground water samples. Petroleum hydrocarbons were found in soils beneath the former UST. The hydrocarbons were present as vapor in pore spaces between soil particles and as liquid adsorbed to soil particles.

Elevated concentrations of organic vapors were measured with a photoionization detector (PID) as far as 27 feet from the UST excavation and as deep as 30 feet below ground surface. The largest concentrations were found directly below the former UST, about 10 to 25 feet below ground surface.

The vertical extent of product adsorbed to soils was from the base of the tank excavation at 10 feet below ground surface to a depth of about 22 feet below ground surface. The horizontal extent was about 8 radial feet from the center of the former tank excavation. The soil profile within this zone of contamination includes 2 to 3 feet of silty clay, about 5 to 6 feet of fine to coarse sand, and about 5 feet of fine sandy silt. Product was not detected in sands beneath the sandy-silt layer.

Little Mountain Test Annex is located in a remote area near the shore of the Great Salt Lake. Neither ground water nor surface water have been impacted by the release. The nearest population is the maintenance staff comprising about 50 people during normal operations. No potential pathways were identified that could place the population at Little Mountain at risk.