



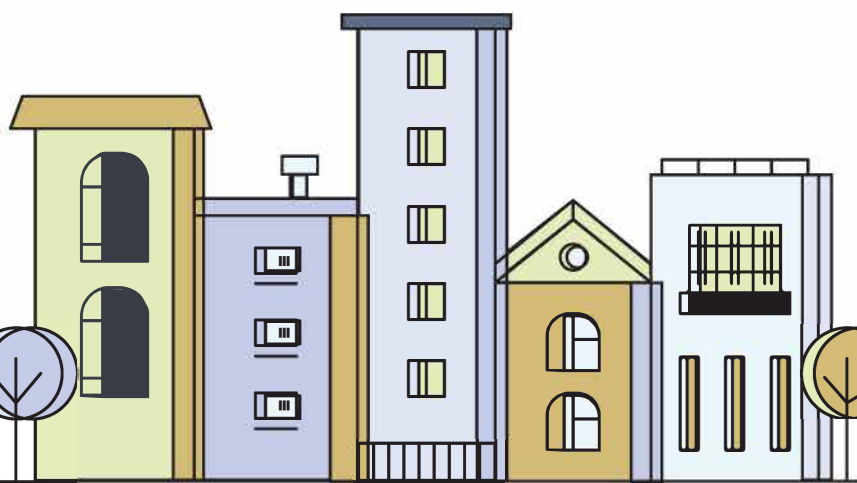
Hill AFB Needs to Test Your Air



La base aerea de Hill necesita analizar su aire (mira atrás)

Your building is located near an area of shallow groundwater contamination from historic activities at Hill Air Force Base. Chemical vapors can migrate through the soil and enter buildings — a process known as vapor intrusion. **The only way to know if this is happening in your building is to test the air inside.**

The Air Force is offering **free indoor air sampling** as part of its 2026–2027 program. Testing is simple and convenient. A technician can place the sampling device inside your building.



Results are provided directly to you. If vapors are found above safe levels, the Air Force can install a mitigation system — **at no cost to you or the property owner.**

While chemical vapors from the groundwater are found in less than 5% of buildings, testing gives you peace of mind. Help us check your building off our annual list - once your building tests clear, our yearly outreach stops and we will only check in every five years.

Help us protect your employees and patrons — sign up for a free test today.

Now Scheduling Online!

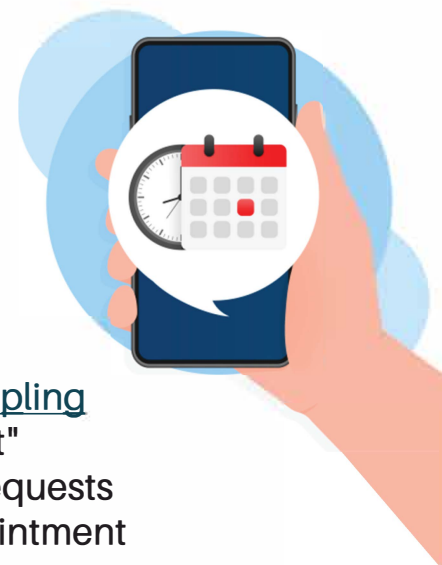
Ahora programando citas en línea

You can now sign up & book an appointment on a mobile phone or computer.



Online Scheduling Link

1. Go to our website (or scan QR code)
<https://calendly.com/hafb-indoor-air/air-sampling>
2. Select your preferred date & time, click "Next"
3. Fill out the details & note any questions or requests
4. Click "Schedule Event" to reserve your appointment



Sign Up for Sampling Today!

If you prefer to sign up for sampling over the phone, or if you have any questions about the Indoor Air Sampling Program (IAP), please contact:

Julie McNeill, IAP Project Manager

Phone: 801-586-2194

Email: julie.mcneill.1@us.af.mil

Environmental Restoration
AFCEC/CZOM Hill Section
7290 Weiner St., Bldg. 383
Hill AFB, UT 84056-5003

Hill AFB's Indoor Air Sampling Program Kicks Off This Fall!

El muestreo comienza este otoño



Testing involves placing a small, pencil-sized device in your building for 24–26 days. There are flexible scheduling options for the technician to place the device in your building.

All costs associated with testing and mitigation are paid for by the Air Force. If vapors are found, the Air Force can install a system to prevent them from entering your building—free of charge.

More information available online at:

Más información disponible en línea
www.hill.af.mil/Home/Environmental/IAP

- Maps of sampling areas
- Air sampling fact sheet
- Material disponible en español



IAP Website Link

Indoor Air Testing is Easy - And Free!
Schedule Online Today!

Material disponible en español

La información sobre el muestreo del aire interior también está disponible en español en línea en el enlace anterior. Si tiene preguntas, por favor llame a Nate Nelson al 801-775-6232.

Indoor Air Sampling Program

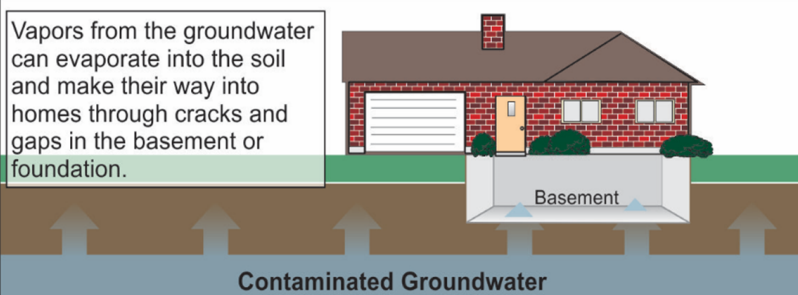
Hill Air Force Base, Utah



August 2026

Why is the Air Force testing the air inside buildings?

If you received this information, your home or business is located above or very near an area of groundwater contaminated with chemicals from Hill AFB. As shown in the diagram below, these chemicals can evaporate into the soil and into buildings through a process known as vapor intrusion. The Air Force is testing in these areas to see if vapors are entering buildings at potentially harmful levels.



Hill's Indoor Air Sampling Program

In 2003, Hill began a systematic investigation to find where vapor intrusion is occurring. Over the course of the program, the Air Force has tested the air in more than 3,100 locations.

As the program has developed, much has been learned about vapor intrusion. In some cases, vapor detections are not associated with the groundwater contamination, but from sources inside the building. In other cases, vapor intrusion may have been missed because the testing occurred on a day when conditions were not favorable for vapor intrusion. The testing method has been refined to take into account different factors that could affect the validity of the test.

Testing the air

Because not all buildings near groundwater contamination are affected by vapor intrusion, the only way to know for sure is through testing.

Since 2016, Hill has used a passive diffusion sampler, approximately the size of a pencil, to collect indoor air samples over a 26-day period. This longer sampling window accounts for changing conditions—such as temperature, barometric pressure, and furnace use—which can influence whether vapor intrusion occurs. As a result, this method provides a much more reliable assessment than earlier techniques.

If your building was tested before 2016 using the older 24-hour sampling method, we encourage you to schedule new testing with the 26-day passive sampler for a more accurate evaluation.



Passive Sampling Device

How did the chemicals get into the groundwater?

When Hill AFB was established in 1940, it became home to one of the nation's largest aircraft maintenance operations. This work required solvents to clean and degrease parts. Before environmental laws were enacted in the 1970s, there were no regulations for disposing of waste solvents. As was common practice at the time, most were dumped in landfills and disposal pits.



Over time, these solvents seeped into shallow groundwater and migrated off base beneath nearby communities. While drinking water has not been affected, scientists discovered that chemical vapors were evaporating up through the soil and entering some homes. Vapor intrusion is now recognized as the primary potential route of exposure to these groundwater contaminants from Hill AFB.

Why should I have my building tested?

The goal of the Air Force's indoor air sampling program is to test every building that could be affected by contaminants from Hill AFB. Reasons to have your building tested:

■ Peace of mind

If chemical vapors from Hill AFB are not detected in your indoor air test, you can be certain the air you or your employees are breathing does not contain the chemical vapors linked to Hill AFB. In most cases, no further sampling will be required unless conditions at the site change. The Air Force will follow up every five years to confirm that the footprint of your building hasn't changed, as structural changes can affect the potential for vapor intrusion.

■ Identify and eliminate a potential hazard

If vapors are found above the action level and are determined to be linked to Hill AFB contamination, the Air Force can take steps to eliminate the threat. The Air Force has a number of proven tools available to prevent vapors from entering your building—at no cost to you.

Even if your building was tested in the past, the Air Force recommends retesting with the updated sampling method. A previous "non-detect" result from the older 24-hour testing method does not guarantee that vapor intrusion is not occurring. Until your building is tested with the new method, you will continue to receive annual reminders.



More Information Available Online:
www.hill.af.mil/Home/Environmental/IAP

- Maps of sampling areas
- Self-placed sampling method details

Hill AFB Indoor Air Sampling Program Manager:

Julie McNeill 801-586-2194
or julie.mcneill.1@us.af.mil

How to Sign Up For Sampling

Now Scheduling Online

You can now sign up and schedule an appointment using your mobile phone or computer. Scan the QR code or visit: <https://calendly.com/hafb-indoor-air/air-sampling>

Or, Sign Up By Phone:

If you prefer to sign up by phone, call:
Julie McNeill, Project Manager
Phone: 801-586-2194
Email: julie.mcneill.1@us.af.mil



Online Scheduling Link

What is the testing process?

Sampling is most effective during the winter heating season (October through March), when buildings are closed up and the potential for vapor intrusion is highest.

Preparing for Your Appointment

Before your scheduled test, you will receive a postcard reminder with general instructions, including a list of common household chemicals that must be removed from your building—including attached garages—at least one week prior to sampling. (Visit www.hill.af.mil/Home/Environmental for list.) These items can interfere with results. If they are not removed, testing will need to be rescheduled. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sampling Placement Option

■ Technician-Placed Sampling (Approx. 30 minutes):

A technician will visit your building, conduct a brief survey to ensure interfering chemicals have been removed, and place the sampling device in the lowest occupied space—typically the basement.

After Sampling

The sampling device remains in your building for approximately 26 days. After that, a technician will return to retrieve it, and the sample will be sent to a laboratory for analysis. If the results show a detection of chemical vapors, you will be contacted directly. Otherwise, you'll receive your results by mail within eight weeks.

What are the chemicals of concern?

The primary chemical of concern is trichloroethene (TCE), a degreasing solvent widely used at Hill AFB in the 1960s and 1970s. Improper disposal at multiple locations led to TCE becoming the most common groundwater contaminant at Hill. **Short-term exposure to TCE vapors during the first trimester of pregnancy may increase the risk of heart defects in babies, while long-term exposure may raise the risk of certain cancers.**

1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) is a similar solvent that was disposed of at a single location on-base and has impacted groundwater in parts of Layton. It is still used in manufacturing plastics, and is also believed to increase cancer risk.

For more health information on TCE and 1,2-DCA, visit: www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs.

What are action levels?

Action levels are the concentrations at which the Air Force recommends steps to prevent chemical vapors from entering a building. These levels are based on health-risk data and have been reviewed and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Utah Department of Environmental Quality. They include multiple safety margins to protect even the most sensitive individuals.

Detections below the action level are not considered a significant health risk, so no immediate action is taken. However, the Air Force will offer follow-up testing the next year to ensure levels remain low. If a future test shows concentrations above the action level and vapor intrusion is confirmed, a mitigation system will be offered at no cost to the property owner.

Can detections be a result of something other than vapor intrusion?

Some household products can contain TCE or 1,2-DCA—the two chemicals of concern associated with Hill AFB's Indoor Air Sampling Program. If present in the building, these chemicals may be detected during sampling.



HAPSITE

If a detection exceeds the action level, the sampling team will follow up to determine whether the source is inside the building. A specialized device called a HAPSITE is used to “sniff out” products or objects that could be the source of vapors.

Common indoor sources of TCE include degreasers, brake cleaners, electric-motor solvents, gun cleaners, and certain adhesives. 1,2-DCA can be found in items such as molded plastic figurines, home decor, and holiday ornaments.

If an indoor source is suspected as the cause of a detection, the item is removed and the building is retested. Depending on the results, further testing may be needed to confirm vapor intrusion is occurring.

For more information and examples of household items that could cause a detection, visit the Hill AFB Indoor Air Sampling Program website at: www.hill.af.mil/Home/Environmental/IAP.

Mitigation options

If vapor intrusion above an action level is confirmed in a building, the Air Force has several options available to reduce the vapor levels to below action levels. The most common option is to install a system that captures vapors from beneath the building before they can enter. Mitigation actions are done at no cost to the property owner.

Regulatory Points of Contact

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8:

Julie Kinsey 303-312-7065 or kinsey.julie@epa.gov

Utah Dept. of Environmental Quality:

Kaleb VanArsdale 385-391-5925 or kvanarsdale@utah.gov
Dave Allison 385-391-8143 or dallison@utah.gov