



FACT SHEET

DoDHF Novato

Air Sparging System Implementation for Former UST Site 957/970

October 2010

PROJECT CONTACTS

If you have any questions or concerns about environmental activities, please feel free to contact any of the project representatives:

Mr. James Sullivan
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Department of the Navy
BRAC PMO West
1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900
San Diego, CA 92108-4310
(619) 532-0966
james.b.sullivan2@navy.mil

Mr. David Clark
Remedial Project Manager
Department of the Navy
BRAC PMO West
1455 Frazee Road, Suite 900
San Diego, CA 92108-4310
(619) 532-0973
david.j.clark2@navy.mil

Ms. Theresa McGarry
Project Manager
Department of Toxic Substances
Control, Office of Military
Facilities
8800 Cal Center, 2nd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95826-3200
(916) 255-3664
tmcgarry@dtsc.ca.gov

Mr. George Leyva
Project Manager
San Francisco Regional Water
Quality Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 622-2379
gleyva@waterboards.ca.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Additional documentation detailing this are available at the following location or by contacting Mr. James Sullivan at the above address:

South Novato Library
6 Hamilton Landing,
Suite 140A
Novato, California 94949

INTRODUCTION

Former UST Site 957/970 at Department of Defense Housing Facility (DoDHF) Novato is located approximately 20 miles north of San Francisco, in Marin County, California. The Site comprises an approximate 13 acre area with dimensions of approximately 1,100 ft by 500 ft bounded on the south by Main Entrance Road and on the north by railroad tracks operated by the Golden Gate Bridge, Highway, and Transportation District. The U.S. Navy has operated several groundwater treatment systems on former Navy property to address releases associated with two former underground storage tanks (USTs). Additional corrective action is planned north of former Navy property to address impacts to groundwater.

BACKGROUND

The Navy is implementing corrective action activities to address the leading edge area of a methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE) groundwater plume at Former UST Site 957/970 at DoDHF Novato. Ongoing monitoring has shown that MTBE concentrations are stable to decreasing throughout a majority of the plume due to the success of previous groundwater remediation at this site; however, increasing concentrations have been observed in a few monitoring wells at the plume's leading edge. These trends suggest that the plume has not stabilized in certain areas and does not meet the requirements for a transition to monitored natural attenuation (MNA) as the final remedy for the site. To address these increasing concentrations, an air sparging treatment system will be installed and operated within the area of highest MTBE concentrations in the leading edge area of the plume. While air sparging is expected to address a majority of the MTBE mass in the leading edge area, achieving cleanup goals and the ultimate goal of site closure will be achieved through MNA.

SYSTEM INSTALLATION

The air sparging system will be installed within the treatment area shown and will address the area containing a majority of the dissolved MTBE mass at the leading edge of the plume. The treatment system will consist of 50 sparge wells installed approximately 20

feet apart. The air sparging system will provide treatment within an approximate 67,500 ft² area adjacent to the southwest corner of Landfill 26 (see below). Air will be supplied to the sparge wells by a pressure pump that will be housed in an equipment shed with noise mitigations measured inside the treatment area. System installation activities will contribute only minimal traffic to Todd Road, primarily consisting of small pick-up trucks transporting the Navy's field team to and from the work area.

SYSTEM OPERATION

The objective of the air sparging system is to deliver enough air to the aquifer to enhance aerobic biodegradation and remove MTBE from the water-bearing interval within the treatment area. The air sparging system will operate in a pulsing mode, which will be designed to improve treatment effectiveness while also restricting operating to only daylight hours to the maximum extent possible. Soil gas samples will be collected prior to and during system operation to ensure that MTBE does not migrate away from the treatment area. The U.S. Navy projects that the air sparging system will be operated for one year at which point an evaluation for rebound will be conducted, followed by an anticipated transition to MNA as the final remedy.



Site Map Showing the Treatment Area