

Mounding and Lateral Flow Analysis – Coastal Areas
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Successful groundwater mounding prediction of large wastewater treatment and disposal systems requires comprehensive hydrogeologic investigation to produce reliable, defensible loading rate recommendations. Typical subsurface disposal limitations in the lower coastal plain include shallow water tables and hydraulically restrictive clayey and spodic horizons.

From a mounding perspective, the shallow water tables are the most critical limiting factor in determining project feasibility. Due to the need for precise results in determining maximum groundwater mounding above ambient conditions, only numerical models provide the model complexity necessary for many coastal plain sites. Increased model complexity requires more thorough site characterization; minimum regulatory characterization requirements are rarely adequate to produce robust model complexity.