



Hydrogeological Assessment Pine Ridge Estates Subdivision Raymond Cape Road, Raymond

Date: August 6, 2025

Summary:

The array of wastewater disposal locations on the site plan meets the requirements of the Town of Raymond regarding ground water quality.

Purpose of the assessment:

The purpose of the assessment is to predict the locations and possible effects of wastewater plumes on ground water from the septic systems planned for a residential subdivision. This assessment is done to satisfy the subdivision ordinance of Raymond, *Article 9.13. Impact on Ground Water*.

Information used:

Information used in this study includes library research of published literature, plans of the development by BH2M with elevation contours, and wetlands and soil information by Mark Hampton Associates.

Project summary:

The project is an eleven subdivision of 34.28 acres. Wastewater disposal will be by on-site subsurface wastewater disposal systems. Water will be provided by individual drilled, bedrock water wells.

Summary of geology:

The property is located on the westerly facing slope of a knoll on Raymond Cape,

(see Figure 1). Drainage is westerly to Sebago Lake by way of ground water and wetland flow.

The highest portion of the site is in the northwesterly portion of the property at an elevation of 388 feet. The lowest portion of the site is along Raymond Cape Road at an elevation of 290 feet. Surface slopes range from 1% in wetlands to 33% on occasional steep areas. The average surface slope across the property is 7%. The topography varies across the property, with several low troughs containing wetlands, and small knolls between them.

Carol Hildreth depicted the property (see Figure 2) as deposits of sandy glacial till underlain by shallow bedrock (Ptd) on the *Surficial geology of the Raymond and Naples quadrangles, Maine* (ME Geol.Surv. Open-File Map 97-50).

The site is depicted (see Figure 3) as an association of Hermon sandy loam (HhC) Woodbridge very stony sandy loam (WsB) and Sebago mucky peat (Sp) on the *National Cooperative Soil Survey*. This mapping is generally consistent with the surficial geologic mapping and the on-site soil logs of Hampton, although no shallow bedrock is noted in either.

Bedrock beneath the site is mapped as granite of the Sebago Pluton by John Creasy (see Figure 4) on the *Bedrock Geology of the Naples and Raymond quadrangles, Maine* (ME Geol. Surv. Open-File Report, 96-4).

The property is not mapped as a Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifer by the Maine Geological Survey.

Summary of hydrogeology:

The source of ground water on this site is precipitation. Precipitation falling on this site seeps into the soil and descends until restrictive soil layers or the water table is encountered. Thereupon, the flow of ground water is downgradient toward wetlands and streams. Where ground water encounters open fractures on the bedrock surface, a portion of the water will seep downward into the bedrock to recharge the bedrock aquifer.

On this site the soils are loamy sand in texture and are predominantly medium textured. Bedrock is not shallow. Recharge is average to above average over the site. Based on the guidelines for nitrogen impact assessment published by the Maine DEP, it is reasonable to assume that 33% of all precipitation recharges the soil.

The groundwater flow directions on this property can be assumed to be perpendicular to the topographic contour lines. The estimated hydraulic conductivity of the soil is 6 feet per day. The assumed effective porosity is assumed to be 25%. The hydraulic gradient is estimated to be 3%,

Impact on Groundwater Quality:

Nitrate-nitrogen is the chemical to assess for impact on groundwater. Nitrate-nitrogen is generated by subsurface wastewater disposal systems. It is a conservative contaminant, meaning it does not readily degrade in groundwater, nor does it attenuate or attach itself to

soil particles. Nitrate-nitrogen is limited to 10 mg/liter in public drinking water supplies by the Primary Drinking Water Standard and is the limit set by Raymond at the property boundaries of a project.

The analysis of nitrate-nitrogen impacts was calculated by SOLUTRANS, a 32-bit Windows program for modeling three-dimensional solute transport written by Dr. Charles R. Fitts of Fitts Geosolutions and the University of Southern Maine. The program is based on the analytical solutions of Liej *et. al.* (1991 and 1993). The solutions in SOLUTRANS all assume a uniform one-dimensional flow field, but allow three-dimensional dispersion, retardation and first-order decay estimations.

Variables entered into the calculations include a hydraulic conductivity value of 6 feet per day, a hydraulic gradient of 3% and an assumed porosity of 25%. This leads to a seepage velocity of 0.7 feet per day.

Additional variables include flows of 360 gallons per day (four-bedroom homes), an initial wastewater concentration of 40 mg/L NO₃-N, retardation of 1, and a decay of zero.

The dispersivity values are not site-specific measurements of the heterogeneities of the soil but are assumed to be uniform and independent of location and time, with lateral dispersivity being 1/3 of longitudinal dispersivity and vertical dispersivity being 1/10 of lateral dispersivity. Dispersivity is governed by the equation: longitudinal dispersivity = (0.0175) x (Length of plume raised to 1.46 power). The plume length analyzed is 150 feet. Therefore, longitudinal dispersivity of 21 feet, lateral dispersivity of 7 feet and vertical dispersivity of 0.7 feet are used.

Another feature of this analytical program that simulates numerical modelling is a thickness corrector, which is governed by the equation: $Z = (\text{flow}) / (7.481) \text{ divided by } (\text{disposal width}) (K)(I)$.

Calculations were made and reveal the 10 mg/L NO₃-N plume will be approximately 50 feet in length. The graph of these results is enclosed.

Using the topographic contour information as a determinant of groundwater flow direction, the calculated 10 plumes were drawn on the plan of the project by Mark Cenci Geologic, Inc. Details at a scale of 1" = 100' are attached to this report.

All 10 mg/liter plumes remain of the project property. Five of the eleven plumes move into wetlands where NO₃-N will be reduced to near zero concentration due to bio-chemical denitrification in a saturated, anoxic zone.

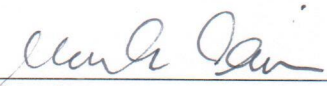
Conclusions:

The soil map shows the basic soil types, which are verified by on-site soil logs. Drainage conditions over the property are depicted in the soil logs, the wetland delineation and the soil map.

An analytic computer program was used to calculate the likely extent and shape of wastewater plumes, based on soil types and slopes on the property. This program is not dependent upon precipitation, so drought conditions are included.

Plumes reach an acceptable concentration of NO₃-N on the property and five plumes move to wetlands where nitrates will be effectively reduced to zero.

The depicted array of wastewater disposal areas meets the requirements of the Town of Raymond regarding ground water quality. The minimal required separation of 100 feet between water wells and septic disposal areas is sufficient.



Mark Cenci
Licensed Maine Geologist #467

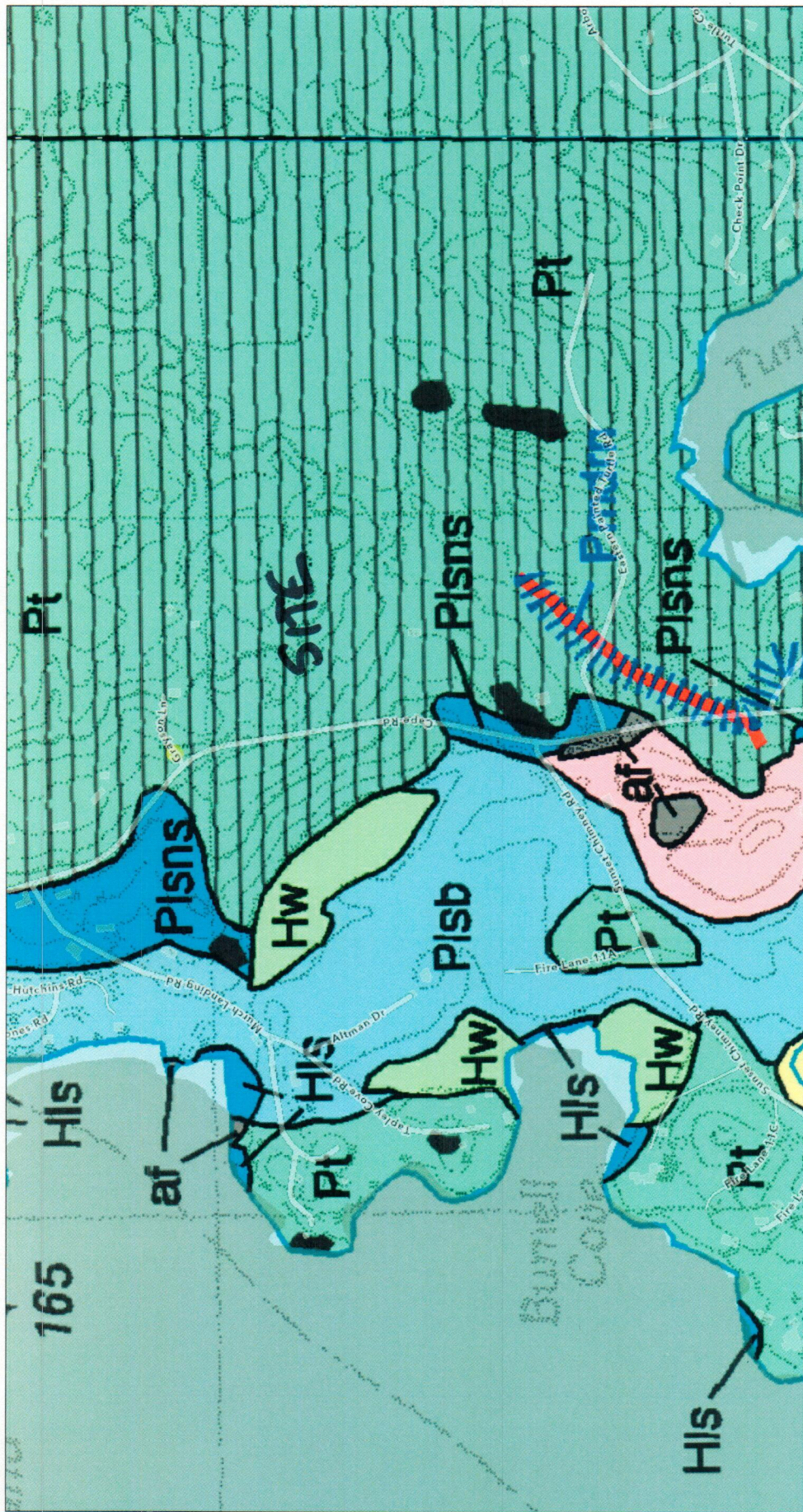
Figure 1.



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Wetlands		Layers	
Inland Waters		Red: Band_1	
Emergent Wetlands		Green: Band_2	
Forest/shrub Wetlands		Blue: Band_3	
Normal Index Contours			
Normal Intermediate Contours			

Figure 2. Surficial Geology



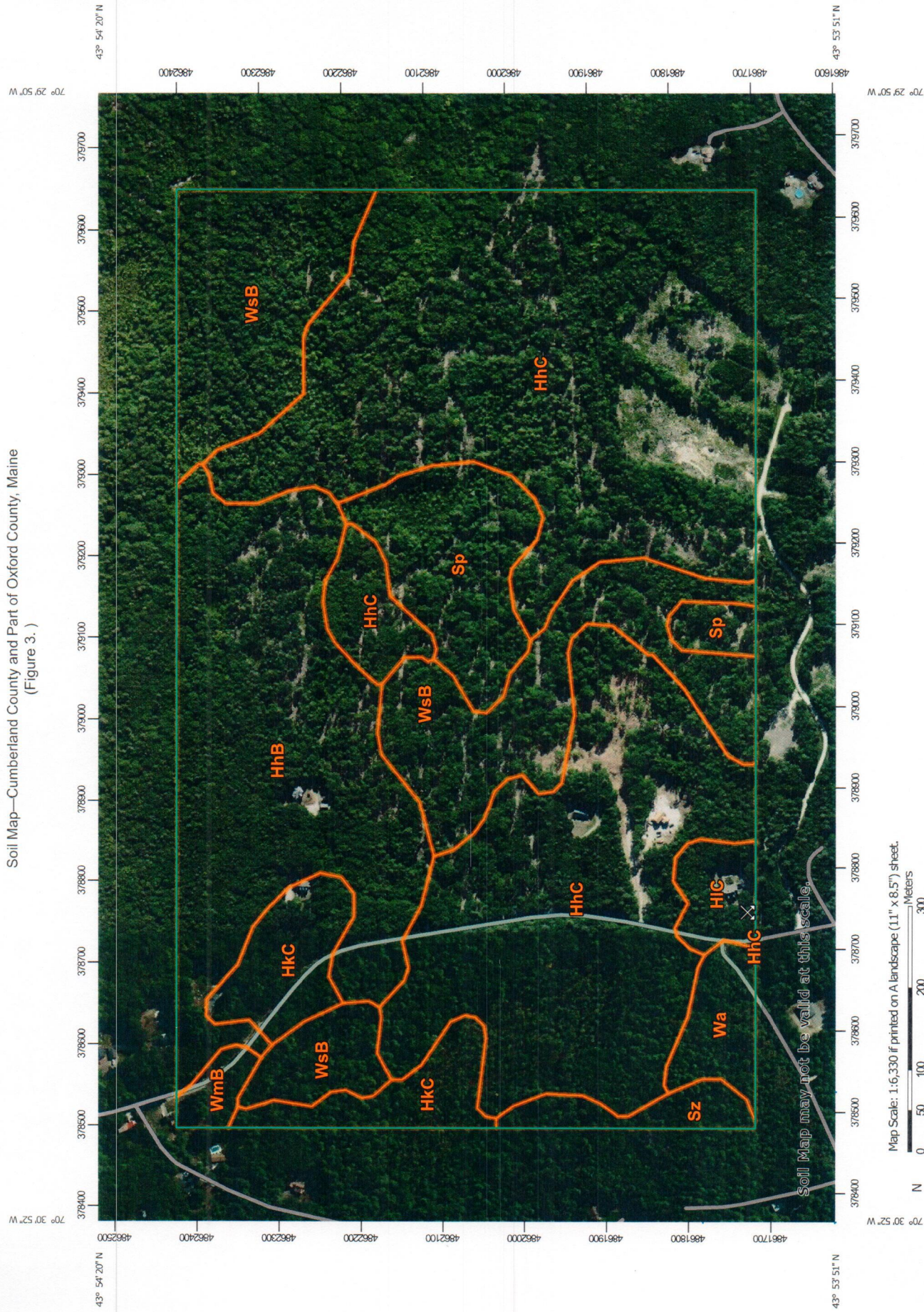
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
0 0.05 0.1 0.2 0.4
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

Maple Geological Survey, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

Soil Map—Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine
(Figure 3.)



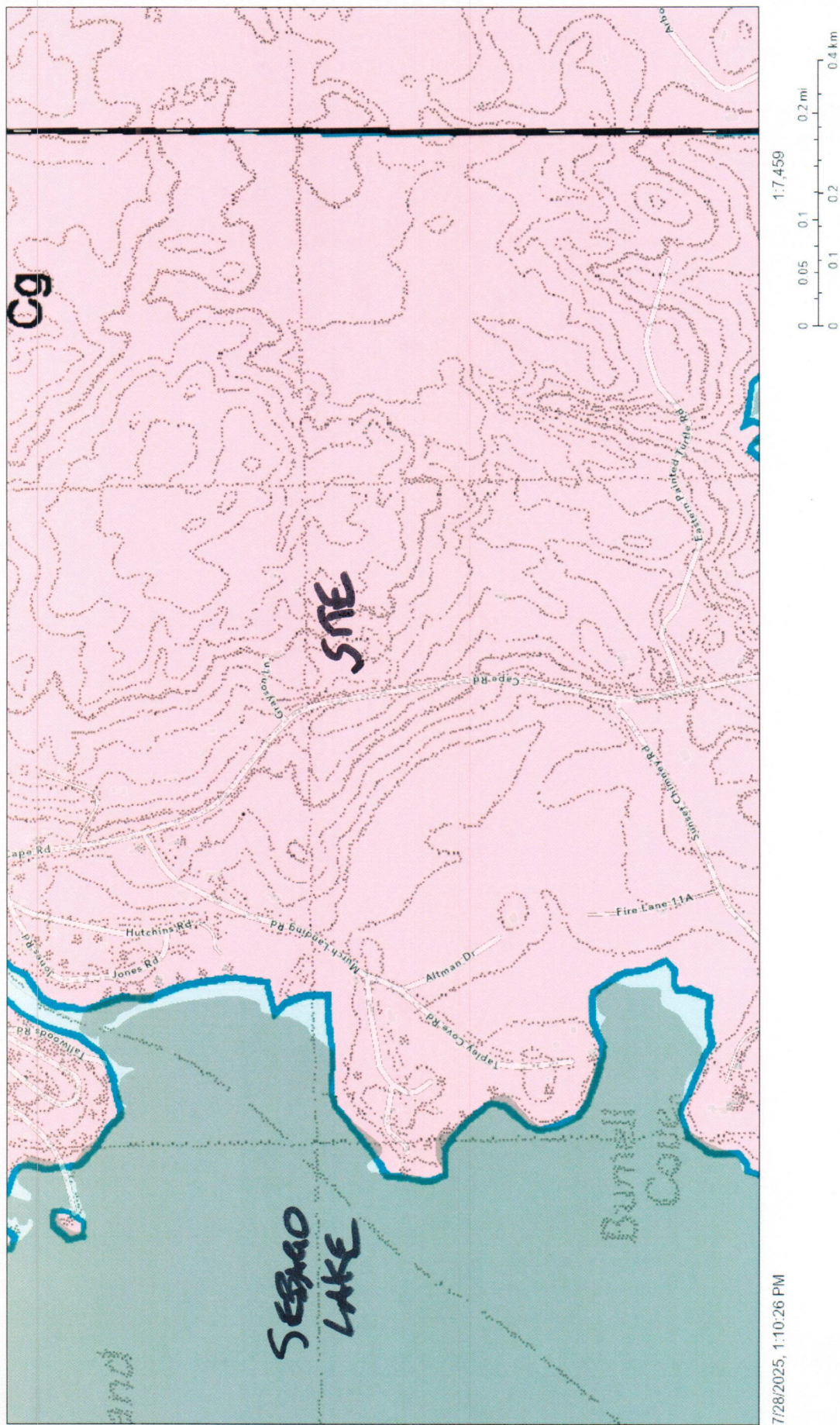
MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)		Area of Interest (AOI)	
Soils		Soil Map Unit Polygons	
		Soil Map Unit Lines	
		Soil Map Unit Points	
Special Point Features		Water Features	
		Streams and Canals	
		Transportation	
		Rails	
		Interstate Highways	
		US Routes	
		Major Roads	
		Local Roads	
		Background	
		Aerial Photography	
			
			
			
			
			
			
			

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HhB	Hermon sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	35.9	17.8%
HhC	Hermon sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	98.9	49.0%
HkC	Hermon sandy loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes, extremely stony	9.9	4.9%
HIC	Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	3.0	1.5%
Sp	Sebago mucky peat	12.2	6.1%
Sz	Swanton fine sandy loam	2.9	1.4%
Wa	Walpole fine sandy loam	3.7	1.9%
WmB	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1.6	0.8%
WsB	Woodbridge very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	33.6	16.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		201.8	100.0%

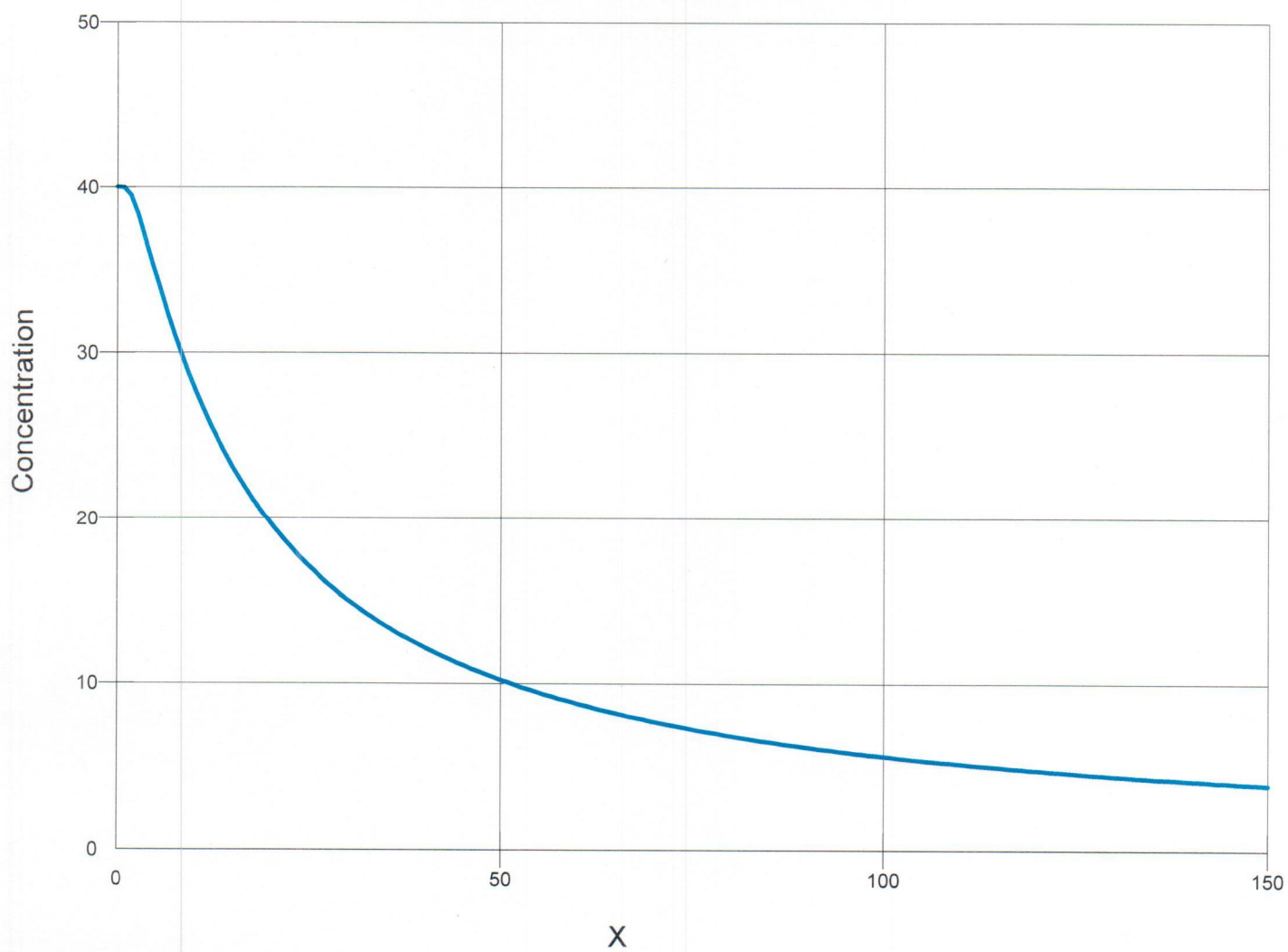
Figure 4. Bedrock Geology

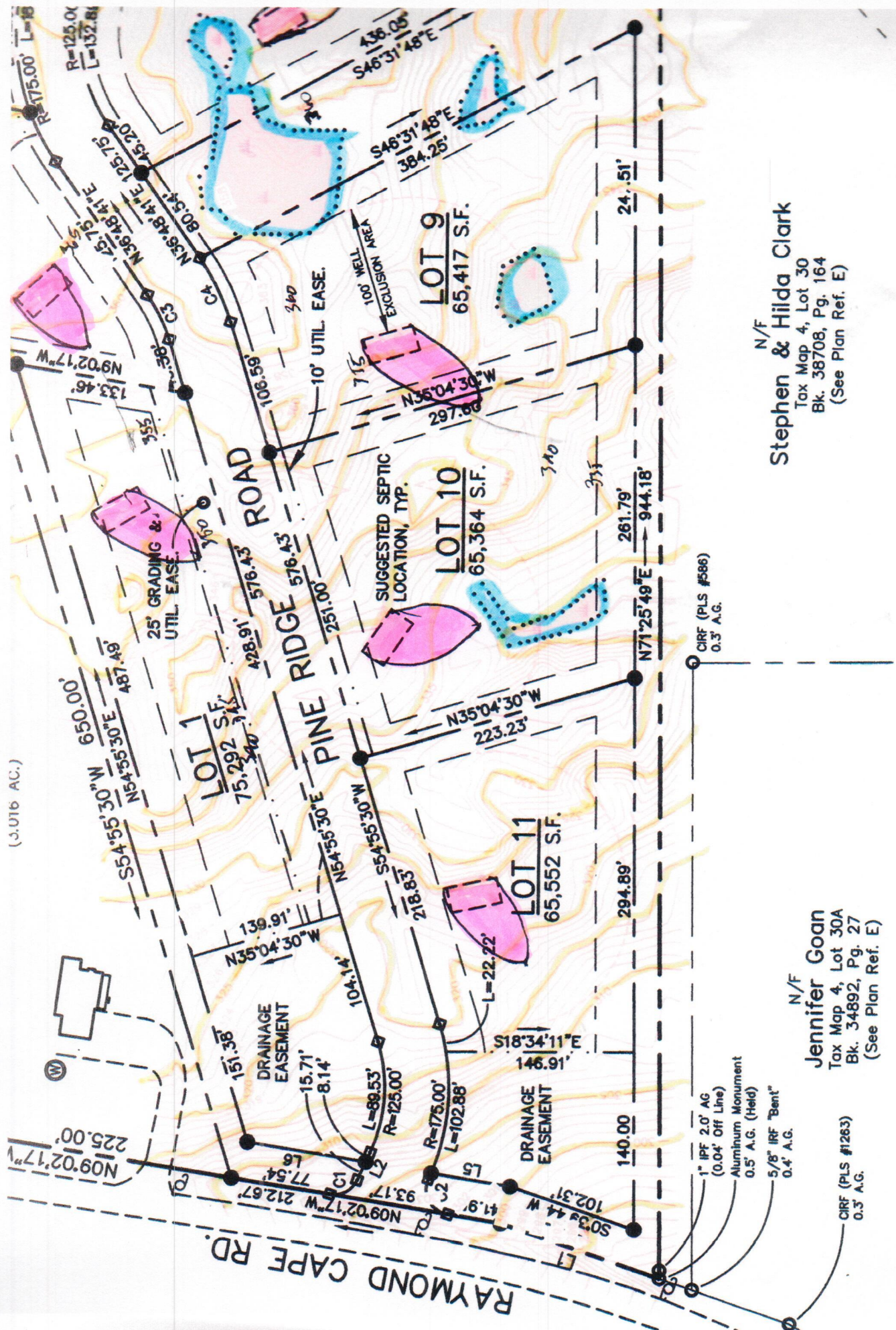


Marine Geological Survey. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS. (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community. Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS. © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User

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NO-3 Concentration vs Distance from Source



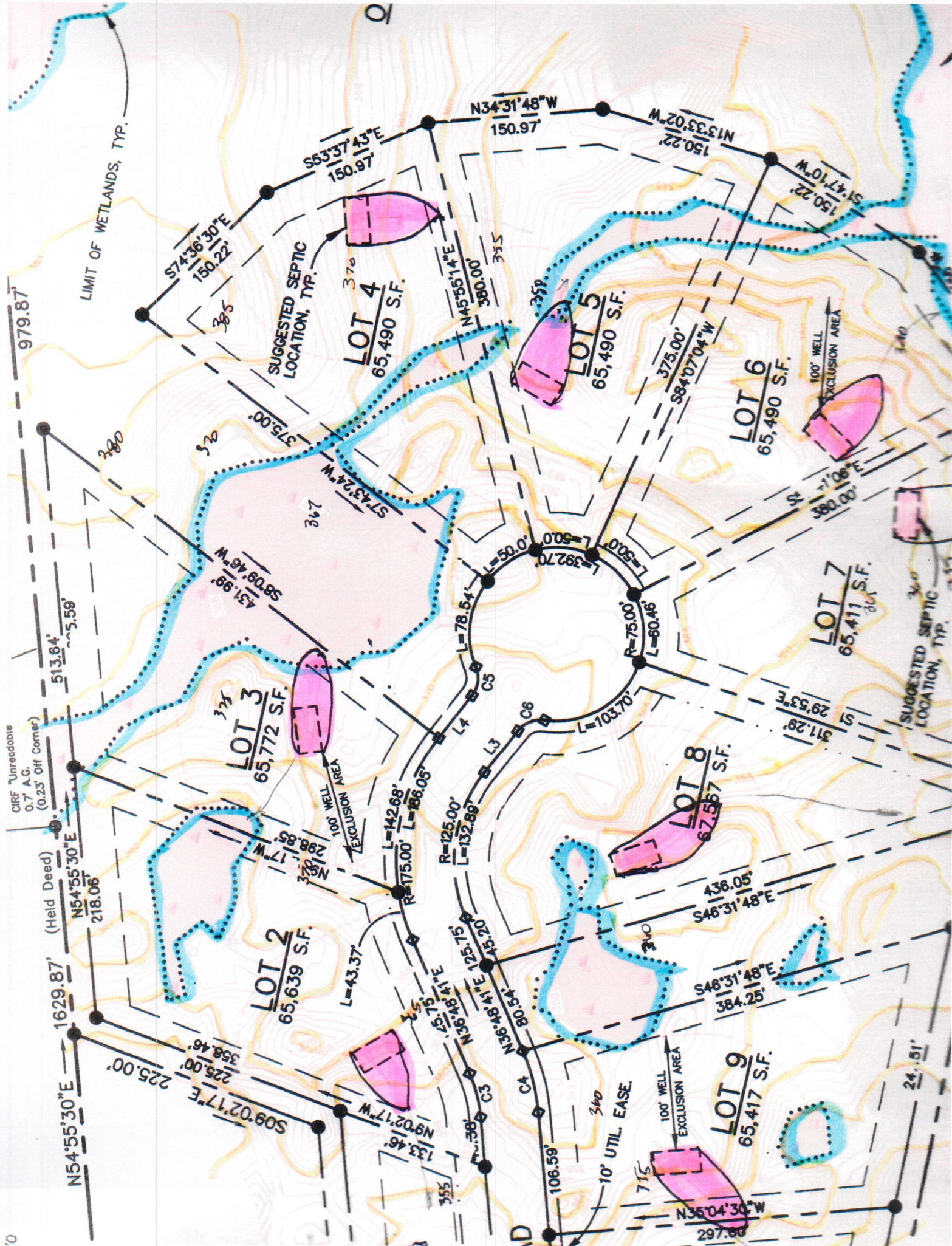


(3.076 AC.)

N/F
Stephen & Hilda Clark
Tax Map 4, Lot 30
Bk. 38708, Pg. 164
(See Plan Ref. E)

N/F
Jennifer Goan
Tax Map 4, Lot 30A
Bk. 34892, Pg. 27
(See Plan Ref. E)

(PLS #586)
0.3' A.G.



OPEN SPACE
15.784 AC.

