

COMPUTER MODELS FOR TWO DIMENSIONAL
SUBTERRANEAN FLOWS AND POLLUTANT TRANSPORT

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FOREWORD

EPA is charged by Congress to protect the Nation's land, air and water systems. Under a mandate of national environmental laws focused on air and water quality, solid waste management and the control of toxic substances, pesticides, noise, and radiation, the Agency strives to formulate and implement actions which lead to a compatible balance between human activities and the ability of natural systems to support and nurture life. In partial response to these mandates, the Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Laboratory, Ada, Oklahoma, is charged with the mission to manage research programs: to investigate the nature, transport, fate, and management of pollutants in ground water; to develop and demonstrate technologies for treating wastewaters with soils and other natural systems; to control pollution from irrigated crop and animal production agricultural activities; and to develop and demonstrate cost-effective land treatment systems for the environmentally safe disposal of solid and hazardous wastes.

Detailed input requirements for a hydraulic and solute transport model are described along with an example solution for the movement of a chemical from the soil surface through ground water. Application of the model will permit design evaluation of future land application waste treatment sites.

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ABSTRACT

Computer simulation models were developed for ground-water movement and solute transport under two dimensional geometry. The hydraulic model is capable to predict the flow of soil water in both saturated and unsaturated regions, and for both transient and steady state cases. The transport model is capable to project the solute concentration or pollutant concentration, both in soils and soil water, provided that the reaction of the solute with soils can be described by linear instantaneous adsorption and first order kinetic reactions.

A detailed description of the input requirements to the models, as well as the program listing, is included in this document. Application of the models, to the problem of migration and absorption of Aldicarb on Wickham Farm, Long Island, is utilized as a practical example. Input data and computer printout of the hydraulic model for the Long Island case are given in Appendices C and D; input data and computer printout of the transport model are listed in Appendices E, F and G. Potential users can apply the models to their particular problems by following the examples.

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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Ground-water's role as a vital natural resource is threatened by increasing subsurface contamination. The origin of ground-water contaminants can be traced to industrial, agricultural, and municipal sources in addition to land-treatment waste management systems. The variety of sources and pollutant characteristics compounds the problems associated with the protecting of ground-water resources and public health. Research efforts are required to describe the mechanisms of transport, degradation, and sorption of contaminants in soils, as well as the fate of the contaminants in aquifers.

Ground-water comprises a major portion of the fresh-water supply in the United States. Exploitation and carelessness have resulted in adverse impacts on ground-water resources. Water tables in some parts of the country have dropped dramatically, and the quality of ground-water has deteriorated. In an effort to reduce and prevent water pollution, to reclaim and recycle wastewater, or to replenish ground-water supplies, PL92-500 and PL95-217 encourage land application as an alternative technique for wastewater management. In the arid southwestern part of the United States, land application methods are particularly promising for continuing growth and prosperity. However, the renovation and reclamation of wastewater by land application must not degrade the quality of ground-water.

Large scale use of agricultural pesticides represents another potential threat to ground-water quality. The impact of pesticides on

soil and ground-water systems requires the knowledge of the reactions of pesticides with soils and the development of models to describe the sorption, leaching, and persistence of these contaminants in the subsurface environment. Therefore, research and model development on the behavior and dynamics of pollutants in soils and the migration in ground-water are essential for the successful compromise between ground-water quality and wastewater treatment.

The present study describes a two-dimensional solute transport model to simulate the movement of contaminants through soils and to project the concentration of contaminants in ground-water. The model consists of two submodels. The first is a hydraulic model which utilizes a unified approach to treat both the unsaturated and saturated regions simultaneously. The hydraulic model is used to develop volumetric water flux, soil moisture content and interstitial velocities of the flow-field under consideration. The second submodel is a solute transport model which simulates the migration, sorption, and degradation of contaminants in soil matrices based on the interstitial velocities of the hydraulic model.

The hydraulic model is solved using finite element techniques, and the solute model is based on a method of characteristics solution.

SECTION II

MATHEMATICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYDRAULIC AND TRANSPORT EQUATIONS

The movement of water in saturated and unsaturated soils can be described by the following material balance:

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \nabla (K \nabla H) \quad (1)$$

where

θ = water content ratio, volume of water per unit volume of soil,

K = hydraulic conductivity of soil to water,

H = hydraulic head, and

t = time.

In general, K and θ will be functions of the pressure head, P .

Including the effects of gravity, the hydraulic head is

$$H = P - y \quad (2)$$

where y is the gravitational potential head.

For two-dimensional flow in a vertical plane assuming isotropic conditions, Equation 1 becomes

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} K(P) \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} K(P) \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \quad (3)$$

where x is the horizontal axis and y is the vertical axis taken positive in the downward direction.

From Equation 2,

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \quad (4)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - 1 \quad (5)$$

Also, by definition

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} \frac{d\theta}{dP} \quad (6)$$

Substituting Equations 4, 5, and 6 into Equation 3 yields

$$\frac{d\theta}{dP} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} K(P) \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} K(P) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial K(P)}{\partial y} \quad (7)$$

Equation 7 describes the soil water pressure distribution in both saturated and unsaturated regions. The solution of this material balance equation together with appropriate boundary conditions will provide the soil water pressure distribution throughout the problem domain. Together with the soil properties, the pressure distribution can be used to provide information on the water content ratio, the volumetric water flux, and the interstitial velocity of water flow in the soil system.

The convective transport neglecting dispersion of a reactive solute through the soil water system can be expressed as

$$\frac{\partial(C\theta)}{\partial t} + \rho \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(q_x C) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(q_y C) - \lambda \theta C \quad (8)$$

where

C = solute concentration in soil water, mass of solute per unit volume of solution;

S = solute concentration in the soil matrix, mass of solute per unit mass of solids;

ρ = bulk density of the soil, mass of solids per unit volume of soil;

q_x, q_y = soil water flux, volume of water per unit area per unit time;
and

λ = the rate of chemical/biological/radioactive decay of solute in the water by a first-order reaction.

The soil-water flux terms can be evaluated as

$$q_x = - K(P) \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} \quad (9)$$

and

$$q_y = - K(P) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + K(P) \quad (10)$$

The rate of change in solute concentration on the solid matrix, $\partial S/\partial t$, can be attributed to two mechanisms. The first is sorption of

solute on the soil surface. Assuming a linear adsorption isotherm,

$$S = k_d C \quad (11)$$

where k_d is an equilibrium distribution coefficient which describes the partitioning of solute between the fluid and solid phases. The second mechanism is a change in adsorbed solute concentration by one or more first order reactions of the form

$$S = \sum_j \int a_j k_d (C - C_{ej}) dt \quad (12)$$

where a_j and C_{ej} are the first-order rate constant and the equilibrium concentration for the j^{th} reaction, respectively.

Adding the sorption and reaction mechanisms,

$$S = k_d C + \sum_j \int a_j k_d (C - C_{ej}) dt \quad (13)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = k_d \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \sum_j a_j k_d (C - C_{ej}) \quad (14)$$

Substituting Equation 14 into Equation 8 yields

$$\frac{\partial (C\theta)}{\partial t} + \rho k_d \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \rho k_d \sum_j a_j (C - C_{ej}) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (q_x C) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (q_y C) - \lambda \theta C \quad (15)$$

Carrying out the indicated differentiation, collecting terms, and rearranging yields

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\theta + \rho k_d) \frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + q_x \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + q_y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \\
 & = - C \left[\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} \right] - \rho k_d \sum_j a_j (C - C_{ej}) - \lambda \theta C \quad (16)
 \end{aligned}$$

From the continuity equation, or conservation of mass,

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial q_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial q_y}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (17)$$

and Equation 16 becomes

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{q_x}{\theta + \rho k_d} \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + \frac{q_y}{\theta + \rho k_d} \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = - \frac{\rho k_d}{\theta + \rho k_d} \sum_j a_j (C - C_{ej}) - \frac{\lambda \theta C}{\theta + \rho k_d} \quad (18)$$

Equations 3 and 18 are the two basic equations for the hydraulic model and the transport model, respectively. These two differential equations can be integrated to yield the moisture content and the pollutant concentration as a function of location and time.

SECTION III

THE HYDRAULIC MODEL

The differential equation describing the distribution of soil moisture can be solved by a variety of numerical methods. The two most common approaches to problems of this type are finite-difference and finite-element techniques. Both approaches reduce the governing differential equation to a set of linear algebraic equations. A finite-element method was selected in this study based on considerations of computational efficiency, accuracy, and stability.

Applying Galerkin's technique to the soil moisture equation

$$\frac{d\theta}{dP} \frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} K \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} K \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial K}{\partial y} \quad (7)$$

will lead to a set of nonlinear ordinary differential equations. An approximate solution to Equation 7 can be defined in an element as

$$\tilde{p}^e(x,y,t) = \sum_{j=1}^N \phi_j(x,y) P_j(t) \quad (19)$$

where P_j is the pressure associated with node j , ϕ_j is the linearly independent element basis function, or shape factor, and N is the number of nodes in the element. Galerkin's method requires that the residual, or error, be zero when weighted by each of the basis functions, or

$$\iint_{\Omega_e} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} K \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} K \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial K}{\partial y} - \frac{dQ}{dP^e} \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial t} \right] \phi_j(x,y) dx dy = 0 \quad (20)$$

for $j = 1$ to N where Ω_e is the domain of element e plus its boundaries.

Equation 20 can be integrated by parts to eliminate the second derivatives. Applying the Green-Gauss theorem

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Omega_e} \left[K \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + K \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \right] dx dy + \iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{\partial K}{\partial y} \phi_j dx dy \\ & + \iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{dQ}{dP^e} \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial t} \phi_j dx dy \\ & = \int_{\Gamma_e} \left[K \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial x} n_x + K \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial y} n_y \right] \phi_j dr \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

where Γ is the global boundary, Γ_e is the element boundary, and n is a unit vector normal to Γ .

Now spatial derivatives of \tilde{p}^e can be written in terms of the nodal pressures $P_j(t)$ and the derivatives of the element basis functions:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial x} = \sum_{i=1}^N P_i \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \quad (22)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial y} = \sum_{i=1}^N P_i \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} \quad (23)$$

The element basis functions also define, in terms of the time derivatives $\partial \tilde{P}^e / \partial t$ at the element nodes, the spatial variation of $\partial \tilde{P}^e / \partial t$ over the element

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial t} = \sum_{i=1}^N \phi_i \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial t} \quad (24)$$

Substituting Equations 22 and 23 into the first term of Equation 21,

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Omega_e} \left[K \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + K \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_{\Omega_e} K \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} P_i \right) \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} P_i \right) \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \right] dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

The integrand which involves spatial first-order derivatives of the element basis functions is independent of x and y because the basis functions are linear in x and y . Collecting like coefficients of the P_i , Equation 25 becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Omega_e} \left[K \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + K \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \right] dx dy \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N P_i \iint_{\Omega_e} K \left(\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

for $j = 1, N$

Equation 24 can be substituted into the third term of Equation 21 to yield

$$\iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{d\theta}{dP} \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial t} \phi_j \, dx dy = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial t} \iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{d\theta}{dP} \phi_i \phi_j \, dx dy \quad (27)$$

for $j = 1, N$.

Substituting Equations 26 and 27 back into Equation 21 gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial P_i}{\partial t} \iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{d\theta}{dP} \phi_i \phi_j \, dx dy \\ &= - \sum_{i=1}^N P_i \iint_{\Omega_e} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\ &+ \int_{\Gamma_e} \left(K \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial x} n_x + K \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial y} n_y \right) \phi_j \, d\Gamma - \iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{\partial K}{\partial y} \phi_j \, dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

Equation 28 can be written in matrix notation by defining the following variables:

$$A_{NM}^e = - \iint_{\Omega_e} K \left(\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \quad (29)$$

$$G_{NM}^e = \iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{d\theta}{dP} \phi_i \phi_j \, dx dy \quad (30)$$

$$F_N^e = \int_{\Gamma_e} \left(K \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial x} n_x + K \frac{\partial \tilde{P}^e}{\partial y} n_y \right) \phi_j \, d\Gamma - \iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{\partial K}{\partial y} \phi_j \, dx dy \quad (31)$$

The local finite element equation then becomes

$$[G_{NM}]^e \frac{\partial P_N}{\partial t} = [A_{NM}]^e [P_N]^e + [F_N]^e \quad (32)$$

where G_{NM} and A_{NM} are $N \times N$ matrices, P_N and F_N are $N \times 1$ matrices, and N is the number of nodes in an element. The coefficient matrices $[G_{NM}]^e$, $[A_{NM}]^e$, and $[F_N]^e$ are functions of $K(P)$, $\partial K(P)/\partial y$, and $d\theta/dP$.

Therefore Equation 32 represents a system of nonlinear differential equations. Pinder, et al. (1973) proposed the approximation of these variables within an element by polynomial interpolation. Let

$$K(P)^e = \sum_{i=1}^N \psi_{1,i}(x,y) K(P_i) \quad (33)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial K}{\partial y}\right)^e = \sum_{i=1}^N K(P_i) \frac{\partial \psi_{1,i}(x,y)}{\partial y} \quad (34)$$

$$\left(\frac{d\theta}{dP}\right)^e = \sum_{i=1}^N \psi_{2,i}(x,y) \left(\frac{d\theta}{dP}\right)_i \quad (35)$$

where $\psi_{1,i}(x,y)$ and $\psi_{2,i}(x,y)$ are the linear interpolating functions. With these definitions, the coefficient matrices can be linearized as

$$[A_{NM}]^e = \sum_{i=1}^N K(P_i) \iint_{\Omega_e} \psi_{1,i} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \quad (36)$$

$$[G_{NM}]^e = \sum_{i=1}^N \left(\frac{d\theta}{dP}\right)_i \iint_{\Omega_e} \psi_{2,i} \phi_i \phi_j dx dy \quad (37)$$

$$[F_N]^e = \int_{\Gamma_e} \left(K \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial x} n_x + K \frac{\partial \tilde{p}^e}{\partial y} n_y \right) d\Gamma - f_N \quad (38)$$

where

$$f_N = \sum_{i=1}^N K(P_i) \iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{\partial \psi_{1,i}}{\partial y} \phi_j dx dy \quad (39)$$

The boundary integral term is the weighted average of the flux normal to the boundary and will be considered later.

The global finite element equation is obtained by summing the coefficient matrices for each element over all of the elements in the problem domain.

$$A_{ij} = \sum_{e=1}^E A_{NM}^e \Delta_{Ni}^e \Delta_{Mj}^e \quad (40)$$

$$G_{ij} = \sum_{e=1}^E G_{NM}^e \Delta_{Ni}^e \Delta_{Mj}^e \quad (41)$$

$$F_i = \sum_{e=1}^E F_N \Delta_{Ni}^e \quad (42)$$

Where E is the total number of nodes in the problem domain and the Δ^e are Boolean matrices. The global finite element equation is

$$G_{ij} \frac{dP_j}{dt} = A_{ij} P_j + F_i \quad (43)$$

where G_{ij} and A_{ij} are $L \times L$ coefficient matrices, F_i is a $L \times 1$ matrix, and L is the total number of nodes in the problem domain. At this point Equation 42 is completely general in that the structure of the elements has not been specified.

Linear quadrilateral elements were selected in the present work as shown in Figure 1. Two coordinate systems are shown. The x - y system is the global coordinate system for the entire problem domain. The ξ - η system is a nondimensional local coordinate system with an origin located at the intersection of two lines that bisect opposite pairs of sides of an element. This local coordinate system simplifies the definition of the element basis, or shape, functions and facilitates the

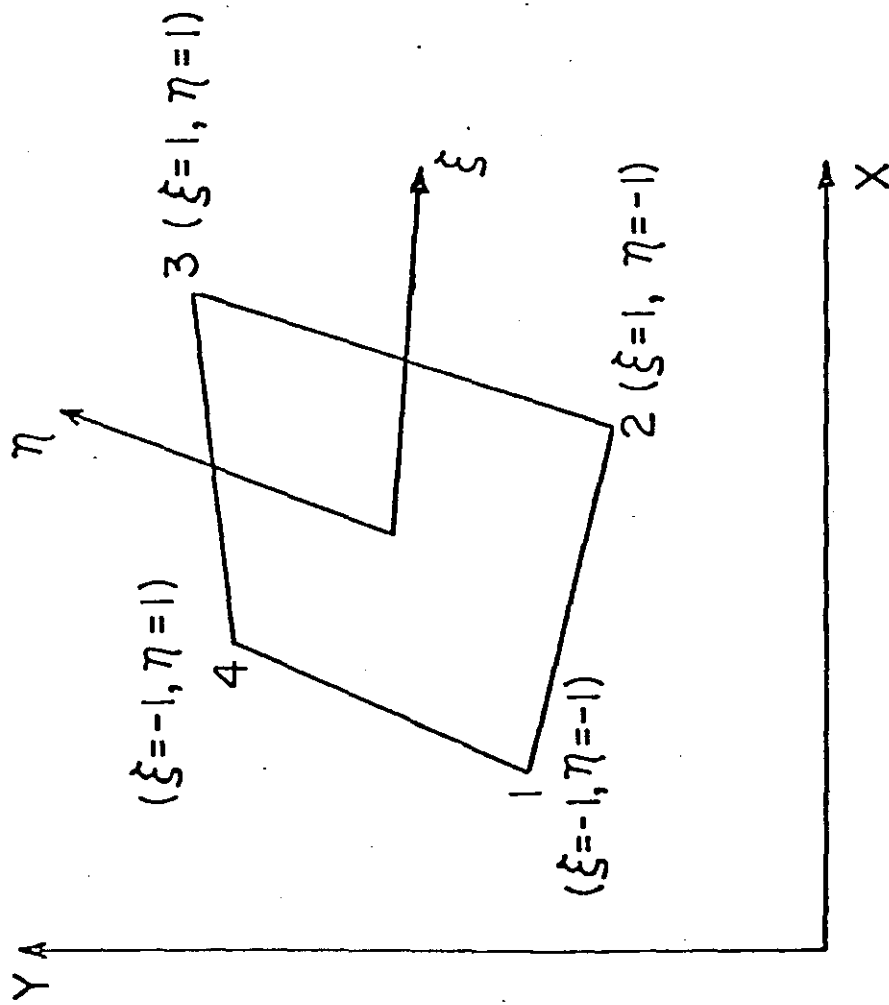


FIGURE 1. Linear Quadrilateral Element

integrations required to evaluate the coefficient matrices in Equations 32 and 43.

The element basis functions written in terms of the nondimensional local coordinates are (Segerlund, 1976)

$$\phi_1(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{4} (1 - \xi)(1 - \eta) \quad (44a)$$

$$\phi_2(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{4} (1 + \xi)(1 - \eta) \quad (44b)$$

$$\phi_3(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{4} (1 + \xi)(1 + \eta) \quad (44c)$$

$$\phi_4(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{4} (1 - \xi)(1 + \eta) \quad (44d)$$

The interpolating polynomial for the linear quadrilateral element is

$$p^e = \phi_1(\xi, \eta)P_1 + \phi_2(\xi, \eta)P_2 + \phi_3(\xi, \eta)P_3 + \phi_4(\xi, \eta)P_4 \quad (45)$$

where P_1 , P_2 , P_3 , and P_4 are the values at the four nodes. The interpolating polynomial can also be used to define the global coordinates of a point within an element, or

$$x = \phi_1(\xi, \eta)X_1 + \phi_2(\xi, \eta)X_2 + \phi_3(\xi, \eta)X_3 + \phi_4(\xi, \eta)X_4 \quad (46)$$

and

$$y = \phi_1(\xi, \eta)Y_1 + \phi_2(\xi, \eta)Y_2 + \phi_3(\xi, \eta)Y_3 + \phi_4(\xi, \eta)Y_4 \quad (47)$$

The derivatives of the basis functions, $\partial\phi_i/\partial x$ and $\partial\phi_i/\partial y$, follow from Equations 44, 46, and 47. The Jacobian matrix is defined by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial\xi} \\ \frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial\eta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial\xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial\xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial\eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial\eta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = [J] \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \quad (48)$$

which can be inverted to yield the derivatives with respect to x and y . The integrals in Equations 36, 37, and 39 are transformed according to

$$\iint_{\Omega_e} G(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 g(\xi,\eta) |[J]| d\eta d\xi \quad (49)$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Omega_e} \psi_{1,i} \left(\frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial\phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial\phi_j}{\partial y} \right) dy dx \\ = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \psi_{1,i} \left(\frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial\phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\phi_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial\phi_j}{\partial y} \right) |[J]| d\eta d\xi \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

$$\iint_{\Omega_e} \psi_{i,i} \phi_i \phi_j dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \psi_{i,i} \phi_2 \phi_j |[J]| d\eta d\xi \quad (51)$$

$$\iint_{\Omega_e} \frac{\partial\psi_{1,i}}{\partial y} \phi_i dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\partial\psi_{1,2}}{\partial y} \phi_2 |[J]| d\eta d\xi \quad (52)$$

where $|[J]|$ is the determinant of the Jacobian matrix as defined by Equation 48. With some algebraic manipulation

$$|[J]| = \frac{1}{8} (\alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \xi + \alpha_2 \eta) \quad (53)$$

where

$$\alpha_0 = (X_4 - X_2)(Y_1 - Y_3) - (X_1 - X_2)(Y_4 - Y_2) \quad (54a)$$

$$\alpha_1 = (X_3 - X_4)(Y_1 - Y_2) - (X_1 - X_2)(Y_3 - Y_4) \quad (54b)$$

$$\alpha_2 = (X_4 - X_1)(Y_2 - Y_3) - (X_2 - X_3)(Y_4 - Y_1) \quad (54c)$$

Equations 50, 51, and 52 can now be integrated by Gauss-Legendre quadrature. In general,

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 g(\xi, \eta) d\eta d\xi = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n W_i W_j g(\xi_i, \eta_j) \quad (55)$$

where the ξ_i and η_j are the quadrature points and the W_i and W_j are the weighting factors. Second order integration is required to evaluate the area integrals exactly for linear quadrilateral elements. The quadrature points $n = 2$ are $\xi_i = \pm 0.577350$ and $\eta_j = \pm 0.577350$, and the weighting factors are $W_i = W_j = 1.0$.

The coefficient matrices can now be written algebraically as

$$A_{NM}^e = \sum_{i=1}^4 K(P_i) \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^2 \sum_{m=1}^2 \psi_{1,i}(\xi_i, \eta_m) b_{NM}(\xi_i, \eta_m) |[J]| \right\} \quad (56)$$

$$G_{NM} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \left(\frac{d\theta}{dP} \right)_i \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^2 \sum_{m=1}^2 \psi_{2,i}(\xi_i, \eta_m) g_{NM}(\xi_i, \eta_m) |[J]| \right\} \quad (57)$$

$$f_N = \sum_{i=1}^4 K(P_i) \left\{ \sum_{l=1}^2 \sum_{m=1}^2 C_{LN}(\xi_i, \eta_m) \left[[J] \right] \right\} \quad (58)$$

where

$$b_{NM}(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \phi_j}{\partial y} \quad (59)$$

$$C_{LN}(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\partial \psi_{1,i}}{\partial y} \phi_j \quad (60)$$

$$g_{NM}(\xi, \eta) = \phi_i \phi_j \quad (61)$$

The terms in brackets in Equations 56, 57, and 58 are functions of the element geometry alone. Therefore, they are constants once the finite element mesh is defined.

The boundary integral term in Equation 38 only contributes to elements located on the boundary of the problem domain. In assembling the global matrix by Equation 42, only boundary nodes will contribute to F_i . In other words $F_i = 0$ for all interior nodes. For a specified flux boundary condition, the volumetric flow through the side of an element is distributed between the adjacent nodes, and the value of the boundary integral can be calculated from the flow through the segments of the boundary on either side of the boundary node. A specified pressure boundary condition essentially reduces the number of unknowns in the problem domain.

The global finite element equation

$$G_{ij} \frac{dP_j}{dt} = A_{ij} P_j + F_i \quad (43)$$

can be integrated in time using finite difference methods. Backward

difference methods using properties averaged over a time step tend to be resistant to numerical oscillation (Reeves and Duguid, 1975; Frind and Verge, 1978), Equation 43 is integrated using a predictor-corrector method with coefficients evaluated at half a time step.

For the predictor, the finite difference form of Equation 43 can be written as

$$G_{ij}^{k+1/2} \frac{p_j^{k+1} - p_j^k}{\Delta t} = A_{ij}^{k+1/2} p_j^{k+1} + F_i^{k+1/2} \quad (62)$$

where $k+1/2$ denotes the values calculated at the midpoint between the k^{th} and $k+1^{\text{th}}$ time steps. Equation 62 can be rearranged to

$$\begin{aligned} & (G_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \Delta t A_{ij}^{k+1/2})(p_j^{k+1} - p_j^k) \\ & = \Delta t F_i^{k+1/2} + \Delta t A_{ij}^{k+1/2} p_j^k \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

which is the matrix equation for the change in pressure over a time step.

The rate of change in pressure can vary over a wide range in the region of the wetting front. Therefore, methods which are stable for stiff matrices must be considered for the corrector step to allow the use of reasonably large time steps. In the present work a fourth-order Newton backward difference method is used for the corrector. The finite difference form of Equation 43 becomes

$$G_{ij}^{k+1} \left(p_j^{k+1} - \frac{48}{25} p_j^k + \frac{36}{25} p_j^{k-1} - \frac{16}{25} p_j^{k-2} + \frac{3}{25} p_j^{k-3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{12}{25} \Delta t (A_{ij}^{k+1} P_j^{k+1} + F_j^{k+1}) \quad (64)$$

Rearranging Equation 64 leads to the following matrix equation for the corrector step:

$$\begin{aligned} & (G_{ij}^{k+1} - \frac{12}{25} \Delta t A_{ij}^{k+1}) P_j^{k+1} \\ & = \frac{12}{25} \Delta t F_i^{k+1} - \frac{1}{25} G_{ij}^{k+1} (-48 P_j^k + 36 P_j^{k-1} - 16 P_j^{k-2} + 3 P_j^{k-3}) \end{aligned} \quad (65)$$

The corrector is iterated three times at each time step to achieve fourth-order accuracy (Lambert, 1973).

In carrying out the integration over time using Equations 63 and 65, the lumping process suggested by Briggs and Dixon (1968) and by Langsrud (1976) is used to reduce the computational requirements and to obtain a smooth solution. Equation 65 requires known pressure distributions at four time intervals to start the integration. A Runge-Kutta method, or the predictor defined in Equation 63 with a refined time step, is used to initiate the predictor-corrector method successfully.

The time integration procedure described above overcomes potential problems in applying the hydraulic model over the entire problem domain. For example, in an unsaturated region the hydraulic conductivity, K , can take on very small values; and from Equations 36 and 40 the A_{ij} in Equation 43 tend to zero, or

$$G_{ij} \frac{dP_j}{dt} = F_i \quad (66)$$

In a saturated region $d\theta/dP = 0$, and G_{NM} in Equation 37 vanishes. As a result, the G_{ij} coefficient matrix in Equation 43 may become a singular matrix. If $G_{ij} = 0$ for some row i in the system of equations represented by Equation 43, the governing equation for this row will change to an algebraic equation, or

$$A_{ij}P_j + F_i = 0 \quad (67)$$

Therefore Equation 43 actually represents a system of ordinary differential equations represented by Equations 43 or 66 and algebraic equations represented by Equation 67. The A_{ij} may approach zero in the unstaured zone, and the G_{ij} will vanish in the saturated zone. However, they will not vanish simultaneously, and coefficient matrices $(G_{ij}^{k+1/2} - \Delta t A_{ij}^{k+1/2})$ in Equation 63 and $(G_{ij}^{k+1} - \frac{12}{25} - \Delta t A_{ij}^{k+1})$ in Equation 65 will not become singular.

The hydraulic model can be solved to yield the distribution of pressure and soil moisture in the problem domain as a function of space and time. The resulting pressure distribution can also be used to calculate the water flux through the system. This flux distribution can be used, in turn, to project the transport of pollutants through the unsaturated and saturated regions of the system.

SECTION IV

THE TRANSPORT MODEL

The differential equation describing the conservation of a pollutant in an unsaturated/saturated subsurface environment was developed in Section II as

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{q_x}{\theta + \rho k_d} \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} + \frac{q_y}{\theta + \rho k_d} \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} = - \frac{\rho k_d}{\theta + \rho k_d} \sum_j a_j (C - C_{ej}) - \frac{\lambda \theta C}{\theta + \rho k_d} \quad (18)$$

As in the case of the hydraulic model, a variety of numerical techniques may be used to integrate this equation in time and space. A method-of-characteristics approach has been selected in the present study to transform Equation 18 into an ordinary differential equation. Equation 18 can be written as

$$\frac{dc}{dt} = - \frac{\rho k_d}{\theta + \rho k_d} \sum_j a_j (C - C_{ej}) - \frac{\lambda \theta C}{\theta + \rho k_d} \quad (68)$$

where the total derivative, dC/dt , implies differentiation along a characteristic line. The projections of this characteristic line on the $x-t$ and $y-t$ planes are given by

$$\frac{\delta x}{\delta t} = \frac{q_x}{\theta + \rho k_d} \quad (69)$$

and

$$\frac{\delta y}{\delta t} = \frac{q_x}{\theta + \rho k_d} \quad (70)$$

respectively. The geometry of the characteristic line and the projections on the x-t and y-t planes are shown in Figure 2.

A finite difference method is used to integrate Equation 68 along the characteristic line. The finite difference configuration in Figure 2 shows the characteristic line in the vicinity of the i,j grid point. The concentration at the location of the ith grid point along the x-axis and the jth grid point along the y-axis at time step λ is denoted by C_{ij}^{λ} . The concentration at the same node at time step $\lambda+1$ is $C_{ij}^{\lambda+1}$. The projection of the characteristic line on the x-t plane is shown as line 2-3, and the slope of the projection is given by Equation 69. The projection of the characteristic line on the y-t plane is shown in Figure 2 as line 2-4; the slope is given by Equation 70. The characteristic line is determined by the simultaneous solution of Equations 69 and 70.

The flux terms in Equations 69 and 70 as well as the soil moisture content in Equations 68, 69, and 70 are evaluated from the pressure distribution generated by the hydraulic model. Since the physical properties of both the soil and water have been assumed to be independent of pollutant concentrations, i.e. dilute solutions, the hydraulic and transport models can be uncoupled. In other words, the hydraulic model can be solved to yield the pressure at specified locations in the problem domain for specified times, independent of the transport equation. These pressures can then be used to evaluate the water flux and soil moisture at the same spatial and temporal locations

in the transport model. The application of the hydraulic and transport models to a field problem is demonstrated in the next section.

SECTION V

APPLICATIONS OF THE HYDRAULIC AND TRANSPORT MODELS

This section is intended to serve as a user's guide for the hydraulic and transport models and to provide guidelines for assembling the input data required for each of the models.

Hydraulic Model

The data required by the hydraulic model for simulating the pressure distribution in the unsaturated and saturated regions include the definition of the finite element mesh, hydraulic conductivity relationships as a function of soil moisture, soil properties such as bulk density and porosity, and the initial and boundary conditions for the problem domain. Each of these topics will be considered in the following paragraphs.

Field site geometry. The hydraulic model has been developed for two dimensional flow in a vertical plane. The x-coordinate is the horizontal distance and the y-coordinate is depth. The coordinate system should be orientated so that the mathematical model approximates the field conditions to the extent possible. For example, the x-axis should be aligned with the regional hydraulic gradient.

The maximum depth in the problem domain would correspond to an impervious zone underlying the field site or to a depth at which the flow field can be assumed to be horizontal.

Water table. The depth of the water table of the field site should be acquired empirically or experimentally. In addition, the initial soil moisture distribution must be estimated or measured.

Finite element mesh. Once the geometry and dimensions of the field site have been established the problem domain must be described as a finite element mesh. This is accomplished relatively easily by specifying the number of rows and the number of columns in the problem domain. In addition, two additional columns must be allocated to specify the boundary conditions. The elements themselves are formed by the intersection of "horizontal" and "vertical" lines (rows and columns). The only restrictions are that the "horizontal" lines do not cross each other and that "vertical" lines do not cross. Figure 3 shows a typical finite element mesh for the model. The number associated with the intersection of vertical and horizontal lines represents the numbering of the global nodes used in the model. The order is from top-to-bottom and from left-to-right. Global node 1 will be located at the upper left corner (Point A); the last global node will be located at the lower right corner (Point B).

The actual location of the global nodes must be specified by the user. The nodes need not lie on straight lines, but the user must specify the global coordinates (x,y) of each node in the finite element mesh.

Physical and hydraulic properties. The hydraulic model includes the following relationships for hydraulic conductivity and soil moisture retention parameters:

$$K = K_s \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_s} \right)^{2b+2} \quad (71)$$

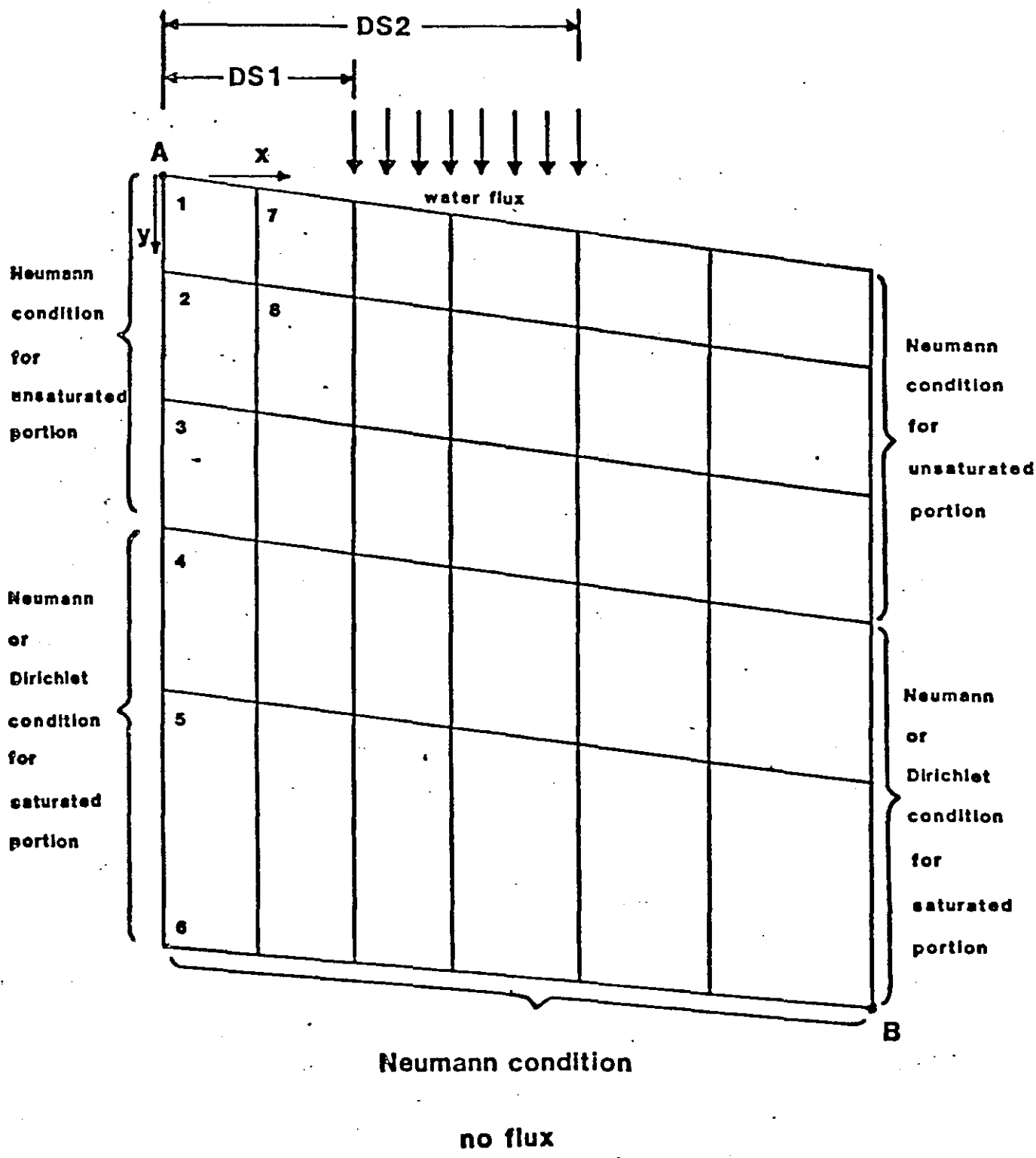


Figure 3. Configuration of Element Meshes of Hydraulic Model

and

$$\frac{P}{P_e} = \left(\frac{\theta}{\theta_s}\right)^{-b} \quad (72)$$

where

- θ_s = porosity (cm^3/cm^3),
- θ = water content ratio (cm^3/cm^3),
- K_s = saturated hydraulic conductivity (cm/hr),
- K = hydraulic conductivity (cm/hr),
- P = soil water pressure (cm of water),
- P_e = air entry pressure (cm of water), and
- b = empirical constant.

The parameters K_s , θ_s , P_e , and b must be specified at each node in the problem domain. These hydraulic and water retention parameters should be measured, if possible. For cases where measured values are not available or measurement cannot be justified based on economic considerations, the work of Clapp and Hornberger (1978) can be used to estimate the required parameters. Table 1 presents the representative values for hydraulic parameters reported by Clapp and Hornberger (1978).

Initial and boundary conditions. The initial soil-water pressure must be specified at each node in the finite element mesh. If the soil moisture distribution has been measured or can be estimated, i.e. from neutron capture logs, the initial pressure distribution can be calculated from Equation 72.

The numerical model provides for two types of boundary conditions. A zero-flux, or Neuman, boundary condition is assumed on

TABLE 1.

REPRESENTATIVE VALUES FOR HYDRAULIC PARAMETERS (STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN PARENTHESES)[†]

Soil Texture	Soils	Mean Clay Fraction	b	\bar{x}_e cm	\bar{x}_e (log) cm	x_f cm	$\bar{\theta}$ cm ³ /cm ³	R_s^* cm/min	S cm/min
Sand	13	0.03	4.05(1.78)	12.1(14.3)	3.50	4.66	0.395(0.056)	1.056	1.52
Loamy sand	30	0.06	4.38(1.47)	9.0(12.4)	1.78	2.38	0.410(0.068)	0.938	1.04
Sandy loam	204	0.09	4.90(1.75)	21.8(31.0)	7.18	9.52	0.435(0.086)	0.208	1.03
Silt loam	384	0.14	5.30(1.96)	78.6(51.2)	56.6	75.3	0.185(0.059)	0.0432	1.26
Loam	125	0.19	5.39(1.87)	47.8(51.2)	14.6	20.0	0.451(0.078)	0.0417	0.693
Sandy clay loam	80	0.28	7.12(2.43)	29.9(37.8)	8.63	11.7	0.420(0.059)	0.0378	0.488
Silty clay loam	147	0.34	7.75(2.77)	35.6(37.8)	14.6	19.7	0.477(0.057)	0.0102	0.310
Clay loam	262	0.34	8.52(3.44)	63.0(51.0)	36.1	48.1	0.476(0.053)	0.0147	0.537
Sandy clay	19	0.43	10.4(1.64)	15.3(17.3)	6.16	8.18	0.426(0.057)	0.0130	0.223
Silty clay	441	0.49	10.4(4.45)	49.0(62.1)	17.4	23.0	0.492(0.065)	0.0062	0.242
Clay	140	0.63	11.4(3.70)	40.5(39.7)	18.6	24.3	0.482(0.050)	0.0077	0.268

[†] from reference 12

* from reference 13

the vertical sides of the problem domain in the unsaturated zone. For the saturated zone, either a zero-flux or a fixed pressure head (Dirichlet boundary condition) may be specified. A zero-flux boundary condition is always assumed at the bottom boundary of the problem domain. A time series of fluxes are considered at the upper boundary of the problem domain.

Input data formats. The actual input data required by the hydraulic model can be classified into the following four groups:

- I Geometry and Nodal Coordinates,
- II Soil Properties,
- III Boundary and Initial Conditions, and
- IV Time Integration and Output Parameters.

Tables 2 through 5 list all of the variables and input formats for each of the four groups of input data.

Transport Model

The input data required by the transport model include data which must also be provided for the hydraulic model. This common data base includes the site geometry, definition of the finite element mesh, and parameters relating hydraulic conductivity to soil-moisture retention.

Since the transport model can be uncoupled from the hydraulic model, the transport model code has been developed for use as a separate model, as well as for use in conjunction with the hydraulic model.

Field site geometry, nodal coordinates, and physical properties. When used in conjunction with the hydraulic model, the nodal coordinates, soil hydraulic parameters and soil-water pressure data can be read from a data file prepared automatically by the hydraulic

TABLE 2. HYDRAULIC MODEL GROUP I DATA
 GEOMETRY AND NODAL COORDINATES

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1	20A4	TITLE		Up to 80 alphanumeric characters may be used for problem identification
2	2I5	NNROW		Total number of horizontal dividing lines
		NNCOL		Total number of vertical dividing lines
3	3I2	IFLAGT		Creates an output file to be used for running transport. (Binary File) IFLAGT = 0 Creates a file IFLAGT = 1 No file
		IFLAGS		Creates either a steady state or a time variable pressure distribution file IFLAGS = 0 Steady state file IFLAGS = 1 Time variable file
		ISTART		Restart option - This run will continue a previous run ISTART = 0 option in effect ISTART = 1 New run but creates a restart file
4	20A4	AFMT		Format for global coordinates of nodes NOTE: Input data format must include opening and closing parentheses

5 to n

AFMT

X(I),Y(I)

cm

X,Y, coordinates for all
nodes in the finite element-
mesh, I = 1, NNTOT where
NNTOT = NNROW * NNCOL
NOTE: Coordinate pairs are
entered by columns

TABLE 3. HYDRAULIC MODEL GROUP II DATA
 SOIL PROPERTIES AND MOISTURE RETENTION PARAMETERS

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1 to NNTOT	4F10.0	CONDS(I)	cm/hr	Saturated conductivity for node I
		PENTR(I)	cm of H ₂ O	Air entry pressure for node I
		BPARA(I)		Empirical constant in Equations 71 and 72 for node I
		RATIO(I)	cm ³ /cm ³	Saturated water content ration for node I

NOTE: One card for each node
 I = 1, NNTOT where
 NNTOT = NNROW* NNCOL

TABLE 4. HYDRAULIC MODEL GROUP III DATA
BOUNDARY AND INITIAL CONDITIONS

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1	2I5	IFLAGL		Type of boundary condition at left-hand boundary below water table IFLAGL = 1 Neuman Condition (Flux boundary) IFLAGL = -1 Dirichlet Condition (Head Boundary)
		IFLAGR		Type of boundary condition at right-hand boundary below water table IFLAGR = 1 Neuman Condition (Flux boundary) IFLAGR = -1 Dirichlet Condition (Head Boundary)
2	I5	IBC		Number of surface application periods during the simulation NOTE: IBC < 5
(3 + IBC)	2F10.0	DS1 DS2	cm cm	X-coordinate coordinates which define the distance over which a surface flux, q, is applied. $q = \begin{matrix} 0 & X < DS1 \\ FLUX(J) & DS1 < X < DS2 \\ 0 & X > DS2 \end{matrix}$
				NOTE: See FIGURE 3

4 to (2 + IBC)	4F10.0	ON(J)	hr	Turn-on time for application period J
		OFF(J)	hr	Turn-off time for application period J
		FLUX(J)	cm ³ /hr/cm ²	Water flux for application period J
				NOTE: One card for each application period J = 1, IBC
(4 + IBC)	20A4	BFMT		Format for initial pressure distribution
				NOTE: Input data format must include opening and closing parentheses
(4 + IBC) to m	BFMT	PRES(I)	cm of H ₂ O	Initial pressure at each global node in the finite element mesh
				NOTE: Values are read by columns

TABLE 5. HYDRAULIC MODEL GROUP IV DATA
 TIME INTEGRATION AND OUTPUT PARAMETERS

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1	4F10.0	TDEL	hr	Time step for integration
		TMAX	hr	Maximum simulation time
		PRT1	hr	Printout interval for soil pressure and water content distributions
		PSTED	cm/hr	Tolerance for steady state assumption. If the change in pressure over a time step is less than PSTED for all nodes; the system is assumed to have reached steady state, and the program terminates

model. The bulk density of the soil in the problem domain is the only soil property required for the transport model which is not used in the hydraulic model. Some of the boundary condition and time integration and output parameters can also be generated by the hydraulic model.

Soil-water pressure distribution. If the pressure distribution is generated by some other model, these data must be developed by the user, either manually or by some other independent code which will prepare the required data files.

Pollutant concentration and reaction data. Input data describing initial and boundary concentrations must be specified. The initial concentration distribution is assumed to be zero throughout the problem domain. The initial and final concentrations of all boundary input flux terms must be specified together with the corresponding starting and ending times for each input flux. Concentrations for intermediate times are obtained by linear interpolation.

The rate constants for the first order reaction in solution, λ , as well as the constants for each of the j reactions on the solid interface, a_j , must also be specified. In addition, the partition coefficient for the soil/pollutant system under consideration must be known or estimated.

Input data formats. Transport model input data can also be classified into five groups:

- I Geometry and Nodal Coordinates,
- II Soil properties,
- III Chemical Reaction and Adsorption Parameters,
- IV Boundary and Initial Conditions,

- V Time integration and Output Parameters, and
- VI Pressure Distribution

Tables 6 through 11 list the required input variables and formats for each of the six groups. Group I and most of Group II and Group VI input data can be read from a data file prepared by the hydraulic model if this option is selected.

TABLE 6. TRANSPORT MODEL GROUP I DATA
 GEOMETRY AND NODAL COORDINATES

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1	20A4	TITLE		Up to 80 alphanumeric characters may be used for problem identification
2	2I5	NROW		Total number of horizontal dividing lines
		NCOL		Total number of vertical dividing lines
3	I2	M		Total number of chemical reactions based on solid phase being considered in the computation
4	4I2	IFLAGT		Input data file option IFLAGT = 0 hydro file plus a user created file used IFLAG = 1 input file will be a user created one
		IFLAGS		Pressure distribution file description IFLAGS = 0 steady state IFLAGS = 1 time variable
		IPARAM		Modify parameter option IPARAM = 0 no modifications of the file created by the hydraulic model IPARAM = 1 modify the hydro file or read the user created

			IDEG		Degradation in the liquid phase IDEG = 0 no degradation IDEG = 1 degradation
5	20A4		CFMT		Format for global coordinates of grid points NOTE: Input data format must include opening and closing parentheses
6 to j		CFMT	X(I), Y(J)	cm	X,Y, coordinates for all grid points in the finite element-mesh, I = 1, NROW and, J = 1,NCOL NOTE: Coordinate pairs are entered by columns*

* can be supplied by either the hydro file or a user created file.

TABLE 7. TRANSPORT MODEL GROUP II DATA
SOIL PROPERTIES AND MOISTURE RETENTION PARAMETERS

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1	F10.0	RU	gm/cm ³	Bulk density of soils
2 to k	4F10.0	CONDS(I,J)	cm/hr	Saturated conductivity for grid point (I,J)*
		PENTR(I,J)	cm of H ₂ O	Air entry pressure for grid point (I,J)*
		BPARA(I,J)		Empirical constant in Equations 71 and 72 for grid point (I,J)*
		RATIO(I,J)	cm ³ /cm ³	Water content ratio for grid point (I,J) NOTE: For grid points I = 1,NROW J = 1,NCOL The data are entered by columns*

* can be supplied by either the hydro file or a user created file.

TABLE 8. TRANSPORT MODEL GROUP III DATA
CHEMISTRY PROPERTIES

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1	F10.0	CONC	ppm	Pollutant concentration of the loading flux
2	F10.0	PH		pH value of the soil solution NOTE: In this version of the program, this value is used for references purposes only
3	20A4	DFMT		Format for rate of reaction and partition coefficient data NOTE: Input data format must include opening and closing parentheses
4	3A4	TNAME(I)		Alphanumeric descriptive name of the i-th chemical reaction NOTE: 12 characters maximum
5 to (1*M)	DFMT	A(I,J,K)	1/hr	Rate of the i-th reaction based on solid phase at grid point (J,K) where J = 1,NROW and J = 1,NCOL NOTE: Rates of reaction are entered by columns
(1*M) + 1 to (m*IDEG)	DFMT	DEGRAD(I,J)	1/hr	Rate of degradation in the liquid phase at grid point (I,J) I = 1, NROW and K = 1, NCOL NOTE: Rates of reaction are entered by columns

(m*IDEG) to n

DFMT

SD(I,J)

Partition coefficient of the
pollutant between solid phase
and liquid phase at grid
point (I,J) where

I = 1,NROW

J = 1,NCOL

NOTE: Partition coefficients
are entered by columns

TABLE 9. TRANSPORT MODEL GROUP IV DATA
BOUNDARY AND INITIAL CONDITIONS

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETERS	UNITS	REMARKS
1	I5	IFLAGL		Type of boundary condition at left-hand boundary IFLAGL = 1 Input concentration on left-hand boundary required IFLAGL = 0 No input concentration on left-hand boundary required
2	I5	IFLAGR		Type of boundary condition at right-hand boundary IFLAGR = 1 Input concentration on right-hand boundary required IFLAGR = 0 No input concentration on right-hand boundary required
3	I5	IFLAGB		Type of boundary condition at bottom boundary IFLAGB = 1 Input concentration on bottom boundary required IFLAGB = 0 No input concentration on bottom boundary required
IFLAGL + 3	2I5	+NIL +NFL		Starting and ending row number at the left-hand boundary on which input concentration is required

(IFLAGL * 2) + 3 to N1 ^a	6F10.0	+CIL(I) I = NIL,NFL ppm	Input concentration at left-hand boundary at starting time
(N1 + IFLAGL) to N2 ^b	6F10.0	+CFL(I) I = NIL,NFL ppm	Input concentration at the left-hand boundary at ending time
(N2 + IFLAGR)	2I5	°NIR °NFR	Starting and ending row number at the right-hand boundary on which input concentration is required
N2+(IFLAGR * 2) to N3 ^c	6F10.0	°CIR(I) I = NIR,NFR ppm	Input concentration at the right-hand boundary at starting time
(N3+IFLAGR) to N4 ^d	6F10.0	°CFR(I) I = NIR,NFR ppm	Input concentration at the right-hand boundary at ending time
(N4+IFLAGB)	2I5	#NIB	Starting and ending column number at the bottom boundary on which input concentration is required
N4+(IFLAGB * 2) to N5 ^e	6F10.0	#CIB(I) I=NIB,NFB ppm	Input concentration on the bottom boundary at starting time

(N5+IFLAGB) to N6 ^f	6F10.0	#CFB(I) I=NIB,NFB	ppm	Input concentration on the bottom boundary at ending time
(N4 + 1)	I5	IBC		Number of periods for which pollutant is loaded into the field NOTE: IBC < 20*
(N4 + 2) to (N4 + IBC + 2)	2F10.0	ON(J)	hr	Turn-on time for application period j
		OFF(J)	hr	Turn-off time for application period j NOTE: One card for each application period J = 1,IBC*
(N4 + IBC + 3)	2F10.0	DS1	cm	X-coordinate of coordinates which define the starting location where pollutant is applied on the surface
		DS2	cm	X-coordinate of coordinates which define the ending location where pollutant is applied on the surface*

a $N1 = IFLAGL + \frac{(NFL - NIL + 1)}{5} * IFLAGL + 4$

b $N2 = N1 + \frac{(NFL - NIL + 1)}{5} * IFLAGL + 4$

c $N3 = N2 + (IFLAGR * 2) + \frac{(NFR - NIR + 1)}{5} * IFLAGR$

d $N4 = N3 + \frac{(NFR - NIR + 1)}{5} * IFLAGR$

e $N5 = N4 + \frac{(NFB - NIB + 1) * IFLAGB}{5}$

f $N6 = N5 = \frac{(NFB - NIB + 1) * IFLAGB}{5}$

+ input required if IFLAGL = 1

o input required if IFLAGR = 1

input required if IFLAGB = 1

* can be supplied by either the hydro file or user created file

TABLE 10. TRANSPORT MODEL GROUP V DATA
 TIME INTEGRATION AND OUTPUT PARAMETERS

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1	F10.2	DELTA	hr	Time step for integration*
2	F102	TMAX	hr	Maximum simulation time
3	3F10.0	PER1	hr	Pivot point for printout interval
		PRT1	hr	Printout interval before the pivot point
		PRT2	hr	Printout interval after the pivot point

* can be supplied by either the hydro file or user created file.

TABLE 11. TRANSPORT MODEL GROUP VI DATA
 PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION: INITIAL, TIME VARIABLE, AND OR
 STEADY STATE

CARD NO.	FORMAT	PARAMETER	UNITS	REMARKS
1	20A4	EFMT		Format for the pressure distribution NOTE: Input data format must include opening and closing parentheses
2 to NPF	EFMT	PRES(I,J)	cm of H ₂ O	Pressure distribution at each grid point (I,J) NOTE: For the grid points I = 1, NROW J = 1, NCOL The data is entered by columns*
NPF + 1	I2	ISTATE		Steady state criteria of the pressure distribution file NOTE: If IFLAGS = 0 then ISTATE = 0; If IFLAGS = 1 and ISTATE = 1 the pressure is still unsteady. ISTATE = 0 the pressure is assumed steady from this time on and read no more data*
(NPF + 1) + ISTATE to NPT*ISTATE	EFMT	PRES(I,J)	cm of H ₂ O	Pressure distribution for each time step = DELT until ISTATE = 0*
(NPT*ISTATE) + 1	I2	ISTATE		Steady state criteria

* can be supplied by either the hydro file or user created file.

SECTION VI

Aldicarb Migration on Long Island

Field Site Description

The field site located in the vicinity of Cutchoque, Long Island, New York (Figure 4). Long Island is underlain by consolidated bedrock. The overlying wedge-shaped mass of unconsolidated sedimentary materials constitute the ground-water reservoirs of the upper glacial, Magothy, Jameco, and Loyd aquifers. Figure 5 shows the geological cross-section of Long Island, and Figure 6 is a contour map of the top of the bedrock.

The field site is approximately rectangular in shape as shown in Figure 7. The surface contours are presented in Figure 8. Aldicarb was applied over the field during 1977, 1978, and 1979. On December 27, 1979, the soil profile was sampled from the surface to the water table to examine the residual amounts of Aldicarb at different locations. Core samples also provided a knowledge of soil texture and hydraulic properties of the site. The locations of the soil cores are summarized in Table 12. Composition profiles for two sampling sites are presented in Table 13.

Water sampling well clusters were installed at several locations to observe water quality. Each well cluster consisted of three to five wells ranging in depth from 1-2 feet to 19-20 feet below the water table. Water samples were collected from these wells in December, 1979, and May, 1980, to determine the concentrations of Aldicarb and its degradation products in the ground-water.

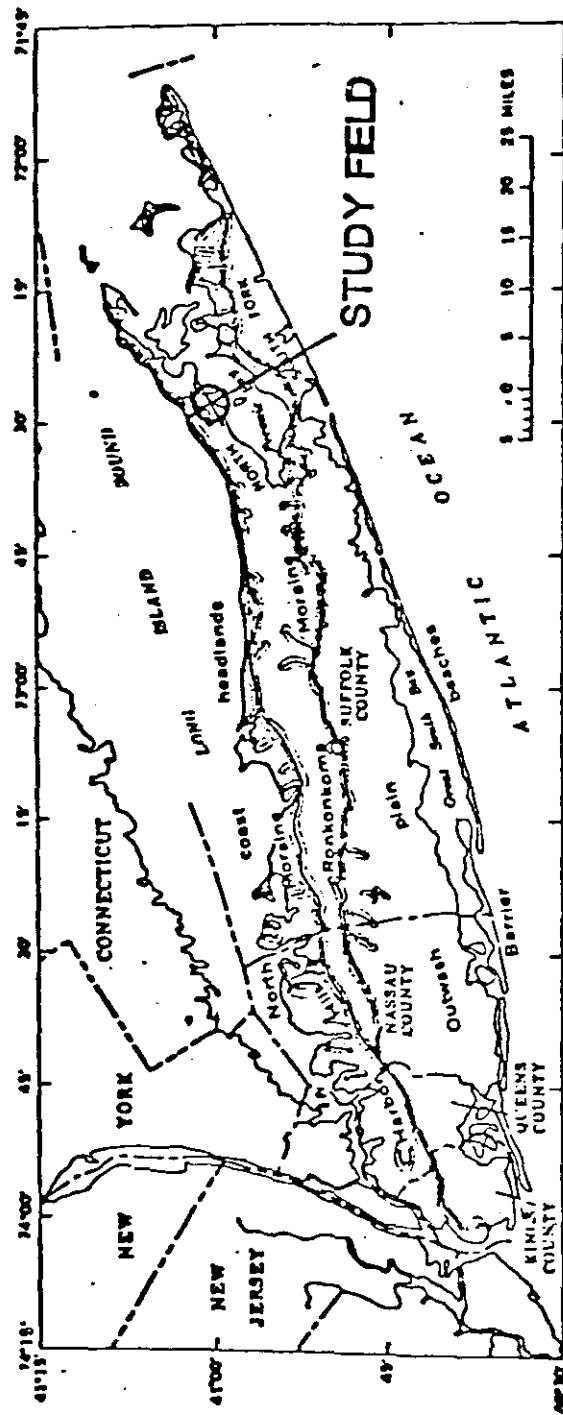


Figure 4. Map of Long Island Showing Study Field Location

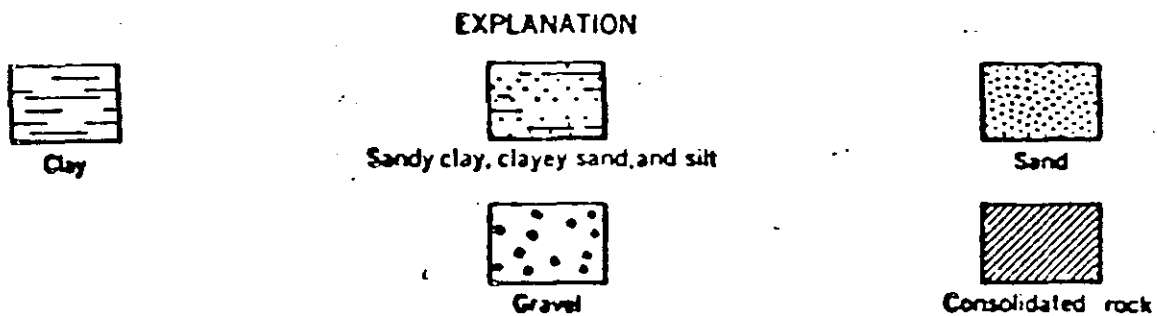
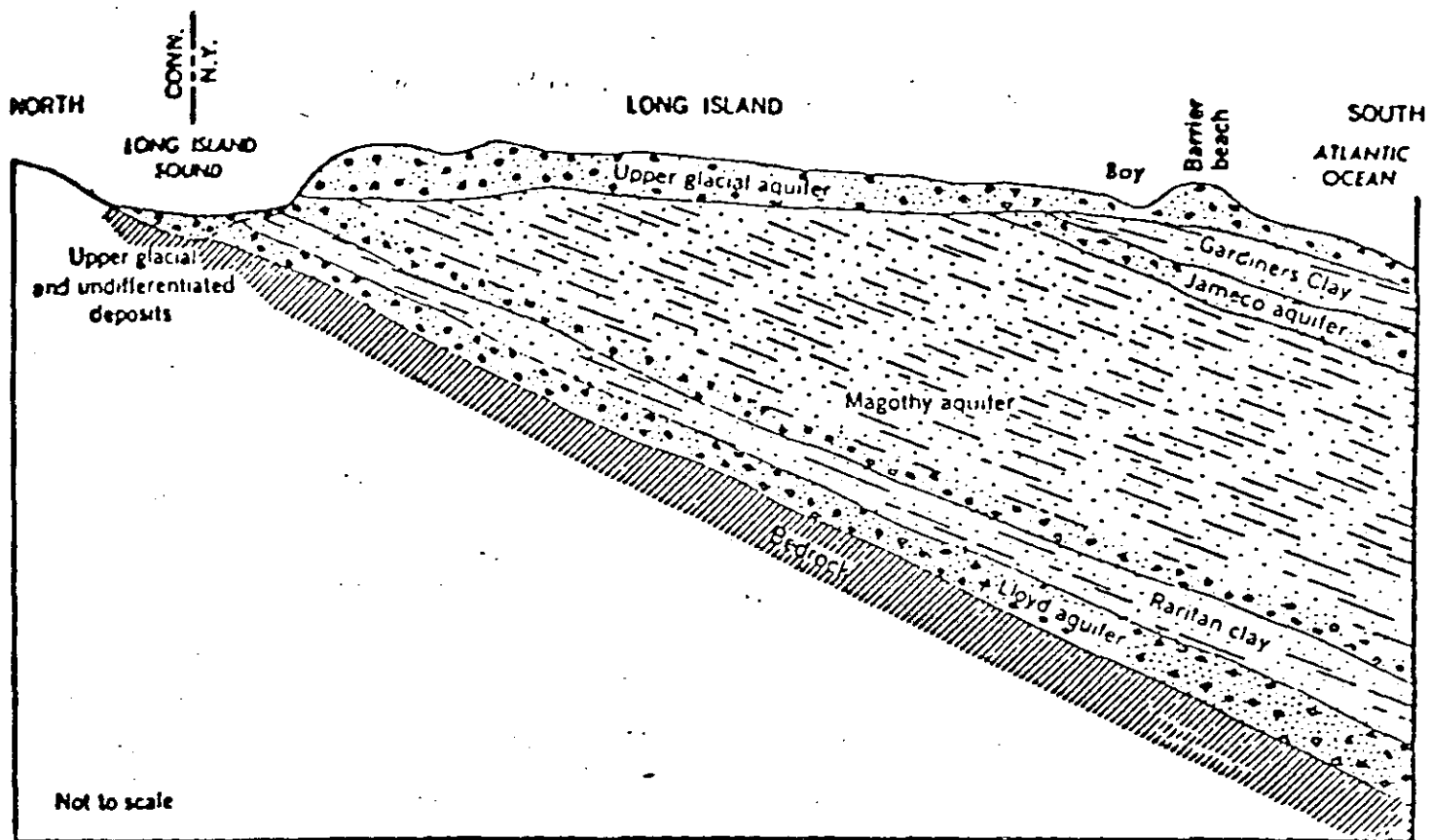


Figure 5. Generalized North-South Cross-Section Through Long Island Along the Nassau-Suffolk County Line

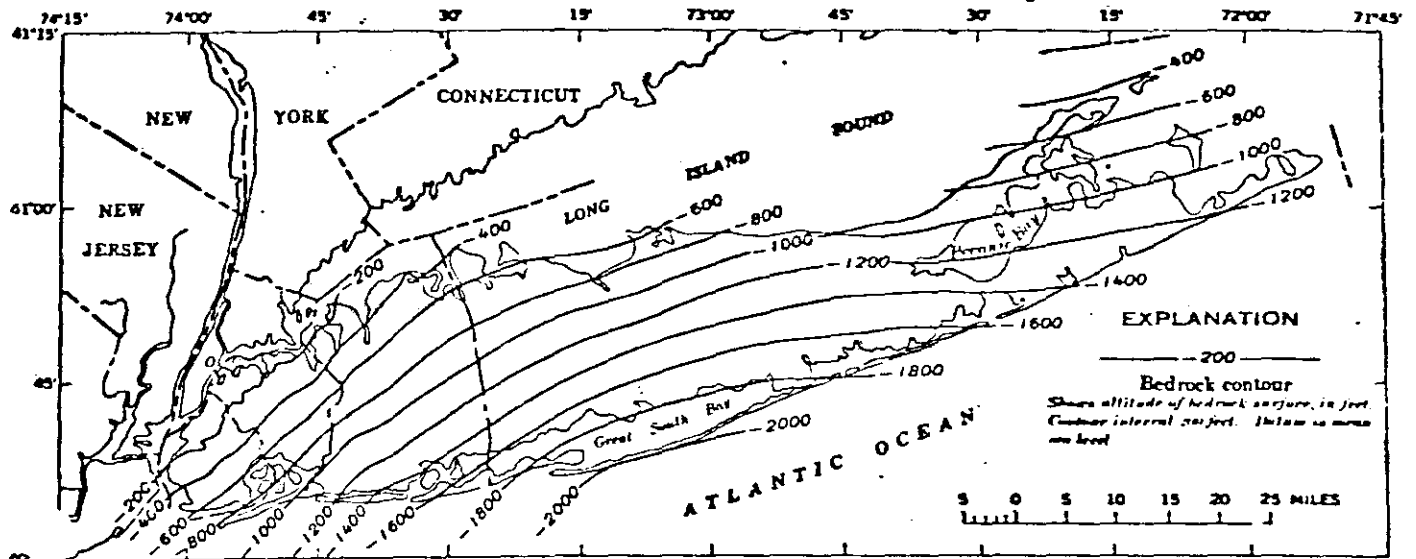


Figure 6. Contour Map of the Bedrock Surface

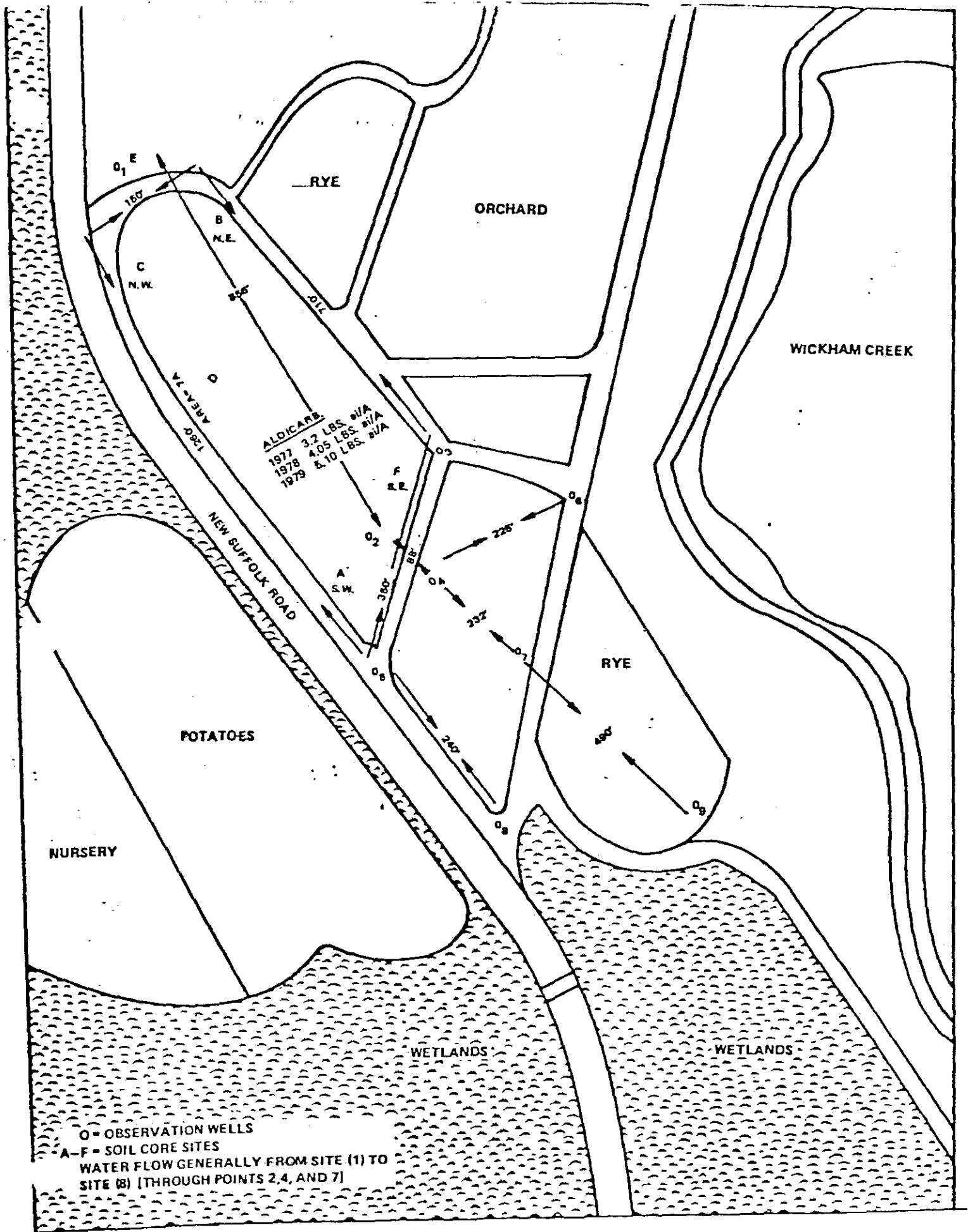


Figure 7. Field Dimension and Sampling Wells, Soil Cores

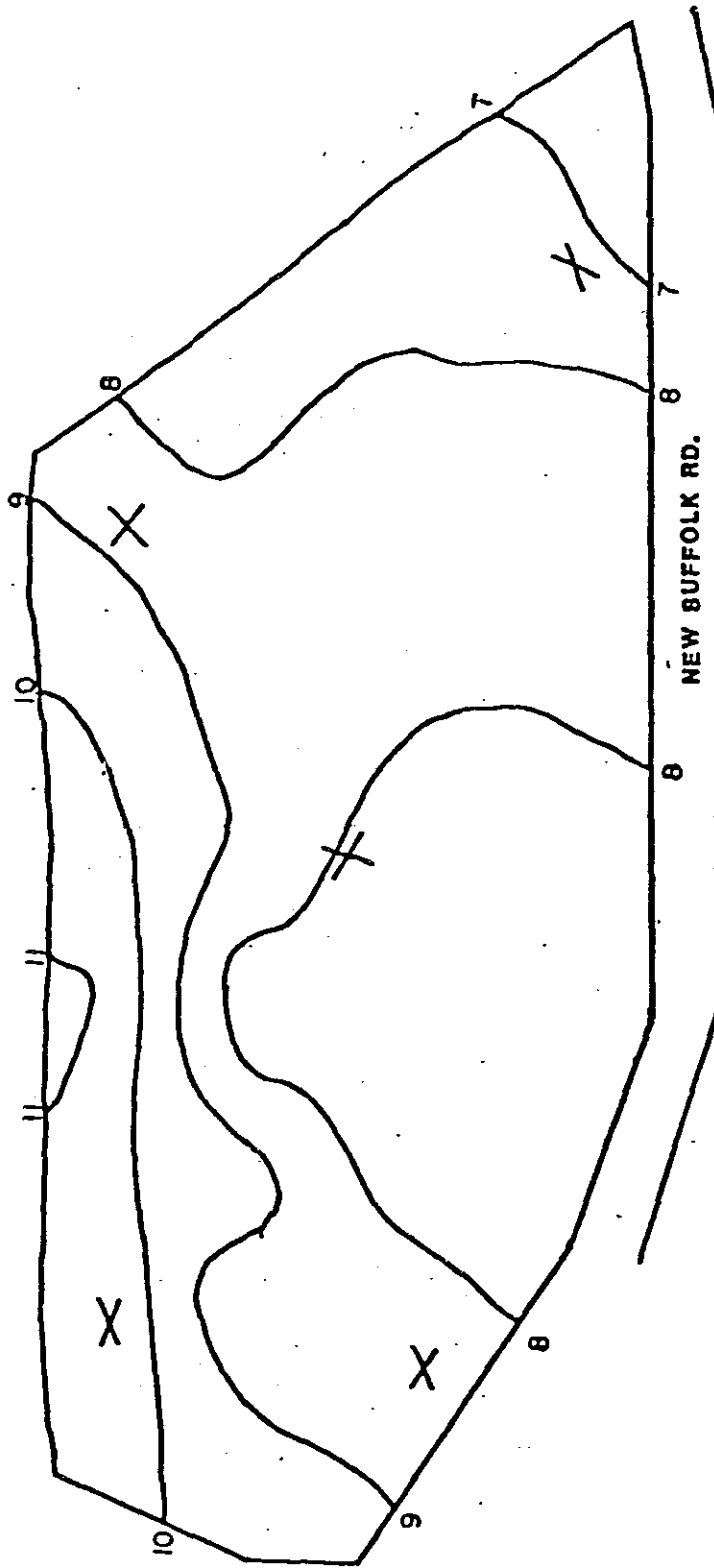


Figure 8. Surface Contour Map

TABLE 12

CODE FOR LABELING OF SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN FROM A
POTATO FIELD IN CUTCHOGUE, N.Y., DECEMBER 27, 1979

	SW CORNER	NE CORNER	NW CORNER	CENTER	CONTROL	SE CORNER
Surface-3 in	A12	B1	C12	D14	E1	F16
6 in	A11	B2	C11	D13	E2	F15
1 ft	A10	B3	C10	D12	E3	F14
1.5 ft	A9	B4	C9	D11	E4	F13
2 ft	A8	B5	C8	D10	E5	F12
2.5 ft	A7	B6	C7	D9	E6	F11
3 ft	A6	B7	C6	D8	E7	F10
3.5 ft	A5	B8	C5	D7	E8	F9
4 ft	A4	B9	C4	D6	E9	F8
4.5 ft	A3	B10	C3	D5	E10	F7
5 ft	A2	B11	C2	D4	E11	F6
5.5 ft	A1	B12	C1	D3	E12	F5
6 ft		B13		D2	E13	F4
6.5 ft		B14		D1	E14	F3
7 ft		B15			E15	F2
7.5 ft		B16			E16	F1
8 ft					E17	
8.5 ft					E18	
9 ft					E19	
9.5 ft					E20	

TABLE 13

SOIL COMPOSITIONS OF SOIL CORES COLLECTED FROM
WICKHAM FARM, LONG ISLAND

Sample Code	Gravel (3" to #4 Sieve) %	Sand (#4 Sieve to 0.074mm)%	Silt (0.0074mm to 0.005mm)%	Clay (less than 0.005mm)%	Texture
B1	0.4	69.1	25.0	5.5	loamy sand
B2	0.4	68.1	24.2	7.3	loamy sand
B3	3.2	73.7	15.9	7.2	loamy sand
B4	7.3	84.5	4.0	4.2	sand
B5	4.5	94.8	0.7	0	sand
B6	6.6	92.0	1.4	0	sand
B7	6.6	91.8	1.6	0	sand
B8	10.8	88.1	1.1	0	sand
B9	21.3	62.0	14.2	2.5	sand
B10	6.2	34.3	50.0	9.5	sandy loam
B11	0.6	33.9	56.6	8.9	sandy loam
B12	8.2	74.2	15.3	2.3	sand
B13	4.2	91.6	3.1	1.1	sand
B14	9.7	89.6	0.7	0	sand
B15	6.1	93.2	0.7	0	sand
B16	8.4	90.3	1.3	0	sand
F1	7.1	90.6	2.3	0	sand
F2	0.6	98.0	1.4	0	sand
F3	0.8	97.9	1.3	0	sand
F4	2.3	96.5	0.3	0.9	sand
F5	2.7	95.3	1.3	0.7	sand
F6	3.2	95.7	1.0	0.1	sand
F7	3.8	93.7	2.5	0	sand
F8	4.4	92.6	1.4	1.6	sand
F9	12.0	85.8	0.5	1.7	sand
F10	14.0	82.8	1.8	1.4	sand
F11	8.4	82.0	6.0	3.6	sand
F12	17.0	64.4	15.0	3.6	sand
F13		51.7	34.5	13.8	silt loam
F14		37.6	46.1	16.3	silt loam
F15		41.1	43.9	15.0	silt loam
F16		40.4	46.4	13.2	silt loam

Preparation of Input Data for the Hydraulic Model

The actual elevation and slope of the water table beneath the field site can be obtained by subtraction of the depth of the saturated water zone beneath the surface from the surface elevation.

From the hydraulic data collected in the field, the ground-water movement is essentially from northwest to southeast. The two-dimensional hydraulic model can be used to approximate the flow conditions in the field for a vertical cross-section along line SS' in Figure 7. The line SS' passes through the well clusters of O₁, O₂, O₄, O₇, and O₉ from northwest to southeast in the field site, respectively.

The hydraulic model will be used to simulate the unsaturated zone and the upper portion of the saturated zone, simultaneously.

Geometry and Nodal Coordinates (Group I Input Data)

Figure 9 shows the finite element mesh configuration of the cross-section along line SS' in Figure 7. The elements are formed by twelve vertical lines and nineteen horizontal lines. The horizontal dimension of the field extends from S to S' as shown in both Figures 7 and 9. The shaded portions of 10m wide on each side of the field in Figure 9 are boundary fringes attached to the field mesh to incorporate Dirichlet boundary conditions in the saturated zone on the vertical boundaries. The actual thickness of the aquifer is over 100 feet. For the practical purpose of computation, an impervious boundary is assumed at a depth of 38.71 meters. A further downshift of this boundary causes little effect on the flow field. The elements are considerably smaller in the unsaturated region where the pressure changes more rapidly during a

recharge period. The elements gradually take on larger dimensions toward the bottom of the problem domain. The global coordinates of every nodal point are required in the input and are listed in Appendix C. The nodes are numbered sequentially from top to bottom on a single column, and from the left column to the right column as shown by the small case numerals in Figure 9. The slope of the surface is calculated from the surface contour in Figure 8 and approximated by linearization.

Soil Properties (Group II Input Data)

The soil composition and texture from soil cores at sampling sites B and F (Table 12) are used in conjunction with Table 1 to characterize the hydraulic parameters at each node. The saturated conductivity and moisture retention parameters are listed in Appendix C.

Boundary and Initial Conditions (Group III Input Data)

Information about ground-water divides is not available; two fringes, each 10 meters wide, are attached to the finite element mesh configuration (Figure 9) to eliminate the need to establish the exact location of ground-water divides. Constant head (Dirichlet boundary) conditions are imposed on the saturated portion of the vertical boundaries of the problem domain. Further movement of these boundaries away from the site has little effect on the computational results. Constant pressure heads are selected in the hydraulic model by setting IFLAGL = -1 and IFLAGR = -1 (Table 4).

The surface water flux can be estimated from the water balance equation

$$L + P_r = ET + W_r + r \quad (73)$$

P_r is the precipitation, L is any water loading other than precipitation, ET is the evapotranspiration, W_r is the recharge water flux, and r is the runoff rate. The present example, assumes $L = 0$ and $r = 0$. The recharge rate W_r is calculated from a knowledge of P_r and ET . Table 14 lists the climatic data recorded at Greenport Powerhouse Gauging Station, Long Island. This station is the only gauging station close to the study field, and the recorded data are the best available approximation to the actual conditions in the field. The evapotranspiration rate can be estimated from the pan evaporation rate as

$$ET = K C_{et} E_{pan} \quad (74)$$

where E_{pan} is the pan evaporation, K is a crop coefficient, and C_{et} is the coefficient for the type of pan involved. In the present calculation, K is taken to be 0.65 for potatoes grown on the field. An average value of $C_{et} = 0.85$ is assumed (Table 15). Using these values in Equations 73 and 74, the recharge rate is estimated to be 0.00722 cm/hr, which is the average rainfall excess in the two-year period of 1978 through 1979. The input data for the number of application time periods and rates for each period required in Table 4 will be taken as one single application period covering the entire simulation time.

The recharge flux comes from average rainfall excess, therefore the recharge covers the whole surface in Figure 7. Consequently, DS1 and DS2 in Table 4 take the values of 0 cm and 47189 cm to include the entire surface of the problem domain.

TABLE 14
 PRECIPITATION AND EVAPORATION AT
 GREENPORT POWERHOUSE GAUGING STATION†

Year	Month	Precip (cm)	E _{pan} (cm)	Wind (km/mon)	ET (cm)	Rainfall excess
1978	Jan	20.9			3.8*	17.1
	Feb	3.6			3.8*	-0.3
	Mar	6.7			3.8*	2.9
	Apr	5.4	11.1		6.1	-0.7
	May	13.5	12.6	3924	6.9	6.5
	Jun	3.1	15.8	3446	8.7	-5.6
	Jul	16.9	18.2	3338	10.1	6.8
	Aug	26.6	12.0	2351	6.6	20.0
	Sep	7.6	10.3	2554	5.7	1.9
	Oct	8.3	8.7	2349	4.8	3.5
	Nov	7.3			3.8*	3.5
	Dec	15.3			3.8*	12.3
1979	Jan	33.9			3.5*	30.4
	Feb	11.8			3.5*	8.3
	Mar	6.4			3.5*	2.8
	Apr	11.1			3.5*	7.6
	May	14.1			3.5*	10.6
	Jun	4.1	16.7	2948	9.2	-5.2
	Jul	1.8	15.9	2224	8.8	-7.0
	Aug	10.1	13.4	2310	7.4	2.7
	Sep	9.7	11.0	2799	6.1	3.6
	Oct	9.4	7.1	3459	3.9	5.4
	Nov	10.2			3.5*	6.7
	Dec	4.9			3.5*	1.4

† From NOAA

* Estimated

TABLE 15

SUGGESTED VALUE FOR C RELATING EVAPORATION FROM A CLASS A PAN TO
EVAPOTRANSPIRATION FROM 8-15 cm TALL, WELL WATERED GRASS TURF (Jensen, 1975)

Wind	Pan surrounded by a short green crop				Pan surrounded by a dry surface ground			
	Upwind fetch of crop (m)	Relative Humidity %* 20-40	40-70	>70	Upwind fetch of dry fallow (m)	Relative Humidity %* 20-40	40-70	>70
Light <170 km/day	0	0.55	0.65	0.75	0	0.7	0.8	0.85
	10	0.65	0.75	0.85	10	0.6	0.7	0.8
	100	0.7	0.8	0.85	100	0.55	0.65	0.75
	1000	0.7	0.85	0.85	1000	0.5	0.6	0.7
Moderate 170-425 km/day	0	0.5	0.6	0.65	0	0.65	0.75	0.8
	10	0.6	0.7	0.75	10	0.55	0.65	0.7
	100	0.65	0.75	0.8	100	0.5	0.6	0.65
	1000	0.7	0.8	0.8	1000	0.45	0.55	0.6
Strong 425-700 km/day	0	0.45	0.5	0.6	0	0.6	0.65	0.7
	10	0.55	0.6	0.65	10	0.5	0.55	0.65
	100	0.6	0.65	0.7	100	0.45	0.5	0.6
	1000	0.65	0.7	0.75	1000	0.4	0.45	0.55
V. Strong >700 km/day	0	0.4	0.45	0.5	0	0.5	0.6	0.65
	10	0.45	0.55	0.6	10	0.45	0.5	0.55
	100	0.5	0.6	0.65	100	0.4	0.45	0.5
	1000	0.55	0.6	0.65	1000	0.3	0.4	0.45

* Mean of maximum and minimum relative humidities

A constant recharge flux of 0.00722 cm/hr is assumed over the study site and the simulation is carried out for the steady state flow condition under this flux. Although initial pressure distribution attributes little importance to the steady state results, an initially linear relationship from the surface to the water table will conserve computation efforts. The initial soil moisture pressure distribution is listed in Appendix C.

Time Integration and Output Parameters (Group IV Input Data)

The integration is carried out by using step wise TDEL = 25 hours and covers a period of TMAX = 5000 hours. Whenever the pressure change of each nodal point over one time step is less than PSTED = 0.000001 cm of water, steady state is assumed and the calculation will be terminated.

Appendix C lists all the input data to the hydraulic model for the simulation of the subsurface water flow of the study site. Appendix D lists the output from this computer model.

CALCULATION OF INPUTS FOR THE TRANSPORT MODEL

The transport model, assumes that convection is the major mechanism in pollutant migration. From the results of the steady-state pressure distribution of the hydraulic model, the water flux and hence, determination of the convection velocity can be estimated. The transport model utilizes a method of characteristics and finite difference grid configuration in the computations. The geometric configuration of the finite element mesh in the hydraulic model can be used for the grid point geometry of the transport model. The following

input data descriptions are prepared according to the input variables tabulated in Section V.

Geometry and Nodal Coordinates (Group I Input Data)

Although the finite element mesh can be redefined for the finite-difference mesh required by the transport model, the same nodal geometry can also be used for both models. The 10 meter wide boundary fringes in the finite element mesh are deleted, leaving a finite difference grid of 10 vertical lines and 19 horizontal lines. The finite difference grid is shown in Figure 10. The nodes are labeled by row, i , and column, j . The coordinates of the nodes $(x_{i,j}, y_{i,j})$ are listed in Appendix E and F.

Soil Properties (Group II Input Data)

The bulk density of the soils is assumed to be the average value of 1.55 gm/cm^3 . The hydraulic conductivity, air entry level, exponent parameter (b , equations 71 and 72), and saturated water content ratio of every grid point can be obtained from Table 1 and from the knowledge of the grid point coordinates in Figure 10.

Chemical Reaction and Adsorption Parameters (Group III Input Data)

Degradation of Aldicarb, sulphoxide, and sulphone is the only reaction to be considered in the present calculation. Since Aldicarb and its oxidation products, sulphoxide and sulphone, are equally toxic, and the transformation of Aldicarb into sulphoxide and sulphone is extremely fast compared with the half life of the products; the projection of the migration phenomenon will be based on the degradation

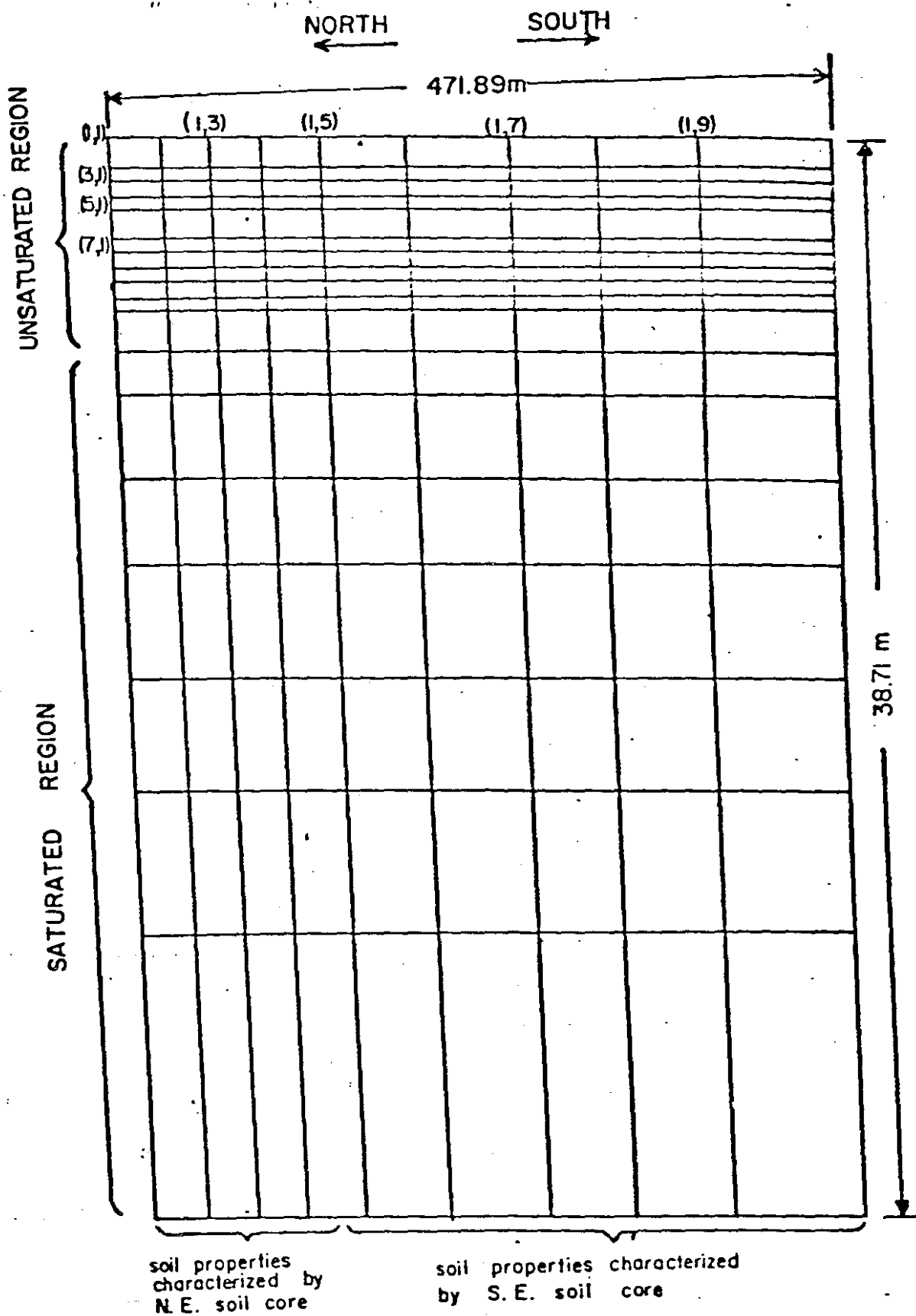


Figure 10. Grid Point Configuration of Transport Model

rate of sulphone and sulfoxide. The reported first order rate constant for degradation of Aldicarb sulphone and Aldicarb sulfoxide covers a wide range, 0.004 day^{-1} to 0.035 day^{-1} , depending on the soil texture and soil depth. For peaty soil, the degradation rate ranges from 0.0019 hr^{-1} to 0.00029 hr^{-1} ; for sandy loam, the values are 0.00033 hr^{-1} to 0.00075 hr^{-1} (Smelt et al., 1978a, 1978b). In this study, the homogeneous reaction rate is used at every grid point above the water table. A zero degradation rate is assumed at every grid point below the water table. Minimum and maximum reaction rates of peaty sand and sandy loam can be used in the simulation to give upper and lower limits of the projection. The pH value required in Table 8 is used as a reference, no practical calculation is based on this variable in the present versions of the transport model.

Chiou, et al. (1979) have studied the relationship between soil water distribution coefficients and solubility. The empirical relationship is

$$\log G = 4.04 - 0.557 \log S \quad (75)$$

where G is the partition coefficient to the organic matter, and S is the solubility in micromoles per liter.

In this calculation, the solubility is taken to be 7800 ppm. The molecular weight of Aldicarb is 190.3, and, G is calculated as 29.564. G can be related to the soil partition coefficient (K_d) based on the fraction of organic matter in the soil where

$$K_d = \frac{G (\% \text{ organic matter})}{100} \quad (76)$$

Table 16 lists the organic matter content and corresponding partition coefficients from sampling sites B and F.

Boundary and Initial Conditions (Group IV Input Data)

From the results of the hydraulic model, ground-water flow is from north to south (left to right in Figure 10). Thus, IFLAGR = 0, IFLAGB = 0, and IFLAGL = 1 in Table 9. Since there is no Aldicarb upgradient of the problem domain, CIL(I) and CFL(I) in Table 9 are set equal to zero for all water flux at the left-hand boundary (Figure 10).

Aldicarb was applied only to the northwestern portion of the field site (Figure 7). Since only part of the surface shown in Figure 10 was subjected to application, DS1 = 0.0 and DS2 = 22,500 cm in Table 9.

From 1977 to 1979, Aldicarb was applied to the study field twice a year, once in April and once in June. Table 16 shows the date and amount of each application. The Aldicarb concentration on the surface is assumed to be its solubility 7800 ppm, hence the variable IBC in Table 9, and CONC in Table 8 will have the values of IBC = 6 and CONC = 7800 ppm.

The duration of each application can be estimated from the knowledge of average recharge flux, solubility, and the total amount of Aldicarb per unit area, or

$$\Delta T \text{ (hour)} = \frac{10 \times \text{amount of aldicarb (kg/ha)}}{\text{water flux (cm/hr)} \times \text{solubility (ppm)}} \quad (77)$$

TABLE 16
PARTITION COEFFICIENT

Depth (ft)	NE			SE		
	Sample code	Organic matter(%)	k_d	Sample code	Organic matter(%)	k_d
0"-3"	B1	0.7	0.2069	F16	0.3	0.0887
6"	B2	0.1	0.0296	F15	0.4	0.1183
1	B3	0.3	0.0887	F14	*0.1	0.0296
1.5	B4	*0.1	0.0296	F13	0.2	0.0591
2.0	B5	*0.1	0.0296	F12	0.1	0.0296
2.5	B6	*0.1	0.0296	F11	*0.1	0.0296
3.0	B7	0.1	0.0296	F10	0.1	0.0296
3.5	B8	0.1	0.0296	F9	*0.1	0.0296
4.0	B9	0.1	0.0296	F8	0.1	0.0296
4.5	B10	0.1	0.0296	F7	0.1	0.0296
5.0	B11	0.1	0.0296	F6	*0.1	0.0296
5.5	B12	*0.1	0.0296	F5	*0.1	0.0296
6.0	B13	*0.1	0.0296	F4	*0.1	0.0296
6.5	B14	0.2	0.0591	F3	*0.1	0.0296
7.0	B15	0.1	0.0296	F2	*0.1	0.0296
7.5	B16	0.1	0.0296	F1	0.3	0.0887

* below detectable limits

TABLE 17
ALDICARB APPLICATION PERIOD

Date	kg/ha
April 15, 1977	2.24
June 10, 1977	1.34
April 15, 1978	2.52
June 10, 1978	2.02
April 15, 1979	3.20
June 10, 1979	2.52

where ΔT is the duration of pesticide pulse. The starting time on April 15, 1977, is taken as time zero. The starting time and ending time of each application period is listed in Table 18.

All of the input data for the transport model are listed in Appendix E; the input data if using the hydro file option, in Appendix F; and the model output is presented in Appendix F.

Three groups of information are provided in the computer output. The first group under the title "Solution Concentration" represents the concentration of the pollutant in soil water at the time being considered. The second group output under the title "Instantaneous Adsorption of the Pollutant in ppm Based on Solid Phase" is the total amount of adsorption at every grid point (i,j). The third group output under the title "Decrease of Pollutant by Reaction in ppm of Liquid Phase" represents the total accumulated decrement of the pollutant at grid point (i,j) by degradation in the liquid phase, that is, the amount represented by the second term on the right hand side in Equation 18. The fourth group could be output under the title "Decrease of Pollutant in the Solid Phase by XXXX in ppm", this represents the total accumulated decrement of the pollutant at grid point (x,y) by various chemical reaction in the solid phase. Mathematically, it is the first term of Equation 18 corresponding to different a_j .

Results

The models were evaluated by comparing the projections for the transport of Aldicarb with field measurements at the site. Enfield et al., (1982) compared three different models with the Aldicarb data, and performed sensitivity analysis on the degradation rate of the pesticide

TABLE 18
PULSE DURATION OF ALDICARB APPLICATION

Period	Date	Starting Time (hr)	Ending Time (hr)
1	04/15/77	0.0	0.3980
2	06/10/77	1344.0	1344.2388
3	04/15/78	8760.0	8760.4478
4	06/10/78	10104.0	10104.3528
5	04/15/79	17520.0	17520.5672
6	06/10/79	18865.0	18864.4478

Aldicarb and its oxidation products Aldicarb sulphone and Aldicarb sulphoxide. The degradation rate assumed in this simulation was 0.00019 per hour, a value that is in the range of those reported by Smelt et al., (1978a and 1978b).

The model was evaluated for the period from April 1977, to April 1980, and compared to data collected in December 27, 1979. Figures 11 and 12 show the projections for the northeast and southeast locations at the time step closest to the sampling period. Similar results were obtained for degradation in the solid phase, as long as the total degradation rate was the same. This follows from

$$C_T = \theta C + \rho S \quad (78)$$

where C_T is the total concentration (mass of solute per unit volume of soil). Assuming instantaneous and reversible kinetics and first-order reactions in the liquid and solid phases, the total concentration can be expressed as

$$C_T = \theta \lambda C - \rho \sum_j a_j K_d C \quad (79)$$

and after grouping terms Equation 79 simplifies to

$$C_T = - \theta \lambda_T C \quad (80)$$

where λ_T is the total degradation rate (time^{-1})

$$\lambda_T = \lambda + \frac{\rho k_d \sum_j a_j}{\theta} \quad (81)$$

SIMULATION OF ALDICARB DECEMBER 1979 (DAY 1025)

DEGRADATION LIQUID PHASE 0.00019 SOLID PHASE 0.0

TOTAL VOLUMETRIC CONC OF ALDICARB UG/CC OF SOIL - TOTAL CONC (DATA) |

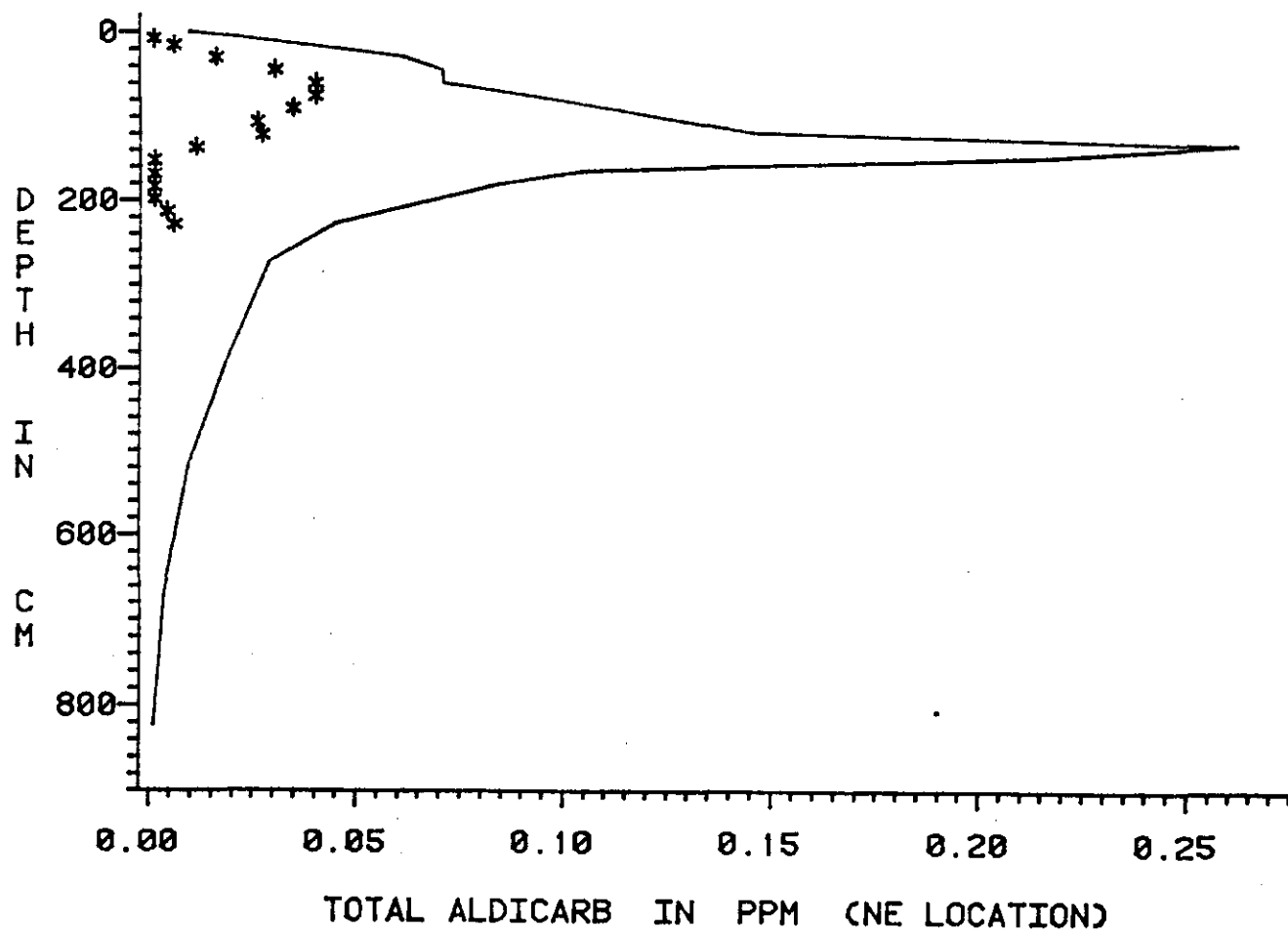


Figure 11. Simulation of Aldicarb NE location

SIMULATION OF ALDICARB DECEMBER 1979 (DAY 1025)

DEGRADATION LIQUID PHASE 0.00019 SOLID PHASE 0.0

TOTAL VOLUMETRIC CONC OF ALDICARB UG/CC OF SOIL - TOTAL CONC (DATA) +

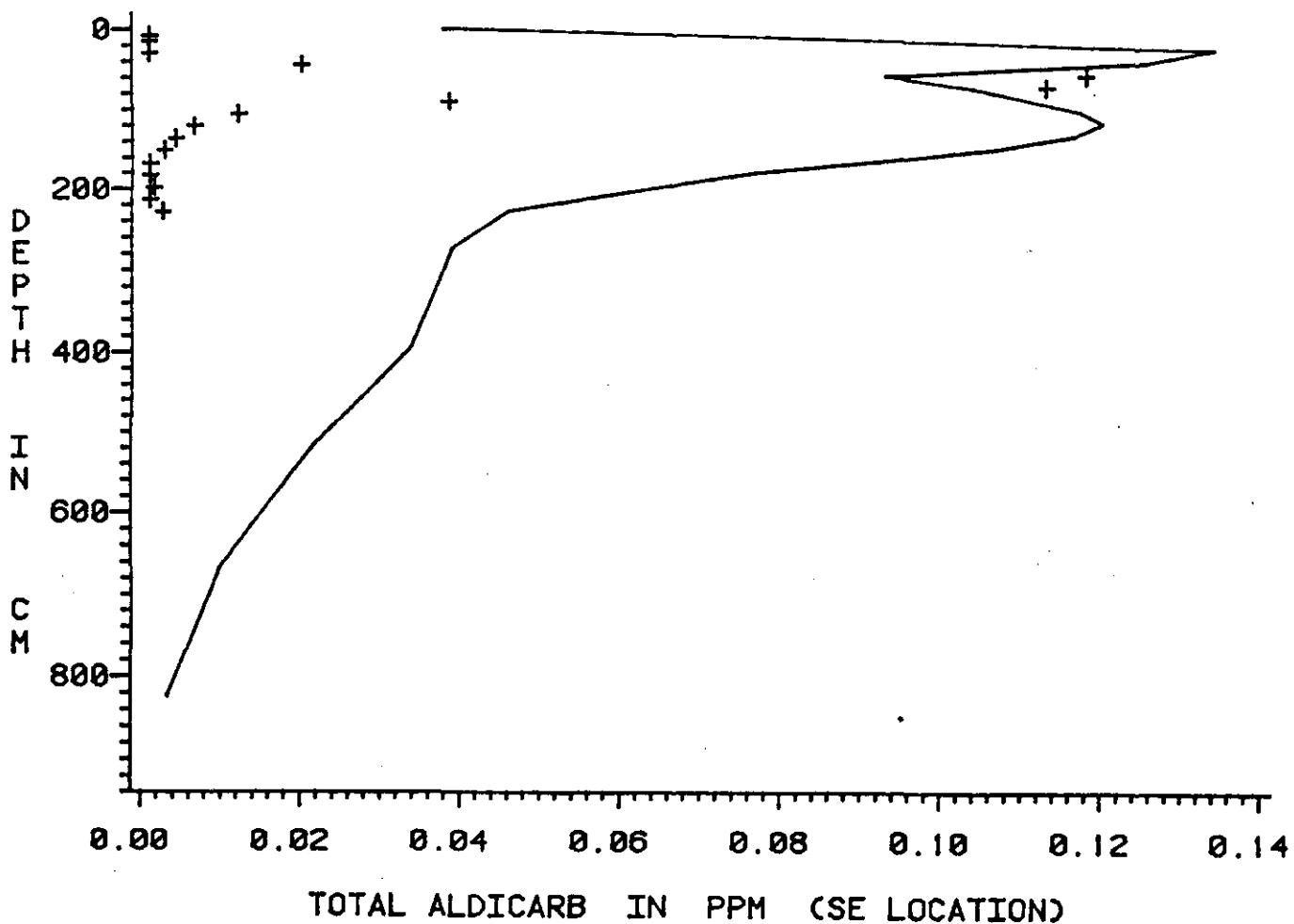


Figure 12. Simulation of Aldicarb SE location

The total concentration in a mass basis rather than on a volumetric basis is

$$C_{Tm} = \frac{C_T}{\rho} \quad (82)$$

where C_{Tm} is the total concentration (mass of solute per gram of solids). Figures 13 and 14 show the projections of the same locations but in the same units as the collected data ($\mu\text{g/g}$, Enfield et al., 1982). Figures 15 and 16 show the final simulation with degradation and sorption in the saturated zone.

The model can project the behavior of the pesticide Aldicarb in the saturated and unsaturated zones, overall the peaks of the data and prediction are very close. Degradation and sorption in the saturated zone improves the prediction, although there was not enough data to establish a pattern in the saturated zone. The concentration in the transport model is extremely sensitive to the degradation rate, and in order to refine the predictive ability of the model more accurate degradation rates, application periods, and a better estimate of the recharge rate are required.

SIMULATION OF ALDICARB DECEMBER 1979 (DAY 1025)

DEGRADATION LIQUID PHASE 0.00019 SOLID PHASE 0.0

TOTAL MASS CONC OF ALDICARB UG/GRAM OF SOIL - TOTAL CONC (DATA) *

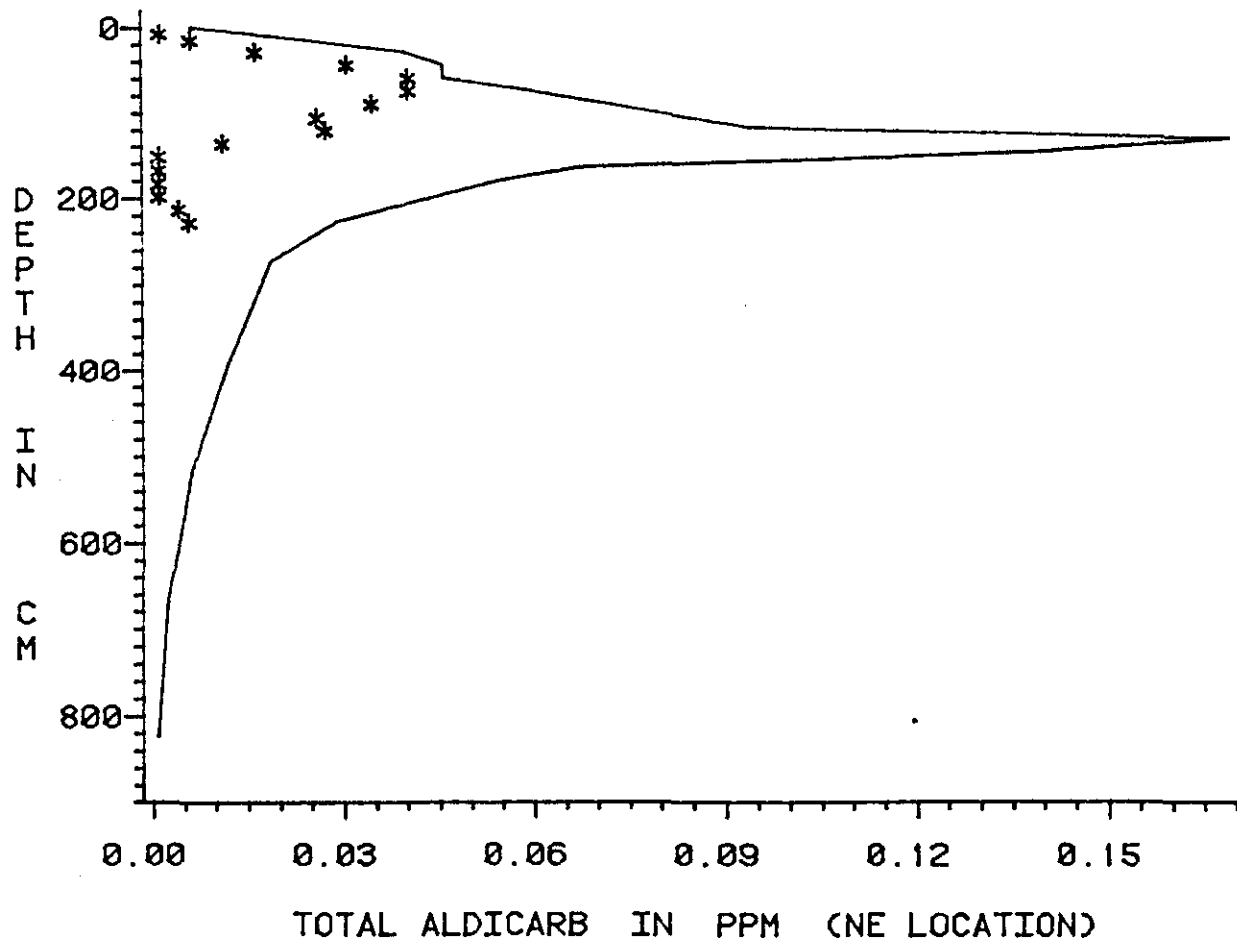


Figure 13. Simulation of Aldicarb mass concentration NE location

SIMULATION OF ALDICARB DECEMBER 1979 (DAY 1025)

DEGRADATION LIQUID PHASE 0.00019 SOLID PHASE 0.0.

TOTAL MASS CONC OF ALDICARB UG/GRAM OF SOIL - TOTAL CONC (DATA) +

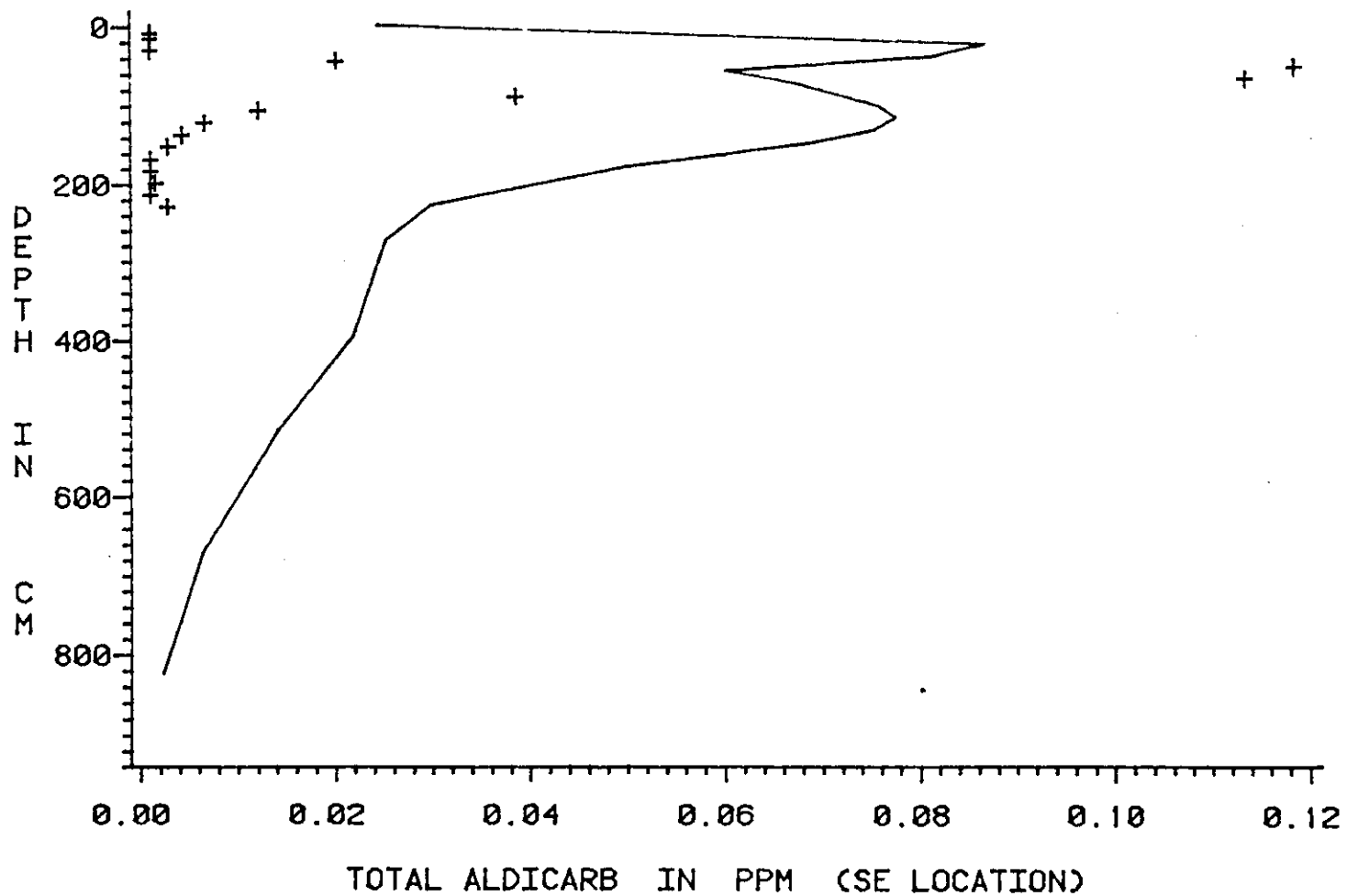


Figure 14. Simulation of Aldicarb mass concentration SE location

SIMULATION OF ALDICARB DECEMBER 1979 (DAY 10)

TOTAL DEGRADATION 0.00019 PER HOUR

TOTAL MASS CONC OF ALDICARB UG/GRAM OF SOIL - TOTAL CONC (DATA)

08

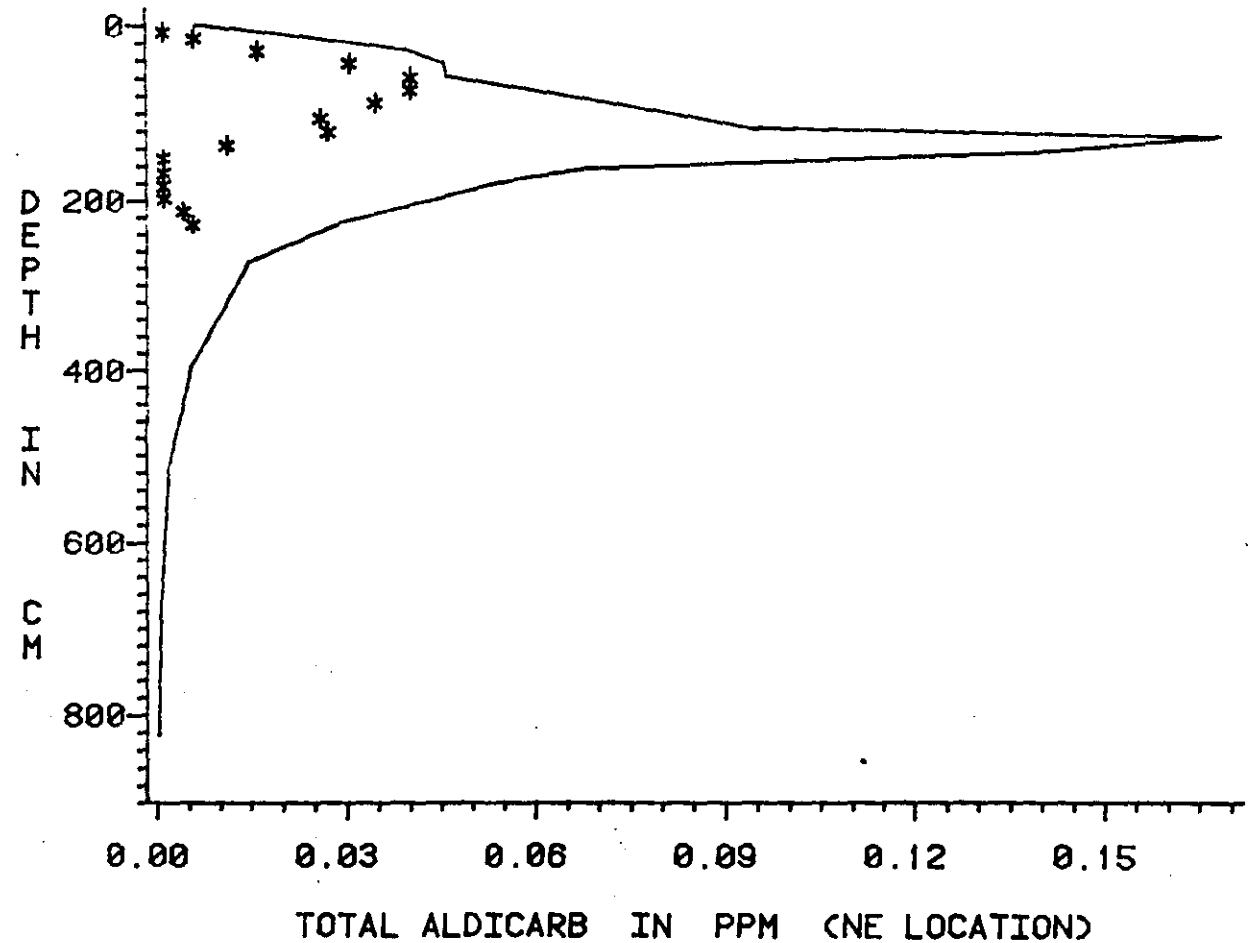
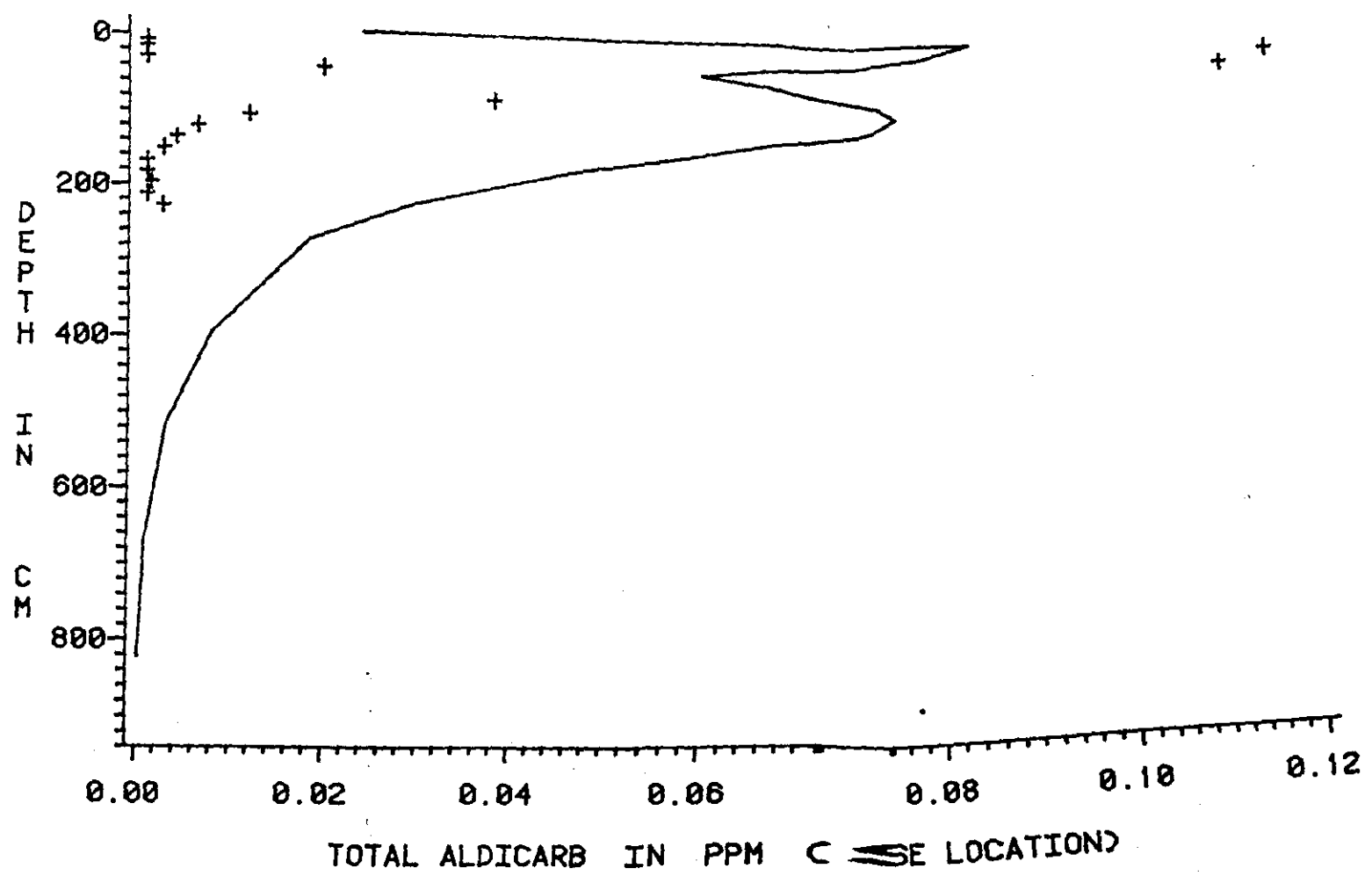


Figure 15. Simulation of Aldicarb mass concentration NE degradation in all nodes

SIMULATION OF ALDICARB DECEMBER 1979 (DAY 1025)

TOTAL DEGRADATION 0.00019 PER HOUR

TOTAL MASS CONC OF ALDICARB UG/GRAM OF SOIL - TOTAL CONC (DATA) +



18

Figure 16. Simulation of Aldicarb mass concentration SE de gradation in all nodes

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APPENDIX A

LISTING OF COMPUTER PROGRAM OF
THE HYDRAULIC MODEL

```
BLOCK DATA
COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART
COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTDT,NETOT,DS1,DS2
COMMON/LOCAL/ ANM(4,4),GNM(4,4)
COMMON/TURN/ IBC,ON(5),OFF(5),FLUX(5)
COMMON/PARAM/ DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE
DATA NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART/0,0,0,0,0,0,0/
DATA NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTDT,NETOT,DS1,DS2/0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0/
DATA ANM,GNM/16*0.0,16*0.0/
DATA IBC,ON,OFF,FLUX/0,5*0.0,5*0.0,5*0.0/
DATA DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE/0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0/
END
```

```
BLKDO01
BLKDO02
BLKDO03
BLKDO04
BLKDO05
BLKDO06
BLKDO07
BLKDO08
BLKDO09
BLKDO10
BLKDO11
BLKDO12
BLKDO13
```

C

C	MAIN PROGRAM	MAIN001
C	COMMON Z(55000)	MAIN002
	COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	MAIN003
	COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2	MAIN004
	COMMON/MISC/TITLE(20),AFMT(20),BFMT(20),NI,NO,NT,NIR,NOR,NSS	MAIN005
C	SETUP INPUT OUTPUT LOGICAL UNITS	MAIN006
C	NI = 5	MAIN007
	NO = 6	MAIN008
	NT = 71	MAIN009
	NSS = 73	MAIN010
	NIR = 75	MAIN011
	NOR = 76	MAIN012
C	INITIALIZE NON-LABELLED COMMON	MAIN013
C	IZ= 55000	MAIN014
	DO 100 I = 1,IZ	MAIN015
	Z(I)=0.0	MAIN016
	100 CONTINUE	MAIN017
C	READ AND PRINT PROBLEM TITLE	MAIN018
C	READ(NI,120)(TITLE(I),I=1,20)	MAIN019
	120 FORMAT(20A4)	MAIN020
	WRITE(NO,125)(TITLE(I),I=1,20)	MAIN021
	125 FORMAT(1H1,5X,20A4)	MAIN022
C	READ GEOMETRY PARAMETERS	MAIN023
C	READ(NI,2) NNCOL,NNROW	MAIN024
	2 FORMAT(2I5)	MAIN025
C	READ ALL THE OPTIONS	MAIN026
C	READ(NI,130) IFLAGT, IFLAGS, ISTART	MAIN027
	130 FORMAT(3I2)	MAIN028
C	CALCULATION OF PARAMETERS FOR FINITE ELEMENT CONFIGURATION	MAIN029
C	AND SIZES OF VARIABLE-DIMENSIONED ARRAYS	MAIN030
C	NB = NNCOL + 2	MAIN031
	NB1 = NB + 1	MAIN032
	NECOL = NNCOL - 1	MAIN033
	NEROW = NNROW - 1	MAIN034
	NETOT = NECOL * NEROW	MAIN035
	NNTOT = NNROW * NNCOL	MAIN036
	MAX1 = NNTOT	MAIN037
	MAX2 = NB1	MAIN038
	MAX3 = NETOT	MAIN039
C	CALCULATE STARTING LOCATIONS OF ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	MAIN040
C	IBPARA = 1	MAIN041
	ICONDS = IBPARA + NNTOT	MAIN042
	IF = ICONDS + NNTOT	MAIN043
	IPENTR = IF + NNTOT	MAIN044
	IPRES = IPENTR + NNTOT	MAIN045
	IRATIO = IPRES + NNTOT	MAIN046
	IST1 = IRATIO + NNTOT	MAIN047
	IST2 = IST1 + NNTOT	MAIN048
	IST3 = IST2 + NNTOT	MAIN049
	IST4 = IST3 + NNTOT	MAIN050
	IX = IST4 + NNTOT	MAIN051
	IY = IX + NNTOT	MAIN052
	IYN = IY + NNTOT + NB	MAIN053
	IYN1 = IYN + NNTOT	MAIN054
		MAIN055
		MAIN056
		MAIN057
		MAIN058
		MAIN059
		MAIN060
		MAIN061
		MAIN062
		MAIN063
		MAIN064
		MAIN065
		MAIN066
		MAIN067
		MAIN068
		MAIN069
		MAIN070

	IYN2 = IYN1 + NNTOT	MAIN071
	IYN3 = IYN2 + NNTOT	MAIN072
C		MAIN073
C	TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	MAIN074
C		MAIN075
	ICDEF = IYN3 + NNTOT	MAIN076
	ICDEF1 = ICDEF + NNTOT * NB1	MAIN077
	INTAB = ICDEF1 + NNTOT * NB1	MAIN078
C		MAIN079
C	THREE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	MAIN080
C		MAIN081
	ICRNM = INTAB + NETOT*4	MAIN082
C		MAIN083
C	FOUR-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	MAIN084
C		MAIN085
	IBRNM = ICRNM + NETOT * 16	MAIN086
	IGRNM = IBRNM + NETOT * 64	MAIN087
C		MAIN088
C	DOUBLE PRECISION ARRAY IN SUBROUTINE SYM	MAIN089
C		MAIN090
	IA = IGRNM + NETOT * 64	MAIN091
C		MAIN092
C	MAXIMUM LENGTH OF BLANK COMMON ARRAY Z	MAIN093
C		MAIN094
	IMAX = IA + NNTOT * NB1	MAIN095
C		MAIN096
C	PRINT GEOMETRY PARAMETERS	MAIN097
C		MAIN098
	WRITE(NO,111) NNCOL,NNROW,NETOT,NNTOT,NB	MAIN099
111	FORMAT(1H0,5X,'NUMBER OF ROWS =',I5,/,6X,	MAIN100
	1 'NUMBER OF COLUMNS =',I5,/,6X,'NUMBER OF ',	MAIN101
	2 'ELEMENTS =',I5,/,6X,'THE NUMBER OF NODES =',	MAIN102
	3 I5,/,6X,'SEMI-BAND WIDTH =',I5)	MAIN103
	WRITE(NO,150) IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	MAIN104
150	FORMAT(///,6X,'TRANSPORT INPUT FILE OPTION',14X,' =',I5,///,6X,	MAIN105
	1 'STEADY STATE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION OPTION =',I5,///,6X,	MAIN106
	2 'RESTART PROGRAM OPTION =',I5)	MAIN107
	IF(IMAX.GT.IZ) GO TO 10.	MAIN108
C		MAIN109
C	IBM 370 SYSTEM SUBROUTINE TO SUPPRESS UNDERFLOW WARNINGS	MAIN110
C		MAIN111
	CALL ERRSET(207,260,-1,1,0,208)	MAIN112
C		MAIN113
C	TRANSFER CONTROL TO SUBOUTINE HYDRO	MAIN114
C		MAIN115
	CALL HYDRO (MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,Z(IBPARA),Z(ICONDS),Z(IF),	MAIN116
	1 Z(IPENTR),Z(IPRES),Z(IRATIO),Z(IST1),Z(IST2),Z(IST3),Z(IST4),	MAIN117
	2 Z(IX),Z(IY),Z(IYN),Z(IYN1),Z(IYN2),Z(IYN3),Z(ICDEF),Z(ICDEF1),	MAIN118
	3 Z(INTAB),Z(ICRNM),Z(IBRNM),Z(IGRNM),Z(IA))	MAIN119
C		MAIN120
C	PROGRAM STOPS IF COMMON REQUIREMENT EXCEEDS	MAIN121
C	SPACE ALLOCATED	MAIN122
C		MAIN123
	10 WRITE (6,15) IZ,IMAX	MAIN124
15	FORMAT(1H1,6X,'*** PROGRAM TERMINATED ***',6X,/,	MAIN125
	1 'COMMON REQUIREMENT EXCEEDS SPACE ALLOCATED IN BLANK	MAIN126
	2 COMMON ARRAY Z',/,6X,'SPACE ALLOCATED = ',I6,	MAIN127
	3 /,6X,'SPACE REQUIRED = ',I6)	MAIN128
	STOP	MAIN129
	END	MAIN130
C		MAIN131

C	SUBROUTINE HYDRO	HYDRO01
C		HYDRO02
	SUBROUTINE HYDRO(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDRO03
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,NTAB,	HYDRO04
	2 CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)	HYDRO05
	DOUBLE PRECISION A(MAX1,MAX2)	HYDRO06
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),PRES(MAX1),	HYDRO07
	1 RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),	HYDRO08
	2 Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),	HYDRO09
	3 COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),	HYDRO10
	4 GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	HYDRO11
	COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	HYDRO12
	COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2	HYDRO13
	COMMON/LOCAL/ ANM(4,4),GNM(4,4)	HYDRO14
	COMMON/TURN/ IBC,ON(5),OFF(5),FLUX(5)	HYDRO15
	COMMON/PARAM/ DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE	HYDRO16
	COMMON/MISC/TITLE(20),AFMT(20),BFMT(20),NI,NO,NT,NIR,NOR,NSS	HYDRO17
C		HYDRO18
C	CHECK FOR RESTART OPTION	HYDRO19
C		HYDRO20
	IF(ISTART.EQ.0) CALL RESTAR(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,	HYDRO21
	1 F,PENTR,PRES,RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,	HYDRO22
	2 COEF,COEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)	HYDRO23
C		HYDRO24
	IF(ISTART.EQ.0) GO TO 444	HYDRO25
C		HYDRO26
C	READ INPUT FORMAT FOR NODES IN (X,Y) PAIRS	HYDRO27
C		HYDRO28
	READ(NI,400)(AFMT(I),I=1,20)	HYDRO29
	400 FORMAT(20A4)	HYDRO30
C		HYDRO31
C	READ GLOBAL COORDINATES OF ALL NODES IN (X,Y) PAIRS	HYDRO32
C		HYDRO33
	READ(NI,AFMT)(X(I),Y(I),I=1,NNTOT)	HYDRO34
C		HYDRO35
C	PRINT GLOBAL COORDINATES OF ALL NODES IN (X,Y) PAIRS	HYDRO36
C		HYDRO37
	WRITE(NO,300)	HYDRO38
	300 FORMAT(1H1,5X,'GLOBAL COORDINATES OF NODES, (X,Y)',	HYDRO39
	1 ' (ALL UNITS IN CM)')	HYDRO40
	DO 7 I=1,NNCOL	HYDRO41
	DO 8 J=1,NNROW	HYDRO42
	K=I+(J-1)*NNCOL	HYDRO43
	NTAB(J,1) = K	HYDRO44
	ST1(J)=X(K)	HYDRO45
	8 ST2(J)=Y(K)	HYDRO46
	WRITE(NO,9)I,(NTAB(J,1),ST1(J),ST2(J),J=1,NNROW)	HYDRO47
	9 FORMAT(1H0,3X,'ROW ',I3,	HYDRO48
	1 /,(1X,4(3X,I4,1X,	HYDRO49
	2 '(',E9.4,', ',1X,E9.4,' '))	HYDRO50
	7 CONTINUE	HYDRO51
C		HYDRO52
C	READ AND PRINT SATURATED CONDUCTIVITY, AIR ENTRY LEVEL,	HYDRO53
C	PARAMETER OF EQN 20 AND 21, AND SATURATED WATER	HYDRO54
C	CONTENT RATIO AT ALL GLOBAL NODES	HYDRO55
C		HYDRO56
	WRITE(NO,320)	HYDRO57
	320 FORMAT(1H1,5X,'HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY AND MOISTURE RETENTION',	HYDRO58
	1 ' PARAMETERS',//,	HYDRO59
	1 3X,'NODE',8X,'CONDS',8X,'PENTR',8X,'BPARA',8X,'RATIO',/,	HYDRO60
	2 15X,'CM/HR',7X,'CM H2O',/)	HYDRO61
	DO 450 I=1,NNTOT	HYDRO62
	READ(NI,330) CONDS(I),PENTR(I),BPARA(I),RATIO(I)	HYDRO63
	330 FORMAT(4F10.0)	HYDRO64
	WRITE(NO,310) I,CONDS(I),PENTR(I),BPARA(I),RATIO(I)	HYDRO65
	310 FORMAT(3X,I5,4(3X,F10.4))	HYDRO66
	450 CONTINUE	HYDRO67
C		HYDRO68
C	READ AND PRINT CONTROL FLAG FOR BOUNDARY CONDITION AT	HYDRO69
C	LEFT AND RIGHT SIDE BOUNDARY BELOW WATER TABLE	HYDRO70

C	READ(NI,2) IFLAGL,IFLAGR	HYDRO71
	WRITE(NO,380) IFLAGL,IFLAGR	HYDRO72
380	FORMAT(1H1,5X,'CONTROL FLAG FOR BOUNDARY CONDITION',/,	HYDRO73
	1 6X,'IFLAGL= ',I3,3X,'IFLAGR= ',I3)	HYDRO74
C		HYDRO75
C	READ AND PRINT BOUNDARY CONDITIONS	HYDRO76
C		HYDRO77
	READ(NI,330) DS1,DS2	HYDRO78
	WRITE(NO,350) DS1,DS2	HYDRO79
350	FORMAT(1H0,5X,'BOUNDARY CONDITIONS',/,6X,'DS1= ',	HYDRO80
	1 F10.4,3X,'DS2= ',F10.4)	HYDRO81
C		HYDRO82
C	READ AND PRINT NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS OF	HYDRO83
C	WATER FLUX TO STUDY FIELD	HYDRO84
C		HYDRO85
	READ(NI,2) IBC	HYDRO86
	2 FORMAT(5I5)	HYDRO87
	WRITE(NO,360) IBC	HYDRO88
360	FORMAT(1H0,5X,'NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS OF WATER FLUX TO'	HYDRO89
	1 ', 'STUDY FIELD',/,6X,'IBC = ',I5,/,6X,	HYDRO90
	2 'APPLICATION PERIOD',3X,'TURN ON TIME',3X,'TURN OFF TIME',	HYDRO91
	3 3X,'WATER FLUX',/)	HYDRO92
C		HYDRO93
C	READ AND PRINT TURN ON TIME, TURN OFF TIME, AND MAGNITUDE OF	HYDRO94
C	WATER FLUX FOR EACH APPLICATION PERIOD	HYDRO95
C		HYDRO96
	DO 375 I = 1,IBC	HYDRO97
	READ(NI,330) ON(I),OFF(I),FLUX(I)	HYDRO98
	WRITE(NO,370) I,ON(I),OFF(I),FLUX(I)	HYDRO99
370	FORMAT(13X,I5,10X,F10.2,4X,F10.2,4X,F10.6)	HYDR100
375	CONTINUE	HYDR101
C		HYDR102
C	READ INPUT FORMAT FOR PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION	HYDR103
C		HYDR104
	READ(NI,400)(BFMT(I),I=1,20)	HYDR105
C		HYDR106
C	READ INITIAL CONDITION FOR SOIL WATER PRESSURE	HYDR107
C		HYDR108
	READ(NI,BFMT)(PRES(I),I=1,NNTOT)	HYDR109
C		HYDR110
C	READ AND PRINT PARAMETERS FOR INTEGRATION AND OUTPUT	HYDR111
C		HYDR112
	READ(NI,330) TDEL,TMAX,PRT1,PSTED	HYDR113
	WRITE(NO,390) TDEL,TMAX,PRT1,PSTED	HYDR114
390	FORMAT(1H0,5X,'PARAMETERS FOR INTEGRATION AND OUTPUT',/,	HYDR115
	1 6X,'TIME STEP FOR INTEGRATION:',9X,' TDEL = ',F12.2,1X,'HR',/,	HYDR116
	2 6X,'MAXIMUM TIME PERIOD FOR SIMULATION: TMAX = ',F12.2,1X,'HR',	HYDR117
	3 /,6X,'PRINTOUT INTERVAL:',17X,' PRT1 = ',F12.2,1X,'HR',/,	HYDR118
	4 6X,'STEADY ASSUMPTION:',17X,' PSTED = ',E12.4,1X,'CM OF WATER')	HYDR119
C		HYDR120
C		HYDR121
C	CALL THE SUBROUTINE OUTFIL TO CREATE AN OUTPUT FILE FOR TRANSPORT	HYDR122
C		HYDR123
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.0)	HYDR124
	1CALL OUTFIL(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR125
	2 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,CDEF1,	HYDR126
	3 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,PRT1)	HYDR127
C		HYDR128
C		HYDR129
C	CALL SUBROUTINE INTEG TO PERFORM INTEGRATION ON EVERY ELEMENT	HYDR130
C		HYDR131
	DO 811 I=1,NETOT	HYDR132
	DO 811 J=1,4	HYDR133
811	NTAB(I,J)=ITAB(I,J,NECOL,NNCOL)	HYDR134
	CALL INTEG(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR135
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,CDEF1,	HYDR136
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	HYDR137
C		HYDR138
C	PRINT INITIAL CONDITIONS FOR SOIL WATER PRESSURE	HYDR139
C		HYDR140

C	TIME=0.0	HYDR141
	NPBF = 1	HYDR142
	WRITE(NO,701) TIME	HYDR143
701	FORMAT(1H1,'SOIL WATER PRESSURE AT TIME = ',	HYDR144
	1E12.4,' HOUR')	HYDR145
	CALL OUTPR(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR146
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,	HYDR147
	2 COEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,NPBF)	HYDR148
	PRT=PRT1	HYDR149
		HYDR150
C		HYDR151
C	OBTAIN NECESSARY STARTING VALUES BY FOURTH ORDER RUNGE	HYDR152
C	KUTTA METHOD	HYDR153
C		HYDR154
	DO 110 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR155
110	YN(I)=PRES(I)	HYDR156
	TDEL=0.1*TDEL	HYDR157
	NPBF = 0	HYDR158
	DO 123 K1=1,4	HYDR159
	DO 22 K=1,10	HYDR160
	CALL START(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR161
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR162
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)	HYDR163
	DO 321 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR164
	ST1(I)=COEF(I,NB1)	HYDR165
321	PRES(I)=YN(I)+0.5*ST1(I)	HYDR166
	TIME=TIME+0.5*TDEL	HYDR167
	CALL START(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR168
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR169
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)	HYDR170
	DO 322 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR171
	ST2(I)=COEF(I,NB1)	HYDR172
322	PRES(I)=YN(I)+0.5*ST2(I)	HYDR173
	CALL START(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR174
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR175
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)	HYDR176
	DO 21 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR177
	ST3(I)=COEF(I,NB1)	HYDR178
21	PRES(I)=YN(I)+ST3(I)	HYDR179
	TIME=TIME+0.5*TDEL	HYDR180
	CALL START(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR181
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR182
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)	HYDR183
	DO 821 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR184
	ST4(I)=COEF(I,NB1)	HYDR185
	PRES(I)=YN(I)+(1./6.)*(ST1(I)+2.*ST2(I)+2.*	HYDR186
	1 ST3(I)+ST4(I))	HYDR187
821	YN(I)=PRES(I)	HYDR188
22	CONTINUE	HYDR189
	WRITE(NO,701) TIME	HYDR190
	CALL OUTPR(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR191
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR192
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,NPBF)	HYDR193
223	GO TO (125,126,127,123),K1	HYDR194
125	DO 425 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR195
425	YN3(I)=PRES(I)	HYDR196
	GO TO 123	HYDR197
126	DO 426 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR198
426	YN2(I)=PRES(I)	HYDR199
	GO TO 123	HYDR200
127	DO 427 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR201
427	YN1(I)=PRES(I)	HYDR202
123	CONTINUE	HYDR203
	TDEL=10.0*TDEL	HYDR204
C		HYDR205
C	IF THE RESTART OPTION IS IN EFFECT THE PROGRAM WILL CONTINUE THE	HYDR206
C	THE INTEGRATION FROM THIS STEP, THE SAVER FROM THE LAST RUN HAS	HYDR207
C	THE REQUIRED TIME STEPS SAVED SO THAT THE PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR CAN	HYDR208
C	BE STARTTED.	HYDR209
C		HYDR210

444	CONTINUE	HYDR211
C		HYDR212
C		HYDR213
C		HYDR214
C	START INTEGRATION BY PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR METHOD	HYDR215
C		HYDR216
C	SECOND ORDER PREDICTOR BY CENTRAL DIFFERENCE METHOD	HYDR217
C		HYDR218
	T1=12.0*TDEL/25.0	HYDR219
	NPBF = 1	HYDR220
C		HYDR221
44	DO 140 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR222
140	PRES(I)=1.5*YN(I)-0.5*YN1(I)	HYDR223
	CALL START(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR224
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR225
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)	HYDR226
143	DO 141 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR227
141	PRES(I)=YN(I)+COEF(I,NB1)	HYDR228
C		HYDR229
C	FOURTH ORDER CORRECTOR BY BACKWARD DIFFERENCE METHOD	HYDR230
C		HYDR231
	DO 47 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR232
	ST1(I)=(-48.0*YN(I)+36.0*YN1(I)-16.0*YN2(I)+	HYDR233
	1 3.0*YN3(I))/25.0	HYDR234
C	PRES(I)=0.5*(PRES(I)+YN(I))	HYDR235
47	CONTINUE	HYDR236
	TIME=TIME+TDEL	HYDR237
	DO 243 K=1,3	HYDR238
	DO 247 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR239
	DO 247 J=1,NB	HYDR240
247	COEF(I,J)=0.0	HYDR241
	CALL EQN(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR242
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR243
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	HYDR244
	DO 248 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR245
	ST2(I)=COEF(I,1)*ST1(I)	HYDR246
	DO 248 J=1,NB	HYDR247
248	COEF1(I,J)=COEF(I,J)	HYDR248
	CALL DERIV(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR249
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR250
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	HYDR251
	DO 49 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR252
49	COEF(I,NB1)=T1*F(I)-ST2(I)	HYDR253
	DO 50 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR254
	DO 151 J=1,NB	HYDR255
151	COEF(I,J)=(-T1)*COEF(I,J)+COEF1(I,J)	HYDR256
50	CONTINUE	HYDR257
	IF(IFLAGL.GT.0.AND.IFLAGR.GT.0) GO TO 152	HYDR258
	CALL BCCOR(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR259
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	HYDR260
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	HYDR261
C		HYDR262
C	CALL SYM	HYDR263
C		HYDR264
152	CALL SYM(COEF,NB1,NNTOT,NB,A)	HYDR265
553	DO 46 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR266
46	PRES(I)=COEF(I,NB1)	HYDR267
	IF(K.GE.3) GO TO 243	HYDR268
	DO 242 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR269
	ST1(I)=(-48.0*YN(I)+36.0*YN1(I)-16.0*YN2(I)+	HYDR270
	1 3.0*YN3(I))/25.0	HYDR271
C	PRES(I)=0.5*(PRES(I)+YN(I))	HYDR272
242	CONTINUE	HYDR273
243	CONTINUE	HYDR274
C		HYDR275
C	EXCHANGE STEP VALUE	HYDR276
C		HYDR277
	DO 45 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR278
	YN3(I)=YN2(I)	HYDR279
	YN2(I)=YN1(I)	HYDR280

	YN1(I)=YN(I)	HYDR281
	45 YN(I)=PRES(I)	HYDR282
C		HYDR283
C	CONTROL OF OUTPUT PRINTING	HYDR284
C		HYDR285
	IF(TIME.LE.PRT-O.OO1) GO TO 51	HYDR286
	52 PRT=PRT+PRT1	HYDR287
	WRITE(NO,701) TIME	HYDR288
	CALL OUTPR(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,	HYDR289
	1 PRES,RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,	HYDR290
	2 COEF,COEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,NPBF)	HYDR291
	51 IF(TIME.GT.TMAX) GO TO 53	HYDR292
	DO 54 I=1,NNTOT	HYDR293
	ST1(I)=ABS(YN(I)-YN1(I))	HYDR294
	IF(ST1(I).GT.PSTED) GO TO 56	HYDR295
	54 CONTINUE	HYDR296
	WRITE(NO,55)	HYDR297
	55 FORMAT(1H1,/ 1' *****' 2,/,25X,'STEADY STATE ATTAINED',/, 3' *****')	HYDR298
	GO TO 58	HYDR299
	56 GO TO 44	HYDR300
	53 WRITE(NO,57)	HYDR301
	57 FORMAT(1H1,/ 1' *****' 2,/,25X,'MAXIMUM TIME',/, 3' *****')	HYDR302
	GO TO 58	HYDR303
C	ERROR EXIT FROM SUBROUTINE SYM	HYDR304
C		HYDR305
	199 WRITE(NO,62)	HYDR306
	62 FORMAT(1HO,'ERROR EXIT FROM SYM FOR SOLVING THE SYSTEM OF EQNS')	HYDR307
	58 WRITE(NO,BFMT)(PRES(I),I=1,NNTOT)	HYDR308
C		HYDR309
C	CHECK FOR FILE OUTPUT OPTION	HYDR310
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.1) GO TO 60	HYDR311
C		HYDR312
C	WRITE THE LAST TIME VARIABLE OR THE STEADY PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION	HYDR313
C		HYDR314
	IFLAGS = 0	HYDR315
	NTRANS = NNTOT - NNCOL	HYDR316
	KTRN = NNCOL + 1	HYDR317
	WRITE(NT)(PRES(I),I=KTRN,NTRANS)	HYDR318
	WRITE(NT) IFLAGS	HYDR319
C		HYDR320
C	THIS WILL CREATE A FORMATED STEADY STATE FILE (TEMPORARY SECTION)	HYDR321
C		HYDR322
	WRITE(NSS,600)(PRES(I),I=KTRN,NTRANS)	HYDR323
	WRITE(NSS,610) IFLAGS	HYDR324
	600 FORMAT(6F12.0)	HYDR325
	610 FORMAT(I2)	HYDR326
C		HYDR327
C	WRITE ALL THE VARIABLES INTO A BINARY FILE FOR RESTART	HYDR328
C		HYDR329
	60 CALL SAVER(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	HYDR330
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,NTAB,	HYDR331
	2 CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)	HYDR332
C		HYDR333
	CONTINUE	HYDR334
	STOP	HYDR335
	END	HYDR336
C		HYDR337
		HYDR338
		HYDR339
		HYDR340
		HYDR341
		HYDR342
		HYDR343

CSUBROUTINE ELMT1.....	ELM1001
C	SUBROUTINE ELMT1(M,MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	ELM1002
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,CDEF,CDEF1,NTAB,CRNM,	ELM1003
	2 BRNM,GRNM)	ELM1004
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),PRES(MAX1),	ELM1005
	1 RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),	ELM1006
	2 Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),YN3(MAX1),CDEF(MAX1,MAX2),	ELM1007
	3 COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),	ELM1008
	4 GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	ELM1009
	COMMON/LOCAL/ ANM(4,4),GNM(4,4)	ELM1010
	DIMENSION AK(4)	ELM1011
	DO 1 I=1,4	ELM1012
	J=NTAB(M,I)	ELM1013
	T1=PRES(J)	ELM1014
	CALL STRUC(J,T1,T2,2,MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,	ELM1015
	1 F,PENTR,PRES,RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,	ELM1016
	2 COEF,CDEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	ELM1017
	AK(I)=T2	ELM1018
	1 CONTINUE	ELM1019
	DO 3 I=1,4	ELM1020
	DO 3 J=1,4	ELM1021
	ANM(I,J)=0.0	ELM1022
	DO 4 K=1,4	ELM1023
	4 ANM(I,J)=ANM(I,J)+BRNM(M,K,I,J)*AK(K)	ELM1024
	ANM(J,I)=ANM(I,J)	ELM1025
	3 CONTINUE	ELM1026
	RETURN	ELM1027
	END	ELM1028
C		ELM1029
		ELM1030

C.....	SUBROUTINE ELMT2.....	ELM2001
C		ELM2002
	SUBROUTINE ELMT2(M,MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	ELM2003
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,NTAB,	ELM2004
	2 CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	ELM2005
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),	ELM2006
	1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),	ELM2007
	2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),	ELM2008
	3 YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),CDEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),	ELM2009
	4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	ELM2010
	DIMENSION THETA(4)	ELM2011
	COMMON/LOCAL/ ANM(4,4),GNM(4,4)	ELM2012
	DO 1 I=1,4	ELM2013
	J=NTAB(M,I)	ELM2014
	T1=PRES(J)	ELM2015
	CALL STRUC(J,T1,T2,1,MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,	ELM2016
	1 PRES,RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,	ELM2017
	2 COEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	ELM2018
	THETA(I)=T2	ELM2019
	1 CONTINUE	ELM2020
	DO 3 I=1,4	ELM2021
	DO 3 J=1,4	ELM2022
	GNM(I,J)=0.0	ELM2023
	DO 4 K=1,4	ELM2024
	4 GNM(I,J)=GNM(I,J)+GRNM(M,K,I,J)*THETA(K)	ELM2025
	GNM(J,I)=GNM(I,J)	ELM2026
	3 CONTINUE	ELM2027
	RETURN	ELM2028
	END	ELM2029
C		ELM2030

C.....	SUBROUTINE ELMT3.....	ELM3001
C	SUBROUTINE ELMT3(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	ELM3002
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,CDEF,CDEF1,NTAB,	ELM3003
	2 CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	ELM3004
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),	ELM3005
	1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),	ELM3006
	2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),	ELM3007
	3 YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),CDEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),	ELM3008
	4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	ELM3009
	DIMENSION AK(4)	ELM3010
	COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	ELM3011
	COMMON/GEDM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2	ELM3012
	COMMON/PARAM/ DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE	ELM3013
	DO 1 I=1,NNTOT	ELM3014
	1 F(I)=0.0	ELM3015
	N1=NNROW-1	ELM3016
	T4=DS2-DS1	ELM3017
	DO 2 I=1,N1	ELM3018
	M1=1+(I-1)*NNCOL	ELM3019
	M2=1+I*NNCOL	ELM3020
	T1=X(M2)-X(M1)	ELM3021
	T2=X(M2)-DS1	ELM3022
	T3=DS2-X(M1)	ELM3023
	T1=AMIN1(T1,T2,T3,T4)	ELM3024
	IF(X(M1).GE.DS2) GO TO 3	ELM3025
	IF(X(M2).LE.DS1) T1=0.0	ELM3026
	F(M1)=F(M1)+VALUE*T1/2.0	ELM3027
	F(M2)=F(M2)+VALUE*T1/2.0	ELM3028
	2 CONTINUE	ELM3029
	3 DO 14 I=1,NETOT	ELM3030
	DO 16 IR=1,4	ELM3031
	J=NTAB(I,IR)	ELM3032
	T1=PRES(J)	ELM3033
	CALL STRUC(J,T1,T2,2,MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,	ELM3034
	1 PENTR,PRES,RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,	ELM3035
	2 COEF,CDEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	ELM3036
	AK(IR)=T2	ELM3037
	16 CONTINUE	ELM3038
	DO 22 IN=1,4	ELM3039
	J=NTAB(I,IN)	ELM3040
	DO 24 IR=1,4	ELM3041
	24 F(J)=F(J)+AK(IR)*CRNM(I,IR,IN)	ELM3042
	22 CONTINUE	ELM3043
	14 CONTINUE	ELM3044
	RETURN	ELM3045
	END	ELM3046
C		ELM3047
		ELM3048

C.....	INTEGER FUNCTION.....	ITAB001
C	INTEGER FUNCTION ITAB(I,M,NECOL,NNCOL)	ITAB002
	GO TO (4,3,2,1), M	ITAB003
	1 ITAB=I+(I-1)/NECOL+1	ITAB004
	GO TO 5	ITAB005
	2 ITAB=I+(I-1)/NECOL+NNCOL+1	ITAB006
	GO TO 5	ITAB007
	3 ITAB=I+(I-1)/NECOL+NNCOL	ITAB008
	GO TO 5	ITAB009
	4 ITAB=I+(I-1)/NECOL	ITAB010
	5 RETURN	ITAB011
	END	ITAB012
C		ITAB013
		ITAB014

C.....	SUBROUTINE SYM.....	SYM 001
C		SYM 002
	SUBROUTINE SYM(A1,NC,NR,NB,A)	SYM 003
	DIMENSION A1(NR,NC),A(NR,NC)	SYM 004
	DOUBLE PRECISION A,RATIO,T1	SYM 005
	DO 11 I=1,NR	SYM 006
	DO 11 J=1,NC	SYM 007
11	A(I,J)=DBLE(A1(I,J))	SYM 008
	N1=NR-NB+1	SYM 009
	DO 1 K=1,N1	SYM 010
	IF(A(K,1).EQ.O.O) GO TO 4445	SYM 011
	DO 2 I=2,NB	SYM 012
	RATIO=A(K,I)/A(K,1)	SYM 013
	N2=NB+1-I	SYM 014
	NI=K+I-1	SYM 015
	DO 3 IQ=1,N2	SYM 016
3	A(NI,IQ)=A(NI,IQ)-A(K,IQ+I-1)*RATIO	SYM 017
	A(NI,NC)=A(NI,NC)-A(K,NC)*RATIO	SYM 018
2	CONTINUE	SYM 019
1	CONTINUE	SYM 020
	N1=N1+1	SYM 021
	N3=NR-1	SYM 022
	DO 4 K=N1,N3	SYM 023
	NW=NR-K+1	SYM 024
	IF(A(K,1).EQ.O.O) GO TO 4447	SYM 025
	DO 5 I=2,NW	SYM 026
	RATIO=A(K,I)/A(K,1)	SYM 027
	NI=K+I-1	SYM 028
	N4=NW-I+1	SYM 029
	DO 6 IQ=1,N4	SYM 030
6	A(NI,IQ)=A(NI,IQ)-A(K,IQ+I-1)*RATIO	SYM 031
	A(NI,NC)=A(NI,NC)-A(K,NC)*RATIO	SYM 032
5	CONTINUE	SYM 033
4	CONTINUE	SYM 034
	A(NR,NC)=A(NR,NC)/A(NR,1)	SYM 035
	N1=NR-1	SYM 036
	N2=NR-NB+1	SYM 037
	DO 7 LK=N2,N1	SYM 038
	K=N1+N2-LK	SYM 039
	N3=NR-K+1	SYM 040
	T1=O.O	SYM 041
	DO 8 I=2,N3	SYM 042
8	T1=T1+A(K,I)*A(K+I-1,NC)	SYM 043
	A(K,NC)=(A(K,NC)-T1)/A(K,1)	SYM 044
7	CONTINUE	SYM 045
	N2=N2-1	SYM 046
	DO 9 MK=1,N2	SYM 047
	K=N2+1-MK	SYM 048
	T1=O.O	SYM 049
	DO 10 I=2,NB	SYM 050
10	T1=T1+A(K,I)*A(K+I-1,NC)	SYM 051
	A(K,NC)=(A(K,NC)-T1)/A(K,1)	SYM 052
9	CONTINUE	SYM 053
	DO 12 I=1,NR	SYM 054
	DO 12 J=1,NC	SYM 055
12	A1(I,J)=SGL(A(I,J))	SYM 056
	RETURN	SYM 057
4445	WRITE(6,4446) K	SYM 058
4446	FORMAT(3X,I3,'A(K,1) = O.O IN FIRST LOOP')	SYM 059
	GO TO 4449	SYM 060
4447	WRITE(6,4448) K	SYM 061
4448	FORMAT(3X,I3,'A(K,1) = O.O IN SECOND LOOP')	SYM 062
4449	STOP	SYM 063
	END	SYM 064
C		SYM 065

C.....	SUBROUTINE APPLY.....	APPL001
C		APPL002
	SUBROUTINE APPLY	APPL003
	COMMON/TURN/ IBC,ON(5),OFF(5),FLUX(5)	APPL004
	COMMON/PARAM/ DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE	APPL005
	DO 1 I=1,IBC	APPL006
	T1=ON(I)	APPL007
	T2=OFF(I)	APPL008
	IF(TIME.LE.T2) GO TO 3	APPL009
	GO TO 1	APPL010
	3 IF(TIME.GE.T1) VALUE=FLUX(I)	APPL011
	IF(TIME.LT.T1) VALUE=0.0	APPL012
	GO TO 5	APPL013
	1 CONTINUE	APPL014
	VALUE=0.0	APPL015
	5 RETURN	APPL016
	END	APPL017
C		APPL018

```

C.....SUBROUTINE EQN.....EQN 001
C
SUBROUTINE EQN(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,
1  RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,CDEF,
2  CDEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)EQN 002
DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),EQN 003
1  PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),EQN 004
2  ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),EQN 005
3  YN3(MAX1),CDEF(MAX1,MAX2),CDEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),EQN 006
4  CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)EQN 007
COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTARTEQN 008
COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2EQN 009
COMMON/LOCAL/ ANM(4,4),GNM(4,4)EQN 010
N1=NNTOT+1EQN 011
DO 1 I=1,NNTOTEQN 012
1  CDEF(I,NB1)=F(I)EQN 013
DO 3 I=1,NETOTEQN 014
CALL ELMT2(I,MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,RATIO,
1  ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,CDEF,CDEF1,NTAB,CRNM,
2  BRNM,GRNM)EQN 015
DO 5 J=1,4EQN 016
JG=NTAB(I,J)EQN 017
DO 5 K=1,4EQN 018
5  CDEF(JG,1)=CDEF(JG,1)+GNM(J,K)EQN 019
3  CONTINUEEQN 020
RETURNEQN 021
ENDEQN 022
C
EQN 023
EQN 024
EQN 025
EQN 026
EQN 027
EQN 028

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C.....	SUBROUTINE INTEG.....	INTG001
C		INTG002
	SUBROUTINE INTEG(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	INTG003
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,CDEF,CDEF1,	INTG004
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	INTG005
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),	INTG006
	1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),	INTG007
	2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),	INTG008
	3 YN3(MAX1),CDEF(MAX1,MAX2),CDEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),	INTG009
	4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	INTG010
	DIMENSION ABSCI(6),DTJ(3),H1(4),H2(4),H3(4),WEIGH(6),	INTG011
	1 XLDC(4),YLDC(4),A(4,2),B(4,2),C(4,2),PHI(4,6,6)	INTG012
	COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	INTG013
	COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2	INTG014
	DATA WEIGH/O.1713,O.3608,	INTG015
	1 O.4679,O.4679,O.3608,O.1713/	INTG016
	DATA ABSCI/-O.9325,-O.6612,	INTG017
	1 -O.2386,O.2386,O.6612,O.9325/	INTG018
	H1(1)=-O.25	INTG019
	H1(2)=O.25	INTG020
	H1(3)=O.25	INTG021
	H1(4)=-O.25	INTG022
	H2(1)=-O.25	INTG023
	H2(2)=-O.25	INTG024
	H2(3)=O.25	INTG025
	H2(4)=O.25	INTG026
	H3(1)=O.25	INTG027
	H3(2)=-O.25	INTG028
	H3(3)=O.25	INTG029
	H3(4)=-O.25	INTG030
	DO 7 I=1,4	INTG031
	DO 7 IQ=1,6	INTG032
	DO 7 IS=1,6	INTG033
	7 PHI(I,IQ,IS)=O.25+H1(I)*ABSCI(IQ)+H2(1)*ABSCI(IS)+	INTG034
	1 H3(I)*ABSCI(IQ)*ABSCI(IS)	INTG035
C	CALCULATE THE MATERIAL INDEPENDENT PART OF THE LOCAL	INTG036
C	COEFFICIENTS	INTG037
	DO 3 IELMT=1,NETOT	INTG038
	DO 1 I=1,4	INTG039
	J=NTAB(IELMT,I)	INTG040
	XLDC(I)=X(J)	INTG041
	1 YLDC(I)=Y(J)	INTG042
	A(1,1)=YLDC(2)-YLDC(4)	INTG043
	A(2,1)=YLDC(3)-YLDC(1)	INTG044
	A(3,1)=YLDC(4)-YLDC(2)	INTG045
	A(4,1)=YLDC(1)-YLDC(3)	INTG046
	A(1,2)=XLDC(4)-XLDC(2)	INTG047
	A(2,2)=XLDC(1)-XLDC(3)	INTG048
	A(3,2)=XLDC(2)-XLDC(4)	INTG049
	A(4,2)=XLDC(3)-XLDC(1)	INTG050
	B(1,1)=YLDC(4)-YLDC(3)	INTG051
	B(2,1)=YLDC(3)-YLDC(4)	INTG052
	B(3,1)=YLDC(1)-YLDC(2)	INTG053
	B(4,1)=YLDC(2)-YLDC(1)	INTG054
	B(1,2)=XLDC(3)-XLDC(4)	INTG055
	B(2,2)=XLDC(4)-XLDC(3)	INTG056
	B(3,2)=XLDC(2)-XLDC(1)	INTG057
	B(4,2)=XLDC(1)-XLDC(2)	INTG058
	C(1,1)=YLDC(3)-YLDC(2)	INTG059
	C(2,1)=YLDC(1)-YLDC(4)	INTG060
	C(3,1)=YLDC(4)-YLDC(1)	INTG061
	C(4,1)=YLDC(2)-YLDC(3)	INTG062
	C(1,2)=XLDC(2)-XLDC(3)	INTG063
	C(2,2)=XLDC(4)-XLDC(1)	INTG064
	C(3,2)=XLDC(1)-XLDC(4)	INTG065
	C(4,2)=XLDC(3)-XLDC(2)	INTG066
	DTJ(1)=(XLDC(4)-XLDC(2))*(YLDC(1)-YLDC(3))-	INTG067
	1 (XLDC(1)-XLDC(3))*(YLDC(4)-YLDC(2))	INTG068
	DTJ(2)=(XLDC(3)-XLDC(4))*(YLDC(1)-YLDC(2))-	INTG069
	1 (XLDC(1)-XLDC(2))*(YLDC(3)-YLDC(4))	INTG070

DTJ(3)=(XLDC(4)-XLDC(1))*(YLOC(2)-YLOC(3))-	INTG071
1 (XLOC(2)-XLOC(3))*(YLOC(4)-YLOC(1))	INTG072
DO 5 IR=1,4	INTG073
DO 5 IN=1,4	INTG074
DO 5 IM=1,4	INTG075
BRNM(IELMT,IR,IN,IM)=0.0	INTG076
CRNM(IELMT,IR,IN)=0.0	INTG077
GRNM(IELMT,IR,IN,IM)=0.0	INTG078
DO 9 IQ=1,6	INTG079
DO 9 IS=1,6	INTG080
XI=ABSCI(IQ)	INTG081
ETA=ABSCI(IS)	INTG082
T1=WEIGH(IQ)*WEIGH(IS)	INTG083
DJAC=(DTJ(1)+DTJ(2)*XI+DTJ(3)*ETA)/8.0	INTG084
DJAC=ABS(DJAC)	INTG085
PHINX=(A(IN,1)+B(IN,1)*XI+C(IN,1)*ETA)/(8.0*DJAC)	INTG086
PHIMX=(A(IM,1)+B(IM,1)*XI+C(IM,1)*ETA)/(8.0*DJAC)	INTG087
PHINY=(A(IN,2)+B(IN,2)*XI+C(IN,2)*ETA)/(8.0*DJAC)	INTG088
PHIMY=(A(IM,2)+B(IM,2)*XI+C(IM,2)*ETA)/(8.0*DJAC)	INTG089
BRNM(IELMT,IR,IN,IM)=BRNM(IELMT,IR,IN,IM)-T1*	INTG090
1 PHI(IR,IQ,IS)*(PHINX*PHIMX+PHINY*PHIMY)*DJAC	INTG091
CRNM(IELMT,IR,IN)=CRNM(IELMT,IR,IN)+T1*PHINY	INTG092
1 *PHI(IR,IQ,IS)*DJAC	INTG093
GRNM(IELMT,IR,IN,IM)=GRNM(IELMT,IR,IN,IM)+T1*	INTG094
1 PHI(IN,IQ,IS)*PHI(IM,IQ,IS)*PHI(IR,IQ,IS)*DJAC	INTG095
9 CONTINUE	INTG096
5 CONTINUE	INTG097
3 CONTINUE	INTG098
RETURN	INTG099
END	INTG100
	INTG101

C

C.....	SUBROUTINE STRUC.....	STRCO01
C	SUBROUTINE STRUC(J,T1,T2,ICON,MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,	STRCO02
	1 PENTR,PRES,RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,	STRCO03
	2 COEF,CDEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	STRCO04
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),	STRCO05
	1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),	STRCO06
	2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),	STRCO07
	3 YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),	STRCO08
	4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	STRCO09
	IF(T1.GE.PENTR(J)) GO TO 3	STRCO10
	IF(ICON.EQ.2) T2=CONDS(J)*(T1/PENTR(J))**	STRCO11
	1 (-2.+2./BPARA(J))	STRCO12
	IF(ICON.EQ.1) T2=-RATIO(J)/(BPARA(J)*PENTR(J))*	STRCO13
	1 (T1/PENTR(J))**(-(1.0+1.0/BPARA(J)))	STRCO14
	GO TO 5	STRCO15
	3 IF(ICON.EQ.2) T2=CONDS(J)	STRCO16
	IF(ICON.EQ.1) T2=0.0	STRCO17
	5 RETURN	STRCO18
	END	STRCO19
C		STRCO20
		STRCO21

C.....	SUBROUTINE DERIV.....	DERVOO1
C		DERVOO2
	SUBROUTINE DERIV(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	DERVOO3
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	DERVOO4
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	DERVOO5
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),	DERVOO6
	1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),	DERVOO7
	2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),	DERVOO8
	3 YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),	DERVOO9
	4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	DERVO10
	COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	DERVO11
	COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2	DERVO12
	COMMON/LOCAL/ ANM(4,4),GNM(4,4)	DERVO13
	N1=NNTOT+1	DERVO14
	DO 2 I=1,NNTOT	DERVO15
	DO 2 J=1,NB1	DERVO16
	2 COEF(I,J)=0.0	DERVO17
	DO 1 I=1,NETOT	DERVO18
	CALL ELMT1(I,MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	DERVO19
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,NTAB,CRNM,	DERVO20
	2 BRNM,GRNM)	DERVO21
	DO 3 J=1,4	DERVO22
	JG=NTAB(I,J)	DERVO23
	DO 3 K=1,4	DERVO24
	KG=NTAB(I,K)	DERVO25
	I1=KG-JG+1	DERVO26
	IF(I1.LT.1.OR.I1.GT.NB) GO TO 3	DERVO27
	COEF(JG,I1)=COEF(JG,I1)+ANM(J,K)	DERVO28
	3 CONTINUE	DERVO29
	1 CONTINUE	DERVO30
	CALL APPLY	DERVO31
	CALL ELMT3(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	DERVO32
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,	DERVO33
	2 COEF1,NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	DERVO34
	RETURN	DERVO35
	END	DERVO36
C		DERVO37

CSUBROUTINE OUTPR.....	OUTPO01
C		OUTPO02
C	THE SUBROUTINE OUTPR WILL PRINT A HARDCOPY OUTPUT FILE AND HAS	OUTPO03
C	THE OPTION OF WRITING THE TIME VARIABLE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION	OUTPO04
C	ON A BINARY FILE FOR FUTURE USE. IF IFLAGT = 0, THE PRESSURE	OUTPO05
C	DISTRIBUTION WILL BE WRITTEN ON A FILE WITH FILE UNIT = NT.	OUTPO06
C	THE FLAG NPR WILL SUPPRESS THE PRINTING (ON THE BINARY FILE)	OUTPO07
C	OF THE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE RUNGE-KUTTA INTEGRATION	OUTPO08
C	TIME STEP. FOR THOSE CALLS NPR WILL EQUAL ZERO SO THE BINARY	OUTPO09
C	OPTION WILL NOT APPLY, IT WILL WRITE THE INITIAL DISTRIBUTION	OUTPO10
C	AND THE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION AT THE PRINTOUT INTERVAL PRT1.	OUTPO11
C		OUTPO12
	SUBROUTINE OUTPR(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	OUTPO13
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	OUTPO14
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,NPR)	OUTPO15
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),	OUTPO16
	1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),	OUTPO17
	2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),	OUTPO18
	3 YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),	OUTPO19
	4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	OUTPO20
	COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	OUTPO21
	COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL, NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2	OUTPO22
	COMMON/MISC/TITLE(20),AFMT(20),BFMT(20),NI,NO,NT,NIR,NOR,NSS	OUTPO23
C		OUTPO24
C	CHECK FOR THE FILE OUTPUT OPTION < FILE FOR TRANSPORT >	OUTPO25
C		OUTPO26
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.1) GO TO 5	OUTPO27
	IF(IFLAGS.EQ.0) GO TO 5	OUTPO28
	IF(NPR.EQ.0) GO TO 5	OUTPO29
C		OUTPO30
C	WRITE THE TIME VARIABLE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION < IFLAGS = 1 >	OUTPO31
C		OUTPO32
	NTRANS = NNTOT - NNCOL	OUTPO33
	KTRN = NNCOL + 1	OUTPO34
	WRITE(NT)(PRES(I),I=KTRN,NTRANS)	OUTPO35
	WRITE(NT) IFLAGS	OUTPO36
C		OUTPO37
	5 CONTINUE	OUTPO38
C		OUTPO39
	DO 10 I=1,NNCOL	OUTPO40
	DO 20 J=1,NNROW	OUTPO41
	K=I+(J-1)*NNCOL	OUTPO42
	20 ST1(J)=PRES(K)	OUTPO43
	WRITE(ND,30)I,(ST1(J),J=1,NNROW)	OUTPO44
	30 FORMAT(1X,'ROW NUMBER =',I3/, (10E12.4))	OUTPO45
	10 CONTINUE	OUTPO46
	RETURN	OUTPO47
	END	OUTPO48
C		OUTPO49

C.....	SUBROUTINE BCCOR.....	BCOR001
C	SUBROUTINE BCCOR(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	BCOR002
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,	BCOR003
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	BCOR004
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),	BCOR005
	1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),	BCOR006
	2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),	BCOR007
	3 YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),	BCOR008
	4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	BCOR009
	COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	BCOR010
	COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2	BCOR011
C		BCOR012
C	SET B.C. ON RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THE STUDY FIELD	BCOR013
C		BCOR014
C		BCOR015
	IF(IFLAGR.GT.O) GO TO 94	BCOR016
	N2=NNTOT-NNCOL+1	BCOR017
	DO 1 I=N2,NNTOT	BCOR018
	T1=PRES(I)	BCOR019
	IF(T1.GT.O.OOO) GO TO 2	BCOR020
	1 CONTINUE	BCOR021
	GO TO 94	BCOR022
	2 N2=I	BCOR023
	DO 3 I=N2,NNTOT	BCOR024
	T1=PRES(I)	BCOR025
	DO 5 J=1,NNTOT	BCOR026
	IF(I-J) 6,5,8	BCOR027
	6 IF(J-I+1.GT.NB) GO TO 5	BCOR028
	COEF(J,NB1)=COEF(J,NB1)-COEF(I,J-I+1)*T1	BCOR029
	GO TO 5	BCOR030
	8 IF(I-J+1.GT.NB) GO TO 5	BCOR031
	COEF(J,NB1)=COEF(J,NB1)-COEF(J,I-J+1)*T1	BCOR032
	COEF(J,I-J+1)=O.O	BCOR033
	5 CONTINUE	BCOR034
	DO 11 J=2,NB	BCOR035
	11 COEF(I,J)=O.O	BCOR036
	COEF(I,1)=1.O	BCOR037
	COEF(I,NB1)=T1	BCOR038
	3 CONTINUE	BCOR039
C		BCOR040
C	SET B.C. ON LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE STUDY FIELD	BCOR041
C		BCOR042
	94 IF(IFLAGL.GT.O) GO TO 19	BCOR043
	DO 92 I=1,NNCOL	BCOR044
	T1=PRES(I)	BCOR045
	IF(T1.GT.O.OOO) GO TO 93	BCOR046
	92 CONTINUE	BCOR047
	GO TO 19	BCOR048
	93 N2=I	BCOR049
	DO 12 I=N2,NNCOL	BCOR050
	T1=PRES(I)	BCOR051
	DO 15 J=1,NNTOT	BCOR052
	IF(I-J) 14,15,16	BCOR053
	14 IF(J-I+1.GT.NB) GO TO 15	BCOR054
	COEF(J,NB1)=COEF(J,NB1)-COEF(I,J-I+1)*T1	BCOR055
	GO TO 15	BCOR056
	16 IF(I-J+1.GT.NB) GO TO 15	BCOR057
	COEF(J,NB1)=COEF(J,NB1)-COEF(J,I-J+1)*T1	BCOR058
	COEF(J,I-J+1)=O.O	BCOR059
	15 CONTINUE	BCOR060
	DO 17 J=2,NB	BCOR061
	17 COEF(I,J)=O.O	BCOR062
	COEF(I,1)=1.O	BCOR063
	COEF(I,NB1)=T1	BCOR064
	12 CONTINUE	BCOR065
	19 RETURN	BCOR066
	END	BCOR067
C		BCOR068

C.....	SUBROUTINE BC.....	BC	001
C		BC	002
	SUBROUTINE BC(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,	BC	003
	1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,CDEF1,	BC	004
	2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM)	BC	005
	DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),	BC	006
	1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),	BC	007
	2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),	BC	008
	3 YN3(MAX1),CDEF(MAX1,MAX2),CDEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),	BC	009
	4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)	BC	010
	COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART	BC	011
	COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2	BC	012
C		BC	013
C	SET B.C. ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE STUDY FIELD	BC	014
C		BC	015
	IF(IFLAGR.GT.O) GO TO 17	BC	016
	N2=NNTOT-NNCOL+1	BC	017
	DO 1 I=N2,NNTOT	BC	018
	T1=PRES(I)	BC	019
	IF(T1.GT.O.OOO) GO TO 2	BC	020
	1 CONTINUE	BC	021
	GO TO 17	BC	022
	2 N2=I	BC	023
	DO 3 I=N2,NNTOT	BC	024
	DO 5 J=2,NB	BC	025
	5 COEF(I,J)=O.O	BC	026
	M1=I	BC	027
	IF(I.GE.NB) M1=NB	BC	028
	DO 7 J=2,M1	BC	029
	COEF(I-J+1,J)=O.O	BC	030
	7 CONTINUE	BC	031
	COEF(I,1)=1.O	BC	032
	COEF(I,NB1)=O.	BC	033
	3 CONTINUE	BC	034
		BC	035
C	SET B.C.ON THE LEFT HAND SIDE OF THE STUDY FIELD	BC	036
C		BC	037
	17 IF(IFLAGL.GT.O) GO TO 19	BC	038
	DO 13 I=1,NNCOL	BC	039
	T1=PRES(I)	BC	040
	IF(T1.GT.O.OOO) GO TO 15	BC	041
	13 CONTINUE	BC	042
	GO TO 19	BC	043
	15 N2=I	BC	044
	DO 9 I=N2,NNCOL	BC	045
	DO 10 J=2,NB	BC	046
	10 COEF(I,J)=O.O	BC	047
	M1=I	BC	048
	IF(I.GE.NB) M1=NB	BC	049
	DO 11 J=2,M1	BC	050
	COEF(I-J+1,J)=O.O	BC	051
	11 CONTINUE	BC	052
	COEF(I,1)=1.O	BC	053
	COEF(I,NB1)=O.O	BC	054
	9 CONTINUE	BC	055
	19 RETURN	BC	056
	END	BC	057
C		BC	058

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C.....SUBROUTINE OUTFIL..... OUTFO01
C                                     OUTFO02
C THE SUBROUTINE OUTFIL WILL CREATE AN OUTPUT FILE WITH DATA THAT OUTFO03
C IS COMMON FOR BOTH THE HYDRAULIC AND THE TRANSPORT PROGRAMS. THE OUTFO04
C FILE, A BINARY ONE WILL BE CREATED IF THE FLAG < IFLAGT > IS EQUAL OUTFO05
C TO 0 . ONE NEEDS TO ALLOCATE A FILE FOR SUCH PURPOSES, THE FILE OUTFO06
C UNIT NUMBER NT WILL BE USED . OUTFO07
C                                     OUTFO08
C SUBROUTINE OUTFIL(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES, OUTFO09
1 1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1, OUTFO10
2 2 NTAB,CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,DELT) OUTFO11
  DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1), OUTFO12
  1 PRES(MAX1),RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1), OUTFO13
  2 ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1), OUTFO14
  3 YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4), OUTFO15
  4 CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4) OUTFO16
  COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART OUTFO17
  COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2 OUTFO18
  COMMON/TURN/ IBC,ON(5),OFF(5),FLUX(5) OUTFO19
  COMMON/PARAM/ DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE OUTFO20
  COMMON/MISC/TITLE(20),AFMT(20),BFMT(20),NI,NO,NT,NIR,NOR,NSS OUTFO21
C                                     OUTFO22
C NTRANS = NNTOT - NNCOL OUTFO23
C KTRN = NNCOL + 1 OUTFO24
C LTRN = NNROW - 1 OUTFO25
C DD 20 I=1,NNCOL OUTFO26
C DO 10 J=2,LTRN OUTFO27
C K=I+(J-1)*NNCOL OUTFO28
C ST1(J)=X(K) OUTFO29
10 ST2(J)=Y(K) OUTFO30
C WRITE(NT)(ST1(J),ST2(J),J=2,LTRN) OUTFO31
20 CONTINUE OUTFO32
C WRITE(NT)(CONDS(I),PENTR(I),BPARA(I),RATIO(I),I=KTRN,NTRANS) OUTFO33
C WRITE(NT)IBC OUTFO34
C WRITE(NT)(ON(I),OFF(I),I=1,IBC) OUTFO35
C WRITE(NT) DS1,DS2 OUTFO36
C WRITE(NT) DELT OUTFO37
C RETURN OUTFO38
C END OUTFO39
C                                     OUTFO40

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C.....SUBROUTINE RESTAR..... RSTAO01
C RSTAO02
C THE SUBROUTINE RESTAR WILL READ A BINARY FILE CONTAINING RSTAO03
C ALL THE DATA FROM THE LAST EXECUTION. THE STORED DATA RSTAO04
C WILL BE USED TO EXECUTE THE PROGRAM STARTING AT THE TIME RSTAO05
C THE LAST SIMULATION WAS TERMINATED. RSTAO06
C RSTAO07
C SUBROUTINE RESTAR(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES, RSTAO08
1 RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,NTAB, RSTAO09
2 CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A) RSTAO10
DOUBLE PRECISION A(MAX1,MAX2) RSTAO11
DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),PRES(MAX1), RSTAO12
1 RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1), RSTAO13
2 Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2), RSTAO14
3 COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4), RSTAO15
4 GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4) RSTAO16
COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART RSTAO17
COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2 RSTAO18
COMMON/LOCAL/ ANM(4,4),GNM(4,4) RSTAO19
COMMON/TURN/ IBC,ON(5),OFF(5),FLUX(5) RSTAO20
COMMON/PARAM/ DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE RSTAO21
COMMON/MISC/TITLE(20),AFMT(20),BFMT(20),NI,NO,NT,NIR,NOR,NSS RSTAO22
C RSTAO23
C RSTAO24
READ(NIR) IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IBC,DS1,DS2,DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE RSTAO25
READ(NIR) (ON(I),OFF(I),FLUX(I),I=1,IBC) RSTAO26
READ(NIR) ((A(I,J),CDEF(I,J),COEF1(I,J),I=1,MAX1),J=1,MAX2) RSTAO27
READ(NIR) (BPARA(I),CONDS(I),PENTR(I),PRES(I),RATIO(I),I=1,NNTOT) RSTAO28
READ(NIR) (X(I),Y(I),YN(I),YN1(I),YN2(I),YN3(I),I=1,NNTOT) RSTAO29
READ(NIR) (F(I),ST1(I),ST2(I),ST3(I),ST4(I),I=1,NNTOT) RSTAO30
READ(NIR) ((NTAB(I,J),I=1,MAX3),J=1,4) RSTAO31
DO 5 L=1,4 RSTAO32
DO 4 K=1,4 RSTAO33
DO 3 J=1,4 RSTAO34
DO 2 I=1,MAX3 RSTAO35
READ(NIR) BRNM(I,J,K,L),GRNM(I,J,K,L) RSTAO36
2 CONTINUE RSTAO37
3 CONTINUE RSTAO38
4 CONTINUE RSTAO39
5 CONTINUE RSTAO40
DO 10 N=1,4 RSTAO41
DO 10 M=1,4 RSTAO42
DO 10 I=1,MAX3 RSTAO43
READ(NIR) CRNM(I,M,N) RSTAO44
10 CONTINUE RSTAO45
RETURN RSTAO46
END RSTAO47
C RSTAO48

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C.....SUBROUTINE SAVER.....
C
C   THE SUBROUTINE SAVER WILL SAVE IN A BINARY FILE ALL THE DATA
C   FROM THE THE PRESENT EXECUTION. THE STORED DATA WILL BE USED
C   TO EXECUTE THE HYDRAULIC PROGRAM STARTING AT THE TIME WHEN
C   THIS SIMULATION WAS TERMINATED. IN THE NEXT RUN THE PROGRAM
C   WILL BYPASS THE RUNGE-KUTTA START UP AND WILL GO DIRECTLY TO
C   TO THE PREDICTOR-CORRECTOR INTEGRATION STEP. THE FILE WITH
C   FILE UNIT = 76 WILL BE USED TO STORE THE DATA.
C
C   SUBROUTINE SAVER(MAX1,MAX2,MAX3,BPARA,CONDS,F,PENTR,PRES,
1  RATIO,ST1,ST2,ST3,ST4,X,Y,YN,YN1,YN2,YN3,COEF,COEF1,NTAB,
2  CRNM,BRNM,GRNM,A)
C   DOUBLE PRECISION A(MAX1,MAX2)
C   DIMENSION BPARA(MAX1),CONDS(MAX1),F(MAX1),PENTR(MAX1),PRES(MAX1),
1  RATIO(MAX1),ST1(MAX1),ST2(MAX1),ST3(MAX1),ST4(MAX1),X(MAX1),
2  Y(MAX1),YN(MAX1),YN1(MAX1),YN2(MAX1),YN3(MAX1),COEF(MAX1,MAX2),
3  COEF1(MAX1,MAX2),NTAB(MAX3,4),CRNM(MAX3,4,4),BRNM(MAX3,4,4,4),
4  GRNM(MAX3,4,4,4)
C   COMMON/DIM/ NB,NB1,IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTART
C   COMMON/GEOM/ NECOL,NNROW,NNCOL,NNTOT,NETOT,DS1,DS2
C   COMMON/LOCAL/ ANM(4,4),GNM(4,4)
C   COMMON/TURN/ IBC,ON(5),OFF(5),FLUX(5)
C   COMMON/PARAM/ DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE
C   COMMON/MISC/TITLE(20),AFMT(20),BFMT(20),NI,NO,NT,NIR,NOR,NSS
C
C   WRITE(NOR) IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IBC,DS1,DS2,DELX,TDEL,TIME,VALUE
C   WRITE(NOR) (ON(I),OFF(I),FLUX(I),I=1,IBC)
C   WRITE(NOR) ((A(I,J),COEF(I,J),COEF1(I,J),I=1,MAX1),J=1,MAX2)
C   WRITE(NOR) (BPARA(I),CONDS(I),PENTR(I),PRES(I),RATIO(I),I=1,NNTOT)
C   WRITE(NOR) (X(I),Y(I),YN(I),YN1(I),YN2(I),YN3(I),I=1,NNTOT)
C   WRITE(NOR) (F(I),ST1(I),ST2(I),ST3(I),ST4(I),I=1,NNTOT)
C   WRITE(NOR) ((NTAB(I,J),I=1,MAX3),J=1,4)
C   DO 5 L=1,4
C     DO 4 K=1,4
C       DO 3 J=1,4
C         DO 2 I=1,MAX3
C           WRITE(NOR) BRNM(I,J,K,L),GRNM(I,J,K,L)
C         CONTINUE
C       CONTINUE
C     CONTINUE
C   CONTINUE
C   DO 10 N=1,4
C     DO 10 M=1,4
C       DO 10 I=1,MAX3
C         WRITE(NOR) CRNM(I,M,N)
C       CONTINUE
C     RETURN
C   END

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SAVE001
SAVE002
SAVE003
SAVE004
SAVE005
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SAVE012
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SAVE036
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SAVE039
SAVE040
SAVE041
SAVE042
SAVE043
SAVE044
SAVE045
SAVE046
SAVE047
SAVE048
SAVE049

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APPENDIX B
LISTING OF COMPUTER PROGRAM OF
THE TRANSPORT MODEL

C	MAIN PROGRAM	MAIN001
C	COMMON/MISC/TITLE(20),CFMT(20),DFMT(20),EFMT(20),NI,ND, 1 NH,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTATE,IDEG,IPARAM COMMON B(6000)	MAIN002 MAIN003 MAIN004 MAIN005 MAIN006
C	SETUP INPUT OUTPUT LOGICAL UNITS	MAIN007
C	NI = 5	MAIN008
	ND = 6	MAIN009
	NH = 71	MAIN010 MAIN011 MAIN012
C	INITIALIZE NON-LABELLED COMMON	MAIN013
C	IGREAT = 6000	MAIN014
	DD 120 I = 1,IGREAT	MAIN015
	B(I) = 0.0	MAIN016
	120 CONTINUE	MAIN017 MAIN018 MAIN019
C	READ AND PRINT PROBLEM TITLE	MAIN020
C	READ(NI,100) (TITLE(I),I=1,20)	MAIN021
	100 FFORMAT (20A4)	MAIN022
	WRITE(NO,200) (TITLE(I),I=1,20)	MAIN023
	200 FFORMAT(1H1,4X,20A4)	MAIN024 MAIN025 MAIN026
C	READ AND PRINT GEOMETRY PARAMETERS AND NO OF REACTIONS	MAIN027
C	READ(NI,300) NROW,NCOL	MAIN028
	300 FFORMAT(2I5)	MAIN029
	WRITE(NO,400) NROW,NCOL	MAIN030
	400 FFORMAT(1H0,4X,'NUMBER OF ROWS =',I5,/,/,5X, 1 'NUMBER OF COLUMNS =',I5)	MAIN031 MAIN032 MAIN033
	READ(NI,500) M	MAIN034
	500 FFORMAT(I2)	MAIN035
	WRITE(NO,600) M	MAIN036
	600 FFORMAT(1H0,4X,'NUMBER OF DIFFERENT REACTIONS IN THE SOLID PHASE =' 1 ,I5)	MAIN037 MAIN038 MAIN039
	READ(NI,650)IFLAGT,IFLAGS,IPARAM,IDEG	MAIN040
	650 FFORMAT(4I2)	MAIN041
	WRITE(NO,660)IDEG,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,IPARAM	MAIN042
	660 FFORMAT(1H0,4X,'FLAG FOR DEGRADATION IN THE LIQUID PHASE :', 1 I3,/,/,4X,' FILE INPUT OPTION :',I3,/,/, 2 4X,' STEADY STATE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION OPTION :',I3,/,/, 3 4X,' CHANGE PARAMETER FLAG OPTION :',I3)	MAIN043 MAIN044 MAIN045 MAIN046
C	CALCULATION OF PARAMETERS FOR FINITE ELEMENT CONFIGURATION	MAIN047
C	AND SIZES OF VARIABLE-DIMENSIONED ARRAYS	MAIN048
C	SIZE OF ARRAYS APPEARS IN ()	MAIN049
C	CALCULATE STARTING LOCATIONS OF ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	MAIN050
C	IATOT = STARTING LOCATION OF ATOT(NCOL)	MAIN051
C	ICFB = STARTING LOCATION OF CFB(NCOL)	MAIN052
C	ICFL = STARTING LOCATION OF CFL(NROW)	MAIN053
C	ICFR = STARTING LOCATION OF CFR(NROW)	MAIN054
C	ICIB = STARTING LOCATION OF CIB(NCOL)	MAIN055
C	ICIL = STARTING LOCATION OF CIL(NROW)	MAIN056
C	ICIR = STARTING LOCATION OF CIR(NROW)	MAIN057
C	IOLD = STARTING LOCATION OF OLD(NCOL)	MAIN058
C	IVEL = STARTING LOCATION OF VEL(NCOL)	MAIN059
C	IATOT = 1	MAIN060
	ICFB = IATOT + NCOL	MAIN061
	ICFL = ICFB + NCOL	MAIN062
	ICFR = ICFL + NROW	MAIN063
	ICIB = ICFR + NROW	MAIN064
	ICIL = ICIB + NCOL	MAIN065
	ICIR = ICIL + NROW	MAIN066
	IOLD = ICIR + NROW	MAIN067 MAIN068 MAIN069 MAIN070

C	IVEL	= IOLD + NCOL	MAIN071
C	CALCULATE STARTING LOCATIONS OF TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS		MAIN072
C	IBPARA	= STARTING LOCATION OF BPARA(NRC)	MAIN073
C	ICN	= STARTING LOCATION OF CN(NRC)	MAIN074
C	ICNM	= STARTING LOCATION OF CNM(NRC)	MAIN075
C	ICNMP	= STARTING LOCATION OF CNMP(NRC)	MAIN076
C	ICD	= STARTING LOCATION OF CO(NRC)	MAIN077
C	ICONDI	= STARTING LOCATION OF CONDI(NRC)	MAIN078
C	ICONDS	= STARTING LOCATION OF CONDS(NRC)	MAIN079
C	IDELX	= STARTING LOCATION OF DELX(NRC)	MAIN080
C	IDELY	= STARTING LOCATION OF DELY(NRC)	MAIN081
C	IQXI	= STARTING LOCATION OF QXI(NRC)	MAIN082
C	IQXNM	= STARTING LOCATION OF QXNM(NRC)	MAIN083
C	IQYI	= STARTING LOCATION OF QYI(NRC)	MAIN084
C	IQYNM	= STARTING LOCATION OF QYNM(NRC)	MAIN085
C	IPENTR	= STARTING LOCATION OF PENTR(NRC)	MAIN086
C	IPRESI	= STARTING LOCATION OF PRESI(NRC)	MAIN087
C	IRATIO	= STARTING LOCATION OF RATIO(NRC)	MAIN088
C	ISD	= STARTING LOCATION OF SD(NRC)	MAIN089
C	ISDNM	= STARTING LOCATION OF SDNM(NRC)	MAIN090
C	ISORTN	= STARTING LOCATION OF SORTN(NRC)	MAIN091
C	ITNAME	= STARTING LOCATION OF TNAME(M,3)	MAIN092
C	IX	= STARTING LOCATION OF X(NRC)	MAIN093
C	IY	= STARTING LOCATION OF Y(NRC)	MAIN094
C	IZETAI	= STARTING LOCATION OF ZETAI(NRC)	MAIN095
C	IZENM	= STARTING LOCATION OF ZENM(NRC)	MAIN096
C	ICDEG	= STARTING LOCATION OF CDEG(NRC)	MAIN097
C	IDEGRA	= STARTING LOCATION OF DEGRAD(NRC)	MAIN098
C			MAIN099
C			MAIN100
C			MAIN101
C			MAIN102
C	IF THERE IS NO DEGRADATION IN THE SOLID PHASE THEN SET MO EQUAL		MAIN103
C	TO 1 SO THE ARRAYS IN TRANSPORT ARE WELL DIMENSIONED		MAIN104
C			MAIN105
C	MO = M		MAIN106
C	IF(M.EQ.O) MO = 1		MAIN107
C			MAIN108
C			MAIN109
C			MAIN110
C	NRC= NROW*NCOL		MAIN111
C	IBPARA	= IVEL + NCOL	MAIN112
C	ICN	= IBPARA + NRC	MAIN113
C	ICNM	= ICN + NRC	MAIN114
C	ICNMP	= ICNM + NRC	MAIN115
C	ICD	= ICNMP + NRC	MAIN116
C	ICONDI	= ICD + NRC	MAIN117
C	ICONDS	= ICONDI + NRC	MAIN118
C	IDELX	= ICONDS + NRC	MAIN119
C	IDELY	= IDELX + NRC	MAIN120
C	IQXI	= IDELY + NRC	MAIN121
C	IQXNM	= IQXI + NRC	MAIN122
C	IQYI	= IQXNM + NRC	MAIN123
C	IQYNM	= IQYI + NRC	MAIN124
C	IPENTR	= IQYNM + NRC	MAIN125
C	IPRESI	= IPENTR + NRC	MAIN126
C	IRATIO	= IPRESI + NRC	MAIN127
C	ISD	= IRATIO + NRC	MAIN128
C	ISDNM	= ISD + NRC	MAIN129
C	ISORTN	= ISDNM + NRC	MAIN130
C	ITNAME	= ISORTN + NRC	MAIN131
C	IX	= ITNAME + 3*MO	MAIN132
C	IY	= IX + NRC	MAIN133
C	IZETAI	= IY + NRC	MAIN134
C	IZENM	= IZETAI + NRC	MAIN135
C	ICDEG	= IZENM + NRC	MAIN136
C	IDEGRA	= ICDEG + NRC	MAIN137
C			MAIN138
C	CALCULATE STARTING LOCATIONS OF THREE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS		MAIN139
C	IA	= STARTING LOCATION OF A	MAIN140

C	IPC	=	STARTING LOCATION OF PC	MAIN141
C				MAIN142
	IA	=	IDEGRA + NRC	MAIN143
	IPC	=	IA + MO*NRC	MAIN144
	IMAX	=	IPC + MO*NRC + 40	MAIN145
C				MAIN146
C			PROGRAM STOPS IF COMMON REQUIREMENT EXCEEDS	MAIN147
C			SPACE ALLOCATED	MAIN148
C				MAIN149
			IF(IMAX.LT.IGREAT) GO TO 1	MAIN150
			WRITE (6,700) IMAX,IGREAT	MAIN151
	700	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'*** PROGRAM TERMINATED ***',6X,/,		MAIN152
		1 'COMMON REQUIREMENT EXCEEDS SPACE ALLOCATED IN BLANK		MAIN153
		2 COMMON ARRAY Z',/,6X,'SPACE ALLOCATED = ',I6,		MAIN154
		3 /,6X,'SPACE REQUIRED = ',I6)		MAIN155
		GO TO 2		MAIN156
C				MAIN157
C			IBM 370 SYSTEM SUBROUTINE TO SUPPRESS UNDERFLOW WARNINGS	MAIN158
C				MAIN159
			1 CALL ERRSET(207,260,-1,1,0,208)	MAIN160
C				MAIN161
C			TRANSFER CONTROL TO SUBROUTINE TRANS	MAIN162
C				MAIN163
			CALL TRANS(B(IATOT),B(ICFB),B(ICFL),B(ICFR),B(ICIB),B(ICIL),	MAIN164
			1 B(ICIR),B(IOLD),B(IVEL),B(IBPARA),B(ICN),B(ICNM),	MAIN165
			2 B(ICNMP),B(ICO),B(ICONDI),B(ICONDS),B(IDELX),B(IDELY),	MAIN166
			3 B(IQXI),B(IQXNM),B(IQYI),B(IQYNM),B(IPENTR),B(IPRESI),	MAIN167
			4 B(IRATIO),B(ISD),B(ISDNM),B(ISORTN),B(ITNAME),B(IX),B(IY),	MAIN168
			5 B(IZETAI),B(IZENM),B(ICDEG),B(IDEGRA),B(IA),B(IPC),	MAIN169
			6 NROW,NCOL,M,MO)	MAIN170
			2 STOP	MAIN171
			END	MAIN172
C				MAIN173

C.....	SUBROUTINE TRANS.....	TRAN001
C		TRAN002
C		TRAN003
C		TRAN004
	SUBROUTINE TRANS(ATOT,CFB,CFL,CFR,CIB,CIL,CIR,OLD,VEL,	TRAN005
	1 BPARA,CN,CNM,CNMP,CD,CONDI,CONDS,DELX,DELY,QXI,QXNM,QYI,	TRAN006
	2 QYNM,PENTR,PRESI,RATIO,SD,SDNM,Sortn,TNAME,X,Y,ZETAI,ZENM,	TRAN007
	3 CDEG,DEGRAD,A,PC,NROW,NCOL,M,MO)	TRAN008
	COMMON B(6000)	TRAN009
C		TRAN010
C	SETUP ONE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	TRAN011
C		TRAN012
	DIMENSION ATOT(NCOL),CFB(NCOL),CFL(NROW),CFR(NROW),CIB(NCOL),	TRAN013
	1 CIL(NROW),CIR(NROW),OLD(NCOL),ON(20),OFF(20),VEL(NCOL)	TRAN014
C		TRAN015
C	SETUP TWO-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	TRAN016
C		TRAN017
	DIMENSION BPARA(NROW,NCOL),CN(NROW,NCOL),CNM(NROW,NCOL),	TRAN018
	1 CNMP(NROW,NCOL),CO(NROW,NCOL),CONDI(NROW,NCOL),	TRAN019
	2 CONDS(NROW,NCOL),DELX(NROW,NCOL),DELY(NROW,NCOL),	TRAN020
	3 QXI(NROW,NCOL),QXNM(NROW,NCOL),QYI(NROW,NCOL),	TRAN021
	4 QYNM(NROW,NCOL),PENTR(NROW,NCOL),PRESI(NROW,NCOL),	TRAN022
	5 RATIO(NROW,NCOL),SD(NROW,NCOL),SDNM(NROW,NCOL),	TRAN023
	6 SORTN(NROW,NCOL),TNAME(MO,3),X(NROW,NCOL),Y(NROW,NCOL),	TRAN024
	7 ZETAI(NROW,NCOL),ZENM(NROW,NCOL),CDEG(NROW,NCOL),	TRAN025
	8 DEGRAD(NROW,NCOL)	TRAN026
C		TRAN027
C	SETUP THREE-DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS	TRAN028
C		TRAN029
	DIMENSION A(MO,NROW,NCOL),PC(MO,NROW,NCOL)	TRAN030
C		TRAN031
	COMMON/MISC/TITLE(20),CFMT(20),DFMT(20),EFMT(20),NI,NO,	TRAN032
	1 NH,IFLAGT,IFLAGS,ISTATE,IDEG,IPARAM	TRAN033
	COMMON /BLK2/ON,OFF,IBC,CONC	TRAN034
	COMMON /BLK3/RU,DELT	TRAN035
C		TRAN036
C	GROUP I INPUT DATA	TRAN037
C	GEOMETRY AND NODAL PARAMETERS	TRAN038
C		TRAN039
C	READ INPUT FORMAT FOR NODES IN (X,Y) PAIRS	TRAN040
C		TRAN041
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.1) READ(NI,400)(CFMT(I),I=1,20)	TRAN042
	400 FORMAT(20A4)	TRAN043
C		TRAN044
C	READ GLOBAL COORDINATES OF ALL NODES IN (X,Y) PAIRS	TRAN045
C		TRAN046
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.1)	TRAN047
	1 READ(NI,CFMT)((X(I,J),Y(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)	TRAN048
C		TRAN049
	IF(IFLAGT.NE.O) GO TO 420	TRAN050
	DO 420 I=1,NROW	TRAN051
	READ(NH)(X(I,J),Y(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN052
	420 CONTINUE	TRAN053
C		TRAN054
C	PRINT GLOBAL COORDINATES OF ALL NODES IN (X,Y) PAIRS	TRAN055
C		TRAN056
	WRITE(NO,125)	TRAN057
	125 FORMAT(1H1)	TRAN058
	DO 8 I=1,NROW	TRAN059
	WRITE(NO,107)I,(X(I,J),Y(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN060
	107 FORMAT(1H0,4X,'GLOBAL COORDINATES. (X,Y) OF ROW =',	TRAN061
	1 I2,1X,' (ALL UNITS IN CM)',/, (1X,4(5X,	TRAN062
	2 '(,E9.4,',',1X,E9.4,')'))	TRAN063
	8 CONTINUE	TRAN064
C		TRAN065
C	GROUP II INPUT DATA	TRAN066
C	SOIL PROPERTIES AND MOISTURE RETENTION PARAMETERS	TRAN067
C		TRAN068
C	READ AND PRINT SOIL DENSITY, SATURATED CONDUCTIVITY,	TRAN069
C	AIR ENTRY LEVEL, B PARAMETER, AND	TRAN070

C	SATURATED WATER CONTENT RATIO AT ALL GLOBAL NODES	TRAN071
C	READ(NI,710) RU	TRAN072
710	FORMAT(F10.0)	TRAN073
	WRITE(NO,106) RU	TRAN074
106	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'RU = ',F10.4,2X,'GRAM/CM-3')	TRAN075
	WRITE(NO,711)	TRAN076
711	FORMAT(1H0,4X,'CONDUCTIVITY (CM/HR), AIR ENTRY LEVEL (CM), ',	TRAN077
	1 'EXPONENT B, AND SATURATED WATER CONTENT AT GRID POINT (I,J)')	TRAN078
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.1)	TRAN079
	1 READ(NI,712) ((CONDS(I,J),PENTR(I,J),BPARA(I,J),RATIO(I,J),	TRAN080
	2 J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)	TRAN081
712	FORMAT(4F10.0)	TRAN082
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.0)	TRAN083
	1 READ(NH) ((CONDS(I,J),PENTR(I,J),BPARA(I,J),RATIO(I,J),	TRAN084
	2 I=1,NROW),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN085
	DO 50 I=1,NROW	TRAN086
	DO 50 J=1,NCOL	TRAN087
	WRITE(NO,228)I,J,CONDS(I,J),PENTR(I,J),BPARA(I,J),	TRAN088
	1 RATIO(I,J)	TRAN089
228	FORMAT(6X,'I = ',I4,5X,'J = ',I4,5X,4F10.4)	TRAN090
	50 CONTINUE	TRAN091
C		TRAN092
C	GROUP III INPUT DATA	TRAN093
C	CHEMISTRY PROPERTIES	TRAN094
C		TRAN095
	READ(NI,714) CONC	TRAN096
714	FORMAT(F10.0)	TRAN097
	WRITE(NO,716) CONC	TRAN098
716	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'POLLUTANT CONCENTRATION = ',F10.4,' PPM')	TRAN099
	READ(NI,714) PH	TRAN100
	WRITE(NO,113) PH	TRAN101
113	FORMAT(1H0,4X,'PH = ',F8.2)	TRAN102
C		TRAN103
C	READ INPUT FORMAT FOR CHEMISTRY PROPERTIES	TRAN104
C		TRAN105
	READ(NI,718)(DFMT(I),I=1,20)	TRAN106
718	FORMAT(20A4)	TRAN107
C		TRAN108
C	READ REACTION PROPERTIES	TRAN109
C		TRAN110
	IF(M.LT.1) GO TO 4	TRAN111
C		TRAN112
	DO 123 I=1,M	TRAN113
	READ(NI,105) (TNAME(I,N),N=1,3)	TRAN114
105	FORMAT(18A4)	TRAN115
	DO 123 J=1,NROW	TRAN116
	READ(NI,DFMT)(A(I,J,K),K=1,NCOL)	TRAN117
123	CONTINUE	TRAN118
	DO 4 I=1,M	TRAN119
	WRITE(NO,124) (TNAME(I,N),N=1,3)	TRAN120
124	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'REACTION RATE OF',1X,3A4,1X,	TRAN121
	1 'IN HOUR-1 AT EVERY GRID POINT')	TRAN122
	DO 4 J=1,NROW	TRAN123
	WRITE(NO,312)J,(A(I,J,K),K=1,NCOL)	TRAN124
312	FORMAT(1H0,4X,'ROW # =',I2,/,,(5X,10F10.4))	TRAN125
	4 CONTINUE	TRAN126
	IF(IDEQ.EQ.0) GO TO 254	TRAN127
	READ(NI,DFMT)((DEGRAD(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)	TRAN128
	WRITE(NO,252)	TRAN129
252	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'DEGRADATION RATE IN THE LIQUID PHASE',	TRAN130
	1 1X,'AT EVERY GRID POINT (I,J) IN HR-1')	TRAN131
	DO 253 I=1,NROW	TRAN132
	WRITE(NO,312) I,(DEGRAD(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN133
253	CONTINUE	TRAN134
254	WRITE(NO,122)	TRAN135
	READ(NI,DFMT)((SD(I,J),J=1,NCOL),I=1,NROW)	TRAN136
122	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'PARTITION COEFFICIENT OF GRID POINT (I,J)')	TRAN137
	DO 5 I=1,NROW	TRAN138
	WRITE(NO,312)I,(SD(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN139
		TRAN140

	5 CONTINUE	TRAN141
C		TRAN142
C	GROUP IV INPUT DATA	TRAN143
C	BOUNDARY AND INITIAL CONDITIONS	TRAN144
C		TRAN145
	READ(NI,121) IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGB	TRAN146
121	FORMAT(10I5)	TRAN147
	WRITE(NO,229) IFLAGL,IFLAGR,IFLAGB	TRAN148
229	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'IFLAGL = ',I3,5X,	TRAN149
	1 'IFLAGR = ',I4,5X,'IFLAGB = ',I4)	TRAN150
	IF(IFLAGL.EQ.0) GO TO 11	TRAN151
	READ(NI,121) NIL,NFL	TRAN152
	WRITE(NO,230)NIL,NFL	TRAN153
230	FORMAT(1H0,4X,'NIL = ',2X,I4,5X,'NFL = ',I4)	TRAN154
	READ(NI,499)(CIL(I),I=NIL,NFL)	TRAN155
	WRITE(NO,231)(CIL(I),I=NIL,NFL)	TRAN156
231	FORMAT(1H0,4X,	TRAN157
	1 'INPUT CONCENTRATION ON THE LEFT BOUNDARY AT TIME=0.0',	TRAN158
	2 ' IN PPM',/,5X,'FROM ROW NIL TO ROW NFL',/,(5X,5F10.4)	TRAN159
	READ(NI,499) (CFL(I),I=NIL,NFL)	TRAN160
499	FORMAT(6F10.0)	TRAN161
	WRITE(NO,232) (CFL(I),I=NIL,NFL)	TRAN162
232	FORMAT(1H0,4X,	TRAN163
	1 'INPUT CONCENTRATION ON THE LEFT BOUNDARY AT MAXIMUM TIME',	TRAN164
	2 ' IN PPM',/,5X,'FROM ROW NIL TO ROW NFL',/,	TRAN165
	3 (5X,5F10.4))	TRAN166
	11 IF(IFLAGR.EQ.0)GO TO 12	TRAN167
	READ(NI,121) NIR,NFR	TRAN168
	WRITE(NO,233) NIR,NFR	TRAN169
233	FORMAT(1H0,4X,'NIR = ',I4,5X,'NFR = ',I4)	TRAN170
	READ(NI,498) (CIR(I),I=NIR,NFR)	TRAN171
498	FORMAT(6F10.0)	TRAN172
	WRITE(NO,234) (CIR(I),I=NIR,NFR)	TRAN173
234	FORMAT(1H0,4X,	TRAN174
	1 'INPUT CONCENTRATION ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE BOUNDARY',	TRAN175
	2 ' AT TIME = 0.0 IN PPM',/,5X,'FROM ROW NIR TO ROW NFR',/,	TRAN176
	3 (5X,5F10.4))	TRAN177
	READ(NI,498)(CFR(I),I=NIR,NFR)	TRAN178
	WRITE(NO,235) (CFR(I),I=NIR,NFR)	TRAN179
235	FORMAT(1H0,4X,	TRAN180
	1 'INPUT CONCENTRATION ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE BOUNDARY AT ',	TRAN181
	2 'MAXIMUM TIME (PPM)',/,5X,'FROM ROW NIR TO ROW',	TRAN182
	3 ' NFR',/,(5X,5F10.4))	TRAN183
	12 IF(IFLAGB.EQ.0) GO TO 13	TRAN184
	READ(NI,121) NIB,NFB	TRAN185
	WRITE(NO,236)NIB,NFB	TRAN186
236	FORMAT(1H0,4X,'NIB = ',I4,5X,'NFB = ',I4)	TRAN187
	READ(NI,498) (CIB(I),I=NIB,NFB)	TRAN188
	WRITE(NO,237) (CIB(I),I=NIB,NFB)	TRAN189
237	FORMAT(1H0,4X,	TRAN190
	1 'INPUT CONCENTRATION ON THE BOTTOM BOUNDARY AT',	TRAN191
	2 ' TIME =0.0 IN PPM',/,5X,'FROM COLUMN NIB TO COLUMN NFB',/,	TRAN192
	3 (5X,5F10.4))	TRAN193
	READ(NI,498) (CFB(I),I=NIB,NFB)	TRAN194
	WRITE(NO,238)(CFB(I),I=NIB,NFB)	TRAN195
238	FORMAT(1H0,4X,	TRAN196
	1 'INPUT CONCENTRATION ON THE BOTTOM BOUNDARY AT MAXIMUM TIME',	TRAN197
	2 ' IN PPM',/,5X,' FROM COLUMN NIB TO',	TRAN198
	3 ' COLUMN NFB',/,(5X,5F10.4))	TRAN199
	13 CONTINUE	TRAN200
C		TRAN201
C		TRAN202
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.0) READ(NH) IBC	TRAN203
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.0) READ(NH) (ON(I),OFF(I),I=1,IBC)	TRAN204
C		TRAN205
	IF(IPARAM.EQ.1) READ(NI,102) IBC	TRAN206
102	FORMAT(I5)	TRAN207
	WRITE(NO,115)IBC	TRAN208
115	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'IBC = ',I5)	TRAN209
	IF(IPARAM.EQ.1) READ(NI,720) (ON(I),OFF(I),I=1,IBC)	TRAN210

720	FORMAT(2F10.0)	TRAN211
	WRITE(ND,108) (ON(I),OFF(I),I=1,IBC)	TRAN212
108	FORMAT(1H0,4X,'APPLICATION PERIOD OF POLLUTANT IN HOUR'/	TRAN213
	1 (6X,F10.4,5X,F12.4))	TRAN214
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.0) READ(NH) DS1,DS2	TRAN215
	IF(IPARAM.EQ.1) READ(NI,722) DS1,DS2	TRAN216
722	FORMAT(2F10.0)	TRAN217
	WRITE(ND,119) DS1,DS2	TRAN218
119	FORMAT(1H0,4X,'STARTING LOCATION DS1 = ',F10.2,2X,'CM',/,	TRAN219
	1 5X,'ENDING LOCATION DS2 = ',F10.2,2X,'CM')	TRAN220
C		TRAN221
C		TRAN222
C	GROUP V INPUT DATA	TRAN223
C	TIME INTEGRATION AND OUTPUT PARAMETERS	TRAN224
C		TRAN225
C		TRAN226
C	DELT IS THE PRINTING INTERVAL IN HYDRAUL OUTPUT FILE	TRAN227
C		TRAN228
C	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.0) READ(NH) DELT	TRAN229
C		TRAN230
	IF(IPARAM.EQ.1) READ(NI,724) DELT	TRAN231
	READ(NI,724) TMAX	TRAN232
724	FORMAT(2F10.0)	TRAN233
	WRITE(ND,109) DELT,TMAX	TRAN234
109	FORMAT(1H1,4X,'PARAMETERS FOR INTEGRATION AND OUTPUT',/,	TRAN235
	1 5X,'TIME STEP FOR INTEGRATION:',9X,' DELT = ',F12.2,1X,'HR',/,	TRAN236
	2 5X,'MAXIMUM TIME PERIOD FOR SIMULATION: TMAX = ',F12.2,1X,'HR')	TRAN237
	READ(NI,726) PER1,PRT1,PRT2	TRAN238
726	FORMAT(3F10.0)	TRAN239
	WRITE(ND,116) PER1,PRT1,PRT2	TRAN240
116	FORMAT(1H0,	TRAN241
	1 4X,'PIVOT POINT FOR PRINTOUT = ',F10.2,/,	TRAN242
	2 5X,'PRINT INTERVAL BEFORE PIVOT = ',F10.2,/,	TRAN243
	3 5X,'PRINT INTERVAL AFTER PIVOT = ',F10.2)	TRAN244
C		TRAN245
C		TRAN246
C	PROGRAM INITIALIZATION	TRAN247
C		TRAN248
	TIMEI=0.0	TRAN249
	TIMEF=TMAX	TRAN250
	DO 3 I=1,NROW	TRAN251
	DO 3 J=1,NCOL	TRAN252
3	CO(I,J)=0.0	TRAN253
	DO 22 I=1,M	TRAN254
	DO 22 J=1,NROW	TRAN255
	DO 22 K=1,NCOL	TRAN256
22	PC(I,J,K)=0.0	TRAN257
	DO 26 I=1,NROW	TRAN258
	DO 26 J=1,NCOL	TRAN259
	CDEG(I,J)=0.0	TRAN260
26	SORTN(I,J)=0.0	TRAN261
	PDIS=0.0	TRAN262
	TIME=0.0	TRAN263
	DAY=TIME/24.0	TRAN264
	PRT=PRT1	TRAN265
	KPD=1	TRAN266
	DO 1 J=1,NCOL	TRAN267
1	ATOT(J)=0.0	TRAN268
	IF(M.LT.1) GO TO 2	TRAN269
	DO 2 J=1,NCOL	TRAN270
	DO 2 K=1,M	TRAN271
	ATOT(J)=ATOT(J) + A(K,1,J)	TRAN272
2	CONTINUE	TRAN273
C		TRAN274
C		TRAN275
C	GROUP VI INPUT DATA	TRAN276
C		TRAN277
C	PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION	TRAN278
C	INITIAL, TIME VARIABLE, AND OR STEADY STATE	TRAN279
C		TRAN280

C		TRAN281
C	READ FORMAT FOR PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION	TRAN282
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.1) READ(NI,732)(EFMT(I),I=1,20)	TRAN283
	732 FORMAT(20A4)	TRAN284
C		TRAN285
C	READ IN PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION	TRAN286
C		TRAN287
	3921 CONTINUE	TRAN288
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.1)	TRAN289
	1 READ(NI,EFMT) ((PRESI(I,J),I=1,NROW),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN290
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.0)	TRAN291
	1 READ(NH) ((PRESI(I,J),I=1,NROW),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN292
	WRITE(NO,240)	TRAN293
	240 FORMAT(1H1,4X,'PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION--CM OF WATER')	TRAN294
	WRITE(NO,205) DAY	TRAN295
	205 FORMAT(1H0,4X,'TIME = ',E15.6,' DAYS')	TRAN296
	DO 55 I=1,NROW	TRAN297
	WRITE(NO,312)I,(PRESI(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN298
	55 CONTINUE	TRAN299
C		TRAN300
C	READ THE STEADY STATE CRITERIA FLAG	TRAN301
C		TRAN302
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.1)	TRAN303
	1 READ(NI,500) ISTATE	TRAN304
	500 FORMAT(I2)	TRAN305
	IF(IFLAGT.EQ.0)	TRAN306
	1 READ(NH) ISTATE	TRAN307
	WRITE(NO,1111) ISTATE	TRAN308
	1111 FORMAT(//,4X,' STEADY STATE CRITERIA : ',I5,15X,'STEADY STATE = 0',	TRAN309
	15X,'STILL UNSTEADY = 1')	TRAN310
C		TRAN311
C		TRAN312
C	END OF ALL INPUT DATA, CALCULATION BEGINS	TRAN313
C		TRAN314
C	CALCULATE WATER FLUX AND WATER CONTENT	TRAN315
C	THE FOLLOWING IS VALID FOR GENERAL ISOPARAMETRIC ELEMENT	TRAN316
C		TRAN317
	DO 302 I=1,NROW	TRAN318
	DO 302 J=1,NCOL	TRAN319
	T1=PRESI(I,J)	TRAN320
	CALL STRUC(I,J,T1,T2,T3,CONDS,PENTR,BPARA,RATIO,NROW,NCOL)	TRAN321
	CONDI(I,J)=T2	TRAN322
	ZETAI(I,J)=T3	TRAN323
	302 CONTINUE	TRAN324
	CALL FLUX(PRESI,CONDI,QXI,QYI,NROW,NCOL,X,Y)	TRAN325
C		TRAN326
C	PRINT INITIAL CONDITION	TRAN327
C		TRAN328
	WRITE(NO,745)	TRAN329
	745 FORMAT(1H1)	TRAN330
	WRITE(NO,205) DAY	TRAN331
	DO 3101 I=1,NROW	TRAN332
	WRITE(NO,1070) I,(QXI(I,J),QYI(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN333
	1070 FORMAT(1H0,4X,'WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # =',	TRAN334
	1 I2,/, (1X,5(3X,'(',E10.4,E11.4,')'))	TRAN335
	3101 CONTINUE	TRAN336
	WRITE(NO,3103)	TRAN337
	3103 FORMAT(1H1,4X,'WATER CONTENT RATIO AT GRID POINT (I,J)')	TRAN338
	WRITE(NO,205) DAY	TRAN339
	DO 3102 I=1,NROW	TRAN340
	WRITE(NO,312) I,(ZETAI(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN341
	3102 CONTINUE	TRAN342
	IF(TIME.NE.O.O) GO TO 3922	TRAN343
	WRITE(NO,103) DAY	TRAN344
	103 FORMAT(1H1,4X,'TIME = ',E15.6,' DAY',6X,	TRAN345
	1 'SOLUTION CONCENTRATION (PPM)')	TRAN346
	DO 311 I=1,NROW	TRAN347
	WRITE(NO,312)I,(CO(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN348
	311 CONTINUE	TRAN349
	IF(M.LT.1) GO TO 16	TRAN350

DO 16 I=1,M	TRAN351
WRITE(NO,110) (TNAME(I,N),N=1,3)	TRAN352
110 FORMAT(1H1,4X,'DECREASE OF POLLUTANT IN THE SOLID PHASE',	TRAN353
1 1X,'BY',3X,3A4,1X,' IN PPM')	TRAN354
DO 313 J=1,NROW	TRAN355
313 WRITE(NO,312) J, (PC(I,J,K),K=1,NCOL)	TRAN356
16 CONTINUE	TRAN357
IF(IDEQ.EQ.O) GO TO 256	TRAN358
WRITE(NO,244)	TRAN359
244 FORMAT(1H1,4X,'DECREASE OF POLLUTANT BY DEGRADATION OF',	TRAN360
1 1X,'THE LIQUID PHASE')	TRAN361
DO 255 I=1,NROW	TRAN362
WRITE(NO,312)I, (CDEG(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN363
255 CONTINUE	TRAN364
256 WRITE(NO,118)	TRAN365
118 FORMAT(1H1,4X,'INSTANTANEOUS ABSORPTION OF THE POLLUTANT',	TRAN366
1 ' IN PPM BASED ON SOLID PHASE')	TRAN367
DO 314 I=1,NROW	TRAN368
314 WRITE(NO,312)I, (SORTN(I,J),J=1,NCOL)	TRAN369
3922 CONTINUE	TRAN370
C	TRAN371
DO 316 I=1,NCOL	TRAN372
OLD(I)=ZETAI(1,I)	TRAN373
316 VEL(I)=QYI(1,I)/ZETAI(1,I)	TRAN374
C	TRAN375
EXCHANGE WATER FLUX AND WATER CONTENT	TRAN376
C	TRAN377
392 DO 320 I=1,NROW	TRAN378
DO 320 J=1,NCOL	TRAN379
QXNM(I,J)=QXI(I,J)	TRAN380
QYNM(I,J)=QYI(I,J)	TRAN381
ZENM(I,J)=ZETAI(I,J)	TRAN382
CNM(I,J)=CO(I,J)	TRAN383
SDNM(I,J)=SD(I,J)	TRAN384
320 CONTINUE	TRAN385
C	TRAN386
C	TRAN387
C	TRAN388
DO 336 K=1,2	TRAN389
DO 322 I=2,NROW	TRAN390
DO 322 J=1,NCOL	TRAN391
DELX(I,J)=-QXNM(I,J)*DELT/(ZENM(I,J)+RU*SDNM(I,J))	TRAN392
DELY(I,J)=-QYNM(I,J)*DELT/(ZENM(I,J)+RU*SDNM(I,J))	TRAN393
322 CONTINUE	TRAN394
CALL BC(NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY)	TRAN395
C	TRAN396
C	TRAN397
C	TRAN398
CALL INTER(CO,CNM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN399
CALL INTER(ZETAI,ZENM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN400
CALL INTER(QXI,QXNM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN401
CALL INTER(QYI,QYNM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN402
CALL INTER(SD,SDNM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN403
336 CONTINUE	TRAN404
C	TRAN405
C	TRAN406
C	TRAN407
DO 344 I=2,NROW	TRAN408
DO 344 J=1,NCOL	TRAN409
T1=DELT/(ZENM(I,J) + RU*SDNM(I,J))	TRAN410
CNMP(I,J)=0.0	TRAN411
IF(IDEQ.EQ.1) CNMP(I,J)=CNMP(I,J)+T1*ZENM(I,J)*	TRAN412
1 CNM(I,J)*DEGRAD(I,J)	TRAN413
IF(M.EQ.O) GO TO 257	TRAN414
DO 3440 K=1,M	TRAN415
3440 CNMP(I,J)=CNMP(I,J) + T1*A(K,I,J)*CNM(I,J)*RU	TRAN416
257 CN(I,J)=CNM(I,J) - CNMP(I,J)	TRAN417
344 CONTINUE	TRAN418
TIME=TIME + DELT	TRAN419
ITER=1	TRAN420

C		TRAN421
C	CALCULATION OF THE AVERAGE SLOPE	TRAN422
C		TRAN423
	380 DO 911 I=2,NROW	TRAN424
	DO 911 J=1,NCOL	TRAN425
	T1=DEL/(ZETAI(I,J) + RU*SD(I,J))	TRAN426
	IF(IDEQ.EQ.1) CNMP(I,J)=CNMP(I,J)+T1*ZETAI(I,J)*	TRAN427
	1 CN(I,J)*DEGRAD(I,J)	TRAN428
	IF(M.EQ.O) GO TO 258	TRAN429
	DO 9110 K=1,M	TRAN430
	9110 CNMP(I,J)=T1*A(K,I,J)*CN(I,J)*RU + CNMP(I,J)	TRAN431
	258 CNMP(I,J)=CNM(I,J) - 0.5*CNMP(I,J)	TRAN432
	911 CONTINUE	TRAN433
C		TRAN434
C	ITERATION OF CONCENTRATION AT T+DELTA	TRAN435
C		TRAN436
	DO 372 I=2,NROW	TRAN437
	DO 372 J=1,NCOL	TRAN438
	T1=ABS(CNMP(I,J) - CN(I,J))	TRAN439
	IF(T1.GT.1.OE-05) GO TO 374	TRAN440
	372 CONTINUE	TRAN441
	K=0	TRAN442
	GO TO 376	TRAN443
	374 K=1	TRAN444
	376 DO 378 I=2,NROW	TRAN445
	DO 378 J=1,NCOL	TRAN446
	378 CN(I,J)=CNMP(I,J)	TRAN447
	IF(K.LE.O) GO TO 913	TRAN448
	DO 468 I=2,NROW	TRAN449
	DO 468 J=1,NCOL	TRAN450
	DELX(I,J)=-0.5*(QXI(I,J)*DEL/(ZETAI(I,J)+RU*SD(I,J))	TRAN451
	1 + QXNM(I,J)*DEL/(ZENM(I,J) + RU*SDNM(I,J)))	TRAN452
	DELY(I,J)=-0.5*(QYI(I,J)*DEL/(ZETAI(I,J)+RU*SD(I,J))	TRAN453
	1 + QYNM(I,J)*DEL/(ZENM(I,J)+RU*SDNM(I,J)))	TRAN454
	468 CONTINUE	TRAN455
C		TRAN456
C	IMPOSE BOUNDARY CONDITION	TRAN457
C		TRAN458
	CALL BC(NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY)	TRAN459
C		TRAN460
C	CALCULATION OF CONCENTRATION AT INTERSECTION POINTS	TRAN461
C		TRAN462
	CALL INTER(CO,CNM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN463
	CALL INTER(ZETAI,ZENM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN464
	CALL INTER(QXI,QXNM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN465
	CALL INTER(QYI,QYNM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN466
	CALL INTER(SD,SDNM,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	TRAN467
C		TRAN468
	DO 914 I=2,NROW	TRAN469
	DO 914 J=1,NCOL	TRAN470
	CNMP(I,J)=0.0	TRAN471
	T1 = DEL/(ZENM(I,J) + RU*SDNM(I,J))	TRAN472
	IF(IDEQ.EQ.1) CNMP(I,J)=CNMP(I,J)+T1*ZENM(I,J)*	TRAN473
	1 CNM(I,J)*DEGRAD(I,J)	TRAN474
	IF(M.EQ.O) GO TO 914	TRAN475
	DO 916 K=1,M	TRAN476
	916 CNMP(I,J)=CNMP(I,J) + T1*A(K,I,J)*CNM(I,J)*RU	TRAN477
	914 CONTINUE	TRAN478
	ITER=ITER + 1	TRAN479
	IF(ITER.LE.5) GO TO 380	TRAN480
C		TRAN481
	913 DO 377 I=1,NCOL	TRAN482
	TX=Y(2,I) - Y(1,I)	TRAN483
	THETA=OLD(I)	TRAN484
	VELO=VEL(I)	TRAN485
	VEL1=VEL(I)	TRAN486
	THETA1=ZETAI(1,I)	TRAN487
	C=CO(1,I)	TRAN488
	TSOR=SD(1,I)	TRAN489
	ACAL=ATOT(I)	TRAN490

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TDEGRA = DEGRAD(1,I)
CALL SUFAS(TX,VELO,VEL1,THETAO,THETA1,KPD,C,CA,THETAA,
1 TIME,ICR,TSOR,ACAL,TDEGRA)
OLD(I)=THETAA
IF(X(1,I).LT.DS1.OR.X(1,I).GT.DS2) CN(1,I)=0.0
IF(X(1,I).LE.DS2.AND.X(1,I).GE.DS1) CN(1,I)=CA
377 CONTINUE
IF(IFLAGL.EQ.O) GO TO 37
DO 38 I=NIL,NFL
38 CN(I,1)=CIL(I)+(CFL(I)-CIL(I))*TIME/(TIMEF-TIMEI)
37 IF (IFLAGR.EQ.O) GO TO 39
DO 40 I=NIR,NFR
40 CN(I,NCOL)=CIR(I)+(CFR(I)-CIR(I))*TIME/(TIMEF-TIMEI)
39 IF(IFLAGB.EQ.O) GO TO 41
DO 42 I=NIB,NFB
42 CN(NROW,I)=CIB(I)+(CFB(I)-CIB(I))*TIME/(TIMEF-TIMEI)
41 KPD=ICR
C
DO 379 I=1,NROW
DO 379 J=1,NCOL
379 SORTN(I,J)=CN(I,J)*SD(I,J)
C
C CALCULATION OF THE AMOUNT OF POLLUTANT CHANGES
C IN THE SOLID AND LIQUID PHASES BY VARIOUS REACTIONS
C
IF(M.EQ.O) GO TO 259
DO 383 L=1,M
DO 383 I=1,NROW
DO 383 J=1,NCOL
383 PC(L,I,J)=PC(L,I,J)+0.5*A(L,I,J)*(CN(I,J)+CO(I,J))*DELT
C
259 IF(IDEQ.EQ.O) GO TO 261
DO 260 I=1,NROW
DO 260 J=1,NCOL
260 CDEG(I,J) = CDEG(I,J) + 0.5*DEGRAD(I,J)*(CN(I,J)+CO(I,J))
1 *DELT*ZETAI(I,J)
261 CONTINUE
C
C EXCHANGE VALUES
C
IF (TIME-PRT) 382,384,384
384 DAY=TIME/24.0
IF(TIME.LT.PER1) PRT=PRT + PRT1
IF(TIME.GE.PER1) PRT=PRT + PRT2
WRITE(NO,103) DAY
DO 386 I=1,NROW
WRITE(NO,312)I,(CN(I,J),J=1,NCOL)
386 CONTINUE
WRITE(NO,118)
DO 387 I=1,NROW
387 WRITE(NO,312)I,(SORTN(I,J),J=1,NCOL)
IF(M.EQ.O) GO TO 262
DO 385 I=1,M
WRITE(NO,110) (TNAME(I,N),N=1,3)
DO 385 J=1,NROW
385 WRITE(NO,312) J,(PC(I,J,K),K=1,NCOL)
262 IF(IDEQ.EQ.O) GO TO 382
WRITE(NO,244)
DO 263 I=1,NROW
263 WRITE(NO,312) I,(CDEG(I,J),J=1,NCOL)
C
382 IF(TIME.GT.TMAX) GO TO 388
C
DO 390 I=1,NROW
DO 390 J=1,NCOL
CO(I,J)=CN(I,J)
390 CONTINUE
C
IF(ISTATE.EQ.O) IFLAGS=0
IF(IFLAGS.EQ.O) GO TO 392

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TRAN491
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TRAN560

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DAY = TIME/24.0  
GO TO 3921  
C  
388 RETURN  
END  
C
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TRAN561  
TRAN562  
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TRAN565  
TRAN566
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C.....SUBROUTINE FLUX.....
C
C
SUBROUTINE FLUX(PRES,COND,QX,QY,NROW,NCOL,X,Y)
DIMENSION PRES(NROW,NCOL),COND(NROW,NCOL),X(NROW,NCOL),
1 QX(NROW,NCOL),QY(NROW,NCOL),Y(NROW,NCOL)
NETOT=(NROW-1)*(NCOL-1)
DO 7 I=1,NROW
DO 7 J=1,NCOL
QX(I,J)=0.0
7 QY(I,J)=0.0
DO 1 I=1,NETOT
IY1=(I-1)/(NROW-1) + 1
IX1=I-(IY1-1)*(NROW-1)
IX2=IX1
IY2=IY1+1
IX3=IX1+1
IY3=IY1
IX4=IX1+1
IY4=IY1+1
X1=X(IX1,IY1)
Y1=Y(IX1,IY1)
X2=X(IX2,IY2)
Y2=Y(IX2,IY2)
X3=X(IX3,IY3)
Y3=Y(IX3,IY3)
X4=X(IX4,IY4)
Y4=Y(IX4,IY4)
P1=PRES(IX1,IY1)
P2=PRES(IX2,IY2)
P3=PRES(IX3,IY3)
P4=PRES(IX4,IY4)
TX1=((P2-P1)*(Y3-Y1)-(P3-P1)*(Y2-Y1))/
1 ((X2-X1)*(Y3-Y1)-(X3-X1)*(Y2-Y1))
TY1=((P3-P1)*(X2-X1)-(P2-P1)*(X3-X1))/
1 ((X2-X1)*(Y3-Y1)-(X3-X1)*(Y2-Y1))-1.0
TX2=((P1-P2)*(Y4-Y2)-(P4-P2)*(Y1-Y2))/
1 ((X1-X2)*(Y4-Y2)-(X4-X2)*(Y1-Y2))
TY2=((P4-P2)*(X1-X2)-(P1-P2)*(X4-X2))/
1 ((X1-X2)*(Y4-Y2)-(X4-X2)*(Y1-Y2))-1.0
TX3=((P1-P3)*(Y4-Y3)-(P4-P3)*(Y1-Y3))/
1 ((X1-X3)*(Y4-Y3)-(X4-X3)*(Y1-Y3))
TY3=((X1-X3)*(P4-P3)-(X4-X3)*(P1-P3))/
1 ((X1-X3)*(Y4-Y3)-(X4-X3)*(Y1-Y3))-1.0
TX4=((Y2-Y4)*(P3-P4)-(P2-P4)*(Y3-Y4))/
1 ((X3-X4)*(Y2-Y4)-(X2-X4)*(Y3-Y4))
TY4=((P2-P4)*(X3-X4)-(P3-P4)*(X2-X4))/
1 ((X3-X4)*(Y2-Y4)-(X2-X4)*(Y3-Y4))-1.0
QXEL=-(COND(IX1,IY1)*TX1+COND(IX2,IY2)*TX2+
1 COND(IX3,IY3)*TX3+COND(IX4,IY4)*TX4)*0.25
QYEL=-(COND(IX1,IY1)*TY1+COND(IX2,IY2)*TY2+
1 COND(IX3,IY3)*TY3+COND(IX4,IY4)*TY4)*0.25
QX(IX1,IY1)=QXEL*0.25+QX(IX1,IY1)
QX(IX2,IY2)=QXEL*0.25+QX(IX2,IY2)
QX(IX3,IY3)=QXEL*0.25+QX(IX3,IY3)
QX(IX4,IY4)=QXEL*0.25+QX(IX4,IY4)
QY(IX1,IY1)=QYEL*0.25+QY(IX1,IY1)
QY(IX2,IY2)=QYEL*0.25+QY(IX2,IY2)
QY(IX3,IY3)=QYEL*0.25+QY(IX3,IY3)
QY(IX4,IY4)=QYEL*0.25+QY(IX4,IY4)
1 CONTINUE
DO 3 I=1,NROW
QX(I,1)=QX(I,1)*2.0
QY(I,1)=QY(I,1)*2.0
QX(I,NCOL)=QX(I,NCOL)*2.0
QY(I,NCOL)=QY(I,NCOL)*2.0
3 CONTINUE
DO 5 J=1,NCOL
QX(1,J)=QX(1,J)*2.0

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FLUX001
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FLUX070

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QY(1,J)=QY(1,J)*2.0  
QX(NROW,J)=QX(NROW,J)*2.0  
QY(NROW,J)=QY(NROW,J)*2.0  
5 CONTINUE  
RETURN  
END
```

C

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FLUX071  
FLUX072  
FLUX073  
FLUX074  
FLUX075  
FLUX076  
FLUX077
```

C.....SUBROUTINE BC.....	BC 001
C	BC 002
C	BC 003
C	BC 004
SUBROUTINE BC(NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY)	BC 005
DIMENSION DELX(NROW,NCOL),DELY(NROW,NCOL)	BC 006
DO 1 I=1,NROW	BC 007
IF(DELX(I,NCOL).LE.O.O) GO TO 3	BC 008
DELX(I,NCOL)=O.O	BC 009
DELY(I,NCOL)=O.O	BC 010
3 IF(DELX(I,1).GE.O.O) GO TO 1	BC 011
DELX(I,1)=O.O	BC 012
DELY(I,1)=O.O	BC 013
1 CONTINUE	BC 014
DO 332 I=1,NCOL	BC 015
IF (DELY(NROW,I).LE.O.O) GO TO 332	BC 016
DELX(NROW,I)=O.O	BC 017
DELY(NROW,I)=O.O	BC 018
332 CONTINUE	BC 019
RETURN	BC 020
END	BC 021
C	BC 022

C.....	SUBROUTINE STRUC.....	STRC001
C		STRC002
C		STRC003
C		STRC004
	SUBROUTINE STRUC(IROW,ICOL,T1,T2,T3,CONDS,PENTR,BPARA,	STRC005
	1 RATIO,NROW,NCOL)	STRC006
	DIMENSION CONDS(NROW,NCOL),PENTR(NROW,NCOL),	STRC007
	1 BPARA(NROW,NCOL),RATIO(NROW,NCOL)	STRC008
	IF(T1.GE.PENTR(IROW,ICOL)) GO TO 3	STRC009
	T2=CONDS(IROW,ICOL)*(T1/PENTR(IROW,ICOL))**	STRC010
	1 (-(2.+2./BPARA(IROW,ICOL)))	STRC011
	T3=RATIO(IROW,ICOL)*(PENTR(IROW,ICOL)/T1)**(1./BPARA(IROW,ICOL))	STRC012
	GO TO 5	STRC013
	3 T2=CONDS(IROW,ICOL)	STRC014
	T3=RATIO(IROW,ICOL)	STRC015
	5 RETURN	STRC016
	END	STRC017
C		STRC018

```

C.....SUBROUTINE SUFAS.....
C
C
C
SUBROUTINE SUFAS(DELX,VELO,VEL1,THETAO,THETA1,
1 ICR,COLD,CA,THETAA,TIME,KPD,SD,ACAL,DEG)
DIMENSION ON(20),OFF(20)
COMMON /BLK2/ON,OFF,IBC,CONC
COMMON /BLK3/RU,DELT
KPD=ICR
DELT1=0.0
11 IF(ON(KPD).LT.TIME) GO TO 1
GO TO 13
1 IF(OFF(KPD).LT.TIME) GO TO 3
T1=TIME-ON(KPD)
IF(T1.GT.DELT) GO TO 5
GO TO 7
5 T1=DELT
7 DELT1=DELT1+T1
GO TO 13
3 IF(OFF(KPD).LE.TIME-DELT) GO TO 9
T2=OFF(KPD)-(TIME-DELT)
T3=OFF(KPD)-ON(KPD)
T1=AMIN1(T2,T3)
DELT1=DELT1+T1
9 IF(KPD-IBC) 15,13,13
15 KPD=KPD+1
GO TO 11
13 T1=(0.5*DELX-VELO*DELT)*THETAO + VEL1*DELT*THETA1
THETAA=T1/(0.5*DELX)
T2=ACAL*DELT*DELX*0.25*RU
CA=((0.5*DELX-VELO*DELT)*THETAO*COLD - T2*COLD +
1 VEL1*DELT1*THETA1*CONC + RU*SD*COLD*0.5*DELX -
2 0.25*DELT*DELX*DEG*THETAO*COLD)/
3 (T1 + 0.5*DELX*RU*SD + T2 + 0.25*DELT*DELX*DEG*THETAA)
RETURN
END

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SUFA001
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C.....SUBROUTINE INTER.....	INTE001
C	INTE002
C	INTE003
C	INTE004
SUBROUTINE INTER(FUNC,FUNCN,NROW,NCOL,DELX,DELY,X,Y)	INTE005
DIMENSION FUNC(NROW,NCOL),X(NROW,NCOL),Y(NROW,NCOL),	INTE006
1 FUNCN(NROW,NCOL),DELX(NROW,NCOL),DELY(NROW,NCOL)	INTE007
DO 1 I=2,NROW	INTE008
DO 1 J=1,NCOL	INTE009
IF(DELX(I,J)) 11,11,13	INTE010
11 IF(J.EQ.1) J1=J+1	INTE011
IF(J.NE.1) J1=J-1	INTE012
GO TO 2	INTE013
13 IF(J.LT.NCOL) J1=J+1	INTE014
IF(J.EQ.NCOL)J1=J-1	INTE015
2 IF(DELY(I,J)) 21,21,23	INTE016
21 I1=I-1	INTE017
GO TO 3	INTE018
23 IF(I.LT.NROW) I1=I+1	INTE019
IF(I.EQ.NROW) I1=I-1	INTE020
3 FX=((Y(I,J)-Y(I1,J))*(FUNC(I,J)-FUNC(I,J1))	INTE021
1 -(Y(I,J)-Y(I,J1))*(FUNC(I,J)-FUNC(I1,J)))	INTE022
2 /((X(I,J)-X(I,J1))*(Y(I,J)-Y(I1,J))-	INTE023
3 (X(I,J)-X(I1,J))*(Y(I,J)-Y(I,J1)))	INTE024
FY=((X(I,J)-X(I1,J))*(FUNC(I,J)-FUNC(I,J1))-	INTE025
1 (X(I,J)-X(I,J1))*(FUNC(I,J)-FUNC(I1,J)))/	INTE026
2 ((X(I,J)-X(I1,J))*(Y(I,J)-Y(I,J1))-	INTE027
3 (Y(I,J)-Y(I1,J))*(X(I,J)-X(I,J1)))	INTE028
FUNCN(I,J)=FUNC(I,J)+FX*DELX(I,J)+FY*DELY(I,J)	INTE029
1 CONTINUE	INTE030
RETURN	INTE031
END	INTE032

APPENDIX C
LISTING OF INPUT DATA TO
THE HYDRAULIC MODEL

ALDICARB MIGRATION, WICKHAM FARM, SUFFOLK CO., LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

19 12						HYDRO01
0 1 1						HYDRO02
(6(6F12.4, /), 2F12.4)						HYDRO03
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	30.4800	0.0000	45.7200	HYDRO05
0.0000	60.9600	0.0000	76.2000	0.0000	106.6800	HYDRO06
0.0000	121.9200	0.0000	137.1600	0.0000	152.4000	HYDRO07
0.0000	167.6400	0.0000	182.8800	0.0000	228.6000	HYDRO08
0.0000	274.3201	0.0000	396.2400	0.0000	518.1599	HYDRO09
0.0000	670.5601	0.0000	822.9600	0.0000	1432.5601	HYDRO10
0.0000	3870.9600					HYDRO11
1000.0000	2.8750	1000.0000	33.3550	1000.0000	48.5950	HYDRO12
1000.0000	63.8350	1000.0000	79.0750	1000.0000	109.5550	HYDRO13
1000.0000	124.7950	1000.0000	140.0350	1000.0000	155.2750	HYDRO14
1000.0000	170.5150	1000.0000	185.7550	1000.0000	231.4750	HYDRO15
1000.0000	277.1951	1000.0000	399.1150	1000.0000	521.0349	HYDRO16
1000.0000	673.4351	1000.0000	825.8350	1000.0000	1435.4351	HYDRO17
1000.0000	3873.8350					HYDRO18
4750.0000	13.6563	4750.0000	44.1362	4750.0000	59.3763	HYDRO19
4750.0000	74.6163	4750.0000	89.8562	4750.0000	120.3362	HYDRO20
4750.0000	135.5762	4750.0000	150.8163	4750.0000	166.0562	HYDRO21
4750.0000	181.2962	4750.0000	196.5363	4750.0000	242.2563	HYDRO22
4750.0000	287.9763	4750.0000	409.8962	4750.0000	531.8162	HYDRO23
4750.0000	684.2163	4750.0000	836.6162	4750.0000	1446.2163	HYDRO24
4750.0000	3884.6162					HYDRO25
8500.0000	24.4375	8500.0000	54.9175	8500.0000	70.1575	HYDRO26
8500.0000	85.3975	8500.0000	100.6375	8500.0000	131.1175	HYDRO27
8500.0000	146.3575	8500.0000	161.5975	8500.0000	176.8375	HYDRO28
8500.0000	192.0775	8500.0000	207.3175	8500.0000	253.0375	HYDRO29
8500.0000	298.7576	8500.0000	420.6775	8500.0000	542.5974	HYDRO30
8500.0000	694.9976	8500.0000	847.3975	8500.0000	1456.9976	HYDRO31
8500.0000	3895.3975					HYDRO32
12250.0000	35.2188	12250.0000	65.6987	12250.0000	80.9388	HYDRO33
12250.0000	96.1788	12250.0000	111.4187	12250.0000	141.8987	HYDRO34
12250.0000	157.1387	12250.0000	172.3788	12250.0000	187.6187	HYDRO35
12250.0000	202.8587	12250.0000	218.0988	12250.0000	263.8188	HYDRO36
12250.0000	309.5388	12250.0000	431.4587	12250.0000	553.3787	HYDRO37
12250.0000	705.7788	12250.0000	858.1787	12250.0000	1467.7788	HYDRO38
12250.0000	3906.1787					HYDRO39
16000.0000	46.0000	16000.0000	76.4800	16000.0000	91.7200	HYDRO40
16000.0000	106.9600	16000.0000	122.2000	16000.0000	152.6800	HYDRO41
16000.0000	167.9200	16000.0000	183.1600	16000.0000	198.4000	HYDRO42
16000.0000	213.6400	16000.0000	228.8800	16000.0000	274.6001	HYDRO43
16000.0000	320.3201	16000.0000	442.2400	16000.0000	564.1599	HYDRO44
16000.0000	716.5601	16000.0000	868.9600	16000.0000	1478.5601	HYDRO45
16000.0000	3916.9600					HYDRO46
22437.8008	64.5087	22437.8008	94.9887	22437.8008	110.2287	HYDRO47
22437.8008	125.4687	22437.8008	140.7087	22437.8008	171.1887	HYDRO48
22437.8008	186.4287	22437.8008	201.6687	22437.8008	216.9087	HYDRO49
22437.8008	232.1487	22437.8008	247.3887	22437.8008	293.1086	HYDRO50
22437.8008	338.8286	22437.8008	460.7488	22437.8008	582.6687	HYDRO51
22437.8008	735.0686	22437.8008	887.4687	22437.8008	1497.0686	HYDRO52
22437.8008	3935.4687					HYDRO53
28875.6016	83.0173	28875.6016	113.4973	28875.6016	128.7374	HYDRO54
28875.6016	143.9774	28875.6016	159.2173	28875.6016	189.6974	HYDRO55
28875.6016	204.9373	28875.6016	220.1774	28875.6016	235.4173	HYDRO56
28875.6016	250.6573	28875.6016	265.8975	28875.6016	311.6174	HYDRO57
28875.6016	357.3374	28875.6016	479.2573	28875.6016	601.1772	HYDRO58
28875.6016	753.5774	28875.6016	905.9773	28875.6016	1515.5774	HYDRO59
28875.6016	3953.9773					HYDRO60
35313.3984	101.5260	35313.3984	132.0060	35313.3984	147.2460	HYDRO61
35313.3984	162.4860	35313.3984	177.7260	35313.3984	208.2060	HYDRO62
35313.3984	223.4460	35313.3984	238.6860	35313.3984	253.9260	HYDRO63
35313.3984	269.1660	35313.3984	284.4060	35313.3984	330.1260	HYDRO64
35313.3984	375.8459	35313.3984	497.7661	35313.3984	619.6860	HYDRO65
35313.3984	772.0859	35313.3984	924.4861	35313.3984	1534.0859	HYDRO66
35313.3984	3972.4861					HYDRO67
41751.1992	120.0347	41751.1992	150.5147	41751.1992	165.7547	HYDRO68
41751.1992	180.9947	41751.1992	196.2347	41751.1992	226.7147	HYDRO69
41751.1992	241.9547	41751.1992	257.1946	41751.1992	272.4348	HYDRO70

41751.1992	287.6748	41751.1992	302.9148	41751.1992	348.6348	HYDR071
41751.1992	394.3547	41751.1992	516.2747	41751.1992	638.1946	HYDR072
41751.1992	790.5947	41751.1992	942.9946	41751.1992	1552.5947	HYDR073
41751.1992	3990.9946					HYDR074
48189.0000	138.5434	48189.0000	169.0234	48189.0000	184.2634	HYDR075
48189.0000	199.5034	48189.0000	214.7434	48189.0000	245.2234	HYDR076
48189.0000	260.4634	48189.0000	275.7034	48189.0000	290.9434	HYDR077
48189.0000	306.1833	48189.0000	321.4233	48189.0000	367.1433	HYDR078
48189.0000	412.8633	48189.0000	534.7834	48189.0000	656.7034	HYDR079
48189.0000	809.1033	48189.0000	961.5034	48189.0000	1571.1033	HYDR080
48189.0000	4009.5034					HYDR081
49189.0000	141.4184	49189.0000	171.8984	49189.0000	187.1384	HYDR082
49189.0000	202.3784	49189.0000	217.6184	49189.0000	248.0984	HYDR083
49189.0000	263.3384	49189.0000	278.5784	49189.0000	293.8184	HYDR084
49189.0000	309.0583	49189.0000	324.2983	49189.0000	370.0183	HYDR085
49189.0000	415.7383	49189.0000	537.6584	49189.0000	659.5784	HYDR086
49189.0000	811.9783	49189.0000	964.3784	49189.0000	1573.9783	HYDR087
49189.0000	4012.3784					HYDR088
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR089
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR090
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR091
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR092
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR093
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR094
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100			HYDR095
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850			HYDR096
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850			HYDR097
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100			HYDR098
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR099
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR100
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR101
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR102
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR103
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR104
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR105
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR106
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR107
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR108
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR109
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR110
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR111
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR112
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR113
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100			HYDR114
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850			HYDR115
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850			HYDR116
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100			HYDR117
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR118
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR119
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR120
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR121
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR122
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR123
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR124
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR125
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR126
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR127
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR128
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350			HYDR129
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR130
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR131
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR132
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100			HYDR133
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850			HYDR134
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850			HYDR135
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100			HYDR136
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR137
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR138
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR139
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950			HYDR140

63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR141
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR142
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR143
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR144
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350	HYDR145
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350	HYDR146
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350	HYDR147
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR148
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR149
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR150
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR151
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR152
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR153
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR154
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR155
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR156
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR157
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR158
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR159
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR160
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR161
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR162
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR163
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350	HYDR164
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350	HYDR165
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350	HYDR166
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR167
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR168
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR169
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR170
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR171
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR172
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR173
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR174
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR175
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR176
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR177
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR178
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR179
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR180
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR181
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR182
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR183
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR184
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510	HYDR185
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR186
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR187
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR188
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR189
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR190
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR191
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR192
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR193
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR194
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR195
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR196
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR197
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR198
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR199
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR200
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR201
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR202
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR203
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510	HYDR204
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR205
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR206
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR207
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR208
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR209
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR210

63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR211
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR212
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR213
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR214
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR215
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR216
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR217
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR218
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR219
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR220
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR221
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR222
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR223
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510	HYDR224
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR225
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR226
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR227
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR228
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR229
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR230
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR231
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR232
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR233
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR234
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR235
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR236
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR237
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR238
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR239
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR240
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR241
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR242
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510	HYDR243
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR244
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR245
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR246
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR247
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR248
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR249
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR250
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR251
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR252
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR253
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR254
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR255
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR256
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR257
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR258
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR259
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR260
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR261
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510	HYDR262
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100	HYDR263
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR264
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR265
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR266
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR267
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR268
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR269
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR270
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR271
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR272
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR273
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR274
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR275
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR276
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR277
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950	HYDR278
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR279
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850	HYDR280

-106.679993	-91.440002	-76.199997	-60.960007	-45.720001	0.000000	HYDR351
45.720001	167.639999	289.560059	441.959961	594.360107	1203.959960	HYDR352
3642.360110						HYDR353
-228.599991	-198.119995	-182.880005	-167.639999	-152.399994	-121.919998	HYDR354
-106.679993	-91.440002	-76.199997	-60.960007	-45.720001	0.000000	HYDR355
45.720001	167.639999	289.560059	441.959961	594.360107	1203.959960	HYDR356
3642.360110						HYDR357
-228.600006	-198.120010	-182.880005	-167.639999	-152.400009	-121.919998	HYDR358
-106.679993	-91.440002	-76.199997	-60.960007	-45.720001	0.000000	HYDR359
45.720001	167.639999	289.560059	441.959961	594.360107	1203.959960	HYDR360
3642.360110						HYDR361
-228.600006	-198.120010	-182.880005	-167.639999	-152.400009	-121.919998	HYDR362
-106.679993	-91.440002	-76.199997	-60.960007	-45.720001	0.000000	HYDR363
45.720001	167.639999	289.560059	441.959961	594.360107	1203.959960	HYDR364
3642.360110						HYDR365
-228.600006	-198.120010	-182.880005	-167.639999	-152.400009	-121.919998	HYDR366
-106.679993	-91.440002	-76.199997	-60.960007	-45.720001	0.000000	HYDR367
45.720001	167.639999	289.560059	441.959961	594.360107	1203.959960	HYDR368
3642.360110						HYDR369
25.	5000.	500.0.00000100				HYDR370

APPENDIX D
LISTING OF COMPUTER PRINTOUT FROM
THE HYDRAULIC MODEL

ALDICARB MIGRATION, WICKHAM FARM, SUFFOLK CO., LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

NUMBER OF ROWS = 19
NUMBER OF COLUMNS = 12
NUMBER OF ELEMENTS = 198
THE NUMBER OF NODES = 228
SEMI-BAND WIDTH = 21

TRANSPORT INPUT FILE OPTION = 0

STEADY STATE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION OPTION = 1

RESTART PROGRAM OPTION = 1

GLOBAL COORDINATES OF NODES, (X,Y) (ALL UNITS IN CM)

ROW 1	1 (.0000E+00, .0000E+00)	20 (.1000E+04, .2875E+01)	39 (.4750E+04, .1366E+02)	58 (.8500E+04, .2444E+02)
	77 (.1225E+05, .3522E+02)	96 (.1600E+05, .4600E+02)	115 (.2244E+05, .6451E+02)	134 (.2888E+05, .8302E+02)
	153 (.3531E+05, .1015E+03)	172 (.4175E+05, .1200E+03)	191 (.4819E+05, .1385E+03)	210 (.4919E+05, .1414E+03)
ROW 2	2 (.0000E+00, .3048E+02)	21 (.1000E+04, .3335E+02)	40 (.4750E+04, .4414E+02)	59 (.8500E+04, .5492E+02)
	78 (.1225E+05, .6570E+02)	97 (.1600E+05, .7648E+02)	116 (.2244E+05, .9499E+02)	135 (.2888E+05, .1135E+03)
	154 (.3531E+05, .1320E+03)	173 (.4175E+05, .1505E+03)	192 (.4819E+05, .1690E+03)	211 (.4919E+05, .1719E+03)
ROW 3	3 (.0000E+00, .4572E+02)	22 (.1000E+04, .4860E+02)	41 (.4750E+04, .5938E+02)	60 (.8500E+04, .7016E+02)
	79 (.1225E+05, .8094E+02)	98 (.1600E+05, .9172E+02)	117 (.2244E+05, .1102E+03)	136 (.2888E+05, .1287E+03)
	155 (.3531E+05, .1472E+03)	174 (.4175E+05, .1658E+03)	193 (.4819E+05, .1843E+03)	212 (.4919E+05, .1871E+03)
ROW 4	4 (.0000E+00, .6096E+02)	23 (.1000E+04, .6384E+02)	42 (.4750E+04, .7462E+02)	61 (.8500E+04, .8540E+02)
	80 (.1225E+05, .9618E+02)	99 (.1600E+05, .1070E+03)	118 (.2244E+05, .1255E+03)	137 (.2888E+05, .1440E+03)
	156 (.3531E+05, .1625E+03)	175 (.4175E+05, .1810E+03)	194 (.4819E+05, .1995E+03)	213 (.4919E+05, .2024E+03)
ROW 5	5 (.0000E+00, .7620E+02)	24 (.1000E+04, .7907E+02)	43 (.4750E+04, .8986E+02)	62 (.8500E+04, .1006E+03)
	81 (.1225E+05, .1114E+03)	100 (.1600E+05, .1222E+03)	119 (.2244E+05, .1407E+03)	138 (.2888E+05, .1592E+03)
	157 (.3531E+05, .1777E+03)	176 (.4175E+05, .1962E+03)	195 (.4819E+05, .2147E+03)	214 (.4919E+05, .2176E+03)
ROW 6	6 (.0000E+00, .1067E+03)	25 (.1000E+04, .1096E+03)	44 (.4750E+04, .1203E+03)	63 (.8500E+04, .1311E+03)
	82 (.1225E+05, .1419E+03)	101 (.1600E+05, .1527E+03)	120 (.2244E+05, .1712E+03)	139 (.2888E+05, .1897E+03)
	158 (.3531E+05, .2082E+03)	177 (.4175E+05, .2267E+03)	196 (.4819E+05, .2452E+03)	215 (.4919E+05, .2481E+03)
ROW 7	7 (.0000E+00, .1219E+03)	26 (.1000E+04, .1248E+03)	45 (.4750E+04, .1356E+03)	64 (.8500E+04, .1464E+03)
	83 (.1225E+05, .1571E+03)	102 (.1600E+05, .1679E+03)	121 (.2244E+05, .1864E+03)	140 (.2888E+05, .2049E+03)
	159 (.3531E+05, .2234E+03)	178 (.4175E+05, .2420E+03)	197 (.4819E+05, .2605E+03)	216 (.4919E+05, .2633E+03)
ROW 8	8 (.0000E+00, .1372E+03)	27 (.1000E+04, .1400E+03)	46 (.4750E+04, .1508E+03)	65 (.8500E+04, .1616E+03)
	84 (.1225E+05, .1724E+03)	103 (.1600E+05, .1832E+03)	122 (.2244E+05, .2017E+03)	141 (.2888E+05, .2202E+03)
	160 (.3531E+05, .2387E+03)	179 (.4175E+05, .2572E+03)	198 (.4819E+05, .2757E+03)	217 (.4919E+05, .2786E+03)
ROW 9	9 (.0000E+00, .1524E+03)	28 (.1000E+04, .1553E+03)	47 (.4750E+04, .1661E+03)	66 (.8500E+04, .1768E+03)
	85 (.1225E+05, .1876E+03)	104 (.1600E+05, .1984E+03)	123 (.2244E+05, .2169E+03)	142 (.2888E+05, .2354E+03)
	161 (.3531E+05, .2539E+03)	180 (.4175E+05, .2724E+03)	199 (.4819E+05, .2909E+03)	218 (.4919E+05, .2938E+03)
ROW 10	10 (.0000E+00, .1676E+03)	29 (.1000E+04, .1705E+03)	48 (.4750E+04, .1813E+03)	67 (.8500E+04, .1921E+03)
	86 (.1225E+05, .2029E+03)	105 (.1600E+05, .2136E+03)	124 (.2244E+05, .2321E+03)	143 (.2888E+05, .2507E+03)
	162 (.3531E+05, .2692E+03)	181 (.4175E+05, .2877E+03)	200 (.4819E+05, .3062E+03)	219 (.4919E+05, .3091E+03)
ROW 11	11 (.0000E+00, .1829E+03)	30 (.1000E+04, .1858E+03)	49 (.4750E+04, .1965E+03)	68 (.8500E+04, .2073E+03)
	87 (.1225E+05, .2181E+03)	106 (.1600E+05, .2289E+03)	125 (.2244E+05, .2474E+03)	144 (.2888E+05, .2659E+03)
	163 (.3531E+05, .2844E+03)	182 (.4175E+05, .3029E+03)	201 (.4819E+05, .3214E+03)	220 (.4919E+05, .3243E+03)
ROW 12	12 (.0000E+00, .2286E+03)	31 (.1000E+04, .2315E+03)	50 (.4750E+04, .2423E+03)	69 (.8500E+04, .2530E+03)
	88 (.1225E+05, .2638E+03)	107 (.1600E+05, .2746E+03)	126 (.2244E+05, .2931E+03)	145 (.2888E+05, .3116E+03)
	164 (.3531E+05, .3301E+03)	183 (.4175E+05, .3486E+03)	202 (.4819E+05, .3671E+03)	221 (.4919E+05, .3700E+03)
ROW 13				

13 (.0000E+00, .2743E+03)	32 (.1000E+04, .2772E+03)	51 (.4750E+04, .2880E+03)	70 (.8500E+04, .2988E+03)
89 (.1225E+05, .3095E+03)	108 (.1600E+05, .3203E+03)	127 (.2244E+05, .3388E+03)	146 (.2888E+05, .3573E+03)
165 (.3531E+05, .3758E+03)	184 (.4175E+05, .3944E+03)	203 (.4819E+05, .4129E+03)	222 (.4919E+05, .4157E+03)
ROW 14			
14 (.0000E+00, .3962E+03)	33 (.1000E+04, .3991E+03)	52 (.4750E+04, .4099E+03)	71 (.8500E+04, .4207E+03)
90 (.1225E+05, .4315E+03)	109 (.1600E+05, .4422E+03)	128 (.2244E+05, .4607E+03)	147 (.2888E+05, .4793E+03)
166 (.3531E+05, .4978E+03)	185 (.4175E+05, .5163E+03)	204 (.4819E+05, .5348E+03)	223 (.4919E+05, .5377E+03)
ROW 15			
15 (.0000E+00, .5182E+03)	34 (.1000E+04, .5210E+03)	53 (.4750E+04, .5318E+03)	72 (.8500E+04, .5426E+03)
91 (.1225E+05, .5534E+03)	110 (.1600E+05, .5642E+03)	129 (.2244E+05, .5827E+03)	148 (.2888E+05, .6012E+03)
167 (.3531E+05, .6197E+03)	186 (.4175E+05, .6382E+03)	205 (.4819E+05, .6567E+03)	224 (.4919E+05, .6596E+03)
ROW 16			
16 (.0000E+00, .6706E+03)	35 (.1000E+04, .6734E+03)	54 (.4750E+04, .6842E+03)	73 (.8500E+04, .6950E+03)
92 (.1225E+05, .7058E+03)	111 (.1600E+05, .7166E+03)	130 (.2244E+05, .7351E+03)	149 (.2888E+05, .7536E+03)
168 (.3531E+05, .7721E+03)	187 (.4175E+05, .7906E+03)	206 (.4819E+05, .8091E+03)	225 (.4919E+05, .8120E+03)
ROW 17			
17 (.0000E+00, .8230E+03)	36 (.1000E+04, .8258E+03)	55 (.4750E+04, .8366E+03)	74 (.8500E+04, .8474E+03)
93 (.1225E+05, .8582E+03)	112 (.1600E+05, .8690E+03)	131 (.2244E+05, .8875E+03)	150 (.2888E+05, .9060E+03)
169 (.3531E+05, .9245E+03)	188 (.4175E+05, .9430E+03)	207 (.4819E+05, .9615E+03)	226 (.4919E+05, .9644E+03)
ROW 18			
18 (.0000E+00, .1433E+04)	37 (.1000E+04, .1435E+04)	56 (.4750E+04, .1446E+04)	75 (.8500E+04, .1457E+04)
94 (.1225E+05, .1468E+04)	113 (.1600E+05, .1479E+04)	132 (.2244E+05, .1497E+04)	151 (.2888E+05, .1516E+04)
170 (.3531E+05, .1534E+04)	189 (.4175E+05, .1553E+04)	208 (.4819E+05, .1571E+04)	227 (.4919E+05, .1574E+04)
ROW 19			
19 (.0000E+00, .3871E+04)	38 (.1000E+04, .3874E+04)	57 (.4750E+04, .3885E+04)	76 (.8500E+04, .3895E+04)
95 (.1225E+05, .3906E+04)	114 (.1600E+05, .3917E+04)	133 (.2244E+05, .3935E+04)	152 (.2888E+05, .3954E+04)
171 (.3531E+05, .3972E+04)	190 (.4175E+05, .3991E+04)	209 (.4819E+05, .4010E+04)	228 (.4919E+05, .4012E+04)

HYDRAULIC CONDUCTIVITY AND MOISTURE RETENTION PARAMETERS

NODE	CONDS CM/HR	PENTR CM H2O	BPARA	RATIO
1	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
2	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
3	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
4	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
5	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
6	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
7	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
8	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
9	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
10	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
11	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
12	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
13	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
14	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
15	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
16	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
17	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
18	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
19	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
20	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
21	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
22	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
23	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
24	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
25	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
26	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
27	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
28	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
29	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
30	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
31	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
32	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
33	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
34	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
35	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
36	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
37	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
38	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
39	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
40	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
41	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
42	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
43	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
44	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
45	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
46	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
47	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
48	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
49	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
50	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
51	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
52	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
53	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
54	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
55	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
56	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
57	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
58	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350

59	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
60	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
61	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
62	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
63	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
64	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
65	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
66	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
67	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
68	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
69	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
70	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
71	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
72	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
73	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
74	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
75	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
76	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
77	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
78	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
79	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	0.4350
80	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
81	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
82	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
83	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
84	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
85	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
86	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
87	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
88	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
89	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
90	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
91	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
92	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
93	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
94	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
95	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
96	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
97	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
98	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510
99	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
100	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
101	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
102	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
103	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
104	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
105	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
106	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
107	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
108	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
109	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
110	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
111	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
112	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
113	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
114	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
115	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
116	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
117	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510
118	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
119	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
120	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
121	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
122	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
123	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
124	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950

SOIL WATER PRESSURE AT TIME = 0.2500E+04 HOUR

ROW NUMBER = 1
-0.2327E+03 -0.2196E+03 -0.2154E+03 -0.2139E+03 -0.2137E+03 -0.2151E+03 -0.2139E+03 -0.2142E+03 -0.2155E+03 -0.2176E+03
-0.2221E+03 -0.2311E+03

ROW NUMBER = 2
-0.2006E+03 -0.1923E+03 -0.1887E+03 -0.1872E+03 -0.1860E+03 -0.1852E+03 -0.1842E+03 -0.1844E+03 -0.1858E+03 -0.1879E+03
-0.1923E+03 -0.2003E+03

ROW NUMBER = 3
-0.1848E+03 -0.1783E+03 -0.1750E+03 -0.1734E+03 -0.1720E+03 -0.1704E+03 -0.1695E+03 -0.1697E+03 -0.1710E+03 -0.1732E+03
-0.1775E+03 -0.1848E+03

ROW NUMBER = 4
-0.1690E+03 -0.1641E+03 -0.1610E+03 -0.1593E+03 -0.1579E+03 -0.1565E+03 -0.1555E+03 -0.1557E+03 -0.1571E+03 -0.1593E+03
-0.1635E+03 -0.1690E+03

ROW NUMBER = 5
-0.1534E+03 -0.1497E+03 -0.1468E+03 -0.1450E+03 -0.1436E+03 -0.1424E+03 -0.1414E+03 -0.1416E+03 -0.1430E+03 -0.1454E+03
-0.1494E+03 -0.1533E+03

ROW NUMBER = 6
-0.1223E+03 -0.1203E+03 -0.1177E+03 -0.1158E+03 -0.1143E+03 -0.1131E+03 -0.1121E+03 -0.1123E+03 -0.1137E+03 -0.1162E+03
-0.1201E+03 -0.1223E+03

ROW NUMBER = 7
-0.1068E+03 -0.1056E+03 -0.1031E+03 -0.1011E+03 -0.9959E+02 -0.9821E+02 -0.9722E+02 -0.9743E+02 -0.9883E+02 -0.1014E+03
-0.1053E+03 -0.1069E+03

ROW NUMBER = 8
-0.9155E+02 -0.9048E+02 -0.8795E+02 -0.8599E+02 -0.8444E+02 -0.8321E+02 -0.8223E+02 -0.8244E+02 -0.8385E+02 -0.8642E+02
-0.9031E+02 -0.9155E+02

ROW NUMBER = 9
-0.7629E+02 -0.7528E+02 -0.7276E+02 -0.7079E+02 -0.6924E+02 -0.6811E+02 -0.6715E+02 -0.6736E+02 -0.6877E+02 -0.7137E+02
-0.7525E+02 -0.7624E+02

ROW NUMBER = 10
-0.6102E+02 -0.6010E+02 -0.5759E+02 -0.5562E+02 -0.5406E+02 -0.5296E+02 -0.5200E+02 -0.5220E+02 -0.5362E+02 -0.5623E+02
-0.6011E+02 -0.6096E+02

ROW NUMBER = 11
-0.4575E+02 -0.4492E+02 -0.4242E+02 -0.4044E+02 -0.3888E+02 -0.3776E+02 -0.3680E+02 -0.3700E+02 -0.3843E+02 -0.4105E+02
-0.4492E+02 -0.4570E+02

ROW NUMBER = 12
-0.1637E-01 0.7891E+00 0.3287E+01 0.5271E+01 0.6834E+01 0.7950E+01 0.8910E+01 0.8707E+01 0.7284E+01 0.4664E+01
0.7864E+00 0.9453E-02

ROW NUMBER = 13
0.4572E+02 0.4650E+02 0.4900E+02 0.5099E+02 0.5255E+02 0.5366E+02 0.5462E+02 0.5442E+02 0.5300E+02 0.5038E+02
0.4650E+02 0.4572E+02

ROW NUMBER = 14
0.1676E+03 0.1684E+03 0.1709E+03 0.1729E+03 0.1745E+03 0.1756E+03 0.1765E+03 0.1763E+03 0.1749E+03 0.1723E+03
0.1684E+03 0.1676E+03

ROW NUMBER = 15
0.2896E+03 0.2903E+03 0.2928E+03 0.2948E+03 0.2964E+03 0.2975E+03 0.2984E+03 0.2982E+03 0.2968E+03 0.2942E+03
0.2903E+03 0.2896E+03

ROW NUMBER = 16
0.4420E+03 0.4427E+03 0.4452E+03 0.4472E+03 0.4487E+03 0.4499E+03 0.4508E+03 0.4506E+03 0.4492E+03 0.4466E+03
0.4427E+03 0.4420E+03

ROW NUMBER = 17
0.5944E+03 0.5951E+03 0.5976E+03 0.5996E+03 0.6011E+03 0.6022E+03 0.6032E+03 0.6030E+03 0.6016E+03 0.5990E+03
0.5951E+03 0.5944E+03

ROW NUMBER = 18
0.1204E+04 0.1205E+04 0.1207E+04 0.1209E+04 0.1211E+04 0.1212E+04 0.1213E+04 0.1213E+04 0.1211E+04 0.1208E+04
0.1205E+04 0.1204E+04

ROW NUMBER = 19
0.3642E+04 0.3643E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3647E+04 0.3649E+04 0.3650E+04 0.3651E+04 0.3651E+04 0.3649E+04 0.3647E+04
0.3643E+04 0.3642E+04

125	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
126	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
127	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
128	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
129	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
130	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
131	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
132	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
133	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
134	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
135	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
136	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510
137	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
138	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
139	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
140	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
141	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
142	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
143	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
144	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
145	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
146	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
147	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
148	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
149	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
150	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
151	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
152	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
153	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
154	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
155	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510
156	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
157	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
158	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
159	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
160	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
161	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
162	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
163	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
164	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
165	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
166	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
167	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
168	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
169	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
170	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
171	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
172	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
173	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
174	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510
175	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
176	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
177	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
178	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
179	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
180	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
181	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
182	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
183	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
184	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
185	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
186	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
187	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
188	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
189	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
190	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950

191	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
192	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
193	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510
194	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
195	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
196	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
197	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
198	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
199	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
200	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
201	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
202	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
203	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
204	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
205	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
206	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
207	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
208	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
209	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
210	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
211	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	0.4850
212	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	0.4510
213	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	0.4100
214	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
215	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
216	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
217	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
218	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
219	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
220	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
221	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
222	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
223	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
224	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
225	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
226	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
227	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950
228	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	0.3950

CONTROL FLAG FOR BOUNDARY CONDITION
IFLAGL= -1 IFLAGR= -1

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
DS1= 1000.0000 DS2= 48189.0000

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS OF WATER FLUX TO STUDY FIELD
IBC = 1

APPLICATION PERIOD	TURN ON TIME	TURN OFF TIME	WATER FLUX
1	0.00	1000000.00	0.007220

PARAMETERS FOR INTEGRATION AND OUTPUT
TIME STEP FOR INTEGRATION: TDEL = 25.00 HR
MAXIMUM TIME PERIOD FOR SIMULATION: TMAX = 5000.00 HR
PRINTOUT INTERVAL: PRT1 = 500.00 HR
STEADY ASSUMPTION: PSTED = 0.1000E-05 CM OF WATER

SOIL WATER PRESSURE AT TIME = 0.7500E+02 HOUR

ROW NUMBER = 1

-0.2324E+03 -0.2201E+03 -0.2174E+03 -0.2172E+03 -0.2182E+03 -0.2207E+03 -0.2205E+03 -0.2206E+03 -0.2208E+03 -0.2210E+03
-0.2225E+03 -0.2307E+03

ROW NUMBER = 2

-0.2003E+03 -0.1928E+03 -0.1908E+03 -0.1906E+03 -0.1905E+03 -0.1909E+03 -0.1909E+03 -0.1909E+03 -0.1911E+03 -0.1913E+03
-0.1927E+03 -0.1999E+03

ROW NUMBER = 3

-0.1845E+03 -0.1788E+03 -0.1770E+03 -0.1768E+03 -0.1765E+03 -0.1761E+03 -0.1761E+03 -0.1761E+03 -0.1763E+03 -0.1766E+03
-0.1780E+03 -0.1844E+03

ROW NUMBER = 4

-0.1688E+03 -0.1646E+03 -0.1630E+03 -0.1627E+03 -0.1624E+03 -0.1621E+03 -0.1621E+03 -0.1621E+03 -0.1623E+03 -0.1626E+03
-0.1639E+03 -0.1687E+03

ROW NUMBER = 5

-0.1532E+03 -0.1501E+03 -0.1488E+03 -0.1484E+03 -0.1481E+03 -0.1479E+03 -0.1479E+03 -0.1480E+03 -0.1482E+03 -0.1486E+03
-0.1498E+03 -0.1531E+03

ROW NUMBER = 6

-0.1223E+03 -0.1207E+03 -0.1196E+03 -0.1191E+03 -0.1187E+03 -0.1185E+03 -0.1185E+03 -0.1186E+03 -0.1188E+03 -0.1193E+03
-0.1205E+03 -0.1222E+03

ROW NUMBER = 7

-0.1068E+03 -0.1060E+03 -0.1050E+03 -0.1043E+03 -0.1040E+03 -0.1036E+03 -0.1035E+03 -0.1036E+03 -0.1039E+03 -0.1044E+03
-0.1057E+03 -0.1068E+03

ROW NUMBER = 8

-0.9154E+02 -0.9086E+02 -0.8981E+02 -0.8919E+02 -0.8882E+02 -0.8856E+02 -0.8851E+02 -0.8860E+02 -0.8887E+02 -0.8946E+02
-0.9069E+02 -0.9152E+02

ROW NUMBER = 9

-0.7629E+02 -0.7566E+02 -0.7461E+02 -0.7399E+02 -0.7361E+02 -0.7343E+02 -0.7339E+02 -0.7348E+02 -0.7376E+02 -0.7437E+02
-0.7562E+02 -0.7623E+02

ROW NUMBER = 10

-0.6102E+02 -0.6048E+02 -0.5944E+02 -0.5880E+02 -0.5842E+02 -0.5825E+02 -0.5821E+02 -0.5830E+02 -0.5859E+02 -0.5921E+02
-0.6049E+02 -0.6096E+02

ROW NUMBER = 11

-0.4575E+02 -0.4530E+02 -0.4426E+02 -0.4361E+02 -0.4322E+02 -0.4304E+02 -0.4299E+02 -0.4308E+02 -0.4338E+02 -0.4401E+02
-0.4531E+02 -0.4571E+02

ROW NUMBER = 12

-0.1860E+01 0.4139E+00 0.1457E+01 0.2105E+01 0.2494E+01 0.2677E+01 0.2724E+01 0.2634E+01 0.2337E+01 0.1703E+01
0.4032E+00 0.9453E+02

ROW NUMBER = 13

0.4572E+02 0.4613E+02 0.4717E+02 0.4782E+02 0.4821E+02 0.4840E+02 0.4844E+02 0.4835E+02 0.4805E+02 0.4742E+02
0.4612E+02 0.4572E+02

ROW NUMBER = 14

0.1676E+03 0.1680E+03 0.1691E+03 0.1697E+03 0.1701E+03 0.1703E+03 0.1704E+03 0.1703E+03 0.1700E+03 0.1693E+03
0.1680E+03 0.1676E+03

ROW NUMBER = 15

0.2896E+03 0.2899E+03 0.2910E+03 0.2916E+03 0.2920E+03 0.2922E+03 0.2923E+03 0.2922E+03 0.2919E+03 0.2912E+03
0.2899E+03 0.2896E+03

ROW NUMBER = 16

0.4420E+03 0.4423E+03 0.4434E+03 0.4440E+03 0.4444E+03 0.4446E+03 0.4447E+03 0.4446E+03 0.4443E+03 0.4436E+03
0.4423E+03 0.4420E+03

ROW NUMBER = 17

0.5944E+03 0.5947E+03 0.5958E+03 0.5964E+03 0.5968E+03 0.5970E+03 0.5971E+03 0.5970E+03 0.5967E+03 0.5960E+03
0.5947E+03 0.5944E+03

ROW NUMBER = 18

0.1204E+04 0.1204E+04 0.1205E+04 0.1206E+04 0.1206E+04 0.1207E+04 0.1207E+04 0.1207E+04 0.1206E+04 0.1206E+04
0.1204E+04 0.1204E+04

ROW NUMBER = 19

0.3642E+04 0.3643E+04 0.3644E+04 0.3644E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3644E+04
0.3643E+04 0.3642E+04

SOIL WATER PRESSURE AT TIME = 0.1000E+04 HOUR

ROW NUMBER = 1

-0.2327E+03 -0.2196E+03 -0.2154E+03 -0.2139E+03 -0.2137E+03 -0.2151E+03 -0.2140E+03 -0.2142E+03 -0.2155E+03 -0.2176E+03
-0.2221E+03 -0.2311E+03

ROW NUMBER = 2

-0.2006E+03 -0.1923E+03 -0.1887E+03 -0.1872E+03 -0.1860E+03 -0.1853E+03 -0.1843E+03 -0.1845E+03 -0.1858E+03 -0.1879E+03
-0.1923E+03 -0.2003E+03

ROW NUMBER = 3

-0.1848E+03 -0.1783E+03 -0.1750E+03 -0.1734E+03 -0.1720E+03 -0.1704E+03 -0.1695E+03 -0.1697E+03 -0.1710E+03 -0.1732E+03
-0.1775E+03 -0.1848E+03

ROW NUMBER = 4

-0.1690E+03 -0.1641E+03 -0.1610E+03 -0.1594E+03 -0.1579E+03 -0.1565E+03 -0.1555E+03 -0.1557E+03 -0.1571E+03 -0.1593E+03
-0.1635E+03 -0.1690E+03

ROW NUMBER = 5

-0.1534E+03 -0.1497E+03 -0.1468E+03 -0.1451E+03 -0.1436E+03 -0.1424E+03 -0.1414E+03 -0.1416E+03 -0.1430E+03 -0.1454E+03
-0.1494E+03 -0.1533E+03

ROW NUMBER = 6

-0.1223E+03 -0.1203E+03 -0.1177E+03 -0.1158E+03 -0.1143E+03 -0.1131E+03 -0.1121E+03 -0.1123E+03 -0.1137E+03 -0.1162E+03
-0.1201E+03 -0.1223E+03

ROW NUMBER = 7

-0.1068E+03 -0.1056E+03 -0.1031E+03 -0.1011E+03 -0.9961E+02 -0.9823E+02 -0.9724E+02 -0.9745E+02 -0.9885E+02 -0.1014E+03
-0.1053E+03 -0.1069E+03

ROW NUMBER = 8

-0.9155E+02 -0.9048E+02 -0.8796E+02 -0.8600E+02 -0.8445E+02 -0.8323E+02 -0.8226E+02 -0.8246E+02 -0.8387E+02 -0.8643E+02
-0.9031E+02 -0.9155E+02

ROW NUMBER = 9

-0.7629E+02 -0.7528E+02 -0.7277E+02 -0.7081E+02 -0.6925E+02 -0.6813E+02 -0.6718E+02 -0.6738E+02 -0.6879E+02 -0.7138E+02
-0.7525E+02 -0.7624E+02

ROW NUMBER = 10

-0.6102E+02 -0.6010E+02 -0.5760E+02 -0.5563E+02 -0.5408E+02 -0.5298E+02 -0.5202E+02 -0.5222E+02 -0.5364E+02 -0.5624E+02
-0.6011E+02 -0.6096E+02

ROW NUMBER = 11

-0.4575E+02 -0.4492E+02 -0.4243E+02 -0.4045E+02 -0.3889E+02 -0.3778E+02 -0.3682E+02 -0.3702E+02 -0.3844E+02 -0.4105E+02
-0.4493E+02 -0.4570E+02

ROW NUMBER = 12

-0.1637E-01 0.7876E+00 0.3279E+01 0.5259E+01 0.6818E+01 0.7930E+01 0.8889E+01 0.8686E+01 0.7267E+01 0.4654E+01
0.7835E+00 0.9453E-02

ROW NUMBER = 13

0.4572E+02 0.4650E+02 0.4899E+02 0.5097E+02 0.5253E+02 0.5364E+02 0.5460E+02 0.5440E+02 0.5298E+02 0.5037E+02
0.4650E+02 0.4572E+02

ROW NUMBER = 14

0.1676E+03 0.1684E+03 0.1709E+03 0.1729E+03 0.1744E+03 0.1756E+03 0.1765E+03 0.1763E+03 0.1749E+03 0.1723E+03
0.1684E+03 0.1676E+03

ROW NUMBER = 15

0.2896E+03 0.2903E+03 0.2928E+03 0.2948E+03 0.2963E+03 0.2975E+03 0.2984E+03 0.2982E+03 0.2968E+03 0.2942E+03
0.2903E+03 0.2896E+03

ROW NUMBER = 16

0.4420E+03 0.4427E+03 0.4452E+03 0.4472E+03 0.4487E+03 0.4498E+03 0.4508E+03 0.4506E+03 0.4492E+03 0.4466E+03
0.4427E+03 0.4420E+03

ROW NUMBER = 17

0.5944E+03 0.5951E+03 0.5976E+03 0.5996E+03 0.6011E+03 0.6022E+03 0.6032E+03 0.6030E+03 0.6016E+03 0.5989E+03
0.5951E+03 0.5944E+03

ROW NUMBER = 18

0.1204E+04 0.1205E+04 0.1207E+04 0.1209E+04 0.1211E+04 0.1212E+04 0.1213E+04 0.1213E+04 0.1211E+04 0.1208E+04
0.1205E+04 0.1204E+04

ROW NUMBER = 19

0.3642E+04 0.3643E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3647E+04 0.3649E+04 0.3650E+04 0.3651E+04 0.3651E+04 0.3649E+04 0.3647E+04
0.3643E+04 0.3642E+04

SOIL WATER PRESSURE AT TIME = 0.4000E+04 HOUR

ROW NUMBER = 1

-0.2327E+03 -0.2196E+03 -0.2154E+03 -0.2139E+03 -0.2137E+03 -0.2151E+03 -0.2139E+03 -0.2142E+03 -0.2155E+03 -0.2176E+03

-0.2221E+03 -0.2311E+03

ROW NUMBER = 2

-0.2006E+03 -0.1923E+03 -0.1887E+03 -0.1872E+03 -0.1860E+03 -0.1852E+03 -0.1842E+03 -0.1844E+03 -0.1858E+03 -0.1879E+03

-0.1923E+03 -0.2003E+03

ROW NUMBER = 3

-0.1848E+03 -0.1783E+03 -0.1750E+03 -0.1734E+03 -0.1720E+03 -0.1704E+03 -0.1695E+03 -0.1697E+03 -0.1710E+03 -0.1732E+03

-0.1775E+03 -0.1848E+03

ROW NUMBER = 4

-0.1690E+03 -0.1641E+03 -0.1610E+03 -0.1593E+03 -0.1579E+03 -0.1565E+03 -0.1555E+03 -0.1557E+03 -0.1571E+03 -0.1593E+03

-0.1635E+03 -0.1690E+03

ROW NUMBER = 5

-0.1534E+03 -0.1497E+03 -0.1468E+03 -0.1450E+03 -0.1436E+03 -0.1424E+03 -0.1414E+03 -0.1416E+03 -0.1430E+03 -0.1454E+03

-0.1494E+03 -0.1533E+03

ROW NUMBER = 6

-0.1223E+03 -0.1203E+03 -0.1177E+03 -0.1158E+03 -0.1143E+03 -0.1131E+03 -0.1121E+03 -0.1123E+03 -0.1137E+03 -0.1162E+03

-0.1201E+03 -0.1223E+03

ROW NUMBER = 7

-0.1068E+03 -0.1056E+03 -0.1031E+03 -0.1011E+03 -0.9959E+02 -0.9821E+02 -0.9722E+02 -0.9743E+02 -0.9883E+02 -0.1014E+03

-0.1053E+03 -0.1069E+03

ROW NUMBER = 8

-0.9155E+02 -0.9048E+02 -0.8795E+02 -0.8598E+02 -0.8444E+02 -0.8321E+02 -0.8223E+02 -0.8244E+02 -0.8385E+02 -0.8642E+02

-0.9031E+02 -0.9155E+02

ROW NUMBER = 9

-0.7629E+02 -0.7528E+02 -0.7276E+02 -0.7079E+02 -0.6923E+02 -0.6811E+02 -0.6715E+02 -0.6736E+02 -0.6877E+02 -0.7137E+02

-0.7525E+02 -0.7624E+02

ROW NUMBER = 10

-0.6102E+02 -0.6010E+02 -0.5759E+02 -0.5562E+02 -0.5406E+02 -0.5296E+02 -0.5200E+02 -0.5220E+02 -0.5362E+02 -0.5623E+02

-0.6011E+02 -0.6096E+02

ROW NUMBER = 11

-0.4575E+02 -0.4492E+02 -0.4242E+02 -0.4044E+02 -0.3887E+02 -0.3776E+02 -0.3680E+02 -0.3700E+02 -0.3843E+02 -0.4105E+02

-0.4493E+02 -0.4570E+02

ROW NUMBER = 12

-0.1637E-01 0.7893E+00 0.3287E+01 0.5273E+01 0.6836E+01 0.7952E+01 0.8911E+01 0.8708E+01 0.7284E+01 0.4663E+01

0.7861E+00 0.9453E-02

ROW NUMBER = 13

0.4572E+02 0.4650E+02 0.4900E+02 0.5099E+02 0.5255E+02 0.5367E+02 0.5463E+02 0.5442E+02 0.5300E+02 0.5038E+02

0.4650E+02 0.4572E+02

ROW NUMBER = 14

0.1676E+03 0.1684E+03 0.1709E+03 0.1729E+03 0.1745E+03 0.1756E+03 0.1765E+03 0.1763E+03 0.1749E+03 0.1723E+03

0.1684E+03 0.1676E+03

ROW NUMBER = 15

0.2896E+03 0.2903E+03 0.2928E+03 0.2948E+03 0.2964E+03 0.2975E+03 0.2984E+03 0.2982E+03 0.2968E+03 0.2942E+03

0.2903E+03 0.2896E+03

ROW NUMBER = 16

0.4420E+03 0.4427E+03 0.4452E+03 0.4472E+03 0.4487E+03 0.4499E+03 0.4508E+03 0.4506E+03 0.4492E+03 0.4466E+03

0.4427E+03 0.4420E+03

ROW NUMBER = 17

0.5944E+03 0.5951E+03 0.5976E+03 0.5996E+03 0.6011E+03 0.6022E+03 0.6032E+03 0.6030E+03 0.6016E+03 0.5990E+03

0.5951E+03 0.5944E+03

ROW NUMBER = 18

0.1204E+04 0.1205E+04 0.1207E+04 0.1209E+04 0.1211E+04 0.1212E+04 0.1213E+04 0.1213E+04 0.1211E+04 0.1208E+04

0.1205E+04 0.1204E+04

ROW NUMBER = 19

0.3642E+04 0.3643E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3647E+04 0.3649E+04 0.3650E+04 0.3651E+04 0.3651E+04 0.3649E+04 0.3647E+04

0.3643E+04 0.3642E+04

SOIL WATER PRESSURE AT TIME = 0.4500E+04 HOUR

ROW NUMBER = 1

-0.2327E+03 -0.2196E+03 -0.2154E+03 -0.2139E+03 -0.2137E+03 -0.2151E+03 -0.2139E+03 -0.2142E+03 -0.2155E+03 -0.2176E+03
-0.2221E+03 -0.2311E+03

ROW NUMBER = 2

-0.2006E+03 -0.1923E+03 -0.1887E+03 -0.1872E+03 -0.1860E+03 -0.1852E+03 -0.1842E+03 -0.1844E+03 -0.1858E+03 -0.1879E+03
-0.1923E+03 -0.2003E+03

ROW NUMBER = 3

-0.1848E+03 -0.1783E+03 -0.1750E+03 -0.1734E+03 -0.1720E+03 -0.1704E+03 -0.1695E+03 -0.1697E+03 -0.1710E+03 -0.1732E+03
-0.1775E+03 -0.1848E+03

ROW NUMBER = 4

-0.1690E+03 -0.1641E+03 -0.1610E+03 -0.1593E+03 -0.1579E+03 -0.1565E+03 -0.1555E+03 -0.1557E+03 -0.1571E+03 -0.1593E+03
-0.1635E+03 -0.1690E+03

ROW NUMBER = 5

-0.1534E+03 -0.1497E+03 -0.1468E+03 -0.1450E+03 -0.1436E+03 -0.1424E+03 -0.1414E+03 -0.1416E+03 -0.1430E+03 -0.1454E+03
-0.1494E+03 -0.1533E+03

ROW NUMBER = 6

-0.1223E+03 -0.1203E+03 -0.1177E+03 -0.1158E+03 -0.1143E+03 -0.1131E+03 -0.1121E+03 -0.1123E+03 -0.1137E+03 -0.1162E+03
-0.1201E+03 -0.1223E+03

ROW NUMBER = 7

-0.1068E+03 -0.1056E+03 -0.1031E+03 -0.1011E+03 -0.9959E+02 -0.9821E+02 -0.9722E+02 -0.9743E+02 -0.9883E+02 -0.1014E+03
-0.1053E+03 -0.1069E+03

ROW NUMBER = 8

-0.9155E+02 -0.9048E+02 -0.8795E+02 -0.8599E+02 -0.8444E+02 -0.8321E+02 -0.8223E+02 -0.8244E+02 -0.8385E+02 -0.8642E+02
-0.9031E+02 -0.9155E+02

ROW NUMBER = 9

-0.7629E+02 -0.7528E+02 -0.7276E+02 -0.7079E+02 -0.6924E+02 -0.6811E+02 -0.6715E+02 -0.6735E+02 -0.6877E+02 -0.7137E+02
-0.7525E+02 -0.7624E+02

ROW NUMBER = 10

-0.6102E+02 -0.6010E+02 -0.5760E+02 -0.5562E+02 -0.5406E+02 -0.5296E+02 -0.5200E+02 -0.5220E+02 -0.5362E+02 -0.5623E+02
-0.6011E+02 -0.6096E+02

ROW NUMBER = 11

-0.4575E+02 -0.4492E+02 -0.4242E+02 -0.4044E+02 -0.3888E+02 -0.3776E+02 -0.3680E+02 -0.3700E+02 -0.3842E+02 -0.4105E+02
-0.4493E+02 -0.4570E+02

ROW NUMBER = 12

-0.1637E-01 0.7886E+00 0.3285E+01 0.5271E+01 0.6834E+01 0.7950E+01 0.8911E+01 0.8709E+01 0.7285E+01 0.4663E+01
0.7859E+00 0.9453E-02

ROW NUMBER = 13

0.4572E+02 0.4650E+02 0.4900E+02 0.5099E+02 0.5255E+02 0.5367E+02 0.5463E+02 0.5442E+02 0.5300E+02 0.5038E+02
0.4650E+02 0.4572E+02

ROW NUMBER = 14

0.1676E+03 0.1684E+03 0.1709E+03 0.1729E+03 0.1745E+03 0.1756E+03 0.1765E+03 0.1763E+03 0.1749E+03 0.1723E+03
0.1684E+03 0.1676E+03

ROW NUMBER = 15

0.2896E+03 0.2903E+03 0.2928E+03 0.2948E+03 0.2964E+03 0.2975E+03 0.2984E+03 0.2982E+03 0.2968E+03 0.2942E+03
0.2903E+03 0.2896E+03

ROW NUMBER = 16

0.4420E+03 0.4427E+03 0.4452E+03 0.4472E+03 0.4487E+03 0.4499E+03 0.4508E+03 0.4506E+03 0.4492E+03 0.4466E+03
0.4427E+03 0.4420E+03

ROW NUMBER = 17

0.5944E+03 0.5951E+03 0.5976E+03 0.5996E+03 0.6011E+03 0.6022E+03 0.6032E+03 0.6030E+03 0.6016E+03 0.5990E+03
0.5951E+03 0.5944E+03

ROW NUMBER = 18

0.1204E+04 0.1205E+04 0.1207E+04 0.1209E+04 0.1211E+04 0.1212E+04 0.1213E+04 0.1213E+04 0.1211E+04 0.1208E+04
0.1205E+04 0.1204E+04

ROW NUMBER = 19

0.3642E+04 0.3643E+04 0.3645E+04 0.3647E+04 0.3649E+04 0.3650E+04 0.3651E+04 0.3651E+04 0.3649E+04 0.3647E+04
0.3643E+04 0.3642E+04

MAXIMUM TIME

-232.747620	-200.635742	-184.769638	-169.015427	-153.361099	-122.339111
-106.838943	-91.553879	-76.292801	-61.021194	-45.745728	-0.016362
45.720001	167.639999	289.560059	441.959961	594.360107	1203.959960
3642.360110					
-219.636810	-192.345322	-178.347488	-164.135880	-149.729614	-120.346558
-105.633255	-90.483414	-75.283875	-60.101028	-44.922150	0.788835
46.502777	168.412598	290.323242	442.712891	595.103271	1204.670650
3643.016360					
-215.397156	-188.728134	-174.998398	-161.025925	-146.812698	-117.679794
-103.083618	-87.951630	-72.761780	-57.594482	-42.422974	3.286298
49.000916	170.905624	292.810791	445.193115	597.575684	1207.112790
3645.393550					
-213.883286	-187.216370	-173.424271	-159.345978	-145.044525	-115.783081
-101.125122	-85.984924	-70.793549	-55.620697	-40.438095	5.271733
50.986191	172.892120	294.798340	447.182129	599.566162	1209.107670
3647.391850					
-213.719025	-185.967148	-171.953735	-157.867813	-143.551468	-114.273941
-99.592773	-84.436310	-69.234421	-54.061310	-38.874390	6.835262
52.549591	174.455170	296.361328	448.744385	601.127930	1210.667240
3648.950440					
-215.069656	-185.228149	-170.425491	-156.452576	-142.389114	-113.078506
-98.211014	-83.206619	-68.107498	-52.956833	-37.758133	7.951864
53.666397	175.571823	297.477783	449.861328	602.245605	1211.791260
3650.078610					
-213.930771	-184.241196	-169.483582	-155.495453	-141.420303	-112.086914
-97.216797	-82.231247	-67.151978	-51.998245	-36.797379	8.912332
54.626785	176.532471	298.438477	450.821777	603.207031	1212.753910
3651.049320					
-214.172363	-184.443787	-169.675125	-155.693695	-141.623856	-112.298340
-97.429642	-82.439316	-67.354950	-52.202057	-37.001602	8.708121
54.422516	176.327911	298.233643	450.617432	603.001465	1212.546630
3650.833980					
-215.502045	-185.788879	-171.026642	-157.054367	-142.997864	-113.690933
-98.830276	-83.848557	-68.771545	-53.622955	-38.425552	7.284265
52.998764	174.904556	296.810547	449.193604	601.578369	1211.123290
3649.414060					
-217.599472	-187.935440	-173.207214	-159.334152	-145.381073	-116.190094
-101.371384	-86.421204	-71.366287	-56.233047	-41.044937	4.664104
50.378113	172.282730	294.187500	446.570312	598.953613	1208.494870
3646.771970					
-222.062485	-192.317307	-177.536148	-163.522598	-149.443283	-120.135498
-105.282379	-90.311966	-75.247864	-60.112228	-44.925491	0.785816
46.501495	168.409180	290.317627	442.704346	595.092773	1204.654300
3642.989010					
-231.118057	-200.278503	-184.828873	-169.039978	-153.287628	-122.302673
-106.900909	-91.550934	-76.241592	-60.962555	-45.704620	0.009453
45.720001	167.639999	289.560059	441.959961	594.360107	1203.959960
3642.360110					

APPENDIX E
LISTING OF INPUT DATA TO
THE TRANSPORT MODEL

ALDICARB PROJECTION FOR LONG ISLAND, NE AND SE CORNER 1977-1979

19 10

0
1 1 1 1
(3(6F12.0./),2F12.0)

0.0000	0.0000	3750.0000	10.7812	7500.0000	21.5625	TRINO01
11250.0000	32.3437	15000.0000	43.1250	21437.8008	61.6337	TRINO02
27875.5996	80.1423	34313.3984	98.6510	40751.1992	117.1597	TRINO03
47189.0000	135.6684					TRINO04
0.0000	30.4800	3750.0000	41.2612	7500.0000	52.0425	TRINO05
11250.0000	62.8237	15000.0000	73.6050	21437.8008	92.1137	TRINO06
27875.5996	110.6224	34313.3984	129.1310	40751.1992	147.6397	TRINO07
47189.0000	166.1484					TRINO08
0.0000	45.7200	3750.0000	56.5013	7500.0000	67.2825	TRINO09
11250.0000	78.0638	15000.0000	88.8450	21437.8008	107.3537	TRINO10
27875.5996	125.8624	34313.3984	144.3710	40751.1992	162.8797	TRINO11
47189.0000	181.3884					TRINO12
0.0000	60.9600	3750.0000	71.7412	7500.0000	82.5225	TRINO13
11250.0000	93.3037	15000.0000	104.0850	21437.8008	122.5937	TRINO14
27875.5996	141.1024	34313.3984	159.6110	40751.1992	178.1197	TRINO15
47189.0000	196.6284					TRINO16
0.0000	76.2000	3750.0000	86.9812	7500.0000	97.7625	TRINO17
11250.0000	108.5437	15000.0000	119.3250	21437.8008	137.8337	TRINO18
27875.5996	156.3423	34313.3984	174.8510	40751.1992	193.3597	TRINO19
47189.0000	211.8684					TRINO20
0.0000	106.6800	3750.0000	117.4613	7500.0000	128.2425	TRINO21
11250.0000	139.0237	15000.0000	149.8050	21437.8008	168.3137	TRINO22
27875.5996	186.8224	34313.3984	205.3310	40751.1992	223.8397	TRINO23
47189.0000	242.3484					TRINO24
0.0000	121.9200	3750.0000	132.7012	7500.0000	143.4825	TRINO25
11250.0000	154.2637	15000.0000	165.0450	21437.8008	183.5537	TRINO26
27875.5996	202.0623	34313.3984	220.5710	40751.1992	239.0797	TRINO27
47189.0000	257.5884					TRINO28
0.0000	137.1600	3750.0000	147.9413	7500.0000	158.7225	TRINO29
11250.0000	169.5038	15000.0000	180.2850	21437.8008	198.7937	TRINO30
27875.5996	217.3024	34313.3984	235.8110	40751.1992	254.3197	TRINO31
47189.0000	272.8284					TRINO32
0.0000	152.4000	3750.0000	163.1812	7500.0000	173.9625	TRINO33
11250.0000	184.7437	15000.0000	195.5250	21437.8008	214.0337	TRINO34
27875.5996	232.5423	34313.3984	251.0510	40751.1992	269.5597	TRINO35
47189.0000	288.0684					TRINO36
0.0000	167.6400	3750.0000	178.4212	7500.0000	189.2025	TRINO37
11250.0000	199.9837	15000.0000	210.7650	21437.8008	229.2737	TRINO38
27875.5996	247.7823	34313.3984	266.2910	40751.1992	284.7997	TRINO39
47189.0000	303.3084					TRINO40
0.0000	182.8800	3750.0000	193.6613	7500.0000	204.4425	TRINO41
11250.0000	215.2238	15000.0000	226.0050	21437.8008	244.5137	TRINO42
27875.5996	263.0223	34313.3984	281.5310	40751.1992	300.0397	TRINO43
47189.0000	318.5484					TRINO44
0.0000	228.6000	3750.0000	239.3813	7500.0000	250.1625	TRINO45
11250.0000	260.9438	15000.0000	271.7250	21437.8008	290.2337	TRINO46
27875.5996	308.7423	34313.3984	327.2510	40751.1992	345.7597	TRINO47
47189.0000	364.2684					TRINO48
0.0000	274.3200	3750.0000	285.1013	7500.0000	295.8825	TRINO49
11250.0000	306.6638	15000.0000	317.4450	21437.8008	335.9537	TRINO50
27875.5996	354.4623	34313.3984	372.9710	40751.1992	391.4797	TRINO51
47189.0000	409.9884					TRINO52
0.0000	396.2400	3750.0000	407.0212	7500.0000	417.8025	TRINO53
11250.0000	428.5837	15000.0000	439.3650	21437.8008	457.8737	TRINO54
27875.5996	476.3824	34313.3984	494.8910	40751.1992	513.3997	TRINO55
47189.0000	531.9084					TRINO56
0.0000	518.1600	3750.0000	528.9413	7500.0000	539.7225	TRINO57
11250.0000	550.5038	15000.0000	561.2850	21437.8008	579.7937	TRINO58
27875.5996	598.3024	34313.3984	616.8110	40751.1992	635.3197	TRINO59
47189.0000	653.8284					TRINO60
0.0000	670.5600	3750.0000	681.3412	7500.0000	692.1225	TRINO61
11250.0000	702.9037	15000.0000	713.6850	21437.8008	732.1937	TRINO62
27875.5996	750.7023	34313.3984	769.2110	40751.1992	787.7197	TRINO63
47189.0000	806.2284					TRINO64
0.0000	822.9600	3750.0000	833.7413	7500.0000	844.5225	TRINO65
						TRINO66
						TRINO67
						TRINO68
						TRINO69
						TRINO70

11250.0000	855.3038	15000.0000	866.0850	21437.8008	884.5937	TRIN071
27875.5996	903.1024	34313.3984	921.6110	40751.1992	940.1197	TRIN072
47189.0000	958.6284					TRIN073
0.0000	1432.5601	3750.0000	1443.3413	7500.0000	1454.1226	TRIN074
11250.0000	1464.9038	15000.0000	1475.6851	21437.8008	1494.1936	TRIN075
27875.5996	1512.7024	34313.3984	1531.2111	40751.1992	1549.7197	TRIN076
47189.0000	1568.2284					TRIN077
0.0000	3870.9600	3750.0000	3881.7412	7500.0000	3892.5225	TRIN078
11250.0000	3903.3037	15000.0000	3914.0850	21437.8008	3932.5937	TRIN079
27875.5996	3951.1023	34313.3984	3969.6111	40751.1992	3988.1196	TRIN080
47189.0000	4006.6284					TRIN081
1.5500						TRIN082
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN083
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN084
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN085
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN086
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN087
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN088
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN089
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN090
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN091
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN092
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN093
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN094
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN095
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN096
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN097
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN098
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN099
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN100
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN101
2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000	.4850			TRIN102
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN103
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN104
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN105
12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000	.4350			TRIN106
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	.4510			TRIN107
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	.4510			TRIN108
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	.4510			TRIN109
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	.4510			TRIN110
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	.4510			TRIN111
2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900	.4510			TRIN112
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN113
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN114
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN115
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN116
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	.4100			TRIN117
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	.4100			TRIN118
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	.4100			TRIN119
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	.4100			TRIN120
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	.4100			TRIN121
56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800	.4100			TRIN122
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN123
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN124
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN125
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN126
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN127
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN128
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN129
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN130
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN131
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN132
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN133
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN134
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN135
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN136
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN137
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN138
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN139
63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500	.3950			TRIN140

APPENDIX F

LISTING OF USER INPUT DATA TO
THE TRANSPORT MODEL IF USING THE HYDRO CREATED FILE

.08870	.08870	.08870	.08870	.08870			TRFI071
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI072
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI073
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI074
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI075
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI076
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI077
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI078
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI079
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI080
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI081
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI082
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI083
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI084
0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000			TRFI085
1 0	0						TRFI086
2 19							TRFI087
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	TRFI088
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	TRFI089
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	TRFI090
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	TRFI091
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	TRFI092
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	TRFI093
6							TRFI094
0.000	0.3980						TRFI095
1344.000	1344.2388						TRFI096
8760.000	8760.4482						TRFI097
10104.000	10104.3584						TRFI098
17520.000	17520.5664						TRFI099
18864.000	18864.4473						TRFI100
0.000	22500.0000						TRFI101
200.00							TRFI102
30528.00							TRFI103
21400.000	21400.000	800.000					TRFI104

APPENDIX G
LISTING OF COMPUTER PRINTOUT FROM
TRANSPORT MODEL

ALDICARB PROJECTION FOR LONG ISLAND, NE AND SE CORNER 1977-1979

NUMBER OF ROWS = 19

NUMBER OF COLUMNS = 10

NUMBER OF DIFFERENT REACTIONS IN THE SOLID PHASE = 0

FLAG FOR DEGRADATION IN THE LIQUID PHASE : 1

FILE INPUT OPTION : 1

STEADY STATE PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION OPTION : 0

CHANGE PARAMETER FLAG OPTION : 1

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 1 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .0000E+00)	(.3750E+04, .1078E+02)	(.7500E+04, .2156E+02)	(.1125E+05, .3234E+02)
(.1500E+05, .4313E+02)	(.2144E+05, .6163E+02)	(.2788E+05, .8014E+02)	(.3431E+05, .9865E+02)
(.4075E+05, .1172E+03)	(.4719E+05, .1357E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 2 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .3048E+02)	(.3750E+04, .4126E+02)	(.7500E+04, .5204E+02)	(.1125E+05, .6282E+02)
(.1500E+05, .7360E+02)	(.2144E+05, .9211E+02)	(.2788E+05, .1106E+03)	(.3431E+05, .1291E+03)
(.4075E+05, .1476E+03)	(.4719E+05, .1661E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 3 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .4572E+02)	(.3750E+04, .5650E+02)	(.7500E+04, .6728E+02)	(.1125E+05, .7806E+02)
(.1500E+05, .8885E+02)	(.2144E+05, .1074E+03)	(.2788E+05, .1259E+03)	(.3431E+05, .1444E+03)
(.4075E+05, .1629E+03)	(.4719E+05, .1814E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 4 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .6096E+02)	(.3750E+04, .7174E+02)	(.7500E+04, .8252E+02)	(.1125E+05, .9330E+02)
(.1500E+05, .1041E+03)	(.2144E+05, .1226E+03)	(.2788E+05, .1411E+03)	(.3431E+05, .1596E+03)
(.4075E+05, .1781E+03)	(.4719E+05, .1966E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 5 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .7620E+02)	(.3750E+04, .8698E+02)	(.7500E+04, .9776E+02)	(.1125E+05, .1085E+03)
(.1500E+05, .1193E+03)	(.2144E+05, .1378E+03)	(.2788E+05, .1563E+03)	(.3431E+05, .1749E+03)
(.4075E+05, .1934E+03)	(.4719E+05, .2119E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 6 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .1067E+03)	(.3750E+04, .1175E+03)	(.7500E+04, .1282E+03)	(.1125E+05, .1390E+03)
(.1500E+05, .1498E+03)	(.2144E+05, .1683E+03)	(.2788E+05, .1868E+03)	(.3431E+05, .2053E+03)
(.4075E+05, .2238E+03)	(.4719E+05, .2423E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 7 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .1219E+03)	(.3750E+04, .1327E+03)	(.7500E+04, .1435E+03)	(.1125E+05, .1543E+03)
(.1500E+05, .1650E+03)	(.2144E+05, .1836E+03)	(.2788E+05, .2021E+03)	(.3431E+05, .2206E+03)
(.4075E+05, .2391E+03)	(.4719E+05, .2576E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 8 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .1372E+03)	(.3750E+04, .1479E+03)	(.7500E+04, .1587E+03)	(.1125E+05, .1695E+03)
(.1500E+05, .1803E+03)	(.2144E+05, .1988E+03)	(.2788E+05, .2173E+03)	(.3431E+05, .2358E+03)
(.4075E+05, .2543E+03)	(.4719E+05, .2728E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 9 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .1524E+03)	(.3750E+04, .1632E+03)	(.7500E+04, .1740E+03)	(.1125E+05, .1847E+03)
(.1500E+05, .1955E+03)	(.2144E+05, .2140E+03)	(.2788E+05, .2325E+03)	(.3431E+05, .2511E+03)
(.4075E+05, .2696E+03)	(.4719E+05, .2881E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 10 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .1676E+03)	(.3750E+04, .1784E+03)	(.7500E+04, .1892E+03)	(.1125E+05, .2000E+03)
(.1500E+05, .2108E+03)	(.2144E+05, .2293E+03)	(.2788E+05, .2478E+03)	(.3431E+05, .2663E+03)
(.4075E+05, .2848E+03)	(.4719E+05, .3033E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 11 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .1829E+03)	(.3750E+04, .1937E+03)	(.7500E+04, .2044E+03)	(.1125E+05, .2152E+03)
(.1500E+05, .2260E+03)	(.2144E+05, .2445E+03)	(.2788E+05, .2630E+03)	(.3431E+05, .2815E+03)
(.4075E+05, .3000E+03)	(.4719E+05, .3185E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 12 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .2286E+03)	(.3750E+04, .2394E+03)	(.7500E+04, .2502E+03)	(.1125E+05, .2609E+03)
(.1500E+05, .2717E+03)	(.2144E+05, .2902E+03)	(.2788E+05, .3087E+03)	(.3431E+05, .3273E+03)
(.4075E+05, .3458E+03)	(.4719E+05, .3643E+03)	(

GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW = 13 (ALL UNITS IN CM)

(.0000E+00, .2743E+03)	(.3750E+04, .2851E+03)	(.7500E+04, .2959E+03)	(.1125E+05, .3067E+03)
(.1500E+05, .3174E+03)	(.2144E+05, .3360E+03)	(.2788E+05, .3545E+03)	(.3431E+05, .3730E+03)
(.4075E+05, .3915E+03)	(.4719E+05, .4100E+03)	((
GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW =14 (ALL UNITS IN CM)			
(.0000E+00, .3962E+03)	(.3750E+04, .4070E+03)	(.7500E+04, .4178E+03)	(.1125E+05, .4286E+03)
(.1500E+05, .4394E+03)	(.2144E+05, .4579E+03)	(.2788E+05, .4764E+03)	(.3431E+05, .4949E+03)
(.4075E+05, .5134E+03)	(.4719E+05, .5319E+03)	((
GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW =15 (ALL UNITS IN CM)			
(.0000E+00, .5182E+03)	(.3750E+04, .5289E+03)	(.7500E+04, .5397E+03)	(.1125E+05, .5505E+03)
(.1500E+05, .5613E+03)	(.2144E+05, .5798E+03)	(.2788E+05, .5983E+03)	(.3431E+05, .6168E+03)
(.4075E+05, .6353E+03)	(.4719E+05, .6538E+03)	((
GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW =16 (ALL UNITS IN CM)			
(.0000E+00, .6706E+03)	(.3750E+04, .6813E+03)	(.7500E+04, .6921E+03)	(.1125E+05, .7029E+03)
(.1500E+05, .7137E+03)	(.2144E+05, .7322E+03)	(.2788E+05, .7507E+03)	(.3431E+05, .7692E+03)
(.4075E+05, .7877E+03)	(.4719E+05, .8062E+03)	((
GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW =17 (ALL UNITS IN CM)			
(.0000E+00, .8230E+03)	(.3750E+04, .8337E+03)	(.7500E+04, .8445E+03)	(.1125E+05, .8553E+03)
(.1500E+05, .8661E+03)	(.2144E+05, .8846E+03)	(.2788E+05, .9031E+03)	(.3431E+05, .9216E+03)
(.4075E+05, .9401E+03)	(.4719E+05, .9586E+03)	((
GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW =18 (ALL UNITS IN CM)			
(.0000E+00, .1433E+04)	(.3750E+04, .1443E+04)	(.7500E+04, .1454E+04)	(.1125E+05, .1465E+04)
(.1500E+05, .1476E+04)	(.2144E+05, .1494E+04)	(.2788E+05, .1513E+04)	(.3431E+05, .1531E+04)
(.4075E+05, .1550E+04)	(.4719E+05, .1568E+04)	((
GLOBAL COORDINATES, (X,Y) OF ROW =19 (ALL UNITS IN CM)			
(.0000E+00, .3871E+04)	(.3750E+04, .3882E+04)	(.7500E+04, .3893E+04)	(.1125E+05, .3903E+04)
(.1500E+05, .3914E+04)	(.2144E+05, .3933E+04)	(.2788E+05, .3951E+04)	(.3431E+05, .3970E+04)
(.4075E+05, .3988E+04)	(.4719E+05, .4007E+04)	((

RU = 1.5500 GRAM/CM-3

CONDUCTIVITY (CM/HR), AIR ENTRY LEVEL (CM), EXPONENT B, AND SATURATED WATER CONTENT AT GRID POINT (I,J)						
I =	1	J =	1	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	1	J =	2	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	1	J =	3	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	1	J =	4	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	1	J =	5	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	1	J =	6	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	1	J =	7	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	1	J =	8	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	1	J =	9	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	1	J =	10	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	2	J =	1	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	2	J =	2	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	2	J =	3	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	2	J =	4	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	2	J =	5	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	2	J =	6	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	2	J =	7	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	2	J =	8	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	2	J =	9	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	2	J =	10	2.5920	-78.6000	5.3000 0.4850
I =	3	J =	1	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	3	J =	2	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	3	J =	3	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	3	J =	4	12.4800	-21.8000	4.9000 0.4350
I =	3	J =	5	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900 0.4510
I =	3	J =	6	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900 0.4510
I =	3	J =	7	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900 0.4510
I =	3	J =	8	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900 0.4510
I =	3	J =	9	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900 0.4510
I =	3	J =	10	2.5020	-47.8000	5.3900 0.4510
I =	4	J =	1	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	4	J =	2	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	4	J =	3	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	4	J =	4	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	4	J =	5	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800 0.4100
I =	4	J =	6	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800 0.4100
I =	4	J =	7	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800 0.4100
I =	4	J =	8	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800 0.4100
I =	4	J =	9	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800 0.4100
I =	4	J =	10	56.2800	-9.0000	4.3800 0.4100
I =	5	J =	1	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	2	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	3	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	4	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	5	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	6	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	7	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	8	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	9	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	5	J =	10	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	1	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	2	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	3	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	4	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	5	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	6	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	7	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	8	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	9	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950
I =	6	J =	10	63.3600	-12.1000	4.0500 0.3950

POLLUTANT CONCENTRATION = 7800.0000 PPM

PH = 7.00

IFLAGL = 1 IFLAGR = 0 IFLAGB = 0

NIL = 2 NFL = 19

INPUT CONCENTRATION ON THE LEFT BOUNDARY AT TIME=0.0 IN PPM
FROM ROW NIL TO ROW NFL

0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		

INPUT CONCENTRATION ON THE LEFT BOUNDARY AT MAXIMUM TIME IN PPM
FROM ROW NIL TO ROW NFL

0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		

IBC = 6

APPLICATION PERIOD OF POLLUTANT IN HOUR

0.0000	0.3980
1344.0000	1344.2388
8760.0000	8760.4492
10104.0000	10104.3594
17520.0000	17520.5664
18864.0000	18864.4492

STARTING LOCATION DS1 = 0.00 CM
ENDING LOCATION DS2 = 22500.00 CM

PARAMETERS FOR INTEGRATION AND OUTPUT

TIME STEP FOR INTEGRATION: DELT = 200.00 HR
MAXIMUM TIME PERIOD FOR SIMULATION: TMAX = 30528.00 HR

PIVOT POINT FOR PRINTOUT = 21400.00
PRINT INTERVAL BEFORE PIVOT = 21400.00
PRINT INTERVAL AFTER PIVOT = 800.00

PRESSURE DISTRIBUTION--CM OF WATER

TIME = 0.000000E+00 DAYS

ROW # = 1	-217.8293	-215.7300	-213.5446	-213.4352	-214.6459	-213.4024	-213.6634	-215.0000	-217.5085	-221.2034
ROW # = 2	-191.1799	-188.8861	-186.9109	-185.6630	-184.8017	-183.7079	-183.9283	-185.2888	-187.8177	-191.5487
ROW # = 3	-177.4432	-175.0851	-173.1321	-171.6401	-169.9970	-168.9471	-169.1553	-170.5279	-173.0719	-176.8268
ROW # = 4	-163.4535	-161.0520	-159.0651	-157.5447	-156.0172	-154.9498	-155.1615	-156.5590	-159.1507	-162.9751
ROW # = 5	-149.2305	-146.7887	-144.7727	-143.2199	-141.9458	-140.8642	-141.0782	-142.5044	-145.1499	-149.0538
ROW # = 6	-120.0947	-117.5884	-115.5220	-113.9299	-112.6251	-111.5181	-111.7373	-113.1974	-115.9084	-119.9094
ROW # = 7	-105.5023	-102.9591	-100.8690	-99.2420	-97.7539	-96.6431	-96.8626	-98.3363	-101.0724	-105.1112
ROW # = 8	-90.3733	-87.8214	-85.7295	-84.0843	-82.7468	-81.6536	-81.8679	-83.3538	-86.1097	-90.1791
ROW # = 9	-75.1832	-72.6289	-70.5386	-68.8821	-67.6460	-66.5711	-66.7802	-68.2757	-71.0468	-75.1400
ROW # = 10	-60.0142	-57.4579	-55.3667	-53.7086	-52.4937	-51.4153	-51.6251	-53.1263	-55.9086	-60.0190
ROW # = 11	-44.8493	-42.2825	-40.1843	-38.5204	-37.2940	-36.2131	-36.4234	-37.9282	-40.7178	-44.8397
ROW # = 12	0.8599	3.4274	5.5254	7.1894	8.4158	9.4968	9.2864	7.7816	4.9916	0.8706
ROW # = 13	46.5730	49.1424	51.2399	52.9040	54.1304	55.2113	55.0009	53.4961	50.7059	46.5854
ROW # = 14	168.4783	171.0485	173.1456	174.8097	176.0360	177.1169	176.9064	175.4015	172.6114	168.4903
ROW # = 15	290.3850	292.9548	295.0520	296.7158	297.9421	299.0229	298.8125	297.3074	294.5171	290.3965
ROW # = 16	442.7698	445.3381	447.4353	449.0994	450.3254	451.4062	451.1956	449.6904	446.8999	442.7805
ROW # = 17	595.1565	597.7222	599.8196	601.4834	602.7095	603.7903	603.5793	602.0742	599.2832	595.1658
ROW # = 18	1204.7151	1207.2646	1209.3638	1211.0271	1212.2527	1213.3333	1213.1218	1211.6172	1208.8225	1204.7195
ROW # = 19	3643.0542	3645.5520	3647.6550	3649.3171	3650.5415	3651.6208	3651.4075	3649.9036	3647.0974	3643.0442

TIME = 0.000000E+00 DAYS

WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 1			
(0.1134E-03 0.7181E-02)	(0.1160E-03 0.7286E-02)	(0.1316E-03 0.6984E-02)	(0.3156E-03 0.6162E-02)
(0.7973E-03 0.7063E-02)	(0.8515E-03 0.7266E-02)	(0.8881E-03 0.7210E-02)	(0.9120E-03 0.7224E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 2			
(0.1304E-03 0.7191E-02)	(0.1348E-03 0.7269E-02)	(0.1499E-03 0.7042E-02)	(0.2975E-03 0.6422E-02)
(0.7168E-03 0.7102E-02)	(0.7650E-03 0.7255E-02)	(0.7977E-03 0.7213E-02)	(0.8183E-03 0.7222E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 3			
(0.1637E-03 0.7210E-02)	(0.1709E-03 0.7236E-02)	(0.1867E-03 0.7158E-02)	(0.2440E-03 0.6948E-02)
(0.4316E-03 0.7180E-02)	(0.4607E-03 0.7232E-02)	(0.4804E-03 0.7217E-02)	(0.4918E-03 0.7219E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 4			
(0.2026E-03 0.7219E-02)	(0.2122E-03 0.7220E-02)	(0.2318E-03 0.7215E-02)	(0.2335E-03 0.7200E-02)
(0.2364E-03 0.7217E-02)	(0.2530E-03 0.7221E-02)	(0.2635E-03 0.7219E-02)	(0.2685E-03 0.7216E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 5			
(0.2880E-03 0.7219E-02)	(0.3027E-03 0.7220E-02)	(0.3326E-03 0.7215E-02)	(0.3488E-03 0.7203E-02)
(0.3831E-03 0.7218E-02)	(0.4096E-03 0.7221E-02)	(0.4244E-03 0.7219E-02)	(0.4282E-03 0.7215E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 6			
(0.3576E-03 0.7218E-02)	(0.3774E-03 0.7221E-02)	(0.4173E-03 0.7208E-02)	(0.4801E-03 0.7176E-02)
(0.6710E-03 0.7214E-02)	(0.7164E-03 0.7222E-02)	(0.7385E-03 0.7219E-02)	(0.7386E-03 0.7214E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 7			
(0.1304E-02 0.7213E-02)	(0.1384E-02 0.7240E-02)	(0.1543E-02 0.7154E-02)	(0.1462E-02 0.6926E-02)
(0.1025E-02 0.7178E-02)	(0.1093E-02 0.7233E-02)	(0.1120E-02 0.7216E-02)	(0.1109E-02 0.7213E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 8			
(0.3589E-02 0.7209E-02)	(0.3764E-02 0.7268E-02)	(0.4109E-02 0.7080E-02)	(0.3618E-02 0.6582E-02)
(0.1606E-02 0.7128E-02)	(0.1709E-02 0.7248E-02)	(0.1739E-02 0.7212E-02)	(0.1698E-02 0.7212E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 9			
(0.4187E-02 0.7226E-02)	(0.4358E-02 0.7256E-02)	(0.4694E-02 0.7135E-02)	(0.4321E-02 0.6823E-02)
(0.2795E-02 0.7164E-02)	(0.2968E-02 0.7240E-02)	(0.2984E-02 0.7216E-02)	(0.2854E-02 0.7209E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 10			
(0.3445E-02 0.7236E-02)	(0.3687E-02 0.7227E-02)	(0.4171E-02 0.7215E-02)	(0.4661E-02 0.7204E-02)
(0.5810E-02 0.7224E-02)	(0.6148E-02 0.7226E-02)	(0.6052E-02 0.7220E-02)	(0.5583E-02 0.7199E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 11			
(0.3784E-01 0.7390E-02)	(0.3916E-01 0.7351E-02)	(0.4172E-01 0.7336E-02)	(0.4437E-01 0.7365E-02)
(0.5129E-01 0.7351E-02)	(0.5486E-01 0.7350E-02)	(0.5785E-01 0.7375E-02)	(0.6040E-01 0.7323E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 12			
(0.1055E+00 0.7935E-02)	(0.1086E+00 0.7658E-02)	(0.1146E+00 0.7463E-02)	(0.1205E+00 0.7522E-02)
(0.1362E+00 0.7563E-02)	(0.1459E+00 0.7623E-02)	(0.1553E+00 0.7644E-02)	(0.1647E+00 0.7541E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 13			
(0.1387E+00 0.7856E-02)	(0.1427E+00 0.7588E-02)	(0.1504E+00 0.7405E-02)	(0.1577E+00 0.7468E-02)
(0.1779E+00 0.7587E-02)	(0.1906E+00 0.7665E-02)	(0.2033E+00 0.7668E-02)	(0.2161E+00 0.7639E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 14			
(0.1387E+00 0.7210E-02)	(0.1427E+00 0.7204E-02)	(0.1504E+00 0.7238E-02)	(0.1577E+00 0.7303E-02)
(0.1779E+00 0.7375E-02)	(0.1906E+00 0.7422E-02)	(0.2033E+00 0.7455E-02)	(0.2161E+00 0.7479E-02)
WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # = 15			
(0.1387E+00 0.6838E-02)	(0.1427E+00 0.6934E-02)	(0.1504E+00 0.7031E-02)	(0.1577E+00 0.7050E-02)
(0.1779E+00 0.7090E-02)	(0.1906E+00 0.7132E-02)	(0.2033E+00 0.7192E-02)	(0.2161E+00 0.7170E-02)

WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # =16

(0.1388E+00 0.6347E-02) (0.1427E+00 0.6550E-02) (0.1504E+00 0.6741E-02) (0.1577E+00 0.6742E-02) (0.1665E+00 0.6779E-02)
(0.1779E+00 0.6815E-02) (0.1906E+00 0.6853E-02) (0.2033E+00 0.6929E-02) (0.2161E+00 0.6853E-02) (0.2227E+00 0.6726E-02)

WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # =17

(0.1389E+00 0.5601E-02) (0.1428E+00 0.5915E-02) (0.1504E+00 0.6216E-02) (0.1577E+00 0.6225E-02) (0.1665E+00 0.6265E-02)
(0.1779E+00 0.6305E-02) (0.1906E+00 0.6340E-02) (0.2033E+00 0.6419E-02) (0.2161E+00 0.6258E-02) (0.2226E+00 0.6030E-02)

WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # =18

(0.1392E+00 0.3706E-02) (0.1429E+00 0.4048E-02) (0.1504E+00 0.4367E-02) (0.1577E+00 0.4362E-02) (0.1665E+00 0.4395E-02)
(0.1779E+00 0.4431E-02) (0.1906E+00 0.4454E-02) (0.2033E+00 0.4533E-02) (0.2161E+00 0.4346E-02) (0.2224E+00 0.4082E-02)

WATER FLUX AT GRID POINT (I,J) OF ROW # =19

(0.1395E+00 0.2255E-02) (0.1431E+00 0.2564E-02) (0.1504E+00 0.2856E-02) (0.1578E+00 0.2854E-02) (0.1665E+00 0.2889E-02)
(0.1779E+00 0.2928E-02) (0.1906E+00 0.2954E-02) (0.2033E+00 0.3031E-02) (0.2160E+00 0.2851E-02) (0.2223E+00 0.2602E-02)

APPENDIX H
LIST OF SYMBOLS USED IN
THE MODEL DEVELOPMENT

APPENDIX H

LIST OF SYMBOLS USED IN THE MODEL DEVELOPMENT

a	rate of transformation in the solid phase (time^{-1})
C	solute concentration (mass of solute per unit volume of solution)
C_{ej}	equilibrium concentration or threshold concentration before the reaction can proceed; this term usually equals zero for chemical processes (mass of solute per unit volume of solution)
H	total hydraulic head
j	index
k_d	solid/liquid partition coefficient
K	isotropic hydraulic conductivity
\tilde{p}_e	estimated pressure head in element e
P	pressure head
q	flux (mass per unit area per unit time)
S	solute concentration in soil matrix (mass of solute per unit mass of solids)
t	time
x	distance normal to gravitational field
y	dimension parallel to gravitational field or distance below a reference point (usually at or near soil surface) positive is down
Γ	global boundary
Γ_e	element boundary
Ω_e	domain of element e
ϕ	element basis function
ρ	bulk density of soil, mass of solids per unit volume
θ	water content ratio
λ	rate of chemical/biological/radioactive decay of solute in the liquid phase (time^{-1})

USER'S MANUAL FOR TWO-DIMENSIONAL
LANDFILL LEACHATE PLUMES (FORTRAN)

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FORTRAN PROGRAM FOR EVALUATING
LANDFILL LEACHATE PLUMES

BY

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Part I

Program Description

Introduction

A FORTRAN computer program has been developed to calculate plume concentrations. The equation is derived from Wilson and Miller (1978). The operation of the program is largely the same as that of the VSBASIC version described in the primary manual. The program can calculate and display the concentration at a single point or as a grid map of concentration. The parameters needed to describe the problem are defined in Table I-1.

The program was developed and tested using Microsoft FORTRAN-80 under CPM* on a North Star and Kaypro Microcomputer. With only minor changes, the program should function using any FORTRAN IV compiler. The program requires approximately 36K of user storage when using Microsoft FORTRAN-80 under CPM* on an 8 byte computer.

* CPM is a registered trademark of Digital Research.

TABLE I-1
DEFINITION OF TERMS

Primary Variables:	(Units)
C = Concentration of leachate at a specific time and distance.	(M/L ³)
X = Distance from source where concentration of leachate is computed. Distance is measured in direction of ground-water flow (gradient).	(L)
y = Transverse distance measured from the center-line of ground-water flow.	(L)
t = Sample time from beginning of leachate source flow.	(T)
 Aquifer Parameters:	
m = Effective aquifer thickness or zone of mixing.	(L)
n = Effective porosity of aquifer or zone of mixing.	(dimensionless)
V = Velocity of ground-water flow within voids; estimated directly or from:	(L/T)
$V = \frac{KI}{n}$ (or) $V = \frac{TI}{mn}$	
 where:	
K = Coefficient of permeability or hydraulic conductivity of aquifer or zone of mixing.	(L/T)
T = Transmissivity of aquifer or zone of mixing.	(L ² /T)
I = Gradient of ground-water flow.	(dimensionless)

TABLE I-1
continued

Transport Parameters:	(Units)
D_x = Longitudinal dispersion coefficient (mixing rate) in the x direction; estimated directly or from: $D_x = a_x V + D_m$	(L ² /T)
where:	
a_x = Longitudinal dispersivity.	(L)
D_m = Molecular diffusion coefficient, which is assumed to be negligible for velocities typical of permeable aquifers. D_m may be the dominant process in aquitards where $a_x V$ would be negligible ($v < 0.1$ cm/yr).	
D_y = Transverse dispersion coefficient (mixing rate) in the y direction; estimated directly or from: $D_y = a_y V + D_m \quad (\text{or}) \quad D_y = \frac{D_x}{D_r} + D_m$	(L ² /T)
where:	
a_y = Transverse dispersivity	(L)
D_r = a ratio which commonly ranges between 5 and 10 for medium to coarse sand aquifers.	(dimensionless)
R_d = Retardation factor; estimated directly or from: $R_d = 1 + \frac{p_b K_d}{n_t} \quad (\text{or}) \quad R_d = \frac{V}{V_d}$	(dimensionless)
where:	
p_b = Bulk density of aquifer medium	(M/L ³)
n_t = Total porosity.	(dimensionless)
K_d = Distribution factor for sorption on aquifer medium (from sorption isotherm column studies).	(L ³ /M)
V = Velocity of ground water.	(L/T)
V_d = Observed velocity of leachate for a given concentration and chemical species.	(L/T)

TABLE I-1
continued

Transport Parameters (continued):

(Units)

γ = (Gamma) Coefficient for radioactive or biological decay. For no decay, the value is one. Calculated from: (dimensionless)

$$\gamma = 1 + \frac{4D_x \lambda}{v^2} \quad (\text{or}) \quad \gamma = 1 + \frac{4D_x \log(2)}{v^2 t_{1/2}}$$

where:

λ = (Lambda) Decay constant. (1/T)

$t_{1/2}$ = Half-life; time when half of the original mass remains. (T)

Source Rate of Leachate:

Q_m = Mass flow rate estimated directly or obtained from: (M/T)

$$Q_m = A Q_r \quad (\text{or}) \quad Q_m = Q C_0$$

$$(\text{or}) \quad Q_m = A Q_v C_0$$

where:

Q_r = Mass per area flow rate. (M/L²T)

Q = Volume flow rate. (L³/T)

Q_v = Recharge rate. (L/T)

A = Area of source. (L²)

C_0 = Initial concentration. (M/L³)

TABLE I-1
continued

Intermediate Variables: (Units)

r = A weighted distance or radius; given by: (L)

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{D_x}{D_y} y^2}$$

X_D = A characteristic dispersion length or scale factor; given by: (L)

$$X_D = \frac{D_x}{\sqrt{\gamma} V}$$

T_D = A characteristic dispersion time or scale factor; given by: (T)

$$T_D = \frac{R_d D_x}{\gamma V^2}$$

Q_D = A characteristic dilution-dispersion flow; given by: (L^3/T)

$$Q_D = nm \sqrt{D_x D_y}$$

r_m = Minimum distance from a non-point source for which equation has a certain accuracy; given by: (L)

$$r_m = \frac{V \sqrt{\gamma} L^2}{50 D_x N} \left(1 + \frac{D_x}{D_y}\right)$$

(or)

$$r_m = \frac{L^2}{50 X_D N} \left(1 + \frac{D_x}{D_y}\right)$$

where:

N = Allowable approximation accuracy. (dimensionless)

L = The greater of the source length and width.

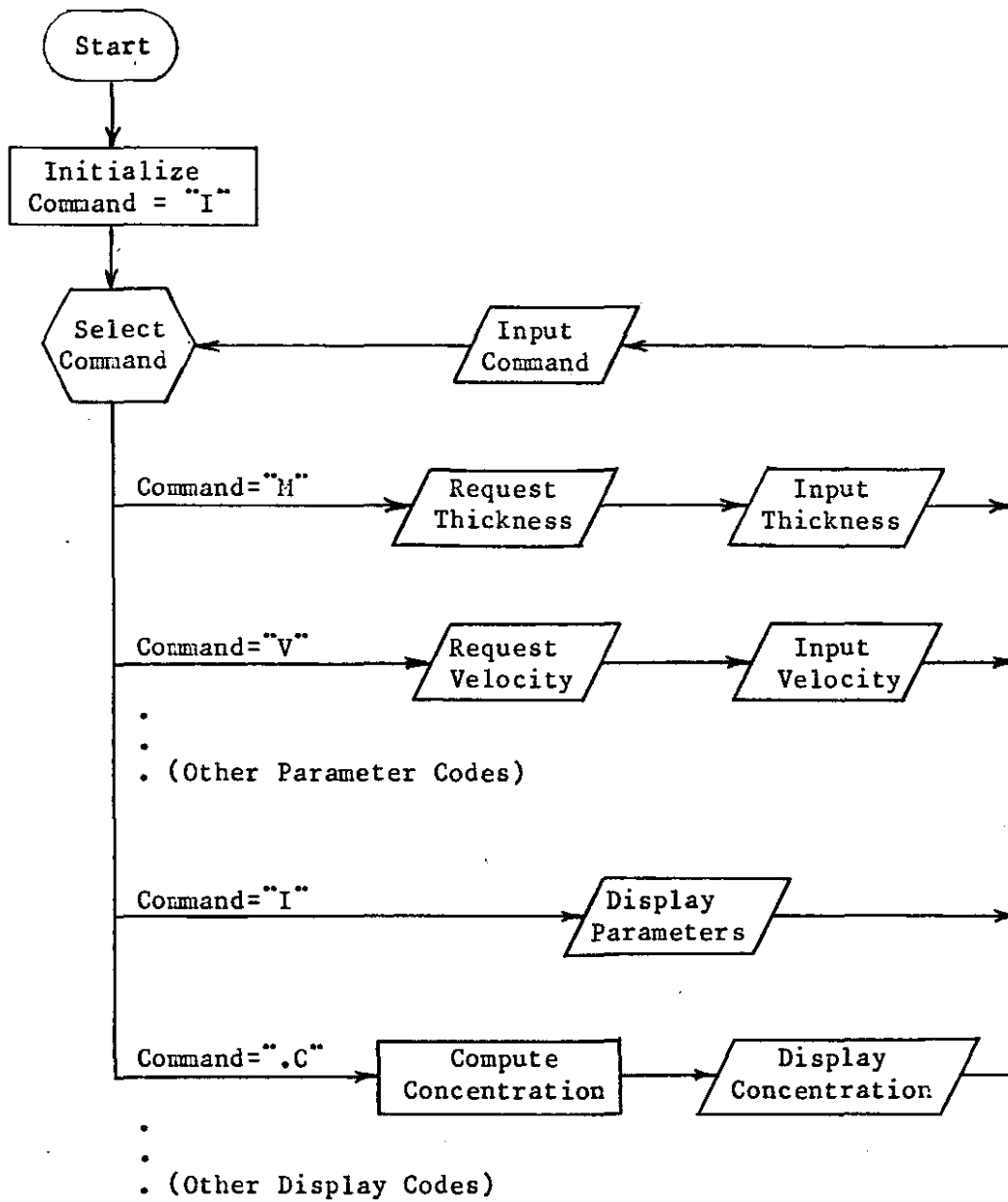


Figure I-1. Program Logic Flowchart

Assumptions and Limitations

The concentration equation is based on the following assumptions:

1. The ground-water flow regime is saturated.
2. The aquifer is unlimited (infinite) in areal extent (x and y directions).
3. All aquifer properties are homogeneous.
4. The ground-water flow is continuous and uniform in direction and velocity.
5. There is no dilution of the plume from recharge outside the source area.
6. The leachate source is a point in plain view.
7. The leachate is evenly distributed over the vertical dimension of the saturated zone.
8. The leachate source supplies a constant mass flow rate.

Although the program has been tested, the current version is subject to revision. As with any complex computer program, the results should be checked by professionals whenever safety is involved. The authors cannot assume any liability for damage resulting from the use of this program.

Program Description

Initialization

When the FORTRAN version is started, the user has the choice of entering all of the required parameters or recovering parameters saved during a previous execution of the program with the "OD" command. The units for any parameter (as listed in Appendix 1) can be modified in the BLOCK DATA section of the program, if the corresponding conversion factor (variable beginning with "U") is modified accordingly.

Commands

As shown by the flowchart in Figure I-1, once initialized, the program operates on the basis of requesting a command from the user, which designates a particular operation to be performed. In the FORTRAN version, all commands must be entered in upper case. (Many keyboards have a special shift for this purpose.) The commands are listed in Appendix I-A. The commands may be entered in any order, one at a time. A more detailed listing of the parameters and corresponding commands is also shown in Appendix I-A. The parameters are explained in Table I-1. During execution of the program, all parameters retain their values until changed by the user.

In some cases, more than one command is provided to enter a given parameter or to perform a given operation. Some commands provide a menu to select other commands (e.g. "D"), whereas some commands simply perform two or more other commands (e.g. ".IG"). When first using the program, most users will prefer to learn only one command for each operation. The commands used in the examples should serve this purpose and will be sufficient for most problems. Other commands for faster operation can be learned later.

Dispersion Coefficients

The program accepts either dispersion coefficient ("DX", "DY") or dispersivity ("AX", "AY"). If dispersivity is entered, then the dispersion coefficient will change whenever velocity is changed. Similarly, when the dispersion ratio ("DR") is used, the y dispersion coefficient ("DY") will change whenever the x dispersion coefficient ("DX") is changed. If the user enters a value for the y dispersion coefficient ("DY"), then the value entered will be retained until changed by the user.

Source data

The FORTRAN version accepts the source flow rate in any of the following forms:

1. Total mass flow
2. Mass per area flow
3. Volume flow and concentration
4. Volume per area flow and concentration .

The basic equation for concentration assumes a constant source flow rate. However, the equation can be applied to a source with a number of time steps, each having a constant flow rate. Computer memory limits the total number of time steps from all sources. The limit, displayed by the "Q" command, will vary from computer to computer. The limit, displayed by the "Q" command, will vary from computer to computer. The concentration can be displayed for sample times during any time step. (Time steps that have not begun are ignored.)

When organizing data for the program, the user must select a zero reference time. Source starting times (beginning of time step) and sample

times (when concentration is calculated) are then described as the length of time before (negative time) or after (positive time) the reference time. The zero reference time must be chosen before the earliest desired sample time, because negative sample times are not allowed.

As time passes, the concentration at a given location reaches a constant value known as steady state. The steady state value for concentration can be useful, for example, as a "worst case" scenario. With the FORTRAN version, a negative value for sample time (usually -1) is used to request concentration at steady state. This is why actual sample times cannot be negative.

(Negative values are allowed for starting times of source time steps.)

In the basic equation, the contaminant is assumed to enter the ground water directly below a point source. In practice, however, the equation can be used for locations far enough from a non-point source so that the source appears to be a point. Wilson and Miller (1978) provided two equations which relate the accuracy of approximation to the distance from the source, as shown in Table I-1. The FORTRAN version uses these equations to calculate an estimate of the accuracy of the results.

The FORTRAN version accepts data for either point or non-point sources. Since the equation requires sources to appear as point sources, the program divides non-point sources into subareas using one of the accuracy equations in the manner shown in Table I-1. The desired accuracy, initially 10% or 0.1, is set by the "QE" command. Sample locations near a large source could take considerable computation time (e.g 5 seconds on a microcomputer). To limit the computation to a reasonable time, a limit is placed on the number of subareas for each source. The limit is initially set at 100 subareas, but may be changed by the "QN" command.

The FORTRAN version accepts data for multiple sources. As a result, the source location is requested. As with time, the user must select an arbitrary zero reference location. Source and sample locations are then described as the distance down-gradient (+x) or up-gradient (-x) from the zero reference and the perpendicular distance from the x axis (+ or -y). After all information for one source has been entered, the program will allow adding another source. Another source can also be added after concentration has been displayed by re-entering the "Q" command. The number of sources is limited by the total number of time steps for all sources.

Source data may be changed during the use of the "Q" command by entering a negative number to "back up" or delete time steps. For example, if two sources have been entered each having three time steps, entering a negative number will have the following effect:

NUMBER ENTERED	RESULT
-1	First source unchanged. Second source with 2 time steps.
-2	First source unchanged. Second source with 1 time step.
-3	First source only.
-4	First source with 2 time steps.
-5	First source with 1 time step.
-6	No source data.
<-6	No source data.

The ".IQ" (or ".DQ") command may be used to observe these affects.

In addition to completely changing source data with the "Q" command, the FORTRAN version also provides the "QM" command which allows the user to change the mass flow rate. The "QM" command will prompt the user for a time step number to change. Entering a value of -1 will list the time steps with the current source flow rate. If a time step number is entered the program will prompt for the mass flow rate. The rate must be entered as a mass flow rate regardless of the original form.

Grid Map

The ".G" command will calculate and print a map of the concentration for locations on a grid. The first time the grid map command is entered, the FORTRAN version will prompt for the grid limits, if the "L" command has not been used. The FORTRAN version requires only

1. The x lower limit (left edge),
2. The x upper limit (right edge) or the x spacing (horizontal interval between nodes)
3. The y lower limit (top edge)
4. The y upper limit (bottom edge)

If the x upper limit or spacing is omitted, the number of nodes will be determined by the "SN" parameter. The "SN" parameter is normally set to zero, in which case the number of nodes will be adjusted to fill the length of line set by the "SL" parameter. The number of columns per node is set by the "SX" parameter. The number of lines per node is set by the "SY" parameter. The y spacing will default to the x spacing (square nodes). If the x upper limit and spacing of "SN" specify a map wider than the length of line ("SL"), then the map will be displayed in more than one section, which can be joined together. The initial values are

SL = 80 columns per line,

SN = 0 nodes per grid,

SX = 6 columns per node,

SY = 2 line per node.

If all of the concentration values on the grid map appear as zeros, most likely the values are too small to print. In this case, use the "SC" command to enter a multiplier of 10,100, etc. Values which are too large to print

will be converted to a (magnitude) + (one digit exponent of ten) and marked by a negative sign. (If the exponent exceeds ten, only the exponent is shown.) The larger values can be reduced with a multiplier of 0.1, 0.01, etc. The ".C" command can be used to print the actual concentration value, in order to choose a scale factor. Values at or within a source location will be shown as "-1".

Prompting For All Parameters

The "IP" command prompts for all problem parameters. The following parameters are not prompted for:

1. The input units ("IR" and "IL" commands).
2. The output options and units ("OW", "OP", "OE" and "OT" commands).
3. The grid map scale parameters ("SC", "SL", "SN", "SX" and "SY" commands).

These parameters retain the same values as before the "IP" command. They all have initial values as shown in Appendix I-B.

Saving Parameter Values

The "OD" command saves all problem parameters to a file. The "IL" command restores the saved parameters. The following parameters are not saved:

1. The input units ("IR" and "IL" commands).
2. The output options and units ("OW", "OP", "OE" and "OT" commands).

These parameters retain the same values as before the "IL" command.

Appendix I-A

List of Commands

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>PARAMETERS SET OR ACTION TAKEN</u>
A	Dispersivity menu for AX,AY or AX,AR.
AX	Dispersivity in x direction.
AY	Dispersivity in y direction.
AR	Dispersion ratio ($D_x/D_y = A_x/A_y$).
C	Case title.
D	Dispersion coefficient menu for DX,DY or DX,DR or AX,AY or AX,DR.
DX	Dispersion coefficient in x direction.
DY	Dispersion coefficient in y direction.
DR	Dispersion ratio (D_x/D_y).
DM	Molecular diffusion coefficient.
E	Exit from program.
G	Decay menu for GG, GL or GT.
GG	Decay coefficient (γ).
GL	Decay lambda.
GT	Decay half-life time.
H	Help. List all one letter codes.
I	Input menu for IP, IL, IR, or I commands.
IP	Prompt for all parameters.
IL	Load parameters previously stored by OD command.
IR	Read input from another source.
L	Grid limits, LX and LY.
LX	Grid limits in x direction.
LY	Grid limits in y direction.
M	Aquifer thickness.
O	Output menu for OD, OW, OP, OE or OT.
OD	Dump all parameters to disk to be restored by IL command.
OW	Write results to another destination.
OP	Set prompting options.
OE	Set echo options.
OT	Set trace options.
P	Porosity
Q	Source data. (See Table X-3.)
QE	Desired number of subareas for non-point source.
QN	Maximum number of subareas for non-point source.
QM	Change source mass flow rate.

Appendix I-A
continued

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>PARAMETERS SET OR ACTION TAKEN</u>
R	Retardation factor.
S	Grid map scale parameters menu for SC, SL, SN, SX or SY.
SC	Concentration multiplier.
SL	Line length.
SN	Number of nodes per line.
SX	Node spacing in x direction.
SY	Node spacing in y direction.
T	Sample time.
V	Velocity.
XY	Sample x and y location for .C command.
X	Sample x location for .C command.
Y	Sample y location for .C command.
ZM	Aquifer thickness (same as M command).
.C	Display single point concentration.
.D	Display parameters and source data.
.DP	Display parameters.
.DQ	Display source data.
.DC	Display parameters, source data and single point concentration.
.DG	Display parameters, source data and concentration grid map.
.FF	Page printer. (Form feed.)
.G	Display concentration grid map.
.I	Display input parameters and source data.
.IP	Display input parameters.
.IQ	Display input source data.
.IC	Display input parameters, source data and single point concentration.
.IG	Display input parameters, source data and grid map.

APPENDIX I-B

PARAMETER VARIABLES AND COMMANDS

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>DATA VARIABLE</u>	<u>UNIT VARIABLE</u>	<u>INITIAL UNIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION (INITIAL VALUE)</u>
C	HHC1	-	-	Title, any 72 characters.
C	HHC2	-	-	Title, any 72 characters.
C	HHC3	-	-	Title, any 72 characters.
M,ZM*	ZM	UZM	FT	Aquifer thickness.
P	P	-	-	Porosity.
V	V	UV	FT/D	Velocity.
DX	DX	UD	FT ² /D	X Dispersion coefficient.
DY	DY	UD	FT ² /D	Y Dispersion coefficient.
AX	AX	UA	FT	Dispersivity in x direction.
AY	AY	UA	FT	Dispersivity in y direction.
DR,AR*	DR	-	-	Dispersion ratio, $D_x/D_y = A_x/A_y$.
DM	DM	UD	FT ² /D	Molecular diffusion coefficient, (0.0)
R	R	-	-	Retardation factor.
GG	GG	-	-	Decay coefficient, gamma.
GL	GL	$\bar{U}GL$	\bar{T}/YR	Decay lambda.
GT	GT	UGT	YR	Decay half-life time.
Q	QQXL	UQL	FT	Source minimum x location.
Q	QQXM	UQL	FT	Source maximum x location.
Q	QQYL	UQL	FT	Source minimum y location.
Q	QQYM	UQL	FT	Source maximum y location.
Q	QQSL	UQL	FT	Source minimum size.
Q	QQSM	UQL	FT	Source maximum size.
Q	QQA	UQA	FT ²	Source area.
Q	QQT	UQT	DAYS	Source time.
Q	QQV	UQV	FT/D	Source volume flow rate/area.
Q	QQ	UQ	FT ³ /D	Source volume flow rate.
Q	QQC	UQC	MG/L	Source concentration.
Q	QQR	UQR	LB/FT ² /D	Source mass flow rate/area.
Q,QM*	QQM	UQM	LBM/D	Source mass flow rate.
QE	NQE	-	-	Desired accuracy. (0.1)
QN	NQN	-	-	Maximum number of subareas. (100)

* Either command may be used.

APPENDIX I-B

continued

<u>COMMAND</u>	<u>DATA VARIABLE</u>	<u>UNIT VARIABLE</u>	<u>INITIAL UNIT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION (INITIAL VALUE)</u>
T	TC	UTC	DAYS	Sample time.
XC	X\$C	ULC	FT	Sample x location.
YC	Y\$C	ULC	FT	Sample y location.
LX	XGL	ULC	FT	Grid x minimum.
LX	XGM	ULC	FT	Grid x maximum.
LX	XGI	ULC	FT	Grid x increment.
LY	YGL	ULC	FT	Grid y minimum.
LY	YGM	ULC	FT	Grid y maximum.
LY	YGI	ULC	FT	Grid y increment.
SC	SC	-	-	Concentration multiplier. (1)
SL	NSL	-	-	Print line length. (80 characters)
SN	NSN	-	-	Nodes per line. (0)
SX	NSX	-	-	Grid x spacing. (6 characters/node)
SY	NSY	-	-	Grid y spacing. (3 lines/node)
.C	C	UC	MG/L	Result concentration.
IR	LUR	-	-	FORTTRAN unit for input. (*)
	LUW	-	-	FORTTRAN unit for results. (*)
	BOP,LUP	-	-	FORTTRAN unit and option for prompting. (Prompting on, *)
OE	DOE,LUE	-	-	FORTTRAN unit and option for echo. (Echo off, *)
OT	BT1-BT8	-	-	Trace options for program development. (All off)
	BATCH	-	-	Batch option: abort command when error occurs. (**)

* Value for unit depends on system. Unit 1 is used for most microcomputer systems.

** Batch option is set in program and cannot be changed by user.

PART II

PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

The program begins by prompting the user with 4 options labeled 1,2,3, and -1.

- 1 TO PROMPT FOR ALL REQUIRED PARAMETERS (IP),
- 2 TO LOAD PREVIOUSLY SAVED PARAMETERS (IL),
- 3 TO READ COMMANDS FROM ANOTHER SOURCE (IR),
- 1 TO SET OUTPUT PARAMETERS (O):

In order to enter your hydrogeologic parameters, the user must prompt for them by entering:

? 1

and then pressing RETURN, the program will now ask you for "Three Title Lines". This allows the operator to document the case study being modeled. On each title line a specific characteristic for the case study can be documented, thus distinguishing one computer run from another. For example: Location of Problem, Type of contaminate, Source of data. The PROMPT for Problem title:

THREE TITLE LINES:

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (80 characters per line):

- ? Babylon site, N.Y.
- ? Chloride, single point source
- ? O.S.U. Consultants

Once documented, the program prompts the operator for the hydrogeologic parameters.

The first parameter prompted for is Saturated Thickness.

THICKNESS (FT):

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 110

Next porosity is PROMPTED FOR.

POROSITY (UNITLESS):

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? .35

Then you are PROMPTED for ground-water velocity

VELOCITY (FT/D):

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 1.5

Now the program cues the modeler to construct a grid map. It is easiest to begin with a simple grid (i.e. 10 x 10). Superimpose the grid on the potentiometric map of the problem site. Grid squares are then assigned to points of interest. For example, a simplified schematic of a potentiometric map with a source and sample locations is shown in Figure 1. The model orients flow from left to right. Therefore, the map should be oriented perpendicular to the equipotential contours. Prepare a grid such as the 10 x 10 grid shown in Figure 2.

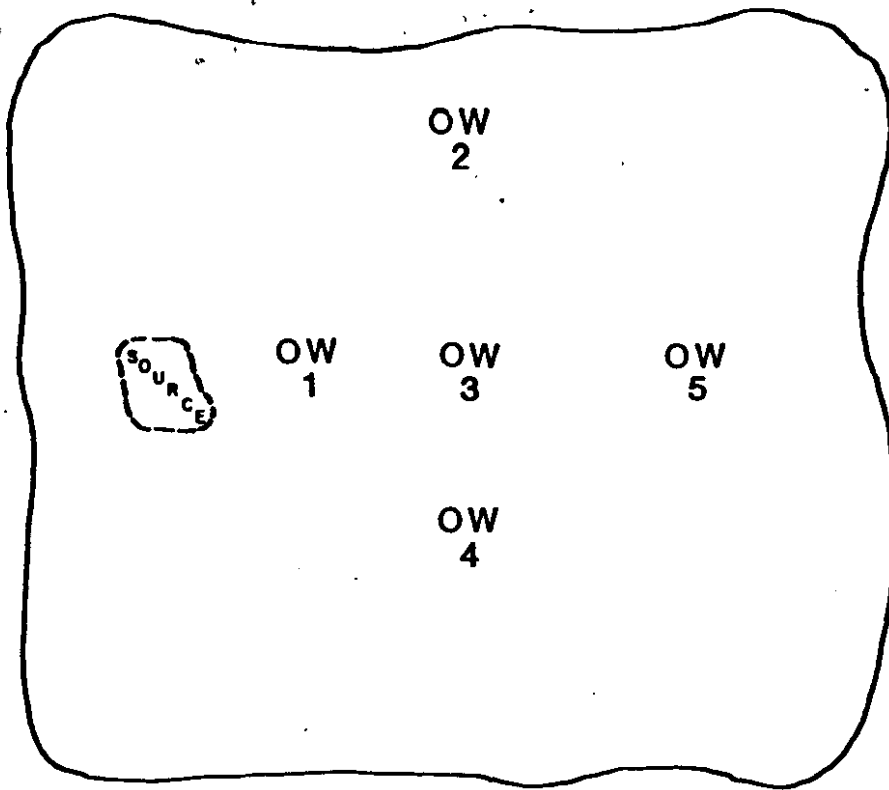


Figure 1
OW=observation wells for sampling

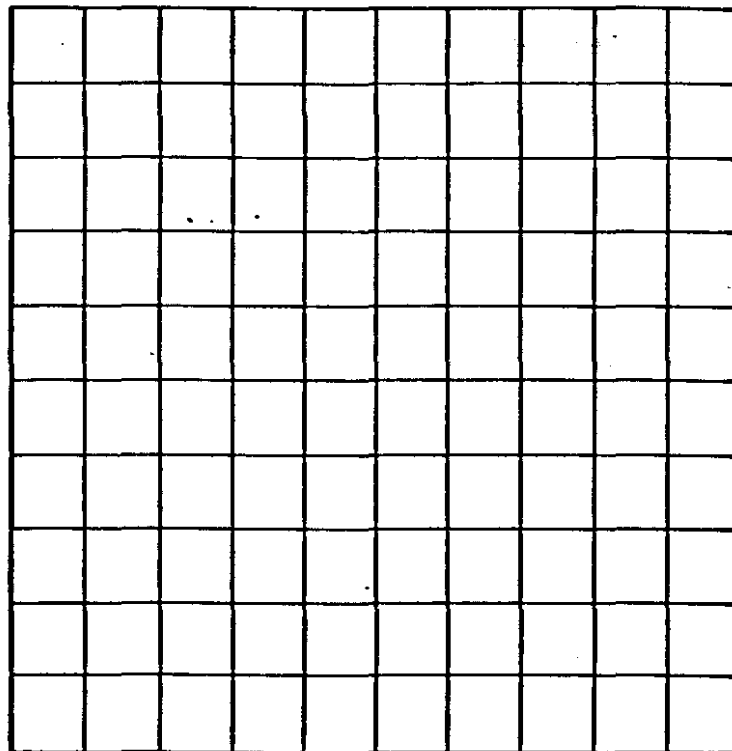


Figure 2

Overlay the grid onto the map as shown in Figure 3. Now the source and each observation well can be assigned to the center of the closest grid square. The location of each value will be referenced by an "X" and a "Y" value. You can arbitrarily set your origin (X=0, Y=0) in the lower left corner of the grid as shown in Figure 3. The source has been assigned to square (500, 1250) in Figure 3 (Over 2 squares in the X direction, up 5 squares in the Y direction). Observation well #1 has been assigned to square (1000, 1250); observation well #2 to (1500, 2000); observation well #3 to (1500, 1250); observation well #4 to (1500, 500); and observation well #5 to square (2250, 1250).

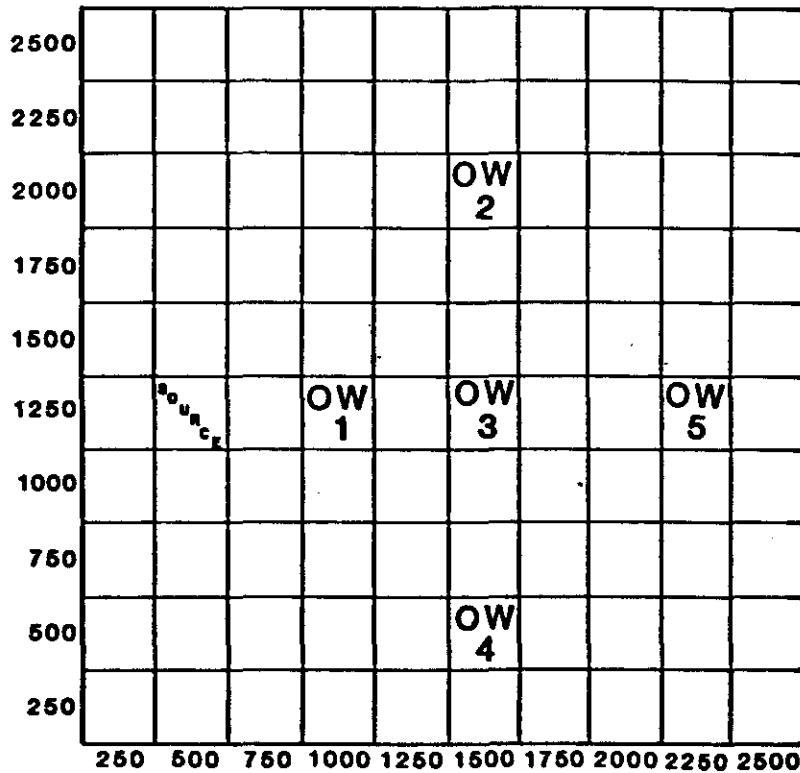


Figure 3

Once the grid map is aligned and coordinates are known for the source and sample locations, specifications can be provided for a grid map display. The map will represent the distribution of concentrations based on the location of the source and observation wells after data entry is completed. In order to generate the data necessary for the grid map display, the following PROMPTS will appear:

GRID MAP X LOCATIONS (FT)
MINIMUM, (MAXIMUM), (INTERVAL):

For the example used here, THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 0, 2500, 250

Next the Y dimensions are PROMPTED for. The following PROMPTS will be printed on the screen:

GRID MAP Y LOCATIONS (FT)
MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, (INTERVAL):

Again, for our example THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 0, 2500, 250

Now the program PROMPTS the user for information about the contaminant source. The following PROMPTS will appear from the main source menu:

BEGIN SOURCE INFORMATION
CURRENTLY USING 0 OF 10 TIME STEPS
0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION
1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE
2 TO ADD NON-POINT SOURCE
-N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS

For our example, THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 1

In order to preserve continuity in the sequential operation of the program, the source area and flow rate prompting routine shall be explained for a single point source. Multiple and non point source options will be explained later.

After choosing Option 1, the program will prompt for the location of the source and the source area (the approximate surface area that the contaminant source occupies). The following prompts will appear on the screen:

LOCATION:

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 500, 1250

SOURCE AREA (FT2):

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 1550

Next the program prompts the user for a flow rate. The rate can be calculated by using one of the four options shown below. Usually this parameter is unknown to the hydrogeologist. Therefore, this parameter is generally considered to be a variable. Four options are available for determining mass flow rate:

- 1 FOR MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D),
- 2 FOR MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT2/D),
- 3 FOR VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT3/D),
AND CONCENTRATION (MG/L),
- 4 FOR VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D),
AND CONCENTRATION (MG/L):

Option 1 MASS FLOW RATE, (LBM/DAY)

The following PROMPT will appear on the screen:

TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):

What is required of the user is a time (in days) at which the contaminant begins to flow through the system and the mass flow rate. When modeling only one source, set the time equal to 0. Do not let this confuse you. You are merely designating a reference point in time after which concentrations are to be observed. This concept is doubly

powerful. With one source being modeled, the contaminant can be introduced at time 0, and then again at specified time increments after 0 thus simulating slugs of contaminant flow in response to a series of recharge events.

After the time is requested, a mass flow rate and a concentration must follow (separated by commas). The mass flow rate is in pounds per day. (See Table II-1). Entering a concentration is optional which is indicated by parentheses in the prompt above. If a concentration is known and entered, then a volumetric flow rate will also be calculated. After this information is entered, the program is designed to prompt the user for the same information again. This involves the time step concept which will be discussed after all of the options have been explained. The mass flow rate data can also be entered by using one of the other options:

Option 2 MASS/AREA FLOW RATE (LB/FT²/D)

The following PROMPT will appear on the screen:

TIME, MASS/AREA RATE, (CONCENTRATION):

This option is similar to Option 1 except that a mass per area rate is prompted for rather than a mass rate. Again entering concentration is optional.

Option 3 VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT³/D and MG/L)

The following PROMPT will appear on the screen:

TIME, VOLUME FLOW RATE, CONCENTRATION:

Again, what is required of the user is similar to the previous options with the exception that the rate is now a volume flow rate. However, entering a concentration is mandatory.

Option 4 VOLUME/AREA FLOW RATE (FT/D and MG/L)

The following PROMPT will appear:

TIME, VOLUME/AREA RATE, CONCENTRATION:

This option is very similar to Option 3.

Now we will return to the main source menu and explain why and how each option is used in conjunction with the mass flow rate. The following is a list of the PROMPTS of the menu:

CURRENTLY USING 0 OF 10 TIME STEPS.
0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION.
1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE,
2 TO ADD NON-POINT SOURCE,
-N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:

Option 0 to end source information.

This option provides the means to stop entering source information and implies that the user wishes to proceed to the next step in the program.

Option 1 To add a point source

This option allows the user to add a contaminant source at a specific X, Y location. In the grid system the point source originates from a specific square whose location has been assigned by the user. Figure 4 is a simplified grid. For example, assume that two single point sources are located at (100,100) and (100,200) in Figure 4. Next, the program prompts the user for the source area. The source area may encompass the whole square or less than the square depending upon the scale of the grid set up by the user. After the source area is entered, the time, flow rate, and concentration is prompted for. If the contaminant source encompasses several adjacent squares and or parts of squares, then Option 2 should be used.

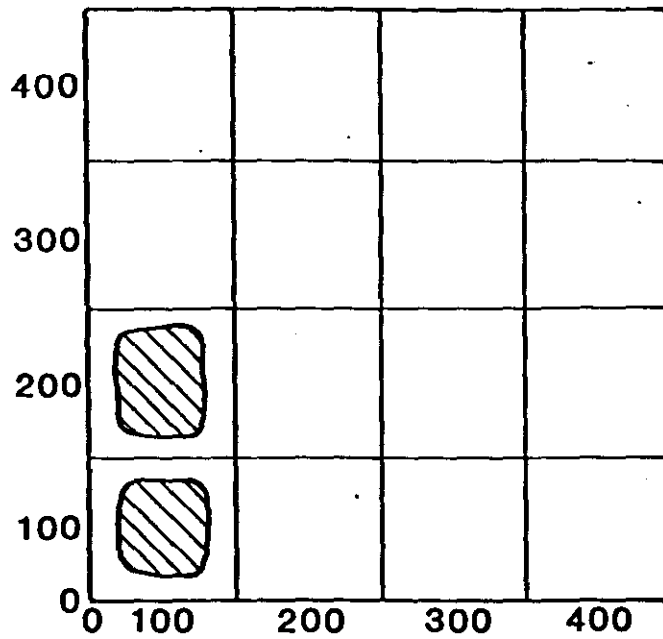


Figure 4

Option 2 To add a non-point source

The power of this option becomes evident when the area of the contamination source is very large with respect to the grid size. In the schematic grid system shown in Figure 5 the source originates from several squares and parts of squares.

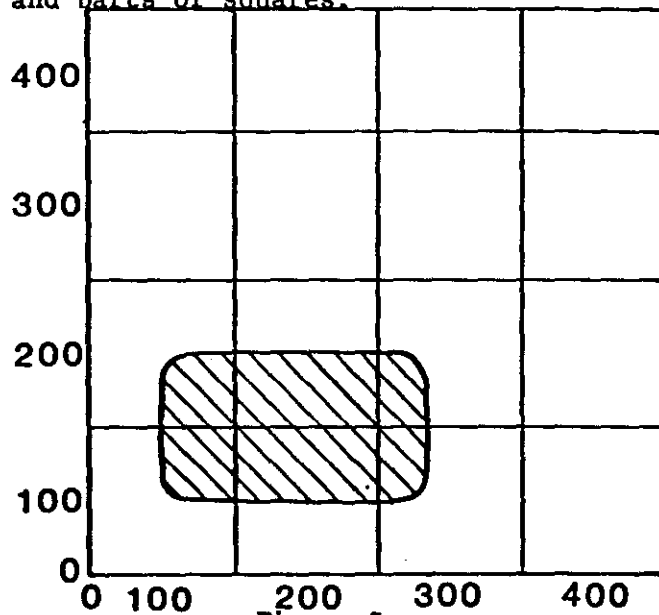


Figure 5

The following prompt will appear:

X LOCATION MINIMUM, MAXIMUM (FT):

For the schematic presented above THE USER WOULD RESPOND WITH
(5 characters per variable):

? 50, 250

Next the Y location is prompted for. The following prompt will
appear:

Y LOCATION, MINIMUM, MAXIMUM (FT):

For the schematic presented above THE USER WOULD RESPOND WITH
(5 characters per variable):

? 50, 150

Again, the program prompts the user for a time, flow rate and
concentration.

Option -N To delete last N time steps

An example will best illustrate the use of this option using several
time steps. Let us initially model one point source. Let's assume
that we have data for this example over a 20-year period. The
contaminant has leached into the groundwater at an average rate of 52
pounds per day during the 20-year period. We also have observed
concentrations at several observation wells located at various
distances from the source. These data were gathered on an irregular
time schedule over 20 years as shown in Table II-1 below. The
concentration of the source is also shown for each time period.

Table II-1

<u>Time</u> <u>(days)</u>	<u>Mass Flow</u> <u>rate (lbs/d)</u>	<u>Concentration</u> <u>(mg/l)</u>	<u>Time</u> <u>Step</u>
0	52	100	1
365	52	110	2
548	52	130	3
730	52	160	4
1095	52	160	5
1643	52	180	6
2190	52	190	7
2920	52	200	8
4015	52	210	9
7300	52	250	10

The data is interpreted as follows. Initially, we observe a source concentration of 100 (mg/l). This will be our reference point in time, thus we designate it with a time = 0. This is our first time step. A year later we observe a concentration of 110 (mg/l). We have taken a second step in time which is equal to a period of 1 year. Thus our time step is #2. A year and a half from time = 0, we observe a concentration of 130 (mg/l). We have now taken our third step in time which is equal to a period of .5 years. Thus our time step is designated #3. Two years from our reference point in time we observed a concentration of 160 (mg/l). This is our fourth step in time with a period equal to .5 years. Three years later we again observe a concentration of 160 (mg/l). This is our fifth step in time with a period equal to 1 year. The remainder of the table follows in a similar manner.

In order to enter this data into the computer, Option 1 was selected for the multiple time step example. The following PROMPT will appear:

TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 0, 52, 100

The user enters the respective values and the program responds with another PROMPT:

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 365, 52, 120

Suppose upon entering the data, the user enters an incorrect concentration at the next time step (120 instead of 110 while entering time step #2). To correct for this error, enter "0" to return to the

main source menu. The program responds with:

```
CURRENTLY USING 2 OF 10 TIME STEPS
0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION
1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE
2 TO ADD NON POINT SOURCE
-N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:
```

USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

```
? -1
```

By entering -1 the information contained in the last time step (#2) is deleted.

The program responds with:

```
CURRENTLY USING 1 OF 10 TIME STEPS
0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION
1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE
2 TO ADD NON POINT SOURCE
-N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:
```

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

```
? 1
```

In order to continue entering the data, the user must designate the point source again for time step 2 and subsequent time steps. Once this option has been entered, the user has returned to the time, flow rate, concentration mode for entering time step 2 data. When all the data has been entered, the program responds with:

```
ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, CONCENTRATION
```

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

```
? 0
```

The program responds with:

```
CURRENTLY USING 10 OF 10 TIME STEPS
0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION
1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE
2 TO ADD NON-POINT SOURCE
-N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:
```

The above prompt confirms that the mass flow rate source has been

entered for all 10 time steps. In order to end source information
THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 0

The program informs the user of this by the following statement:

****END SOURCE INFORMATION***

Next, the program prompts for a sample time:

SAMPLE TIME (DAYS)

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 2330

The sample time is a point in time, after time 0, at which concentrations are to be computed and plotted on the grid. However, these concentrations will approach equilibrium (steady state) when the concentrations remain constant over time at a specific location on the grid. This is referred to as a "steady state" condition. If the user wishes to compute the concentrations throughout the grid under this condition,

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? -1

The last prompts are for retardation, decay, and dispersion. Usually, the user lacks information about these parameters. Suppose the user has values for retardation and decay only.

The retardation PROMPT:

RETARDATION (UNITLESS)

THE USER RESPONDS WITH:

? 1

This indicates that the source is not "retarded" or influenced in any way by sorption on surfaces within the

earth material as it travels through the system.

The PROMPT for decay information is next:

- 0 FOR NO DECAY
- 1 FOR DECAY COEFFICIENT (GG)
- 2 FOR DECAY LAMBDA (GL)
- 3 FOR DECAY HALF-LIFE (GT)

Initially THE USER SHOULD RESPOND WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 0

Now the user has reduced the number of unknowns to 1 variable, dispersion. This parameter controls the shape of the plume. In other words, what is the rate at which the contaminant disperses in the X direction versus the rate it disperses in the Y direction? If the rates are the same then this ratio of X:Y (the dispersion ratio) equals 1.

The user has 4 options for entering dispersion values depending upon the information available. The following is the list of prompt options for dispersion:

- 1 FOR X AND Y DISPERSION (DX, DY),
- 2 FOR X DISPERSION AND DISPERSION RATIO (DX, DR),
- 3 FOR X AND Y DISPERSIVITY (AX, AY),
- 4 FOR X DISPERSIVITY AND DISPERSION RATIO (AX, DR),
(USE DM FOR MOLECULAR DIFFUSION)

In order to consider these options (1-4), the user should refer to Table I-1 for the definition of dispersion. The options are described as follows:

Option 1 Allows the user to enter values for dispersion in the X and Y directions. The dispersion ratio and the X and Y dispersivities will be calculated for you.

Option 2 Allows the user to enter values for dispersion in the X direction and the dispersion ratio. Dispersion in the Y

direction and the X and Y dispersivities will be calculated for the user.

Option 3 Allows the user to enter the X and Y dispersivities. The X and Y dispersions and the dispersion ratio will be calculated automatically.

Option 4 Allows the user to enter the X dispersivity and the dispersion ratio. The Y dispersivity and the X and Y dispersions are calculated for the user.

If the dimensions of an existing plume can be measured, then this ratio of X and Y using Option 1 can be used as a starting point in order to generate an initial value for the dispersion ratio. The program responds with:

- 1 FOR X AND Y DISPERSION (DX, DY)
- 2 FOR X DISPERSION AND DISPERSION RATIO (DX,DR)
- 3 FOR X AND Y DISPERSIVITY (AX,AY)
- 4 FOR X DISPERSIVITY AND DISPERSION RATIO (AX,DR)
(USE DM FOR MOLECULAR DIFFUSION)

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 1

THE PROGRAM RESPONDS WITH;

X DISPERSION (FT²/D)

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 105

THE PROGRAM RESPONDS WITH:

Y DISPERSION (FT²/D)

THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 21

Once all of the data has been entered, a series of commands can be used to display the values. This list can be called by pressing "H" and

press return. The Display commands are used to reproduce the values of the data which you have entered, or to produce the solution as a single point concentration or as the grid map in Figure 3 showing all of the concentrations. The Display commands are:

- .C Display a single point (x,y) concentration
- .D Display all parameters
- .G Display grid map concentrations
- .I Display input parameters
- .DG Display all parameters and grid map concentrations

If the user enters .D, all parameters and values are displayed as entered for the single point example. The display is shown in Appendix A. Once displayed, the user can enter .G which will display grid map of concentrations for the solution (See Appendix A). Once the solution has been completed, the user can store the data. In order to store the data used in this example, the "OD" command is used. The following response will appear on the screen:

DUMP FILE UNIT (6 TO 10):

This means that a total of 5 different sets of data may be saved (numbered 6,7,8,9, and 10). The user must now assign a number (either 6,7,8,9, or 10) to the data set. Once the number is chosen, (i.e. 6), the input data is copied to the disk under the Fortran file name with that number.

At this point, the following PROMPT appears:

COMMAND

The user now has three choices; end the program by entering E; initiate a new problem by using the COMMAND I to recall the list of PROMPT options; or change selected parameters by using an EDIT command. These can be listed by

entering the HELP COMMAND, H. Some of the more useful edit commands are listed:

D	Dispersion
L	Grid Limits
M	Aquifer Thickness
P	Porosity
R	Retardation
V	Ground water velocity
Q	Source
QM	Source mass rate only

For example, the user will commonly want to make changes in the source term (Q), Dispersion (D) or Retardation (R).

Suppose the user ends the program using the COMMAND E and returns later, wanting to modify the data saved in data set 6. When the program begins, the initial PROMPT appears:

- 1 TO PROMPT FOR ALL REQUIRED PARAMETERS (IP),
- 2 TO LOAD PREVIOUSLY SAVED PARAMETERS (IL),
- 3 TO READ COMMANDS FROM ANOTHER SOURCE (IR),
- 1 TO SET OUTPUT PARAMETERS (O)

To load information in data set 6, THE USER SHOULD RESPOND WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 2

THE PROGRAM RESPONSE IS:

LOAD FILE UNIT (6 TO 10):

The user responds with the data set number to be loaded. In this example, THE USER RESPONDS WITH (5 characters per variable):

? 6

The input parameters that had been previously saved in data set 6 are now loaded into the program.

THE PROGRAM RESPONDS WITH:

COMMAND

IN ORDER TO REVIEW THE DATA IN DATA SET 6, THE USER RESPONDS
WITH (5 characters per variable):

? .I

Once the data set is loaded from the file, the concentrations at the observation wells can be matched to those of the computer run and the accuracy of the dispersion ratio can be tested.

The dispersion can be changed by entering the EDIT command D. One of the four options to enter dispersion is to be selected. The user will enter the new dispersion parameters indicated in the PROMPT. By varying the dispersion ratio, a "best fit" can be attempted. The process of matching computed and observed data is referred to as calibration. The procedure for changing one variable while all others are held constant is referred to as sensitivity analysis.

Once the general shape of the plume is achieved by adjusting the dispersion ratio, the velocity or retardation can be varied in order to shorten or lengthen the plume. An example of a sensitivity analysis run of retardation for calibration of dispersion is shown in Appendix B. Retardation must be greater than 1 in order to represent the effects of sorption phenomena. Let us suppose that the concentrations at X = 1750, Y = 750, 100, 1250, are all slightly higher than "actual" concentrations. By increasing the retardation, these values will be lowered for X = 1750. If values should be increased, then velocity should be increased instead. In the example, in Appendix B, retardation was changed from 1 to 1.3. The resulting concentrations at X = 1750, Y = 750, 100, 1250 have all slightly lowered in value. Retardation effects become more pronounced after a certain traveled distance and time.

Once the changes in Dispersion and Retardation are complete, the user will use the Display (.D, .C, .G, .DG) COMMANDS in order to

view the new solution on the screen. The user can save the new data for the corresponding solution by using the OD or I COMMANDS as described earlier.

The user may decide to begin a new problem, but will introduce several contaminant sources. The parameters and grid used in Figure 3 and Appendix A can also be used here except for the addition of another source using the main source menu. The step by step procedure and output are shown in Appendix C.

There are two point sources located at $X = 500$, $Y = 500$, and $X = 500$, $Y = 1250$ (See Figure 3 for grid location). The hydrologic parameters are identical, with the exception of one important change. Notice that the number of time steps (i.e. the number of start times for each source) is now 5. A total of 10 time steps and/or sources can be used. By using two sources, only 5 time steps are available. Combining both sources is essentially the same as over-laying the grid solution for each of the individual plumes on one another and adding the values which appear in the same grid square. The plumes begin to overlap at $X = 250$, $Y = 1250$, to 1500. This feature is especially powerful and time saving.

Alternatively, the user may choose a non point source as shown in Figure 5 (large source area) rather than a multiple point source. To do so, Option 2 of the main source menu was used. The step by step procedure and output are shown in Appendix D.

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APPENDIX II-A
SINGLE POINT SOURCE

COMMAND>.D

SINGLE
POINT
SOURCE

THICKNESS = 110.000 FT
 POROSITY = .350000
 VELOCITY = 1.50000 FT/D
 X DISPERSION = 105.000 FT2/D
 Y DISPERSION = 21.0000 FT2/D
 X DISPERSIVITY = 70.0000 FT
 Y DISPERSIVITY = 14.0000 FT
 DISPERSION RATIO = 5.00000
 MOL. DIFFUSION = 0.00000 FT2/D
 RETARDATION = 1.000000
 DECAY GAMMA = 1.000000
 DECAY LAMBDA = 0.00000 1/YR

ACCURACY = .100000E+00
 MAXIMUM DIVISION = 100

X, Y LOCATION = 500.000 , 1250.00 FT
 SOURCE AREA = 1550.00 FT2

START TIME (DAYS)	VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D)	VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT3/D)	SOURCE CONCENTR. (MG/L)	MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT2/D)	MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D)
0.00000	5.37394	8329.60	100.0000	.335484E-01	52.0000
365.000	4.88540	7572.36	110.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
548.000	4.13380	6407.39	130.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
730.000	3.35871	5206.00	160.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
1095.00	3.35871	5206.00	160.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
1441.00	2.98552	4627.56	180.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
2190.00	2.82839	4384.00	190.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
2920.00	2.68697	4164.80	200.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
4015.00	2.55902	3966.48	210.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
7300.00	2.14957	3331.84	250.000	.335484E-01	52.0000

COMMAND>.G

SAMPLE TIME = 2333.30 DAYS
 X SCALE (1.000000 FT)
 Y SCALE (1.000000 FT)
 CONCENTRATION (1.000000 MG/L)

Y	X	0	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2500
2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3
1500	0	0	1	3	7	9	11	13	13	13	14	14
1250	0	2	-1	69	49	40	34	31	28	26	24	24
1000	0	0	1	3	7	9	11	13	13	13	14	14
750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	3
500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WORST APPROXIMATION = +/- 6.66 %
 1 SOURCE(S) SHOWN AS *-1*

APPENDIX II-B
SINGLE POINT SOURCE
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

COMMAND>.DG

SINGLE POINT SOURCE
SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS
DISPERSION

THICKNESS = 110.000 FT
 POROSITY = .350000
 VELOCITY = 1.50000 FT/D
 X DISPERSION = 105.000 FT2/D
 Y DISPERSION = 21.0000 FT2/D
 X DISPERSIVITY = 70.0000 FT
 Y DISPERSIVITY = 14.0000 FT
 DISPERSION RATIO = 5.00000
 MOL. DIFFUSION = 0.00000 FT2/D
 RETARDATION = 1.30000
 DECAY GAMMA = 1.000000
 DECAY LAMBDA = 0.00000 1/YR
 ACCURACY = .100000E+00
 MAXIMUM DIVISION = 100

X, Y LOCATION = 500.000 , 1250.00 FT
 SOURCE AREA = 1550.00 FT2

START TIME (DAYS)	VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D)	VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT3/D)	SOURCE CONCENTR. (MG/L)	MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT2/D)	MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D)
0.00000	5.37394	8329.60	100.0000	.335484E-01	52.0000
365.000	4.88540	7572.36	110.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
548.000	4.13380	6407.39	130.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
730.000	3.35871	5206.00	160.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
1095.00	3.35871	5206.00	160.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
1641.00	2.98552	4627.56	180.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
2190.00	2.82839	4384.00	190.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
2920.00	2.68697	4164.80	200.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
4015.00	2.55902	3966.48	210.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
7300.00	2.14957	3331.84	250.000	.335484E-01	52.0000

SAMPLE TIME = 2333.30 DAYS
 X SCALE (1.000000 FT)
 Y SCALE (1.000000 FT)
 CONCENTRATION (1.000000 MG/L)

Y	X	0	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2500
2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
1500	0	0	1	3	7	9	11	12	13	13	12	12
1250	0	2	-1	69	49	40	34	30	27	24	21	21
1000	0	0	1	3	7	9	11	12	13	13	12	12
750	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2
500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WORST APPROXIMATION = +- 6.66 %.
 1 SOURCE(S) SHOWN AS "-1".

APPENDIX II-C
TWO POINT SOURCES

GROUNDWATER PLUME CALCULATION PROGRAM
 D.C. KENT, HYDROGEOLOGIST
 FRED WITZ, PROGRAMMER
 GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
 FORTRAN VERSION 1.0 (1983, MAY)

1 TO PROMPT FOR ALL REQUIRED PARAMETERS (IP),
 2 TO LOAD PREVIOUSLY SAVED PARAMETERS (IL),
 3 TO READ COMMANDS FROM ANOTHER SOURCE (IR),
 -1 TO SET OUTPUT PARAMETERS (O):
 ?1

THREE TITLE LINES:
 ?TWO

?POINT

?SOURCES

THICKNESS (FT):
 ?110

POROSITY (UNITLESS):
 ?.35

VELOCITY (FT/D):
 ?1.5

GRID MAP X LOCATIONS (FT),
 MINIMUM, (MAXIMUM), (INTERVAL):
 ?0,2500,250

GRID MAP Y LOCATIONS (FT),
 MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, (INTERVAL):
 ?0,2500,250

**** BEGIN SOURCE INFORMATION ****
 CURRENTLY USING 0 OF 10 TIME STEPS.
 0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION,
 1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE,
 2 TO ADD NON-POINT SOURCE,
 -N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:
 ?1

X LOCATION, Y LOCATION (FT):
 ?500,1000

SOURCE AREA (FT2):
 ?1550

1 FOR MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D),
 2 FOR MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT2/D),
 3 FOR VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT3/D),
 AND CONCENTRATION (MG/L),
 4 FOR VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D),
 AND CONCENTRATION (MG/L):

?1

TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
 ?0,52.100

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU:
 TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
 ?730,52,160

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU:
 TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
 ?2190,52,170

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU:
 TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
 ?4015,52,210

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU:
 TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
 ?7300,52,250

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU:
 TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
 ?0

CURRENTLY USING 5 OF 10 TIME STEPS.
 0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION,
 1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE,
 2 TO ADD NON-POINT SOURCE,
 -N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:
 ?1

X LOCATION, Y LOCATION (FT):
 ?500,1750

SOURCE AREA (FT2):
 ?1550

1 FOR MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D),
 2 FOR MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT2/D),
 3 FOR VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT3/D),
 AND CONCENTRATION (MG/L),
 4 FOR VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D),
 AND CONCENTRATION (MG/L):

?1

TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?0,52,100

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?730,52,140

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?2190,52,190

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?4015,52,210

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?7300,52,250

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?0

CURRENTLY USING 10 OF 10 TIME STEPS.
0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION,
1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE,
2 TO ADD NON-POINT SOURCE,
-N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:
?-10

**** END SOURCE INFORMATION ****
-1 FOR STEADY STATE,
SAMPLE TIME (DAYS):
?-1

RETARDATION (UNITLESS):
?1

0 FOR NO DECAY,
1 FOR DECAY COEFFICIENT, GAMMA (GG),
2 FOR DECAY LAMBDA (GL),
3 FOR DECAY HALF-LIFE (GT):
?0

1 FOR X AND Y DISPERSION (DX, DY),
2 FOR X DISPERSION AND DISPERSION RATIO (DX, DR),
3 FOR X AND Y DISPERSIVITY (AX, AY),
4 FOR X DISPERSIVITY AND DISPERSION RATIO (AX, DR),
(USE DM FOR MOLECULAR DIFFUSION):
?2

X DISPERSION (FT²/D):
?105

DISPERSION RATIO (UNITLESS):
?5

COMMAND?

.06

TWO
POINT
SOURCES

THICKNESS = 110.000 FT
POROSITY = .330000
VELOCITY = 1.50000 FT/D

X DISPERSION = 105.000 FT2/D
Y DISPERSION = 21.0000 FT2/D
X DISPERSIVITY = 70.0000 FT
Y DISPERSIVITY = 14.0000 FT
DISPERSION RATIO = 5.00000
MOL. DIFFUSION = 0.00000 FT2/D

RETARDATION = 1.000000
DECAY GAMMA = 1.000000
DECAY LAMBDA = 0.00000 1/YR

ACCURACY = .100000E+00
MAXIMUM DIVISION = 100

X, Y LOCATION = 500.000 , 1000.000 FT
SOURCE AREA = 1550.00 FT2

START TIME (DAYS)	VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D)	VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT3/D)	SOURCE CONCENTR. (MG/L)	MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT2/D)	MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D)
0.00000	5.37394	8329.60	100.0000	.335484E-01	52.0000
730.000	3.35871	5206.00	160.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
2190.00	2.82839	4384.00	190.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
4015.00	2.55902	3966.48	210.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
7300.00	2.14957	3331.84	250.000	.335484E-01	52.0000

X, Y LOCATION = 500.000 , 1750.00 FT
SOURCE AREA = 1550.00 FT2

START TIME (DAYS)	VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D)	VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT3/D)	SOURCE CONCENTR. (MG/L)	MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT2/D)	MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D)
0.00000	5.37394	8329.60	100.0000	.335484E-01	52.0000
730.000	3.35871	5206.00	160.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
2190.00	2.82839	4384.00	190.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
4015.00	2.55902	3966.48	210.000	.335484E-01	52.0000
7300.00	2.14957	3331.84	250.000	.335484E-01	52.0000

SAMPLE TIME = STEADY STATE
X SCALE (1.000000 FT)
Y SCALE (1.000000 FT)
CONCENTRATION (1.000000 MG/L)

Y	X	0	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2500
2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3
2000	0	0	1	3	7	9	11	13	13	14	14	
1750	0	2	-1	69	49	40	34	31	28	26	25	
1500	0	0	1	3	7	10	12	14	15	16	17	
1250	0	0	1	3	7	10	12	14	15	16	17	
1000	0	2	-1	69	49	40	34	31	28	26	25	
750	0	0	1	3	7	9	11	13	13	14	14	
500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

WORST APPROXIMATION = +- 1.06 %
2 SOURCE(S) SHOWN AS "-1".

COMMAND?E

END OF PLUME PROGRAM.
GOODBYE. STOP

APPENDIX II-D
NON POINT SOURCE

GROUNDWATER PLUME CALCULATION PROGRAM
D.C. KENT, HYDROGEOLOGIST
FRED WITZ, PROGRAMMER
GEOLOGY DEPARTMENT, OKLAHOMA STATE UNIVERSITY
FORTRAN VERSION 1.0 (1983, MAY)

1 TO PROMPT FOR ALL REQUIRED PARAMETERS (IP),
2 TO LOAD PREVIOUSLY SAVED PARAMETERS (IL),
3 TO READ COMMANDS FROM ANOTHER SOURCE (IR),
-1 TO SET OUTPUT PARAMETERS (O):
?1

THREE TITLE LINES:
?NON

?POINT

?SOURCE

THICKNESS (FT):
?110

POROSITY (UNITLESS):
?.35

VELOCITY (FT/D):
?1.5

GRID MAP X LOCATIONS (FT),
MINIMUM, (MAXIMUM), (INTERVAL):
?0,2500,250

GRID MAP Y LOCATIONS (FT),
MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, (INTERVAL):
?0,2500,250

**** BEGIN SOURCE INFORMATION ****
CURRENTLY USING 0 OF 10 TIME STEPS.
0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION,
1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE,
2 TO ADD NON-POINT SOURCE,
-N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:
?2

X LOCATION MINIMUM, MAXIMUM (FT):
?350,800

Y LOCATION MINIMUM, MAXIMUM (FT):
?1000,1300

1 FOR MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D),
2 FOR MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT²/D),
3 FOR VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT³/D),
AND CONCENTRATION (MG/L),
4 FOR VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D),
AND CONCENTRATION (MG/L):
?1

TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?0,52,200

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?730,52,300

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?2190,52,400

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?4015,52,425

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?7300,52,500

ENTER 0 TO RETURN TO MAIN SOURCE MENU;
TIME, MASS FLOW RATE, (CONCENTRATION):
?0

CURRENTLY USING 5 OF 10 TIME STEPS.
0 TO END SOURCE INFORMATION,
1 TO ADD POINT SOURCE,
2 TO ADD NON-POINT SOURCE,
-N TO DELETE LAST N TIME STEPS:
?0

**** END SOURCE INFORMATION ****
-1 FOR STEADY STATE,
SAMPLE TIME (DAYS):
?-1

RETARDATION (UNITLESS):
?1

0 FOR NO DECAY,
1 FOR DECAY COEFFICIENT, GAMMA (GB),
2 FOR DECAY LAMBDA (GL),
3 FOR DECAY HALF-LIFE (GT):
?0

1 FOR X AND Y DISPERSION (DX, DY),
2 FOR X DISPERSION AND DISPERSION RATIO (DX, DR),
3 FOR X AND Y DISPERSIVITY (AX, AY),
4 FOR X DISPERSIVITY AND DISPERSION RATIO (AX, DR),
(USE DM FOR MOLECULAR DIFFUSION):
?2

X DISPERSION (FT²/D):
?105

DISPERSION RATIO (UNITLESS):
?5

COMMAND?.DB

NON
POINT
SOURCE

THICKNESS = 110.000 FT
 POROSITY = .350000
 VELOCITY = 1.50000 FT/D
 X DISPERSION = 105.000 FT2/D
 Y DISPERSION = 21.0000 FT2/D
 X DISPERSIVITY = 70.0000 FT
 Y DISPERSIVITY = 14.0000 FT
 DISPERSION RATIO = 5.00000
 MOL. DIFFUSION = 0.00000 FT2/D

RETARDATION = 1.000000
 DECAY GAMMA = 1.000000
 DECAY LAMBDA = 0.00000 1/YR

ACCURACY = .100000E+00
 MAXIMUM DIVISION = 100

X LOCATION = 350.000 TO 800.000 FT
 Y LOCATION = 1000.000 TO 1300.00 FT
 SOURCE AREA = 135000. FT2

START TIME (DAYS)	VOLUME/AREA RATE (FT/D)	VOLUME FLOW RATE (FT3/D)	SOURCE CONCENTR. (MG/L)	MASS/AREA RATE (LB/FT2/D)	MASS FLOW RATE (LBM/D)
0.00000	.308504E-01	4164.80	200.000	.385185E-03	52.0000
730.000	.205669E-01	2776.53	300.000	.385185E-03	52.0000
2190.00	.154252E-01	2082.40	400.000	.385185E-03	52.0000
4015.00	.145178E-01	1959.91	425.000	.385185E-03	52.0000
7300.00	.123401E-01	1665.92	500.000	.385185E-03	52.0000

SAMPLE TIME = STEADY STATE
 X SCALE (1.000000 FT)
 Y SCALE (1.000000 FT)
 CONCENTRATION (1.000000 MG/L)

Y	X	0	250	500	750	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2500
2500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
1500	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	6	7	8	8	8
1250	0	1	-1	-1	33	30	27	26	24	23	23	23
1000	0	1	-1	-1	24	23	23	22	21	20	20	20
750	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6
500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WORST APPROXIMATION = +/- 8.00 %.
 4 SOURCE(S) SHOWN AS "-1".