# STATE OF CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH DRINKING WATER SECTION

## WORKSHEET FOR DETERMINATION OF SAFE YIELD

# **Applicable Regulations:**

RCSA Section 25-32d-1a (30): "Safe yield" means the maximum dependable quantity of water per unit of time which may flow or be pumped continuously from a source of supply during a critical dry period without consideration of available water limitations.

# **Background:**

Water companies required to submit a water supply plan are required to evaluate the water supply needs in their service area and propose a strategy to meet such needs. Part of this evaluation includes the determination of the calculation of the safe yield of each source of supply in accordance with Section 25-32d-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RCSA). This application covers all of the regulatory requirements required of these regulations for calculation of safe yield.

## **Applicability:**

To be completed by public water systems supplied by surface water reservoirs or ground water wells. Public water systems whose sources of supply are exclusively from one or more interconnections with another water company(s) and do not have their own reservoir or well supplies do not need to complete this application since the safe yield does not apply to an interconnection as a source of supply.

#### **Instructions:**

Provide the public water system (PWS) name, public water system identification number (PWSID), and primary town the water system is located. For each source of supply, fill in the well or reservoir name and the associated Water System Facility Identification (WSFID). The WSFID for each source of supply can be obtained from the water quality monitoring schedules available on the Department's website. (<a href="http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater">http://www.ct.gov/dph/publicdrinkingwater</a>). The regulatory sections and subsections are provided at the heading of each section and regulatory divisions or subdivisions are provided along the right hand column for reference.

# <u>Section A – Surface Water Sources (page 3):</u>

Complete one worksheet for each surface water source. For each source of supply, fill in the reservoir name and the associated WSFID. Check the box or boxes that correlate to the applicable regulation used for calculation of safe yield. If a yield test was determined based on a system of surface water reservoirs then list the name of the reservoir system and include the WSFID numbers for each reservoir that is part of the reservoir system. Provide the final safe yield determined for the methodology used and report the value in gallons per day. Include a copy of the *Public Water System Application For Safe Yield* for each source of supply in the appropriate section of the water supply plan being submitted for review and approval. Include all supporting documentation required of RCSA Section 25-32d-4(a)(11).

### Section B – Ground Water Sources (pages 4-7):

Complete one worksheet for each groundwater source. For each source of supply, fill in the well name and the associated WSFID. Check the box or boxes that correlate to the applicable regulation used for calculation of safe yield. If a yield test was determined for multiple wells in a well field then list the name of the well field and include the WSFID numbers for well in the well field. Provide the final safe yield determined for the methodology used. Include a copy of the *worksheet for determination of Safe Yield* for each source of supply in the appropriate section of the water supply plan being submitted for review and approval. Include all supporting documentation required of RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(4).

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#### Section C – Historical Records (page 8):

Complete one worksheet for each source of supply (surface water or ground water) if the determination of safe yield for the source of supply was established based on available historical records. For each source of supply, fill in the source of supply name and the associated WSFID. Check the box or boxes that correlate to the applicable regulation used for calculation of safe yield. Provide the final safe yield determined based on the historical data used and report the value in gallons per day. Include a copy of the *worksheet for determination of Safe Yield* for each source of supply in the appropriate section of the water supply plan being submitted for review and approval. Include all supporting documentation required of RCSA Section 25-32d-4(c)(3).

# Section D – Previously Approved Safe Yield (page 9):

Complete one worksheet for each source of supply (surface water or ground water) if the determination of safe yield for the source of supply was established based on a previously approved safe yield. For each source of supply, fill in the source of supply name and the associated WSFID. Check the box or boxes that correlate to the applicable regulation used for calculation of safe yield. Provide the final safe yield determined based on a previously approved safe yield and report the value in gallons per day. Include a copy of the *worksheet for determination of Safe Yield* for each source of supply in the appropriate section of the water supply plan being submitted for review and approval.

# Section E – Other Approved Methods (page 10):

Complete one worksheet for each source of supply (surface water or ground water) if the determination of safe yield for the source of supply was established based on other methods approved by the Department of Public Health and Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. For each source of supply, fill in the source of supply name and the associated WSFID. Check the box or boxes that correlate to the applicable regulation used for calculation of safe yield. Provide the final safe yield determined based on the other approved method used and report the value in gallons per day. Include a copy of the *worksheet for determination of Safe Yield* for each source of supply in the appropriate section of the water supply plan being submitted for review and approval. Provide documentation that both the Department of Public Health and Department of Energy and Environmental Protection approved the method being used for calculation of safe yield. Also provide the supporting data that was used to calculate the safe yield.

# Certification

The public water system owner or administrative contact is requested to sign, date and print their name certifying the information submitted for safe yield is accurate to the best of their knowledge and was determined in accordance with the applicable Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

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	CALCULATION OF SAFE YIELD				
Date:					
	S Name:				
	SID:				
Tov	vn:				
A	SURFACE WA	ATER SOURCES			
		<u>RCSA Section 25-32d-4(a)</u> Calculation of Safe Yield for Surface Water Sources			
	years experi accredited continued of engineer lice minimum of Name of ind Degree Years of	water safe yield analyses was performed by an individual with a rence in surface water analysis and a bachelor's or advanced degree ollege or university in hydrology or related engineering field, or be ensed in accordance with Chapter 391 of the Connecticut General five years experience in surface water analysis.  ividual performing yield test:	e from an by a professional Statutes with a	(a)	
	☐ Profess Statute P.E. Li Years o	ional engineer licensed in accordance with Chapter 391 of the Cos. cense number: of experience in surface water analysis:			
	on a ninety- and was bas additional ed	nall was calculated using a mathematical mass balance methodolo- nine percent dry year or a critical dry period with a 1 in 100 occur ed on the usable storage capacity of a reservoir which can be used quipment or treatment, except that the safe yield may be less due to of minimum stream flows or other release requirements.	rence frequency I without	(a)	
	3. Safe yield was determined based upon an analysis of the stream flow for a ninety nine percent dry year assuming a seven day average flow duration since a mass balance analysis cannot be performed due to insufficient usable storage volume. (i.e.: a run of the river type situation or diversions)			(a)	
	WSFID	Source of Supply Name	Safe Yield (GP	<b>D</b> ):	

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Date	Date:				
PWS Name:					
PWSID:					
Tow	vn:				
В	GROUND WATER SOURCES				
RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)  Safe yield of all active wells shall be computed based upon simultaneous pumping tests of all wells in the well field and adjusted for the maximum drawdown available during a critical dry period.					
	The ground water safe yield analyses was performed by an individual with a minimum of five years experience in ground water analysis in a glaciated geomorphological setting and a bachelor's or advanced degree from an accredited college or university in a ground water related science or related engineering field, or by a professional engineer licensed in accordance with Chapter 391 of the Connecticut General Statutes with a minimum of five years experience in ground water analysis in a glaciated geomorphological setting.  Name of individual performing yield test:	(h)			
	<ul> <li>□ Degree:</li></ul>	(b)			
	RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(1)  2. The standard method of adjusting pump test data to account for critical dry period was used.  (If the standard method was used to adjust pump test data applies, also complete either #3 or #4 below)	)			
	<ul> <li>3. The safe yield was computed based on a standard method of adjusting pumping test data to account for the critical dry period was based on one of the following:</li> <li>For all ground water sources, a multiplier of seventy-five percent, equivalent to an eighteen hour pumping day, was applied to the pumping test rate. This adjustment factor was applied for calculating and making adjustments for the critical dry period. The resulting safe yield was reported in units of both gallons per minute, and gallons per day.</li> <li>In addition to the critical dry period adjustment factor, an additional multiplier of ninety percent was applied to bedrock or consolidated aquifer ground water sources.</li> </ul>	(A)			
	Date(s) the pump test was conducted:  4. The safe yield was computed based on pumping test data that was analyzed and adjusted for the				
	critical dry period using methodologies appropriate to the hydrogeologic setting and published methodologies as approved by the department*.  Date(s) the pump test was conducted:  * Include a copy of the correspondence from the Department with approval of the published methodology appropriate to the hydrogeologic setting. Analytical methods used in this section shall account for all criteria in RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(1)(B)(i) through 25-32d-4(b)(1)(B)(v). Please note that previous approval of a water supply plan where safe yield was calculated using a published methodology does not in itself qualify as Department approval of the methodology.	(B)			

CALCULATION OF SAFE YIELD

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	RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(2)		
_	5. An alternative method for analyzing pumping test data was completed at the water company's		
	because stabilized water levels were above the pump intake or water levels did not stabilize and		
	predicted water levels are above the pump intake after an extrapolation of drawdown over 180	days	
	<ul><li>of pumping.</li><li>6. The alternative method that was used to indicate the additional yield of the well above the installed</li></ul>	(b)(2)	
	pumping capacity at the time of the pumping test showed:	(0)(2)	
	□ a) Stabilization occurred above the pump intake.		
	□ b) Stabilization did not occur; however the pump test shows that the aquifer has sufficient		
	storage to sustain pumping at the higher rate during the critical dry period and is intended		
	to indicate the maximum well yield attainable with pump replacement, modification, or		
	increased capacity.		
	☐ c) The alternative method used conforms to analytical methodologies or modeling techniques	(4)	
	appropriate to the hydrogeological setting and published methodologies as approved by the	(A)	
	department* to predict water levels at the higher pumping rate.		
	☐ d) The analysis technique took into account mutual interference effects on all wells located in the same well field.	(B)	
	$\Box$ e) Corrections for the critical dry period were performed in accordance with Section 25-32d-	(0)	
	4(b)(1)(A) or Section 25-32d-4(b)(1)(B) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.	(C)	
	* Include a copy of the correspondence from the Department with approval of the published		
	methodology appropriate to the hydrogeologic setting. Please note that previous approval of a water supply plan where safe yield was calculated using a published methodology does not		
	in itself qualify as Department approval of the methodology.		
	in usen quanty as Department approval of the methodology.		
	RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(3)		
	A well field pumping test used to determine safe yield shall satisfy the following criteria:		
	Note: All criteria in this section are applicable to the standard method [RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(1)] $a$	nd the	
	alternative method [RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(2)] for establishing a safe yield unless variation(s) are us		
	RCSA Section $25-32d-4(b)(3)(K)$ .	P	
	7. A pumping test was conducted with all wells in the well field pumping simultaneously to		
	determine time-drawdown characteristics of the pumped wells.	(A)	
Ш	8. The rate of pumping of all wells was constant throughout the pumping test.	(A)	
Ш	9. Each well was individually metered during the pump test.	(A)	
	10. The well field has more than one well and existing data from individual, non-simultaneous	(4)	
	pumping tests of each well in the well field that meet the other pumping test requirements were utilized, provided corrections were made for mutual interference.	(A)	
	11. The pumping test was conducted for at least the minimum duration required in Section 19-13-		
	B51k of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.	(B)	
	12. The water level in the well(s) stabilized for the last twelve hours prior to completion of the	(C)	
	pumping test.	(C)	
	13. Stabilization was not achieved after the required pumping test duration therefore the pumping test	(C)	
	was extended.	(0)	
	14. Stabilization was not achieved after the required pumping test duration therefore an analysis and		
	extrapolation of pumping test drawdown versus time data was performed to show whether there is sufficient storage in the aquifer to sustain the pumping rate for 180 days of continual operation and	(C)	
	maintain water levels above the pump intake.	(C)	
	☐ The 180 day projection shows the water level would be above the pump intake.		

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therefore a reduced pumping rate was calculated based on specific capacity at the end of the pump test so the water level remains above the pump intake.  Specific capacity used to calculate reduced pumping rate (gpm/foot):	(D) (D) (E) (F)
Specific capacity used to calculate reduced pumping rate (gpm/foot):	(D) (E)
□ 15.Drawdown tests were run simultaneously for all wells located in the same wellfield.  16.Drawdown tests were not run simultaneously for all wells located in the same wellfield because interference effects during the drawdown tests were:  □ minimal (typically demonstrated through use of hydrographs from the pumping test)  □ estimated through use of analytical methods and/or models	(D) (E)
□ 15.Drawdown tests were run simultaneously for all wells located in the same wellfield.  16.Drawdown tests were not run simultaneously for all wells located in the same wellfield because interference effects during the drawdown tests were:  □ minimal (typically demonstrated through use of hydrographs from the pumping test)  □ estimated through use of analytical methods and/or models	(D) (E)
16.Drawdown tests were not run simultaneously for all wells located in the same wellfield because interference effects during the drawdown tests were:	(D) (E)
interference effects during the drawdown tests were:    minimal (typically demonstrated through use of hydrographs from the pumping test)   estimated through use of analytical methods and/or models   17 The maximum numbing rate was limited by the Department due to concern that conteminants	(E)
☐ minimal (typically demonstrated through use of hydrographs from the pumping test) ☐ estimated through use of analytical methods and/or models  17 The maximum numbing rate was limited by the Department due to concern that conteminants	(E)
estimated through use of analytical methods and/or models    The maximum numbing rate was limited by the Department due to concern that contaminants.	(E)
17 The maximum numning note was limited by the Department due to concern that contaminants	
17 The maximum numping rate was limited by the Department due to concern that contaminants	
	(F)
would be drawn into the well field during the test.  18. The pump test was conducted following a period of five days during which precipitation did not	(F)
exceed one-half inch during any twenty-four hour period, and one inch during any seventy-two	(F)
hour period.	
19. Precipitation at the site of the pumping test was monitored daily beginning one week prior to the	
start-up of pumping through completion of the test using equipment capable of measuring	(F)
precipitation to within one hundredth (0.01) of one inch.	(-)
20. Water level measurements were collected daily for at least one week prior to the start of the pump	
_ test from:	(TEX)
□ □ pumping well	(F)
☐ nearby monitoring wells	
21. For a period of 3 days prior to the start of the pump test, the existing developed wells in the well	
field were:	
□ shut down	
☐ not shut down because it was not feasible; therefore the Department approved a minimum	
pumping rate during the background shut down period.	
22.Drawdown measurements in each pumping well were recorded:	
□ □ Other frequency that accurately measures drawdown to properly document the trend leading	(G)
up to stabilization and for proper analysis of pumping test data.	
Other frequency:	
23. Ground water level measurements were recorded with:	
a measuring tape	
$\Box$ an electric line	(H)
$\square$ a pressure transducer accurate to two one hundreds (0.02) of a foot	(11)
□ airline readings were used because direct access to the water level was not feasible without	
performing major modifications to the well.	
24. The water withdrawn from the well was discharged to an area that did not interfere with the pump	(I)
test.	
25.All surface water bodies within 500 feet of the pumping well were measured to the nearest two one hundredths (0.02) of a foot at least twice daily during the pumping test.	(J)
26. Variations in the criteria outlined in #7 through #25 of this document were used to calculate safe	
yield to demonstrate there was no noticeable effect or the effect was negated through use of	
analytical methods. Check all the numbered boxes associated with the criteria used to determine	(K)
safe yield in which a variation was used:	
$\square 7$ $\square 8$ $\square 9$ $\square 10$ $\square 11$ $\square 12$ $\square 13$ $\square 14$ $\square 15$ $\square 16$	
$\square$ 17 $\square$ 18 $\square$ 19 $\square$ 20 $\square$ 21 $\square$ 22 $\square$ 23 $\square$ 24	

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	the variation applies. supporting documenta  27. Data from an induced subdivision (4) of sub	rovide supporting documentation with this application to demonstrate we The Department will review the supporting data and make a decision in action for any variations used are adequate and justified.  infiltration test performed in accordance with subparagraph (B) of section (d) of Section 22a-354b-l of the Regulations of Connecticut Stavel A mapping were used to fully meet the pumping test requirements.	fthe		
		RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(4)			
	20 The following items h	Submittal Requirements ave been submitted in support of the calculated ground water safe yield	1.		
	•	before pumping;	(A)		
		iration of pump test;	(B)		
		gallons per minute;	(C)		
		ds of time and measured water;	(D)		
		nounts of precipitation;	(E)		
	□ location of disch		(F)		
	□ well driller's log;	· ·	(G)		
	physical well data regarding well construction, screen lengths and intervals, well development and diameter;				
	<ul> <li>□ graphs of drawdown or depth to water versus time plotted arithmetically if stabilization was achieved, or plotted on semi-logarithmic paper and extrapolated to 180 days if stabilization was not achieved;</li> <li>□ static water levels without any pumping and stabilized water levels during continuous pumping;</li> <li>□ rated pump capacity and pump curves;</li> <li>□ limitations on pumping, if any;</li> <li>□ other pertinent ground water modeling or testing data if utilized;</li> </ul>				
	justification, description and reference information for use of selected methodology.				
	WSFID	Source of Supply Name	Safe Yield (GPD):		
<u> </u>					

			CALCULATION OF SAFE YIELD		
Date:					
PWS Name:					
PWSID:					
Tow	n:				
C	J	USE OF HISTORIC			
	d	luring a critical dry	RCSA Section 25-32d-4(c) orical records are available, data on the safe yield of any sources a period may be used if approved by the Department.		
	c b C C	consideration by the Deing submitted for Doeing submitted for existing well below normal productions of Color A sufficient marg Regulations of Color A new or expand the five year plant The well or wells record on an annual November.  Historic production therefore critical 4(b)(1)(A) and (Boeing Submitted)	s, production records spanning a dry period of low stream flow recharge ecipitation recharge.  gin of safety is maintained as demonstrated of Section 25-32d-3(b)(8) of connecticut State Agencies.  ed source of supply or a new or revised diversion permit is not needed uning period.  Is have consistently produced the average rate over a multi-year period of the ual basis and over the seasonal low water table period extending from June on records are proposed to be used for calculating groundwater safe yies period adjustments have been applied in accordance with Sections 25-33).	data e and of the within of fully to eld, 32d-	(1)
			on rate is based upon metered production records at each individual sou ed yield does not exceed the current installed pump or treatment capaci		(2)
		<ul><li>☐ historic long tern average day, max</li><li>☐ available information</li></ul>	being provided to the department:  n production records encompassing a representative dry period, including timum month average day, and peak day withdrawal rates.  nation listed in RCSA Section 25-32d-4(a)(11) for surface water supplies ation listed in RCSA Section 25-32d-4(b)(4) for groundwater supplies.		(3)
		WSFID	Source of Supply Name	Safe Yi	eld
				(GPD)	):

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CALCULATION OF SAFE YIELD					
Date:	Date:				
PWS Name:					
PWSID:					
Town:					
D	PREVIOUSLY APP	ROVED SAFE YIELD			
		RCSA Section 25-32d-4(d)			
		eviously performed that substantially meets the requirements of Section nnecticut State Agencies has been submitted in lieu of the study require			
	Please note: Submittal	of data for justification of safe yield under this section will be reviewed	ed by the		
	Department on a case by case basis.				
	WSFID	Source of Supply Name	Safe Yield (GPD):		

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		CALCULATION OF SA	AFE YIELD	
Date				
	S Name:			
	SID:			
Tov	vn:			
E	OTHER METHOD			
		RCSA Section 25-		
		etermining safe yield that are approv		
	Department of Energ provided.	y and Environmental Protection and	l ensure an adequate water supp	ly are being
	WSFID	Source of S	Supply Name	Safe Yield
				(GPD):
yield	for the public water syste	hat the information provided on this em and source(s) of supply indicated ble Regulations of Connecticut State	d is accurate to the best of my kr	
(Sign	ature of public water system	Owner or Administrative contact)	(Date)	
(Prin	t or type name)			

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