
10. Yield Test

DRAFT

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CHAPTER DESCRIPTION

This chapter discusses the reasons, procedures and methods of measuring water levels in the well and testing the well yield. The requirements under the **Wells Regulation** are introduced and discussed. It also summarizes what should be done with the discharge water from the testing process, keeping in mind potential contamination and other environmental concerns. This chapter does not cover pumping tests designed to determine aquifer performance and characteristics.

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS – YIELD TEST

RELEVANT SECTIONS – THE WELLS REGULATION



Well Yield – Sections 14.9 – 14.10

THE REQUIREMENTS – PLAINLY STATED



The Wells Regulation requires the following when testing the yield of the well:

When a Yield Test is Required:

- The yield of a well must be tested before the well's structural stage is completed

Yield Test Exemptions:

- Testing the well yield is not required in any of the following situations:
 - Minor alteration
 - Installation of a pump
 - Alteration that only involves:
 - the removal of the casing above the ground surface so that the casing is flush with the ground surface (test holes and dewatering wells only);
 - the addition of casing above the ground surface, or
 - the addition of a well pit to a well that was created by diamond drilling equipment in connection with mineral exploration or removal of a well pit.
 - Construction of test holes and dewatering wells as long as the person constructing the well measures the static water level using an approved method

When to Measure and Record Water Levels:

- When testing the well yield, you must measure and record the water level in the well as follows:
 - Immediately before commencement of pumping,
 - At one minute intervals or more frequently during the first five minutes of pumping,
 - At five minute intervals or more frequently during the next 25 minutes of pumping,
 - At 10 minute intervals or more frequently during the next 30 minutes of pumping,
 - At one minute intervals or more frequently during the first five minutes after pumping stops,
 - At five minute intervals or more frequently during the next 25 minutes after pumping stops, and
 - At 10 minute intervals or more frequently during the next 30 minutes after pumping stops.

Devices to Use to Record Water Levels:

- When measuring the water level use a clean plastic or metal tape or an air line or clean electrical device
- The above does not apply if the design of the well does not allow for the water level in the well to be measured during the test of water yield from the well

Measuring and Recording the Pumping Rate:

- Water must be pumped from the well at a steady rate, continuously for at least one hour
- Record the rate of pumping during the test on the well record
- If water cannot be pumped from the well continuously for one hour, no further measurements are required and you must record on the well record the:
 - reason pumping was discontinued;
 - rate of pumping and the length of the pumping period; and
 - water level measurements made.

RELEVANT GUIDELINES

Procedure D-5-5 titled Technical Guideline for Private Wells: Water Supply Assessment, by Ministry of the Environment, Last Revision, August 1996.

RELEVANT SECTIONS – ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OR LEGISLATION

Ontario Water Resources Act section 30 – Discharge of Polluting Material Prohibited (Impairment of Quality of Any Waters)

Ontario Water Resources Act section 34 – Taking of Water (Permit to Take Water)

KEY CONCEPTS

IMPORTANCE OF THE YIELD TEST

The well yield test provides important information about:

- performance of the well; and,
- some initial characteristics of the water-bearing zone at the time that the well is tested

The yield test information is used for a variety of purposes including, but not limited to:

- determining the sustainable rate at which the well will produce water
- selecting the appropriate pump size and type
- determining if conditions have changed that may indicate problems

PUMPING RATE AND MEASUREMENTS



To be in accordance with the **Wells Regulation**, the following conditions must be met:

- Prior to pumping the person conducting the yield test must measure and record the static water level
- The well must be pumped continuously at a steady rate throughout the test, and the pumping must be sustained for at least one hour
- Pumping rates must be recorded on the well record
- Pumping water levels must be measured and recorded every minute for the first 5 minutes, at 5 minute intervals for the next 25 minutes and at 10 minute intervals for the remaining 30 minutes of the test
- Recovery water levels must be measured and recorded at the same time intervals as outlined in the previous bullet. Recovery starts immediately after the pump has been shut off



Best Management Practice – Pumping Rate and Measurements

- Installation of a dedicated and portable submersible pump and waterline equipment will assist in conducting a constant rate yield test
- The pumping rate during the yield test should be close to the intended pumping rate so that it replicates the probable water levels and usage
- The rate selected should take into consideration the volume of water that is in storage in the well, so that the test is conducted in a fashion that clearly identifies both the well and aquifer yield
- Pumping rates should be measured accurately and be recorded at least as often as water level measurements
- Measure the pumping rate using a calibrated orifice weir
- Keep the pump clean and ready for testing
- Measure water levels with accurate meters such as an electrical device

CONDUCTING THE YIELD TEST



To be effective, a pumping test must be accurate. While there are several methods for determining approximate yield (such as the bailer method or the air lift method), only the pump method is an acceptable testing method according to the **Wells Regulation**.

Only a pump, such as a submersible, jet or shallow lift pump with appropriate control devices and valves, can be used to pump a well continuously and at a steady rate for at least one hour.

A bailer cannot be used to conduct the yield test as water is not being pumped at a continuous and steady rate.

Also using a compressor and blowing air down drill rods cannot be used to conduct the yield test. This action disturbs the water levels in the well during the test and does not produce a continuous and steady rate of pumping. In addition the bottom of the drill rods are typically used as the measuring point for water levels. It is impossible to accurately measure the water levels during this disturbance. It is also impossible to accurately measure the water levels after pumping has stopped using this method because the water levels will rise above the bottom of the drill rods.

To conduct a yield test:

1. Determine which yield test equipment you will use, for example:
 - Size and type of pump such as:
 - Submersible
 - Jet
 - Shallow lift
 - Appropriate discharge lines that are clean and that meet potable water specifications (e.g. NSF International)
 - Flow metering and control devices:
 - Gate valve
 - Orifice or rectangular weir
 - Constant flow restrictor valve
 - Check valve
 - Rotameter
 - Calibrated bucket or barrel
 - High capacity flow meter
 - Manometer
 - Water level measuring devices
 - Electrical (e.g. water level meter, sonic meter)
 - Air line
 - Tape measure
2. Disinfect and clean all of the equipment you plan to use.
3. Set the intake in the well at a depth to make best use of available drawdown.
4. Select an appropriate location for the discharge (See Handling Water Discharge, page 8, for further guidance).
5. Prevent any backflow of water down through the riser and discharge pipes and into the well. This is important to minimize the risk of contamination and interference with recovery water level measurements.
6. Record and measure the static water level.
7. Begin pumping at a continuous steady rate for at least one hour.
8. Record the pumping water level measurements that you take as required by the **Wells Regulation**.

9. Shut down the pump at the end of the pumping portion of the test (a minimum of 60 minutes of pumping). Be sure to observe and record the exact time and water level when the pumping stops. This is time zero of the recovery portion of the test.
10. Measure recovery water levels for at least the next hour, as required by the **Wells Regulation**.



Best Management Practice – Extending the Pumping Time Past Minimum Requirement

A longer pumping test provides more information to determine the sustainable yield of the well

HANDLING WATER DISCHARGE

The discharge water from a yield test must not cause an adverse effect to the natural environment and should not affect the yield test. To reduce this risk the following should be considered:

- Water discharged during the yield test should be a sufficient distance away from the well being pumped to minimize or eliminate recharge of this water to the aquifer
- Water discharged during the yield test should not be allowed to pond or collect near the well
- It is important that the location of the discharge take potential environmental impacts such as erosion, impairment of surface water bodies and off-site flooding into consideration

RECORDING YIELD TEST RESULTS

DETAILS REQUIRED

Figure 10-1 shows the details that are required on the well record, further details are shown in Chapter 9: *Equipment Installation* and Chapter 13: *Well Records, Documentation, Reporting & Tagging*.

FIGURE 10-1: WELL RECORD – TEST OF WELL YIELD

Results of Well Yield Testing					
After test of well yield, water was:		Draw Down		Recovery	
<input type="checkbox"/> Clear and sand free <input type="checkbox"/> Other, specify _____		Time (min)	Water Level (m/ft)	Time (min)	Water Level (m/ft)
If pumping discontinued, give reason:		Static Level			
		1		1	
Pump intake set at (m/ft)		2		2	
Pumping rate (l/min / GPM)		3		3	
Duration of pumping ____ hrs + ____ min		4		4	
Final water level end of pumping (m/ft)		5		5	
		10		10	
If flowing give rate (l/min / GPM)		15		15	
Recommended pump depth (m/ft)		20		20	
		25		25	
Recommended pump rate (l/min / GPM)		30		30	
		40		40	
Well production (l/min / GPM)		50		50	
		60		60	
Disinfected?					
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No					

REASONS FOR DISCONTINUING THE YIELD TEST



If water cannot be pumped from the well continuously for one hour, no further measurements are required and you must record the following on the well record:

- Reason pumping was discontinued
- Rate of pumping and the length of the pumping period
- Water level measurements made

Some reasons for discontinuing the test include:

- The well running dry
- Encountering poor water quality



Equipment breakdown is not an acceptable reason for discontinuing the yield test as it is expected that the test will be re-done.

DATA ACCURACY

The yield test data provides important information for the person installing the pump, the well purchaser and the well owner. It is important to fill out the well record with care and as accurately as possible. The yield of a well can change significantly over time. The well record data provide necessary background information to assist in the determination and resolution of potential problems with the well. This could include water quality, quantity or operational problems.

For example:

The original well record showed a recommended pumping rate of 45 LPM (10GPM) and the static water level of 5 m (16'). A current pumping test shows that the well is yielding 5 LPM (1.1 GPM) and the static water level of 20 m (65'). The decrease in the flow and the lower static water level suggests a problem associated with the aquifer as opposed to a problem with the pump equipment. This could be a result of nearby water taking or clogging of the well by biofilm or mineralization.

In many locations, the well records provide the only usable information on aquifer withdrawal rates. For example:

- *Professional Geoscientists* or *Professional Engineers* use the background information found on area well records to prepare for studies to evaluate area aquifers
- In real estate transactions, the pumping test information is used to assist in determining if the well will meet the demands of the purchaser
- A person constructing a new well can use area well records to estimate the rate of flow for a potential new well
- Well records can assist the person constructing a well with determining the type of equipment to bring to the site.

YIELD TEST TERMINOLOGY & FORMULAS

The following formulas illustrate how the data collected during the yield test can be used to determine drawdown and other characteristics to assist in determining equipment requirements as well as assist in troubleshooting.

DRAWDOWN

When a well is being pumped, the water level in the well (PWL) will be deeper than that of the static water level (SWL). The distance between the two is called drawdown as shown in Figure 10-2.

$$\text{Drawdown} = \text{PWL} - \text{SWL}$$

This difference represents the force that causes water to flow through an aquifer toward a well at the rate that water is being withdrawn from the well. The drawdown can be expected to increase as the pumping rate is increased.

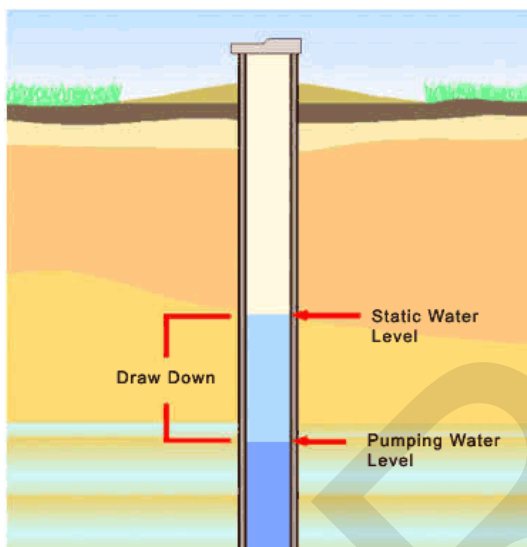


FIGURE 10-2: DRAWDOWN DIAGRAM¹

¹ Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs. 2004. *Best Management Practices: Water Wells* (BMP12E)

RESIDUAL DRAWDOWN

After pumping is stopped, the water level rises and approaches the original static water level. During water-level recovery, the distance between the recovery water level (RWL) and the initial static water level (SWL) is called residual drawdown.

$$\text{Residual Drawdown} = \text{RWL} - \text{SWL}$$

SPECIFIC CAPACITY

Specific capacity is the pumping rate divided by the drawdown (L/min/m or GPM/foot). The specific capacity is a measure of the drawdown caused by the pumping rate and is used as a basis for determining the well's performance. The specific capacity usually changes with both pumping rate and time.

$$\text{Specific Capacity of a well} = \text{Pumping Rate/Drawdown}$$

EXAMPLE:

- The pump is located 18 m (60') below ground surface and draws the water down to 15 m (50'). The static water level is 9 m (30'). The well is pumping at 45 L/min (10 GPM)

$$\text{Drawdown} = 15 \text{ m} - 9 \text{ m} = 6 \text{ m} \quad (50' - 30' = 20')$$

$$\text{Specific Capacity} = 45 \text{ L/min} / 6 \text{ m} = 7.5 \text{ L/min/m} \quad (10 \text{ GPM} / 20' = 0.5 \text{ GPM/ft})$$



A Permit to Take Water is required for water takings (including pumping a well for a yield test) that are greater than 50,000 L/ day (11,000 G/Day). A Certificate of Approval for sewage works may be needed for the discharge. There are exemptions to the requirements for both the Permit to Take Water and Certificate of Approval (more information can be found at:

<http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/water/pttw.htm> and <http://www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/gp/4063e.htm>)