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<b><u>TITLE:</u></b>	<b>Determining Maximum Yield or Average Annual Yield</b>
<b><u>DATE EFFECTIVE:</u></b>	January 2003
<b><u>HISTORY:</u></b>	Update of VA30007.03.007- Revision was necessary to reflect changes in rule citations that became effective in March 2009.
<b><u>KEYWORDS:</u></b>	Yield, classification, temporal variation
<b><u>RULE/ AUTHORITY:</u></b>	OAC 3745-300-01, 3745-300-07(F)(8)(a), 3745-300-10(B)
<b><u>QUESTION:</u></b>	How should the CP/volunteer determine the maximum yield or the average yield over a twelve month period in a saturated zone to determine whether water in a saturated zone is ground water or when classifying the ground water zone?
<b><u>ANSWER:</u></b>	<p><b>If a volunteer chooses to determine a maximum yield in accordance with OAC 3745-300-07(F)(8)(a)(ii),</b> he/she should test at the time of highest yield. Ground water yield generally is greater with higher water levels. According to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, the times of highest water level in Ohio are typically March through May. Therefore, volunteers should generally target this time frame for determining maximum yield. The investigation should include an evaluation of available pertinent information (e.g., historical and current precipitation and area ground water levels) to verify, if possible, whether the timing truly represents maximum conditions.</p> <p>Testing at times of the year other than March through May may be acceptable if information is provided that the testing period was representative of the period of historical maximum yield due to higher than normal water levels.</p> <p><b>If a volunteer chooses to determine the average yield over a 12 month period in accordance with OAC 3745-300-07(F)(8)(a)(i) then he/she should</b> either measure yield over the course of 12 months (e.g., quarterly measurements) or demonstrate that the yield from several testing periods is so far below the yield classification criteria in accordance with OAC 3745-300-10(B) that it is unlikely additional testing would indicate that the annual yield exceeds the yield classification criteria. In general, if the average yield is 35% below the yield classification criteria value, then the annual average</p>

will not exceed the yield classification criteria value.

**OHIO EPA**  
**CONTACT:**

For any questions concerning this issue, please contact the VAP Central Office at (614) 644-2924 or DDAGW-VAP Support Staff at (614)-644-2752.