

STATE OF IDAHO
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
BENEFICIAL USE FIELD REPORT

A. GENERAL INFORMATION

Permit No: 65-23588
Exam Date: 04/02/2020

1. Current Owner:
NOVITAS ACADEMY C/O ANDY SAPP
PO BOX 678 EMMETT ID 83617

3. **SOURCE:**
GROUND WATER

Tributary
PAYETTE RIVER

Method of Determination: Permit application, ArcMap, aerial imagery, and USGS topography. Pond was excavated and naturally filled with groundwater.

B. OVERLAP REVIEW

1. Other water rights with the same place of use: NO Overlap

Water Right No.	Source	Purpose of Use	Basis
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments: No other aesthetic storage rights exist on property.

2. Other water rights with the same point-of-diversion: NO Overlap

Water Right No.	Source	Purpose of Use	Basis
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments: None

C. DIVERSION AND DELIVERY SYSTEM1. **LOCATION OF POINT(S) OF DIVERSION:**

GROUND WATER L1 (NW¼ NW¼), Sec. 34, Twp 07N, Rge 01W, B.M. GEM County
GROUND WATER L4 (NE¼ NE¼), Sec. 33, Twp 07N, Rge 01W, B.M. GEM County

Method of Determination: Permit application, ArcMap, aerial imagery, and USGS topography

PLACE OF USE: AESTHETIC STORAGE

Twp	Rng	Sec	NE				NW				SW				SE				Totals
			NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	NE	NW	SW	SE	
07N	01W	33	X L4																
07N	01W	34						X L1											

Method of Determination:

3.

X Delivery System Diagram Attached (required). Indicate all major components and distances between components. Indicate weir size/pipe as applicable.

X Map Attached Showing Location(s) of point(s) of diversion and place(s) of use (required). Scale must be 1:24,000 or greater.

X Aerial Photo Attached (required for irrigation of 10+ acres).

N/A Photo of Diversion and System Attached

4.

Well or Diversion ID No.*	Motor Make	Hp	Motor Serial No.	Pump Make	Pump Serial No. or Discharge Size
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

D. FLOW MEASUREMENTS

In office field exam so flow measurements not applicable.

E. FLOW CALCULATIONS

Measured Method: No flow measurements were taken.

 X Additional Computation Sheets Attached

F. VOLUME CALCULATIONS

1. Volume Calculations for irrigation:

$V_{IR} = (\text{Acres Irrigated}) \times (\text{Irrigation Requirement}) =$

$V_{DR} = [\text{Diversion Rate (cfs)}] \times (\text{Days in Irrigation season}) \times 1.9835 =$

$V = \text{Smaller of } V_{IR} \text{ and } V_{DR} =$

2. Volume Calculations for Other Uses:

Using the Pond Loss Calculation Spreadsheet, GIS, and depth approximations the following theoretical calculations were determined:

Pond A

Surface area (GIS): 0.18 acres

Average pond depth: 4 feet

Pond Capacity (Spreadsheet): 0.7 af

Pond Evaporation: 0.3 af

Pond B

Surface area (GIS): 0.32 acres

Average pond depth: 6 feet

Pond Capacity (Spreadsheet): 1.9 af

Pond Evaporation: 0.6 af

Total Volume Recommended: 3.5 af

Pond Spreadsheet attached

G. NARRATIVE/REMARKS/COMMENTS

On November 1, 2019, Andy Sapp with Novitas Real Estate LLC submitted proof of beneficial use for water permit 65-23588. Based on the information provided in the water right file, this qualifies for an in office field exam. The following actions were taken per information found during the in-office exam. Taxlot ownership: The ArcMap taxlot data from 1/2/20 states that the land is owned by Andrew Sapp.

The place of use had to be determined based on aerial photography. Aerial photos from 2018 (the year closest to when beneficial use was submitted) showed the pond being being developed as applied for. For the license, the POU will be drawn where the pond appears in the aerial photography.

While conducting the overlap analysis, there were several other water rights found in the same general QQ as the land described in this permit. The analysis found that all other water rights are pertinent to neighboring properties. Analysis can be viewed in attached spreadsheet.

Based on aerial photography, "Pond A" appears to have a surface area of approximately 0.18 acres and "Pond B" appears to have a surface area of approximately 0.32 acres. Department standards suggest multiplying the maximum depth by 0.4 in order to get an average depth, in this case Pond A has an average depth of 4 feet and Pond B will have an average depth of 6 feet. This means the total capacity of "Pond A" would be 0.7 AF and "Pond B" would be 1.9 AF. The original application for permit indicated that proposed volume includes 8 AF of total pond volume, and an additional 3 AF of water to allow for potential refill each year due to evaporation.

Based on the spreadsheet included with Administrative Memo 67, "Pond A" would require 0.3 AF for evaporation each year and "Pond B" would require 0.6 AF for evaporation each year. Due to the ponds proximity to Payette River and high groundwater levels seepage is not a factor. Totaled, both of the ponds would require 3.5 AF. This is lower than the 11 AF permitted. The water right will be licensed for 3.5 AF.

Have conditions of permit approval been met? ☒ Yes ☐ No

H. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Recommended Amounts

Beneficial Use	Period of Use	Annual Volume
AESTHETIC STORAGE	01/01 to 12/31	3.5 AF

Total: 3.5 AF

2. Recommended Amendments

☐ Change P.D. as reflected above ☐ Add P.D. as reflected above ☒ None

☐ Change P.U. as reflected above ☐ Add P.U. as reflected above ☒ None

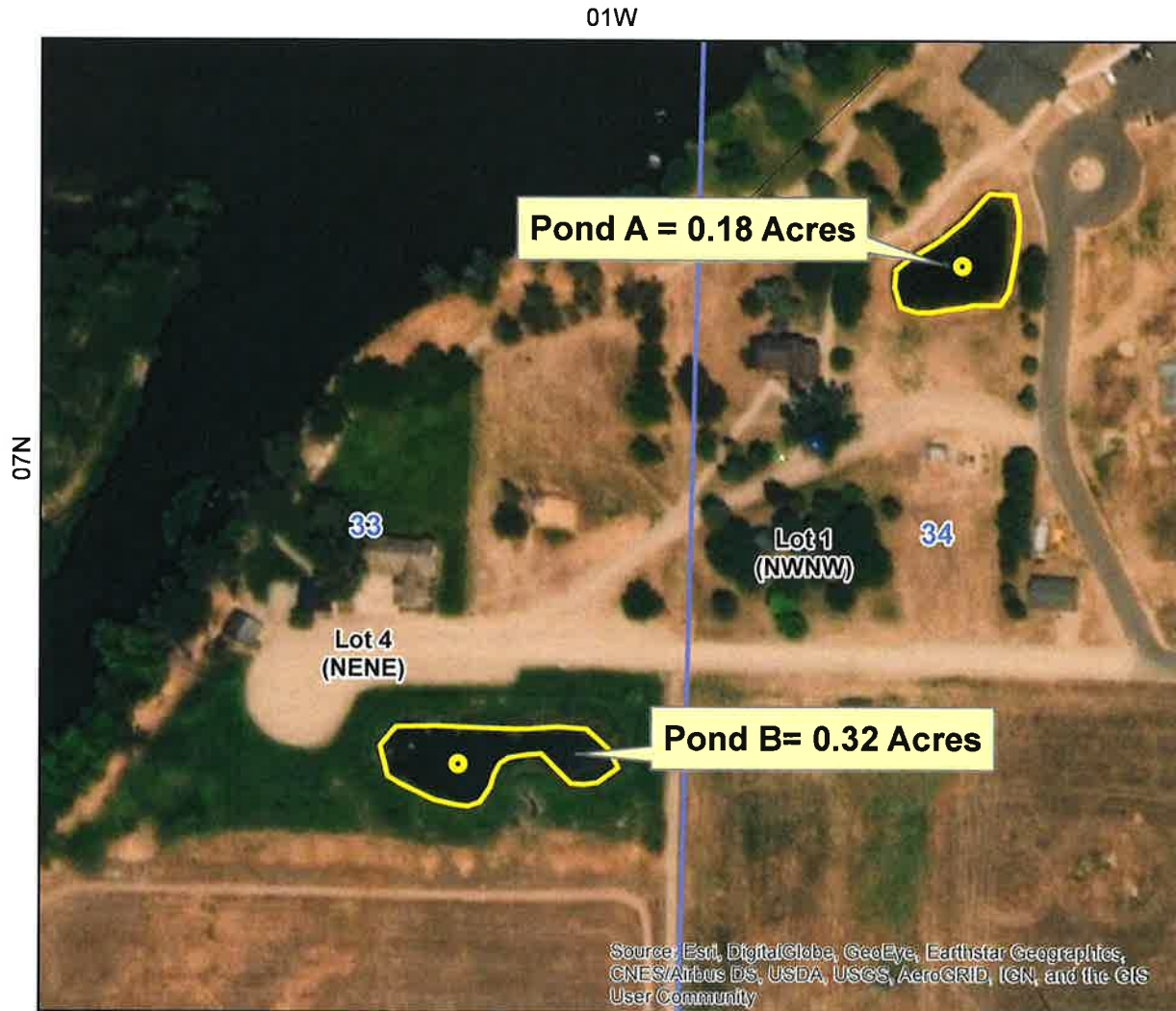
I. AUTHENTICATION Kate Hulse - Water Resource Agent

Field Examiner's Name Kate Hulse Date 6/22/20

Reviewer Paul Wilby Date 6-24-20

State of Idaho
Department of Water Resources
System Diagram
65-23588

This map depicts the AESTHETIC STORAGE place of use boundary for this water right at the time of this approval and is attached to the approval document solely for illustrative purposes.



-  Point of Diversion
-  Place Of Use Boundary
-  Townships
-  PLS Sections
-  Quarter Quarters

0 0.0175 0.035 0.07 Miles



Evaporation Loss Calculations

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the annual evaporation losses from a pond.

FILE NUMBER	65-23588-A
REVIEWER	Kate Huelse
DATE	4/2/2020

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

The acronyms used on the Kimberly Research Center website are defined below:

P = Precipitation
ET= Evapotranspiration
P _d = Precipitation deficit
P _d =ET-P

USING THIS SPREADSHEET

Use the link below to access the Kimberly Research Center website. This website provides the Precipitation Deficit for a station most representative of the pond under examination. The Precipitation Deficit is the total amount of free water surface evaporation minus the precipitation for a given area, which gives the total amount of evaporative losses incurred by the pond. There are several weather sites that are used throughout the state. IDWR staff can find the nearest site using Arc Map. The shape file containing the sites can be found at X:/Spatial/Climate/ETIdahostations.shp.

Instructions:

1. Use the link below to navigate to ET Idaho 2012.
2. Select the station which is most representative to your pond location.
3. Click Submit Query.
4. Under "Land Covers with Evapotranspiration Estimates," select "Open Water - Shallow Systems (ponds, streams)" or "Open Water - small stock ponds" depending on the pond size.
5. Click the link to "Precipitation Deficit."
6. Reference and copy (ctrl + C) the first subheading "Mean" values.
7. Click the "Paste Values from ET Idaho" button. The table will automatically enter a zero (0) for any negative precipitation deficit values.

Found at: <http://data.kimberly.uidaho.edu/ETIdaho/>

Precipitation Deficit

Station: Emmett 2E

Month	mm/day ¹	Days per month	mm/Month
Jan	-0.91	31	0.00
Feb	-0.04	28	0.00
March	0.48	31	14.88
April	1.81	30	54.30
May	2.45	31	75.95
June	3.31	30	99.30
July	3.96	31	122.76
August	3.44	31	106.64
September	2.12	30	63.60
October	0.94	31	29.14
November	-0.76	30	0.00
December	-1.51	31	0.00

PLEASE NOTE: The seasonal average for precipitation deficit should not be used for calculations because precipitation often exceeds evaporation during wetter months of the year. If the pond is kept full, excess precipitation during wetter months does not serve to refill the pond during drier months.

For example, see Sandpoint KSPT (NWS -- 108137), the annual precipitation deficit is -106 mm. However, April through September have positive precipitation deficit values. To properly estimate the annual volume of water necessary to refill a pond due to evaporation losses, the table will automatically enter a zero (0) for each month that the precipitation value is reported as a negative value.

As described above, precipitation offsets evaporation in winter months, so the net effect is that wintertime precipitation deficit is usually zero.

Total mm/year = 566.57

$[(\text{mm/yr}) \div (\text{convert to feet})] \times (\text{Surface area of pond, in acres}) = \text{Evaporation Loss in Acre Feet}$

$$(566.57 \div 304.8) \times 0.18 = 0.3 \text{ AFA}$$

Total Storage Calculations

FILE NUMBER	65-23588- A
REVIEWER	Kaitlin Huelse
DATE	3/16/2020

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the total seepage, evaporation and fill capacity required for a pond.

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

Surface Area (AC.)	0.18	"Surface Area" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Average Pond Depth (FT.)	4	"Average Pond Depth" depicts the actual depth of the pond either measured or estimated. Note: If you know the maximum depth and not the average depth, the Field Examiner's Handbook suggests multiplying the maximum depth by 0.4 to get the average depth, or you can use any method that seems reasonable to attain average depth.
Pond Capacity (AF)	0.72	Pond Capacity is calculated by multiplying the Pond Surface Area by the Average Pond Depth. If you know the capacity, divide the capacity by surface area and enter the average pond depth in the space above. Note: If pond capacity is determined using a method shown on the "Pond Capacity" sheet, the user may need to modify the value of "Pond Capacity" (cell B9) manually. Note that if the value is modified manually, the formula will be altered for future use.

Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill to Fulfill From Storage Needs- "Multiple Fills" (AF)	0	The "Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill" is the acre-feet of water required to meet a <i>from storage</i> component if the <i>from storage</i> component exceeds a one time fill. This section should not include the amount of water needed to fill the pond initially or the amount of water needed to maintain the pond level due to evaporation or seepage. For example: if a pond has a capacity of 5 acre feet and 2.5 acre feet of seepage and evaporation, but the pond is used for irrigation that requires 10 acre feet of from storage for the irrigation use, then you would insert 5 acre feet into this location (10 acre feet needed - 5 acre feet from the initial fill = 5 acre feet of additional storage needed). Note: You must have a "From Storage" component exceeding the initial fill on the permit to include a volume in this space.
Estimated Seepage Loss (AF)	0.0	The "Estimated Seepage Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Estimated Evaporation Loss (AF)	0.3	The "Estimated Evaporation Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet.
Total Volume Required (AF)	1.1	The "Total Volume Required" is calculated by adding the Pond Capacity, Multiple Fills, Seepage Loss, and Evaporation Loss amounts to determine the total amount of storage required.

Flow Rate into Pond (CFS)	0.00	The "Flow Rate into Pond" depicts the actual flow, either measured or estimated, into the pond. For offstream facilities, this will be equivalent to "diversion to storage" rate.
Highest Daily Evaporation Rate From Evaporation Tab. (mm/Day)	3.96	This number is carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet. It is the highest recorded number in the "Precipitation Deficit Table".
Required Daily Maintenance Volume (AF/Day)	0.00	"Required Daily Maintenance Volume" is the maximum volume of water needed on any given day during the year to maintain pond volume. It is calculated by adding the highest daily evaporation loss to the average daily seepage loss in acre feet. The average daily seepage loss is calculated by dividing the "Estimated Seepage Loss" by 365 days. This is acceptable, since the seepage rate shouldn't vary throughout the season unless the pond completely freezes over during the winter months. The highest daily evaporation loss is calculated by dividing the Highest Daily Evaporation Rate by the 304.8 conversion factor and multiplying this number by the pond surface area to attain a combined daily acre feet requirement.
Minimum Maintenance Flow (CFS)	0.00	The "Minimum Maintenance Flow" is the minimum amount of flow required to maintain the level of the pond. This number is determined by dividing the "Maximum Required Daily Maintenance Volume" by 1.9835. This flow can be used to determine if the flow rate into the pond is adequate to maintain the pond level.
Days Required to Fill the Pond	-308	The "Days Required to Fill the Pond" is calculated by dividing the "Pond Capacity" by the "Flow Rate" minus "Minimum Maintenance Flow" multiplied by 1.9835. This section will assist you in determining if the flow rate being diverted to the pond is adequate to fill the pond while maintaining the pond level. The length of time to fill the pond will help determine if the flow rate is adequate for the size of pond being proposed. <i>If this number is approximately 6 months (180 days) or more, the reviewer should have a discussion with the applicant to make sure he/she understands that it will take a significant length of time to fill the pond.</i>
Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day	19	Some water users may want to fill a pond under the 13,000 gallons per day domestic exemption. The "Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day" is calculated by converting the "Pond Capacity" and the "Required Daily Maintenance Volume" to gallons. The "Pond Capacity" is then divided by 13,000 gallons minus the "Required Daily Maintenance Volume" in gallons to determine the number of days to fill pond. <i>If this number is approximately 6 months (180 days) or more, the reviewer should have a discussion with the applicant to make sure he/she understands that it will take a significant length of time to fill the pond.</i> Negative values indicate that the supply of 13,000 gallons per day is not enough volume to overcome the required daily maintenance volume; the pond will never fill.

Seepage Loss Calculations

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the total annual seepage losses from a pond.

FILE NUMBER	65-23588 Pond A
REVIEWER	Kate Huelse
DATE	4/2/2020

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

INPUTS

Pond Surface Area (AC.)	0.18	AC.
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Pond Surface Area (SQ. FT.)	7841	SQ. FT.
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I used the following method to obtain my Soil Classification information:	NRCS Web Soil Survey	
My Soil Classification is	GW	
Suggested Seepage Rate (FT./DAY)	0.0000	FT./DAY

Formula: (Surface Area X Seepage Rate) X 7.48 = Gallons Per Day Loss		
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Convert to GPD	0	GPD
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Total Seepage Loss (AFA)	0.0	AFA
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Though sand and gravel seepage rates may actually be higher, the maximum allowable rate is 0.2 ft/day, pursuant to Administrative Memo "Seepage Loss Standards for Ponds and Reservoirs."

Suggested Seepage Rates for Different Soil Types:
GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP and SM (silty sand, sand silt mixtures and gravel mixtures) = 0.2 ft per day
OL and ML (inorganic silts - very fine sands, silty, or clayey fine sands) = 0.02 ft per day
SC (clayey sands, sand clay mixtures) = 0.007 ft per day
CL (Low to medium plasticity clays) = 0.003 ft per day
MH, OH, PT and CH (high plasticity clays) = 0.0003 ft per day
LINED PONDS (liners can be chemical, fabric, or bentonite) = 0 ft per day
Ponds Intercepting Groundwater (excavated ponds filled by ground water) = 0 ft per day

PLEASE NOTE: The initial basis for the Suggested Seepage Rates in the table above is found on Page 16 of Seepage from Fish Ponds, Bulletin 599, August 1989 Alabama Agricultural experiment Station, Auburn University, Auburn University Alabama. If you don't know the soil type, please refer to the map provided at the NRCS Web Soil Survey (Tab #1), an ArcMap Soil Classification Map (Tab #1.1), or published NRCS Soil Survey (Tab #1.2). Use "0" if the pond fill relies on the water table.

Evaporation Loss Calculations

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the annual evaporation losses from a pond.

FILE NUMBER	65-23588- B
REVIEWER	Kate Hulse
DATE	4/2/2020

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

The acronyms used on the Kimberly Research Center website are defined below:

P = Precipitation
ET= Evapotranspiration
P _d = Precipitation deficit
P _d =ET-P

USING THIS SPREADSHEET

Use the link below to access the Kimberly Research Center website. This website provides the Precipitation Deficit for a station most representative of the pond under examination. The Precipitation Deficit is the total amount of free water surface evaporation minus the precipitation for a given area, which gives the total amount of evaporative losses incurred by the pond. There are several weather sites that are used throughout the state. IDWR staff can find the nearest site using Arc Map. The shape file containing the sites can be found at <X:/Spatial/Climate/ETIdahostations.shp>.

Instructions:

1. Use the link below to navigate to ET Idaho 2012.
2. Select the station which is most representative to your pond location.
3. Click Submit Query.
4. Under "Land Covers with Evapotranspiration Estimates," select "Open Water - Shallow Systems (ponds, streams)" or "Open Water - small stock ponds" depending on the pond size.
5. Click the link to "Precipitation Deficit."
6. Reference and copy (ctrl + C) the first subheading "Mean" values.
7. Click the "Paste Values from ET Idaho" button. The table will automatically enter a zero (0) for any negative precipitation deficit values.

Found at: <http://data.kimberly.uidaho.edu/ETIdaho/>

Precipitation Deficit

Station: Emmett 2 E

Month	mm/day ¹	Days per month	mm/Month
Jan	-0.91	31	0.00
Feb	-0.04	28	0.00
March	0.48	31	14.88
April	1.81	30	54.30
May	2.45	31	75.95
June	3.31	30	99.30
July	3.96	31	122.76
August	3.44	31	106.64
September	2.12	30	63.60
October	0.94	31	29.14
November	-0.76	30	0.00
December	-1.51	31	0.00

PLEASE NOTE: The seasonal average for precipitation deficit should not be used for calculations because precipitation often exceeds evaporation during wetter months of the year. If the pond is kept full, excess precipitation during wetter months does not serve to refill the pond during drier months.

For example, see Sandpoint KSPT (NWS -- 108137), the annual precipitation deficit is -106 mm. However, April through September have positive precipitation deficit values. To properly estimate the annual volume of water necessary to refill a pond due to evaporation losses, the table will automatically enter a zero (0) for each month that the precipitation value is reported as a negative value.

As described above, precipitation offsets evaporation in winter months, so the net effect is that wintertime precipitation deficit is usually zero.

Total mm/year = 566.57

$$[(566.57 \text{ mm/yr}) \div (\text{convert to feet})] \times (\text{Surface area of pond, in acres}) = \text{Evaporation Loss in Acre Feet}$$

$$(566.57 \div 304.8) \times 0.32 = 0.6 \text{ AFA}$$

Total Storage Calculations

FILE NUMBER	65-23588- B
REVIEWER	Kaitlin Hulse
DATE	4/2/2020

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the total seepage, evaporation and fill capacity required for a pond.

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

Surface Area (AC.)	0.32	"Surface Area" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Average Pond Depth (FT.)	6	"Average Pond Depth" depicts the actual depth of the pond either measured or estimated. Note: If you know the maximum depth and not the average depth, the Field Examiner's Handbook suggests multiplying the maximum depth by 0.4 to get the average depth, or you can use any method that seems reasonable to attain average depth.
Pond Capacity (AF)	1.92	Pond Capacity is calculated by multiplying the Pond Surface Area by the Average Pond Depth. If you know the capacity, divide the capacity by surface area and enter the average pond depth in the space above. Note: If pond capacity is determined using a method shown on the "Pond Capacity" sheet, the user may need to modify the value of "Pond Capacity" (cell B9) manually. Note that if the value is modified manually, the formula will be altered for future use.
Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill to Fulfill From Storage Needs- "Multiple Fills" (AF)	0	The "Multiple Fill Volume Above Initial Fill" is the acre-feet of water required to meet a <i>from storage</i> component if the <i>from storage</i> component exceeds a one time fill. This section should not include the amount of water needed to fill the pond initially or the amount of water needed to maintain the pond level due to evaporation or seepage. For example: if a pond has a capacity of 5 acre feet and 2.5 acre feet of seepage and evaporation, but the pond is used for irrigation that requires 10 acre feet of from storage for the irrigation use, then you would insert 5 acre feet into this location (10 acre feet needed - 5 acre feet from the initial fill = 5 acre feet of additional storage needed). Note: You must have a " <u>From Storage</u> " component exceeding the initial fill on the permit to include a volume in this space.
Estimated Seepage Loss (AF)	0.0	The "Estimated Seepage Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Seepage Loss" sheet.
Estimated Evaporation Loss (AF)	0.6	The "Estimated Evaporation Loss" is automatically carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet.
Total Volume Required (AF)	2.5	The "Total Volume Required" is calculated by adding the Pond Capacity, Multiple Fills, Seepage Loss, and Evaporation Loss amounts to determine the total amount of storage required.

Flow Rate into Pond (CFS)	0.00	The "Flow Rate into Pond" depicts the actual flow, either measured or estimated, into the pond. For offstream facilities, this will be equivalent to "diversion to storage" rate.
Highest Daily Evaporation Rate From Evaporation Tab. (mm/Day)	3.96	This number is carried over from the "Evaporation Loss" sheet. It is the highest recorded number in the "Precipitation Deficit Table".
Required Daily Maintenance Volume (AF/Day)	0.00	"Required Daily Maintenance Volume" is the maximum volume of water needed on any given day during the year to maintain pond volume. It is calculated by adding the highest daily evaporation loss to the average daily seepage loss in acre feet. The average daily seepage loss is calculated by dividing the "Estimated Seepage Loss" by 365 days. This is acceptable, since the seepage rate shouldn't vary throughout the season unless the pond completely freezes over during the winter months. The highest daily evaporation loss is calculated by dividing the Highest Daily Evaporation Rate by the 304.8 conversion factor and multiplying this number by the pond surface area to attain a combined daily acre feet requirement.
Minimum Maintenance Flow (CFS)	0.00	The "Minimum Maintenance Flow" is the minimum amount of flow required to maintain the level of the pond. This number is determined by dividing the "Maximum Required Daily Maintenance Volume" by 1.9835. This flow can be used to determine if the flow rate into the pond is adequate to maintain the pond level.
Days Required to Fill the Pond	-462	The "Days Required to Fill the Pond" is calculated by dividing the "Pond Capacity" by the "Flow Rate" minus "Minimum Maintenance Flow" multiplied by 1.9835. This section will assist you in determining if the flow rate being diverted to the pond is adequate to fill the pond while maintaining the pond level. The length of time to fill the pond will help determine if the flow rate is adequate for the size of pond being proposed. <i>If this number is approximately 6 months (180 days) or more, the reviewer should have a discussion with the applicant to make sure he/she understands that it will take a significant length of time to fill the pond.</i>
Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day	54	Some water users may want to fill a pond under the 13,000 gallons per day domestic exemption. The "Days Required to Fill the Pond at 13,000 Gallons per Day" is calculated by converting the "Pond Capacity" and the "Required Daily Maintenance Volume" to gallons. The "Pond Capacity" is then divided by 13,000 gallons minus the "Required Daily Maintenance Volume" in gallons to determine the number of days to fill pond. <i>If this number is approximately 6 months (180 days) or more, the reviewer should have a discussion with the applicant to make sure he/she understands that it will take a significant length of time to fill the pond.</i> Negative values indicate that the supply of 13,000 gallons per day is not enough volume to overcome the required daily maintenance volume; the pond will never fill.

Seepage Loss Calculations

This spreadsheet has been designed by Idaho Department of Water Resources to estimate the total annual seepage losses from a pond.

FILE NUMBER	65-23588 Pond B
REVIEWER	Kate Huelse
DATE	4/2/2020

User Input
Calculated value
Formula Explanations

INPUTS

Pond Surface Area (AC.)	0.32	AC.
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Pond Surface Area (SQ. FT.)	13939	SQ. FT.
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I used the following method to obtain my Soil Classification information:	NRCS Web Soil Survey	
My Soil Classification is	GW	
Suggested Seepage Rate (FT./DAY)	0.0000	FT./DAY

Formula: (Surface Area X Seepage Rate) X 7.48 = Gallons Per Day Loss		
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Convert to GPD	0	GPD
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Total Seepage Loss (AFA)	0.0	AFA
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Though sand and gravel seepage rates may actually be higher, the maximum allowable rate is 0.2 ft/day, pursuant to Administrative Memo "Seepage Loss Standards for Ponds and Reservoirs."

Suggested Seepage Rates for Different Soil Types:
GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP and SM (silty sand, sand silt mixtures and gravel mixtures) = 0.2 ft per day
OL and ML (inorganic silts - very fine sands, silty, or clayey fine sands) = 0.02 ft per day
SC (clayey sands, sand clay mixtures) = 0.007 ft per day
CL (Low to medium plasticity clays) = 0.003 ft per day
MH, OH, PT and CH (high plasticity clays) = 0.0003 ft per day
LINED PONDS (liners can be chemical, fabric, or bentonite) = 0 ft per day
Ponds Intercepting Groundwater (excavated ponds filled by ground water) = 0 ft per day

PLEASE NOTE: The initial basis for the Suggested Seepage Rates in the table above is found on Page 16 of Seepage from Fish Ponds, Bulletin 599, August 1989 Alabama Agricultural experiment Station, Auburn University, Auburn University Alabama. If you don't know the soil type, please refer to the map provided at the NRCS Web Soil Survey (Tab #1), an ArcMap Soil Classification Map (Tab #1.1), or published NRCS Soil Survey (Tab #1.2). Use "0" if the pond fill relies on the water table.