

**Sec. 19-13-B51b. Definitions**

As used in sections 19-13-B51a to 19-13-B51l, inclusive:

(1) “Water supply well” means an artificial excavation, constructed by any method, for the purpose of getting water for drinking or other domestic use;

(2) “Well contractor” means any person, firm or corporation drilling or constructing a water supply well;

(3) “Aquifer” means a water-bearing earth material which can transmit water in significant quantity. It can be either consolidated rock (ledge rock) or unconsolidated material (sand, gravel, soil with boulders, etc.);

(4) “Dug well” means a well excavated into a shallow aquifer;

(5) “Spring” means a place where, without planned intervention of man, water flows from consolidated rock or unconsolidated material on land or into a body of surface water such as a lake, stream, or river. A spring shall have the same protection requirements as a dug well.

(6) “Driven well” means a well which is constructed by driving a permanent casing with a screen area into unconsolidated material. Driven wells do not penetrate consolidated rock;

(7) “Gravel well” means a well constructed into unconsolidated material. In the zone immediately surrounding the well screen more permeability is obtained by hydraulic action or by removing the finer formation material and replacing it with artificially graded coarser material;

(8) “Drilled well” means a well constructed by drilling a hole and inserting a casing to support the sides of the hole. The portion of the well which is in consolidated rock may not require support of a casing;

(9) “Annular space” means the space between two objects, one of which is surrounded by the other. This includes space between the wall of an excavation and the wall of a pit; between the wall of an excavation and the casing of a well, or between two casings;

(10) “Casing” means an impervious, durable pipe or sidewall placed in a well to prevent the walls from caving, or to seal off surface drainage or undesirable water, gas, or other fluids so they cannot enter the well;

(11) “Established grade” means the elevation of the finished ground surface at the point of intersection of the well casing;

(12) “Pollution” means the adverse effect on water quality created by the introduction of any matter;

(13) “Sewer” means a conduit or pipe used or intended for conveying sewage or other contaminated wastes, or such conduit or pipe into which sewage or wastes may back up;

(14) “Source of pollution” means any place or condition which may result in pollution of a ground water supply; it may include a stream, pond, sewer, privy, septic tank, tile field, cesspool, sewage, sewage treatment unit, industrial waste, industrial waste disposal unit, location where animal excrement is allowed to accumulate, or disposal site for refuse, industrial waste, sewage sludge or industrial waste sludge;

(15) “Well top seal” means an arrangement used to establish a watertight junction at the top of the casing of a well with special regard to the piping or equipment installed therein;

(16) “Well vent” means a piped outlet at the upper end of a well to allow maintenance of atmospheric pressure within the well casing;

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(17) "Well pit" means a structure built wholly or partly underground to house the well top or well appurtenances or both;

(18) "Yield" means the quantity of water delivered per unit of time which may flow or be pumped continuously from the well;

(19) "Public supply well" means a water supply well used or made available by a water company to two or more consumers, as defined in section 25-32a of the 1969 supplement to the general statutes.

(Effective January 12, 1971)