DATA REPORTING MANUAL for the GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Washington Department of Ecology October 1987

Ground water data collected as part of a Ground Water Management Program (Chapter 173-100 WAC) must be submitted to the Department of Ecology (Ecology) Grant Project Officer in accordance with the instructions in this manual. The manual consists of three parts; Part I deals with well construction and water level information, Part II with water quality information, and Part III with other miscellaneous types of ground water data.

Data must be submitted to Ecology in computer files in the formats explained in Parts I, II, and III.

Data shall be transmitted to Ecology in April and October of each year. The initial transfer shall contain all the data in the format outlined in this manual. The subsequent data updates shall contain only new information such as additions and modifications to the initial data. Data shall be error-checked and verified before being transmitted to Ecology.

Data transmitted to Ecology must be accompanied by the name and phone number of a contact person who can address questions or corrections.

Part I

Water Well Construction and Water Level Information

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Data in Part I on well construction and water levels will be entered into the USGS WATSTORE system by Ecology. Therefore, the data format required by Ecology is based on the WATSTORE system. To ensure that data on individual wells are not entered twice into the system, it will be necessary to contact the USGS and request a retrieval of existing information for the project area. The corresponding USGS field numbers are shown on the Data Form in the small boxes followed by an equal sign and in brackets in the Coding Instructions (Part I, Section C). Contact Dave Sapik of the USGS (206-593-6510) for more information.

Well construction data must be transmitted to Ecology for each well identified under the Ground Water Management Program. This includes any well used for defining stratigraphy, water level contours, or other analyses. Water levels must be reported for each well measured. When well inventories are conducted (a minimal amount of data is collected for a very large number of wells), this data should be handled acording to the instructions in Part III. Data shall be error-checked and verified before being transmitted to Ecology.

Data must be submitted to Ecology in computer files on PC/MS-DOS 2.1 (or compatible) formatted 5-1/4 inch diskettes. A printout of all computer files submitted must be included with the diskettes. The computer files for Part I can be in dBASE II, dBASE III, SMART, or ASCII data-type formats. ASCII data-type files are specially formatted files in which fields are separated from each other by commas and text fields are enclosed by quotation marks. A carriage return and line feed marks the end of each record; a control Z character marks the end of the file. Blank fields must be carried; leading zeros are not needed except where noted in the coding instructions. (An example of an ASCII data file is shown in Part I, Section F.)

A-1

The well construction and water level data are divided into 14 files that are linked together through the Site ID. The file naming conventions are listed below:

7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13.	OWNERS FILE OWNERS FILE CONSTRUCTION FILE HOLE DIAMETER FILE CASING FILE OPENINGS FILE LIFT FILE OTHER DATA AVAILABLE FILE GEOPHYSICAL LOGS FILE NETWORK FILE WELL FIELD FILE WATER LEVEL FILE	ENTIFICATION FILE	SITE??.xxx GWMID??.xxx OWN??.xxx CONST??.xxx HOLE??.xxx CASE??.xxx OPEN??.xxx LIFT??.xxx OTDA??.xxx GEOL??.xxx NETW??.xxx WLFD??.xxx
14.	MEASURING POINT FILE		WTLV??.XXX MPNT??.XXX
			*** 47 L X X X

The "??" shown in each file name are to be replaced with the Ranking Number for each Ground Water Management Area from the General Schedule (listed in the Coding Instructions in Section C for Field 38). The "xxx" should be replaced with "ASC" for an ASCII file, "DB" for SMART database files, and "DB2" or "DB3" for DBASE2 or DBASE3 files respectively. There is always one sitefile record for each well, but there may be multiple records per well for the other files. The first field for each file other than the site file should always be the site ID, as shown in the example in Section F.

An example of the Data Form follows. This form is for Lead Agency use only: do not transmit paper forms to Ecology. Additional forms are available upon request from the Ecology Grant Project Officer. Mandatory fields are shaded in green on the form. Fields outlined in green are mandatory if the information is reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source. Fields outlined in black are not mandatory.

A summary of field characteristics is given in Section B followed by the detailed coding instructions in section C. Sections D and E list the Aquifer and Source Agency codes, respectively. Section F gives an example of a completed form and the corresponding ASCII files.



WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT DATA FORM

GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT IDENTIFICATION RECORD		
$R=189$ $T= \begin{bmatrix} A & D & M \\ ADD, & DELETE, & MODERY \end{bmatrix}$		
RECORD 736≈ 0 0 1 38. IDENT 190# G, W, M, A, -		
RECORD TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TOO TO	39. ASSIGNER 191= E, C, C	D, L, O, G, Y,
00.10EN1. [100 JH 1 1 1 1	39. ASSIGNER 191=	Annual ()
OWNER IDENTIFICATION RECORD		aline ali
R = 158 $T = A D M$ ADD, OELETE, MODIFY ADD ADD		
40. DATE OF OWNERSHIP	41. NAME 161#	
	LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE INITIAL	
CONSTRUCTION RECORD	LAST, FIRST, MIDDLE INITIAL	
R=58 T= A D M ENTRY NUMBER 59# 0,0	RECORD 723# 0, 0, 1	
42. DATE OF $60 = 1/1 + 1/1 + 1$ MONTH DAY YEAR 43. CONTRAC	STOR/ 63=	44. SOURCE OF () 64=
15. CONSTRUCTION 65 A B C D H		V W Z
6. FINISH 66 C F G H O P S		IVEN, DRIVE OTHER WASH
POROUS CONCEETE GRAVEL W GRAVEL HORICONTAL OPEN PEEPORATED SCREEM.	A / A7 11	$\frac{PE OF}{AL} \frac{ 67= B C G N Z}{BENTOMITE, CLAY, CEMENT, NONE, OTH GROUT$
8. OF SEAL 68= 49. DEVELOPMENT 69= A B	C J N P S Z PRESSED AIR, JETTED, NONE, OTHER, SURGED, OTHER	50. IN DEVELOPMENT
L. SPECIAL TREATMENT 71- C D E F H OVEMICALS, DRY, EXPLOSIVES, DEFLOCULENT, HYDRO-	MZ	the second s
DLE DIAMETER RECORD	MECHAN-OTHER ICAL,	
T = A D M $ADD, DELETE, MODEY$ CONSTRUCTION 59# 0, 0,		
RECORD NUMBER 724# 0,0,1	724# 0,0,2	724# 0, 0, 3
DEPTH TO TOP OF HOLE SEGMENT	73#	f*************************************
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF HOLE SEGMENT 74=	74=	73#
DIAMETER OF HOLE SEGMENT	75=	
SING RECORD		75=
=76 $T = A D M$ ADD, DILETE, MODIFY ENTRY NO. 59# 0, 0,		
RECORD NUMBER 725# 0,0,1	725# 0,0,2	725# 0, 0, 3
DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING SEGMENT	77#	
DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING SEGMENT 78=		77#
DIAMETER OF CASING SEGMENT	79#	78= , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
CASING MATERIAL (6)	80=	80=
THICKNESS OF CASING	81=	81=



Z

	OPENING RECORD R=82 T= A D M ADD, DELETE, MODIFY	CONSTRUCTION 59# 0,0,	726# 0 0 2	726# 0 0 3
\mathcal{L}	RECORD NUMBER	83#	83#	83#
	60. DEPTH TO TOP OF SECTION	84=	84=	
	61. DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF SECTION	85=	85=	85=
	62. TYPE OF OPENINGS	86=	86=	86=
	63. TYPE OF MATERIAL	87=	87=	
	64. DIAMETER OF OPEN SECTION	88=	88=	
	65. WIDTH OF OPENING	89=	89=	89=
	66. LENGTH OF OPENING			
	[R=42] T= [A] D M	ENTRY 254# 0,0,	DATE	38= 1 1/(1 1/1 1 1/1
	67. LIFT 43# A B C	J P R S T L JET, PISTON, ROTARY, SUBMERCIBLE, TURBINE, UNKY	J Z J 68. RECORDER	W Z
	69. DEPTH 44= , , , ,			REMUL, OTHER
	71. POWER 46=			
	OTHER DATA AVAILABLE R= 180 T= A D M ABD, DELETE, NODIFY ABD, DELETE, NODIFY 72. TYPE OF DATA 312#0,0,1 181=,	73	LOCATION OF DATA 182 = C D R Z $COOP. DS. REPORTING ERATOR, TRICT, AGENCY, OTHER 182 = C D R Z$	74. FORMAT 261 = F M P Z $FILES, READABLE, USHED, OTHER$ $261 = F M P Z$
	312# 0,0,2 181= ,			
	GEOPHYSICAL-LOG RECORD R=198 T= A D M ADD, DELETE, MODIFY			78. SOURCE OF DATA
•	RECORD NUMBER 75. TYPE OF LC 739# 0, 0, 1 739# 0, 0, 2	OG 76. BEGINNING DEPTH 200= , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	77. ENDING DEPTH 201=	202= 202=
		A O R S Z		
	TYPE OF A B C LOG CODES TIME, COLLAR, CALIFE	DEFG. R. DRILLER'S, ELECYRIC, FLUID GEOLOGIST, N CONBUCT, ELECYRIC, CONBUCT,	H I J K L Agnetic, induction, gamma dipmeter, laterlog, ray,	M N O P Q MICROLOG, NEUTROM, ULATER, PHOTO, RADIO- ACTIVE,
	S T U V SONE, TEMP, CAMMA FLED GAMMA, VELOCITY	CORE. OTHER	TYPE OF MATERIAL CODES FOR	OPEN SECTIONS
4 	TYPE OF OPENINGS CODES F L M P FRACTURE, LOUVERLD, MESH, OF SLOTTED ECL 8/87 -1310-C-	R S T W X Z WIRE: SEREEN, SAND WALLED, OPEN WOLND, (LIRANOWIT) POINT, WALLED, OPEN HOLE, OTHE		M P R S T Z

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NETWORK RECORD
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $
79. NETWORK 706 QW WL WD 80. BEGIN 115# 81. END 116# YEAR
82. TYPE OF ANALYSES 120= A B C D E F G H I J K L M N P Z PHYSICAL, COMMON TRACE PESTICIDES, NUTRIENTS, SANITARY, CODES
83. SOURCE 117= 111
84. COLLECTION F 18= A B C D F I M O Q S W Z 2 3 4 5 X NUAL MONTHLY, THOUGUS DAILY, SEMI: INTER. MONTHLY, OTHER, SEMI: WEEKLY, OTHER, EVERY EVERY EVERY EVERY EVERY YEARS, YEARS
85. COLLECTION 133= C E M U Z CALCULATEO, ESTIMATEO, METEREO, UNKNOWN, OTHER CALCULATEO, ESTIMATEO, METEREO, UNKNOWN, OTHER 86. AGENCY 307=
87. PRIMARY NETWORK SITE 257# 1 2 3 4 NATIONAL DISTRICT PROJECT COOPERATOR 88. SECONDARY NETWORK SITE 708#
WELL FIELDS
$\begin{array}{c c} R=203 \\ \hline T = A & D & M \\ \hline $A00, & DELETE, & MODEY \end{array}$
89. IN GROUP 204= 90. DEEPEST 205= 91. SHALLOWEST 206= 1
92. CONSTRUCTION 207= D J V W Z DRULED, JETTED, DRIVEN, DRIVE, OTHER 93. WELL FIELD 262= 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
NOTE: Locate the well site accurately on the section below.

COLOR KEY:

GREEN SHADED-Mandatory for new WATSTORE sites.

GREEN—Mandatory if the information is reasonably available, such as from driller's reports or other easily available source. BLACK—Not mandatory.

ECL 8/87 -1311-C-

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V Z CAURRATED OTHER ELECTRIC TAPE. N V W X regeler well, Afford of Matter destroyed, Subject write, write fafe, REMARKS ELECYRIC TRPE Single C DEPTH BELOW MP H KEPONTED. NEARBY RECENTLY PUMPING. F N RECORDING RECORDING R S RECENTY REARDY PUMPED, PUMPING, Б MP HEIGHT LOCAL NO. CODES FOR METHOD 2399 A B C E G H L M OF MEASUHEMENT ANTUR, MALCO, ALIENATED MEASURE CARGENTIC MARKED ANTURE, MALCO, ALIENATED MEASURE CARGENTIC LOCK, MARTER J N O P INTECTOR DISCOME DISTRUCTION, PUMPMG, 1 ACONTOR, MEASURING, ногр 2 ±001 FL. 99. ACCURACY (see below) 276# **土0.1 FT**. ···· WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY RNECTOR, 239# 239# 239# 98 METHOD (see below) 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 0 ±1 F00T 239# 239# 239# DATA 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# 239# T= A CODES FOR 238= D E F G H SITE STATUS 238= D E R COMING, NEAREY RANKY, NECENTLY DRV, AGENTLY ROWNG, NEAREY RANKY, REARLY 276= NOTE: Reverse side may be used to sketch well site and measuring point location. 238# 238# 97. STATUS (see below) 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238**#** 238**#** 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# 238# **TEVET** R=234 1-1-1 1 1 1 1 1.1.1 •• • 96. WATER LEVEL (below LSD) .-•___ 1,1 1 --111 . 1.1 ---. WATER -WELL NO. 237# 237# 237# 237# 237# 237 # 237# LONGITUDE HOUR MIN. 1-1-1 ... • • • • ... ••• • • .1 • • • • • • • ••• • 🗄 • • ••• . : 1 1 1 1:1:1 •••• .1.1 ••• ••• 95. TIME (24 hour) RECORD 728# BUDH 1 #60/ #602 #602 #601 709# 460/ #60/ #601 #60/ #601 #60/ #601 #60/ #602 #601 #601 #601 #607 #607 109# ±601 #60/ 4602 4602 LATTUDE T= A D M NOO, DELETE, MODIY 321# 324= 323= YEAR SITE IDENT. NO.L YEAR ---MEASURING POINT RECORD -100. m.p. begin date 101. m.p. end date -|* 102, m.p. height 103, m.p. remark ECL 8/87 -1311-E-R=320 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235**#** 235**#** 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 235# 94, DATE 235# 235# 235# 235#

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Section B - Field Characteristics

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I. GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT IDENTIFICATION RECORD

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	I. SLT	Number					4 6	4	~)	4	ß	9	7	Ø	6	ů.) +	101	3 (* 1 (*		י ע ל ר	} 4	0,0	11	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	25		44	י ער היי	36	37	

ι 1 0 Field Characteristics (Con't.)

V. HO	HOLE DIAMETER RECORD			VIII.	LIFT RECORD		
Number	Field Title	Type	Length	Number	Field Title	Type	Type Length
~	Site ID Transaction	K 4	15	8	Site ID	A	15
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53	Bottom of Hole	N2	00	68	bate Recorded	5 4	α
54	Diameter of Hole	N2	8	69	Intake Depth	NON	ະທ
				70	Type of Power	A	
VI. C	CASING RECORD			71	Horsepower Rate	N2	7
C)	Site ID .	4	15	IX, O	OTHER DATA AVATLARIE	nacoaa	c
	Transaction	Å	~~~			NECCO	2
	Entry Number	Å	ę	2	Site ID	Å	15
		Å	ന		Transaction	4) e-
22 22	Top of Casing	N2	8		Record Number	4	-1 (**
20	Bottom of Casing	N2	8	72	Type of Data	A	10
57	Diameter Casing	N2	ى م	73	Location of Data	4	, , ,
58	lat	Ą		74		° 41	i
. 26	Thickness Casing	EN	6	F 5	* • * * * * * * * * *	¢	-1
VII.	OPENTNGS RECORD			X. GE	GEOPHYSICAL LOGS RECORD	ð	
	•			¢			
~	Site ID	A	5	N	Site ID Trancaction	4	15
	Transaction	A			Pecord Number	4 4	i c
	Entry Number	Å	. m	75	TUDA OF TOX	Çø	Ĵ ;
	Record Number	Ą	- m	76	Are or woy Berinning Denth	¢ N	-1 0
60	Top of Section	N2	8	5.1	Ruding Denth	2 C N	0 0
61	0	N2	8	78	Source of Data	2 4	0 ~
62	0	Å	وسع	•	4)	4.9	4
63		Ą	~*				
64		N2	ß	, `	•		
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Field Characteristics (con't.)

WATTR LEVEL RECORD

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	ype	Ą	4 4	4	N2	Ą	Å,	A		RD	I	A	4	A.	A	A	N2	Ā						
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	Q	Field Title T	Site ID	Transaction	Record Number	Type of Network	Beginning rear ruding Vear	Type of Analyses	Source Agency	Frquncy Collectn	Method Collection	Analyzing Agency	Φ	secondary Net. St.			WELL FLELUS NECCON	cita ID	Transaction	Record Number	Number of Wells	Depth of Deepesu	Depth of Shallow Method Construct	Size of Well Fld
	XI. NE	Number	~	3		19	80	4 6 8	83	84	85	86	87	. 88			XII.	. (7		89	06	91 0	9.0 10

A - Alphanumeric field (this type is used for numbers when leading zeros must be carried) Nx - Numeric Field; "x" indicates the number of digits to the right of the decimal point.

The decimal point and minus sign each take up one character in the field length. NO fields do not contain a decimal point.

Section C

Coding Instructions

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XIV.	Measuring-point Record	

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I. SITE FILE

The <u>SITEFILE</u> record is used for recording general information including location and water use information. Information will not be stored for a site if any mandatory entry in this record is missing. There is only one SITEFILE for each SITE ID. case of nested piezometers or deepening of wells, contact Ecology for instructions on SITE ID's and LOCAL NUMBERS.)

TRANSACTION CODE (mandatory) [A1] Select the correct transaction code for this file. A - Add (this is for sites that do not exist in WATSTORE)

- D Delete (this will delete a sitefile and should not
- normally be used) M - Modify (this will allow changes in the existing file)

WASHINGTON STATE START CARD NUMBER [A6]

Ch. 18.104 RCW requires drillers to submit a notice of intent to begin construction, reconstruction, or abandonment procedures ("start card") in advance of commencing work, effective September, 1987. The start card has a six-digit If a start card is submitted number in the upper right corner. on any well identified in the Ground Water Management Area, the start card number must be included in the SITEFILE information transmitted to Ecology.

SOURCE AGENCY (mandatory) [A5; WATSTORE #4] For the Ground Water Management Areas the SOURCE AGENCY will be 1. the Department of Ecology (WA001).

SITE ID (mandatory) [A15; WATSTORE #1] This is a 15-digit identification number assigned to the site. 2. It contains no blanks or alphabetic characters. It is used primarily as an internal control number within the computer files. Although the site identification number is formed initially from the latitude and longitude of a point believed to represent the location of the site, the number is an identifier and not a locator.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the site identification number, once assigned, is a pure number and HAS NO LOCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

The site identification number is assigned as follows: Spot the site on the best available map (usually a USGS 7 1/2 quadrangle) as accurately as possible. Using an appropriate scaling aid, determine the latitude and longitude of the point on the map. The location of this point is always scaled to the nearest second of latitude and longitude, even if there is doubt about the exact location of the site or the accuracy of the map.

The first six digits of the identification number are the value of latitude, the seventh through thirteenth digits are the value of longitude, and the fourteenth and fifteenth digits are a sequence number used to distinguish between sites at the same location.

Use leading zeros if the value of latitude is less than 10 degrees, the value of longitude is less than 100 degrees, or the sequence number is less than 10.

3. LOCAL NUMBER (mandatory) [A16; WATSTORE #12] The local number for Ground Water Management sites is in the following format:



The last two digits are left blank unless the hole has been deepened since the initial local number was assigned (contact Ecology for instructions on how to handle deepened wells). The format for Township 20 North, Range 2 West, section 29, subsection (40 acres) F, and the third well entered into the data base at this location is:

29N/03E-09F03

This is a text field. The local number should be entered as it is to be printed; including leading zeros if the value of township or range is less than 10, or the sequence number is less than 10. The following diagram shows forty-acre tract letter designations.

	R		2 }	1.					
т.	·D	С	8	A					
20	٤	F	G.	• н	×				
N.	M	Ľ	к	J					
	N	p	Q	R					
	Section 29								

4. LATITUDE (mandatory) [A6; WATSTORE #9]

Enter the best available value for the latitude of the site in degrees, minutes, and seconds, right justified in the field. Use leading zeros if needed. Six digits must be coded.

5. LONGITUDE (mandatory) [A7; WATSTORE #10] Enter the best available value for the longitude of the site, in degrees, minutes, and seconds, right justified in the field. Use leading zeros if needed. Seven digits must be coded. The values of latitude and longitude entered in these fields are <u>locators</u>: they should be the best available information about the location of the site. The accuracy of the location should be indicated by a suitable entry in the next field.

* 6. LAT-LONG ACCURACY [A1; WATSTORE #11] Enter the code for the accuracy of the latitude-longitude values.

> S - the measurement is accurate to + 1 second F - the measurement is accurate to + 5 seconds T - the measurement is accurate to + 10 seconds M - the measurement is accurate to + 1 minute

No value (blank field) indicates that the accuracy is unknown and is, therefore, assumed to be greater than one minute.

7. STATE (mandatory) [A2; WATSTORE #7] The Washington State code is 53, Oregon is 41, and Idaho is 16.

8. COUNTY (mandatory) [A3; WATSTORE #8] Enter the numeric code for the county in which the site is located. Include leading and trailing zeros if appropriate. The county codes in Washington State are:

001 003 005 007 009 011 013 015 017 019 021 023 025	Adams Asotin Benton Chelan Clallam Clark Columbia Cowlitz Douglas Ferry Franklin Garfield Grant	027 029 031 033 035 037 039 041 043 045 047 049 051	Grays Harbor Island Jefferson King Kitsap Kittitas Klickitas Lewis Lincoln Mason Okanogan Pacific Pend Oreille	053 055 057 059 061 063 065 067 069 071 073 075 077	San Juan Skagit Skamania Snohomish Spokane Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum Walla Walla Whatcom Whitman Yakima
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* 9. LOCATION MAP [A20; WATSTORE #14] Enter the name of the best available map on which the site can be located, preferably a USGS 7 1/2' topographic quadrangle. If no topographic map is available for the area, a county highway map or similar map may be used.

* Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

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* 10. SCALE [N0,7; WATSTORE #15]

Enter the scale of the map identified in the previous entry, as follows. If the map scale is given as a ratio (1:24,000) 1:62,500, and so forth) omit figure '1' and the colon, and enter the remaining number without the comma. If the scale is given in miles per inch, as on many county highway maps, convert the scale to a ratio (multiply miles per inch by 63,360) and proceed as above. A 7 1/2' quadrangle (1:24,000 scale) would be entered as 24000; a county or other map of 2 inches to the mile would be entered as 31680.

- 11. ALTITUDE (mandatory) [N2,8; WATSTORE #] For ground water sites, enter the altitude of the land surface at the site, in feet NGVD (National Geodetic Vertical Datum). Precision to two decimal places can be coded if available. Altitudes below NGVD should be preceded by a minus sign (-).
- * 12. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT [A1; WATSTORE #17] Enter the appropriate code for the method used to determine the altitude.
 - A altimeter

L - level or other surveying method M - interpolated from topographic map Failure to select one of these values (blank field) implies that the method is unknown.

- * 13. ACCURACY [A3; WATSTORE #18] Enter the accuracy of the altitude in terms of the possible error in feet. An accuracy of +/- 0.1 foot would be entered as '.1'. In general, the accuracy of altitudes interpolated from the contours on topographic maps is plus or minus one-half of
- * 14. HYDROLOGIC UNIT [A8; WATSTORE #20] Enter the eight-digit hydrologic unit code for the USGS cataloging unit in which the site is located.

State Hydrologic Unit maps delineating the hydrographic boundaries of these units are available from the following address:

U.S. Geological Survey Branch of Distribution Box 25286, Federal Center Denver, Colorado 80225.

If the site does not lie within a currently designated hydrological unit (e.g., offshore wells), the eight-digit code 99999999 should be entered in this field.

* Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

- 15. STATION TYPE (mandatory) [A1; WATSTORE #802] Check which site type best describes the station. Only one type can be assigned for a site. For Ground Water Management Areas the STATION TYPE will usually be "G".
 - stream s -
 - Lake or reservoir L -
 - E Estuary
 - C Coastal other than estuary
 - spring P -
 - Ground water other than spring G -
 - M Meteorological

16. LEAD AGENCY USE OF SITE (mandatory) [A1; WATSTORE #803] The allowable codes for the agency use of site are as follows:

- Active data-collection site (the agency is actively A -
- collecting data at this site) Inactive or discontinued data-collection site (data has I -
- been collected but is not actively being collected) Inventory data site only (no data has been collected at 0
 - this site)
- 17. REMARKS [A50; WATSTORE #806] General remarks concerning the site. (up to 50 characters)
- * 18. DATE SITE ESTABLISHED OR INVENTORIED by the Lead Agency [A8; Enter the date that site was established or inventoried in the following format - MMDDYYYY.
- * 19. DATA RELIABILITY [A1; WATSTORE #3] Enter the code indicating the overall reliability of the data available for the site.
 - C the data have been field checked.
 - L location not accurate.
 - M minimal data.
 - U the data have not been field checked but is considered to be reliable.

When in doubt, always select the code which portrays the lesser confidence. (Note: The codes are listed in order of decreasing confidence).

* Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

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20. SITE TYPE (mandatory) [A1; WATSTORE #2]

Enter the code indicating the type of site to which these data apply. The most common site code is "W".

- C collector or Ranney type well.
- D drain dug to intercept the water table or potentiometric surface to either lower the ground-water level or serve as a water supply.
- E excavation.
- H sinkhole.
- I interconnected wells, also called connector or drainage wells that is, a well interconnected via an underground lateral.
- M multiple wells. Use only for well field consisting of a group of wells that are pumped through a single header and for which little or no data about the individual wells are available.
- 0 outcrop.
- P pond dug to intercept the water table or potentiometric surface and serve as a water supply.
- S spring (used only on spring schedule).
- T tunnel, shaft, or mine from which ground water is
- W well, for single wells other than wells of the collector or Ranney type.
- X test hole, not completed as a well.
- * 21. DATE OF FIRST CONSTRUCTION [A8; WATSTORE #21]

Enter the earliest date for which data are available for the site or the date on which construction began, whichever is the earlier. If the month or day are not known, enter 00 in the spaces. Use leading zeros for month or day values less than Enter four digits for year. Use the following format -10. MMDDYYYY.

22. USE OF SITE (mandatory) [A1; WATSTORE #23]

Enter the code indicating the principal use of the site or the purpose for which the site was constructed (the former always holds precedence over the latter). The most common use of site

- A anode
- C standby emergency supply
- D drain
- E geothermal
- G seismic
- H heat reservoir
- M mine
- 0 observation

- P oil or gas well
- R recharge
- S repressurize
- T test
- U unused
- W withdrawal of water
- X waste disposal
- Z destroyed

* Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

- (A) Anode is a hole used as an electrical anode. Include in this category wells used solely to ground pipelines or electronic relays and other installations.
- (C) Standby emergency supply refers to a water supply source that is used only when the principal supplier of water is unavailable.
- (D) Drainage refers to the drainage of surface water underground.
- (E) Geothermal well is a hole drilled for geothermal energy development. Use this category for 'dry' geothermal wells or wells into which water is injected for heating. For 'wet' geothermal wells, through which water is withdrawn, use W -withdrawal of water for the use of site, and E - power generation for the primary use of water.
- (G) Seismic (G) hole is one drilled for seismic exploration. If it has been converted to water supply, it is used to withdraw water. A seismic hole used as an observation well should be in the observation-well category.
- (H) Heat reservoir refers to a well in which a fluid is circulated in a closed system. Water is neither added to, nor removed from, the aquifer.
- (M) Mine includes any tunnel, shaft, or other excavation constructed for the extraction of minerals.
- (0) Observation well is a cased test-hole or well drilled either for water-level or for water-quality observations. Do not use this category for an oil-test hole, or water supply well used only incidentally as an observation well.
- (P) Oil or gas well is any well or hole drilled in search of, or for production of, petroleum or gas. It includes any oil or gas production well, dry hole, core hole, injection well drilled for secondary recovery of oil, etc. An oil-test hole converted to a water supply well should be classified as withdrawal (W).
- (R) Recharge site is a site constructed or converted for use in replenishing the aquifer. An irrigation well used to return water to the aquifer during nonpumping periods is a well for withdrawing water, not a drainage or recharge well. Use this category for wells that are used to return water to the aquifer after use, such as those for returning airconditioning water.

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- (S) Repressurize refers to pumping water into an aquifer in order to increase the pressure in the aquifer for a specific purpose, for example, water flood purposes in oil fields.
- (T) Test hole is an uncased hole (or one cased only temporarily) that was drilled for water, or for geologic or hydrogeologic testing. It may be equipped temporarily with a pump in order to make a pumping test, but if the well is destroyed after testing is completed, it is still a test hole. A core hole drilled as a part of mining or quarrying exploration work, should be in this class.
- (U) An unused site is an abandoned water-supply site or one for which no use is contemplated. At an abandoned farmstead, a well originally used for domestic purposes may be classed as unused, even though it is equipped with a pump. Similarly, a stock well with a pump may become unused when a pasture or corral is put into cultivation. An irrigation well that is not equipped with a pump, nor used because the yield is too low or the water is too mineralized, belongs in this class.
- (W) Withdrawal of water refers to a site that supplies water for one of the purposes shown under use of water. It includes a dewatering well, if the dewatering is accomplished by pumping ground water.
- (X) A waste-disposal site is one used to convey industrial waste, domestic sewage, oil-field brine, mine drainage, radioactive waste, or other waste fluid into an underground zone. An oil-test or deep-water well converted to waste disposal should be in this category.
- (Z) A destroyed site is one that is no longer in existence. The casing of most destroyed wells will be pulled, but some may be plugged or filled. Do not use this category for an abandoned site that merely is not in use.
- 23. SECONDARY SITE USE [A1; WATSTORE #301] If the site is used for more than one purpose, show the secondary use here. Enter a code from the above list.
- 24. TERTIARY SITE USE [A1; WATSTORE #302] If needed, a third use of the site can be shown here. Enter an appropriate code from the above list.

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* 25. USE OF WATER [A1; WATSTORE #24] Enter the code indicating the principal use of water from the site. If water from the site is used for more than one purpose, enter the principal use here and enter the subordinate uses in the following two fields.

A - air conditioning B - bottling C - commercial D - dewater E - power F - fire	I - irrigation J - industrial (cooling) K - mining M - medicinal N - industrial P - public supply	<pre>R - recreation S - stock T - institution U - unused Y - desalination Z - other (explain in remarks)</pre>
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H - domestic Q - aquaculture

- (A) Air conditioning refers to water supply used solely or principally for heating or cooling a building. Water used to cool industrial machinery belongs in the industrial category, not in the air conditioning category.
- (B) Bottling refers to the storage of water in bottles and use of the water for potable purposes (see Medicinal).
- (C) Commercial use refers to use by a business establishment that does not fabricate or produce a product. Filling stations and motels are examples of commercial establishments. If some product is manufactured, assembled, remodeled, or otherwise fabricated, use of water for that plant should be considered industrial, even though the water is not used directly in the product or in the manufacturing of the product.
- (D) Dewatering means the water is pumped for dewatering a construction or mining site, or to lower the water table for agricultural purposes. In this respect, it differs from a drainage well that is used to drain surface water underground. If the main purpose for which the water is withdrawn is to provide drainage, dewatering should be indicated even though the water may be discharged into an irrigation ditch and subsequently used to irrigate land.
- (E) Power generation refers to use of water for generation of any type of power.

^{*} Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

Fire protection refers to the principal use of the water and should be indicated if the site was constructed principally for this purpose even though the water may be used at times to supplement an industrial or defense supply, to irrigate a golf course, fill a swimming pool, or for other use.

(F)

(H)

- Domestic use is water used to supply household needs, principally for drinking, cooking, washing, and sanitary purposes, but including watering a lawn and caring for a few pets. Most domestic wells will be at suburban or farm homes, but wells supplying small quantities of water for domestic purposes for one-classroom schools, turnpike gates, and similar installations, should be in the domestic category.
- (I) Irrigation refers to the use of water to irrigate cultivated plants. Most irrigation sites will supply water for farm crops, but the category should include wells used to water the grounds of schools, industrial plants, or cemeteries, if more than a small amount of water is pumped and that is the sole use of the water.
- (J) Industrial (cooling) refers to a water supply used solely for industrial cooling.
- (K) Mining refers to a water supply used solely for mining purposes.
- (M) Medicinal refers to water purported to have therapeutic value. Water may be used for bathing and/or drinking. If use of water is mainly because of its claimed therapeutic value, use this category even though the water is bottled.
- (N) Industrial use is within a plant that manufactures or fabricates a product. The water may or may not be incorporated into the product being manufactured. Industrial water may be used to cool machinery, to provide sanitary facilities for employees, to air-condition the plant, and to irrigate the ground at the plant.
- (P) Public Supply use is water that is pumped and distributed to several homes. Such supplies may be owned by a municipality or community, a water district, or a private concern. In most States, public supplies are regulated by departments of health which enforce minimum safety and sanitary requirements. If the system supplies five or more homes, it should be considered a public supply, as four or less classify use as domestic. Water supplies for trailer or summer camps with five or

more living units should be in this category, but motels and hotels are classified as commercial. Most public supply systems also furnish water for a variety of other uses, such as industrial, institutional, and commercial.

- (Q) Aquaculture refers to a water supply used solely for aquaculture, such as fish farms.
- (R) Recreation refers to water discharged into pools, or channels which are dammed downstream to form pools, for swimming, boating, fishing, ice rinks, and other recreational uses.
- (S) Stock Supply refersato the watering of livestock.
- (T) Institutional refers to water used in the maintenance and operation of institutions such as large schools, universities, hospitals, rest homes, or similar installations. Owners of institutions may be individuals, corporations, churches, or governmental units.
- (U) Unused means water is not being removed from the site for one of the purposes described above. A test hole, oil or gas well, recharge, drainage, observation, or waste-disposal well will be in this category.

Do not use this classification for an irrigation, domestic, stock, or other well during 'off season' or temporary periods of nonuse. The use of water from a newly constructed site should be considered as the use for which it is intended even though it may not yet be in use when inventoried.

- (Y) Desalination refers to water used in a desalting process whereby dissolved solids are removed to make water potable or suitable for other uses. Enter the type of use of the desalinated water in the next column, "Secondary Water Use".
- (Z) Other refers to miscellaneous uses not included in the listed categories.

26. SECONDARY WATER USE [A1; WATSTORE #25] If water from the site is used for more than one purpose, show the secondary use here. Enter an appropriate code from the list above.

27. TERTIARY WATER USE [A1; WATSTORE #26] If needed, a third use of water from the site can be shown here. Enter an appropriate code from the list above. 28. AQUIFER TYPE CODE [A1; WATSTORE #713] Enter the appropriate code to describe the type of aquifer(s) encountered by the well.

- U Unconfined single aquifer
- N Unconfined multiple aquifers
- C Confined single aquifer
- M Confined multiple aquifers
- X Mixed (confined and unconfined) multiple aquifers

29. PRIMARY AQUIFER [A8; WATSTORE #714]

Left justify the code identifying the primary aquifer unit from which the water is obtained. Use codes given in the 'Catalog of Aquifer Names and Geologic Unit Codes used by the Water Resources Division' (Aquifer codes for Washington State are listed in Part I, Section D of this manual).

* 30. WELL DEPTH [N2,8; WATSTORE #28] Enter the depth of the finished well, in feet below land surface datum. The depth of the well is the greatest depth to which the well can be sounded if measurement is not practicable. Enter the reported depth at which the well was finished.

* 31. HOLE DEPTH [N2,8; WATSTORE #27] Enter the total depth to which the hole was drilled, in feet below the land surface datum, even though it may have been plugged back in completing the well. For collector or Ranney type wells, enter the depth of the central shaft. For multiple-well fields (listed as "M" in SITE TYPE field), leave the space blank.

This field should be completed for wells whenever possible. If the hole depth is given, all other depths entered on the schedule will be compared with it for validity. Precision may be carried to two decimal places.

* Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

- * 32. SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA [A1; WATSTORE #29] Enter a code to indicate how the depth information of the well was obtained.
 - A reported by another government agency. Do not use 'A' if the reporting agency is the owner of the well--use 101.
 - D from driller's log or report.
 - G from the lead agency or a private geologist or
 - L depth interpreted from geophysical logs by personnel of source agency.
 - M memory (owner, operator, driller).
 - 0 reported by the owner of the well.
 - R reported by person other than the owner, driller, or another government agency.
 - S measured by personnel of reporting agency.
 - Z other source (explain in remarks).

33. INVENTORY WATER LEVEL [N2,8; WATSTORE #30]

Enter the water level that is reported on the drillers report, in feet below land surface. Precision can be carried to two decimal places. If the water level is above land surface, enter the water level in feet above land surface preceded by a minus sign (-). If the site flows but the head is not known, the site is dry, the level cannot be measured, measurement has been discontinued, or the well destroyed, leave this space blank and see SITE STATUS.

34. DATE MEASURED (mandatory only if 'inventory water level' or 'site status' is entered) [A8; WATSTORE #31]

Enter the date on which the water level entered above was If the day or measured. Use the following format - MMDDYYYY. month are not known, code the appropriate field with 00. Use leading zeros for values of month and day that are less than 10, and provide all four digits of the year.

* Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

35. METHOD OF WATER-LEVEL MEASUREMENT [A1; WATSTORE #34]

- Enter the code indicating how the water level was measured.
 - A airline measurement
 - B analog or graphic recorder
 - C calibrated airline measurement
 - E estimated
 - G pressure-gage measurement
 - H calibrated pressure-gage measurement
 - L interpreted from geophysical logs
 - M manometer measurement
 - N nonrecording gage
 - R reported, method not known
 - S steel-tape measurement
 - T electric-tape measurement
 - V calibrated electric-tape measurement

Z = other

36. SITE STATUS FOR WATER LEVEL [A1; WATSTORE #37]

Enter the code indicating the status of the site at the time the water-level was measured.

** If no site status is indicated, the reported water-level measurement represents a static level.

- D the site was dry (no water level is recorded). E - the site was flowing recently.
- F the site was flowing, but the head could not be measured (no water level is recorded).
- G a nearby site that taps the same aquifer was flowing. H - a nearby site that taps the same aquifer had been flowing recently.
- I injector site (recharges water being injected into the aquifer).
- J injector site monitor (a nearby site that taps the same aquifer is injecting recharge water).
- N measurement discontinued.
- 0 an obstruction was encountered in the well above the water surface (no water level is recorded).
- P the site was being pumped.
- R the site had been pumped recently.
- S a nearby site that taps the same aquifer was being pumped.
- T a nearby site that taps the same aquifer had been pumped recently.
- V foreign substance present on the surface of the water.
- W well destroyed.
- X water level affected by stage in nearby surface-water site.
- Z other conditions that would affect the measured water level (explain in remarks).

37. SOURCE OF WATER-LEVEL DATA [A1; WATSTORE #33]

Enter the code that best indicates source of the water-level data. The codes are the same as those used for field number 32 (SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA).

11. GROUND WATER MANAGEMENT IDENTIFIERS RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. The first record must contain the Ecology identifier as explained below; additional records may be used for ID numbers defined by the Lead Agency for internal tracking purposes.

For

* 38. IDENTIFICATION [A10; WATSTORE #190] Enter the name or number by which the site is identified. Ground Water Management Areas the following codes shall be

GWMA-86-01	Clover-Chambers Creek Basin
GWMA-86-01 GWMA-86-02	Island County
	s. King County
GWMA-86-03	S. King councy
GWMA-86-04	Vashon\Maury Island
GWMA-86-05	Gig Harbor
GWMA-86-06	Kitsap County
GWMA-86-07	Redmond
GWMA-86-08	Issaquah
GWMA-87-09	Clark County
GWMA-87-10	North Thurston County
GWMA-87-11	Deer Park Basin
GWMA-87-12	Lummi Indian Reservation
GWMA-87-13	Toppenish Creek Basin
GWMA-87-14	East King County
GWMA-87-15	Methow River Basin
	any other Ground Water Management

Contact Ecology for any other Ground Water Management Area

* 39. ASSIGNER [A15; WATSTORE #191] Enter 'Ecology' for the assigner.

III. OWNERS RECORD

used:

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. If the site is used, leased, or occupied by someone other than the owner, this fact should be entered in the 'REMARKS' data record of the SITEFILE, together with the name of the user, lessee, or tenant.

- * 40. DATE OF OWNERSHIP [A8; WATSTORE #159] Enter the date (MMDDYYYY) that this owner acquired ownership of the well or the earliest date on which this owner was known to own the source. If the day or month are not known, enter 00 in these spaces. Use leading zeros for month and day values less than 10. Specify all four digits of the year.
- * 41. OWNERS NAME [A42; WATSTORE #161] Enter the last name of the owner. If known, enter the first name and middle initial. (Note: Although the form shows 23 characters for this field, up to 42 may be used.)

IV. CONSTRUCTION RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. The entry number will always be 001 unless the well has been deepened or altered in some way; contact Ecology for instructions in these cases.

* 42. DATE OF COMPLETED CONSTRUCTION [A8; WATSTORE #60]

Enter the date (MMDDYYYY) on which the work was completed. If the day or month are not known, enter 00 in the spaces. Use leading zeros for values of day and month less than 10, and specify all four digits for the year. For many sites, this date will be the same as the one entered earlier (Date of Construction/Completion) however, it must be re-entered here.

- * 43. NAME OF CONTRACTOR/DRILLER [A12; WATSTORE #63] Enter the name of the individual or company that did the work. For company names, use meaningful abbreviations or acronyms if needed to fit the space.
- * 44. SOURCE OF CONSTRUCTION DATA [A1; WATSTORE #64] Enter the code that best indicates the source of construction data, that is, who furnished the data. The codes are the same as those used for field number 32 (SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA).
- * 45. METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION [A1; WATSTORE #65] Enter the code indicating the method by which the site was constructed.

A - air-r	otary	P·	- air pe	ercussion	
B - bored	l or augered	R	- revers	se rotary	
C - cable	e-tool	\mathbf{T} ·	- trench	ling -	
D - dug		v.	- driver	1	
H - hydra	ulic rotary	w ·	- drive	and wash	
J - jette	ed	Z	- other	(explain	in remarks)

- (A) Air-rotary method uses a stream of air to cool the bit and bring the rock cuttings to the surface.
- (B) A bored or augered hole cuts and removes the earth materials from the hole with an auger. The auger may be powered by hand or machinery.
- (C) Cable-tool refers to a "percussion" or "churn-drill" method whereby a heavy drilling tool is raised and lowered with enough force to pulverize the rock. The rock debris is commonly removed from the hole with a bailer. The California mud-scow method is a special variation of the cabletool method.

^{*} Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

- (D) Dug holes are excavated by hand tools or power-driven digging equipment. Caissons, Ranney-type collectors, and galleries belong here even though they may have laterals that are driven or jetted.
- (H) The hydraulic-rotary well is constructed by rotating a length of pipe (drill stem) equipped with a bit that cuts or grinds the rocks. Water or drilling mud is pumped down the drilling stem. Cuttings are carried to the surface in the annular space between the drilling stem and the wall of the hole. Note that separate categories are provided for air-rotary and reverse-rotary.
- (J) Jetted wells are excavated by using high velocity streams of water pumped through a pipe having a restricted opening or "jetting" nozzle. For some types of earth materials a cutting bit is attached to the end of the jetting pipe. The material cut or washed from the hole is carried to the surface in the annular space outside the pipe as by the hydraulicrotary method. This method is most suitable for construction of small-diameter wells in unconsolidated material.
- (P) An air-percussion drill is powered by compressed air. It uses a rapid percussion effect, coupled with rotary action, to drill hard rocks. Compressed air also is used to blow the cuttings from the hole. Air-percussion drills are generally used in conjunction with air-rotary drilling rigs.
- (R) Reverse rotary is similar to the hydraulic rotary except that the water or drilling mud flows down the annular space between the drilling stem and the wall of the hole and the cuttings are pumped out through the drill stem.
- (T) Trenching refers to the construction of a sump or open pit from which ground water may be pumped. Trenching may be done by hand but more commonly power equipment, such as a bulldozer, dragline power shovel, or a backhoe is used.
- (V) Driven wells are constructed by driving a length of pipe, usually of small diameter and generally equipped with a sand point, to the desired depth. The wells may be driven by hand or with air hammer or other power equipment. An essential feature of a driven well is that no earth material is removed as the well is constructed.

- (W) Drive and wash wells are constructed by driving a small diameter open-end casing a few feet into the earth, then washing out the material from inside the casing with a jet of water. The process is repeated until the well has penetrated a sufficient depth into the aquifer.
- * 46. TYPE OF FINISH [A1; WATSTORE #66] Enter the code indicating the finish or the nature of the openings that allow water to enter the well.
 - C porous concreteS screenF gravel pack w/perforationsT sand pointG gravel pack w/screenW walledH horizontal galleryX open holeO open endZ other (explain inP perforated or slottedremarks)
 - (C) Porous concrete is concrete casing that is pervious enough to allow ground water to seep into the well.
 - (F & G) A gravel pack well is a drilled or dug well that has a gravel envelope opposite the part through which water enters. Commonly, these wells will be finished either with commercial screen or with slotted casing.
 - (H) A horizontal gallery or collector essentially is a horizontal type well in which the screen; slotted pipe, or gravel-filled trench is horizontal. All horizontal wells should be in this class; including Ranney collectors and infiltration galleries.
 - (0) An open-end well is one that is cased to the bottom of the hole so that water can enter the well only through the bottom of the hole.
 - (P) Perforated or slotted casing is well pipe that has had holes punched or slots cut in it to admit water. Do not use this designation if the well has a gravel pack. Use "F" instead.
 - (S) Screen refers to commercial well screen manufactured for the purpose of admitting water to a well. Common types of screen are wire mesh, wrapped trapezoidal wire, and shutter screen. Do not use this designation if the well also has a gravel pack. Use "G" instead.
 - (T) A sand point is the screen part of a drive point and usually is part of a driven well.

^{*} Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

A walled or shored well is usually a dug well in which the walls have been shored-up with open-jointed (W) fieldstone, brick, tile, concrete blocks, wood cribbing, or other material. A few wells of this type may have gravel walls, however, they should be placed in this category instead of F or G. A dug well that is mostly open hole but has even a few feet of cribbing, corrugated pipe, or other shoring to prevent caving, should be in this category. An open hole well is one that has a finished open hole in the aquifer. A well belongs in this class (X) even if the casing does not actually extend to the geologic unit or zone from which the water is obtained. * 47. TYPE OF SEAL [A1; WATSTORE #67] Enter the code indicating the material used to seal the well against the entry of surface water. N - none B - bentonite z - other (explain in C - clay or cuttings remarks) G - cement grout * 48. BOTTOM OF SEAL [N0,4; WATSTORE #68] Enter the depth to the bottom of the seal, in feet below land surface. * 49. METHOD OF DEVELOPMENT [A1; WATSTORE #69] Enter the code indicating the method used to develop the well. N - none A - pumped with air lift P - pumped B - bailed S - surged with surge block C - "blown" or surged w/compressed air Z - other (explain in J - washed or jetted remarks) * 50. HOURS OF DEVELOPMENT [A3; WATSTORE #70] Enter the number of hours that the well was bailed, pumped, and so forth, for development. * 51. SPECIAL TREATMENT DURING DEVELOPMENT [A1; WATSTORE #71] Enter the code indicating any special treatment that was applied during development of the well. H - hydrofracturing C - chemical (acid, and so forth) M - mechanical abrasion D - dry ice Z - other (explain in E - explosives remarks) F - deflocculent

^{*} Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

V. HOLE DIAMETER RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. The entry number will always be 001 unless the well has been deepened or altered in some way; contact Ecology for instructions in these cases.

- * 52. DEPTH TO TOP OF HOLE SEGMENT [N2,8; WATSTORE #73] Enter the depth to the point where this section of hole begins, in feet below land surface. The first section of hole always begins at depth 0.0
- * 53. DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF HOLE SEGMENT [N2,8; WATSTORE #74] Enter the depth to the bottom of the hole segment, in feet below land surface.
- * 54. DIAMETER OF HOLE SEGMENT [N2,8; WATSTORE #75] Enter the nominal diameter of the bit used to drill this section of the hole or the diameter to which the hole was reamed, in inches.

VI. CASING RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. The entry number will always be 001 unless the well has been deepened or altered in some way; contact Ecology for instructions in these cases.

- * 55. DEPTH TO TOP OF CASING SEGMENT [N2,8; WATSTORE #77] Enter the depth to the top of this section of casing, in feet below land surface. If the casing extends above land surface, enter the height of the casing above land surface preceded by a minus sign (-).
- * 56. DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF CASING SEGMENT [N2,8; WATSTORE #78] Enter the depth to the bottom of this section of casing, in feet below land surface.
- * 57. DIAMETER OF CASING SEGMENT [N2,5; WATSTORE #79] Enter the diameter of this section of casing, in inches. Two decimal places are provided for fraction sizes (1 1/4 = 1.25).
- * 58. CASING MATERIAL [A1; WATSTORE #80] Enter the code indicating the casing material.
 - B brick
 - C concrete
 - D copper
 - G galvanized iron
 - I wrought iron
 - M other metal
 - P PVC, fiberglass, other plastic
- R rock or stone
- S steel
- T tile
- U coated steel
- W wood
- Z other material
 - (explain in remarks)

* 59. CASING THICKNESS [N3,6; WATSTORE #81] Enter the thickness of the casing wall, in inches. Three decimal places are provided. VII. OPENINGS RECORD This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. The entry number will always be 001 unless the well has been deepened or altered in some way; contact Ecology for instructions in these cases. * 60. DEPTH TO TOP OF SECTION [N2,8; WATSTORE #83] Enter the depth to the top of the open section, in feet below land surface. * 61. DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF SECTION [N2,8; WATSTORE #84] Enter the depth to the bottom of the open section, in feet below land surface. * 62. TYPE OF OPENING [A1; WATSTORE #85] Enter the code indicating type of open section. S - screen, type not known F - fractured rock T - sand point L - louvered or shutter-type screen W - walled or shored M - mesh screen X - open hole P - perforated, porous, or Z - other (explain in slotted casing remarks) R - wire-wound screen * 63. MATERIAL TYPE [A1; WATSTORE #86] Enter the code indicating the type of screen material. P - PVC, fiberglass, or B - brass or bronze other plastic R - stainless steel C - concretes - steel G - galvanized iron T - tile I - wrought iron Z - other (explain in M - other metal remarks) * 64. DIAMETER OF OPEN SECTION [N2,5; WATSTORE #87] Enter the diameter, in inches, of perforated or slotted pipe, the diameter of a screen, or the diameter of the hole, if the well is finished open-hole. * 65. WIDTH OF OPENING [N2,6; WATSTORE #88] Enter the short dimension of perforations or slots, or the mesh size of screens, in inches. * 66. LENGTH OF OPENING [N2,6; WATSTORE #89] Enter the long dimension of perforations or slots, in inches. This refers to the individual openings in the screen or slotted pipe. * Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

VIII. LIFT RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. The entry number will always be 001 unless the well has been deepened or altered in some way; contact Ecology for instructions in these cases.

* 67. TYPE OF LIFT [A1; WATSTORE #43]

Enter the code indicating the type of pump or lift. Allowable codes are:

А		air lift	R	-	rotary pump
B	-	bucket	S	æ	submergible pump
С	-	centrifugal pump	Т		turbine pump
J		jet pump	U	-	unknown
P	-	piston pump	\mathbf{Z}	-	other (explain in remarks)

- (A) Air lift is a type of lift in which a jet of air pumped below the water table causes a stream of mixed air and water to issue from the well.
- (B) Bucket include the familiar "rope and bucket", chain and bucket lifts, and the small bailer lifted by a rope or chain and pulley.
- (C) Centrifugal pumps have rotating impellers in a closed chamber that draw the water into the pump. The water is then discharged from the pump, common under great pressure, by centrifugal force. Such pumps have maximum lift of about 25 feet but can force water to considerable heights above the pump.
- (J) Jet pumps have two pipes extending from the pump into the well. One pipe forces water down the hole under pressure while the other pipe discharges water that has been forced to the surface by the action of the jet. Jet pumps are used principally for small water supplies, such as would be used for a suburban home, farm, or small commercial establishment.
- (P) Piston pumps include the familiar lift and pitcher pumps common in many rural areas. The old "reciprocating" pumps and the "deep-well with walking-bean jacks" are of the piston type.
- (R) Rotary pumps operate on the principle that direct pressure is created by squeezing the water between specially designed runners. A relatively high vacuum may be created on the intake side so the suction lift is comparable to that for centrifugal pumps.

^{*} Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

- (S) A submergible pump is a special type of turbine in which an electric motor is connected directly to the impellers and submerged beneath the water. It can be recognized by the presence of insulated electric wire leading into the well and the absence of any pump or power unit at the surface.
- (T) Turbines are of several types and may be either for a deep or shallow well. A series of impellers, placed below the surface of the water, are rotated by a vertical shaft connected to a power source at the land surface. These impellers "pick up" the water and force it to the surface through the pump column. Such pumps are commonly used to lift large amounts of water at high pressure. They are used in high capacity wells for public, industrial, or irrigation supply.
- (U) Use unknown only if the site is equipped with a pump about which other data are available, but the type of pump cannot be identified.
- (Z) Other. Place in this category any lifting device that does not belong in one of the other categories. Examples are: helical rotor, hydraulic ram, and siphon.
- * 68. DATE RECORDED [A8; WATSTORE #38] Enter the date (MMDDYYYY) on which the lift data were collected. If the day or month are not known, enter 00 in the spaces. Use leading zeros for month or day less than 10 and specify all four digits for the year.
- * 69. INTAKE DEPTH [N2,5; WATSTORE #44] Enter the depth to the bottom of the pump bowls or intake, in feet below land surface. The value desired for this entry is the maximum distance the water level can be drawn down before the pump breaks suction.
- * 70. TYPE OF POWER [A1; WATSTORE #45] Enter the code indicating the type of power used to power the pump. The codes and their meanings are:

D = 010001	L - LP gas (propane or butane engine) N - natural-gas engine
E - ETECCITO MODE	windmill
G - gasoline engine	Z - other (explain in remarks)
H - hand	

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* 71. HORSEPOWER RATING [N2,7; WATSTORE #46] Enter the horsepower rating of the primary power source. Two decimal places are provided for small motors.

^{*} Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.
IX. OTHER-DATA-AVAILABLE RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. The 'other data' record is used to indicate the availability of additional data pertinent to the site.

- * 72. OTHER DATA TYPE [A10; WATSTORE #181] Describe the type of data that are available for the site, such as pump tests. Use meaningful abbreviations if needed.
- * 73. OTHER DATA LOCATION [A1; WATSTORE #182] Enter the code that identifies the location of the data. C - cooperator's office R - reporting agency office D - district office (USGS only) Z - other (explain in remarks)
- * 74. FORMAT [A1; WATSTORE #261] Enter the code describing the form in which the data are stored.
 - F files (raw data)
 - M machine readable
 - P published (report or basic-data release)
 - Z other (explain in remarks)

X. GEOPHYSICAL-LOGS RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats.

This record is used to enter information about types of geophysical or other logs available for the site.

- * 75. TYPE OF LOG [A1; WATSTORE #199] Enter the code that best describes the log type.
 - A drilling time
 - B casing collar
 - C caliper
 - D drillers
 - E electric
 - F fluid-conductivity
 - G geologists or sample
 - H magnetic
 - I induction
 - J gamma ray
 - K dipmeter survey
 - L lateral log

- M microlog
- N neutron
- 0 microlateral log
- P photographic
 Q radioactive-tracer
- S sonic
- T temperature
- U gamma-gamma
- V fluid velocity
- X core
- Z other (explain in remarks)
- * Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

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- * 76. BEGINNING DEPTH [N2,8; WATSTORE #200] Enter the depth to the top of the logged interval in feet below land surface.
- * 77. ENDING DEPTH [N2,8; WATSTORE #201] Enter the depth to the bottom of the logged interval, in feet below land surface.
- * 78. SOURCE OF DATA [A1; WATSTORE #202] Enter the code that indicates who provided the information. The codes are the same as those used for field number 32 (SOURCE OF DEPTH DATA).

XI. NETWORKS RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats. The network record indicates the availability of the site as an established data collection station for water-quality, water-levels, or withdrawal data. If there are periods of signifi- cant interruption in the measurements or if the frequency of measurement changes, multiple entries may be reported to reflect the variations.

79. TYPE OF NETWORK [A2; WATSTORE #706] Enter the code for the type of network.

'QW' - Water quality network station

- WL' Water levels network station
- 'WD' Pumpage or withdrawals network station
- 80. BEGINNING YEAR [A4; WATSTORE #115] Enter 4 digits for the year in which the data collection began.

81. ENDING YEAR [A4; WATSTORE #116] Enter the year in which the data collection was ended at the site. Use 4 digits. If the site is currently monitored, leave this field blank.

82. TYPE OF ANALYSES [A1; WATSTORE #120] Enter the code that indicates the type of water-quality data generally collected at the site. I - common ions/trace elements A - physical properties J - sanitary analysis and common ions B - common ions K - pesticides and nutrients C - trace elements L - trace elements, pesticides, D- pesticides and nutrients M - all or most of the above E - nutrients N - common ions, trace elements F - sanitary analysis and radioactive G - pesticides and common ions P - common, trace, and physical (organisms) Z - other (explain in remarks) H - nutrients and common ions

* Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

83. SOURCE AGENCY [A5; WATSTORE #117]

Enter the code identifying the principal agency responsible for collection of data. This field is mandatory only if necessary to uniquely identify the data collection network of more than one agency. Source Agency codes are listed in Part I, Section E of this manual).

84. FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION [A1; WATSTORE #118] Enter the code indicating frequency with which data are collected at the site. The codes and their meanings are:

*					
A.	-	annually	0	1000	quarterly
B	-	bimonthly (every 2 months)	×		drarcerty
~		Simonenty (every 2 months)	S	-	semiannually
C	-	continuously (recorder)	τ.r	-	weekly
D		daily			
		and the state of t	Ζ.	-	other (explain in
					remarks)
F	-	semimonthly (twice a month)	-		
-		determinesterry (Cwice a month)	2	-1003	biannually
Ŧ		intermittently			every 3 years
M	-	monthly	.		every 5 years
~		and the second s	4	C310	every 4 years
- Q	400	one time only	5		
		·····	5		every 5 years

85. METHOD OF COLLECTION [A1; WATSTORE #133] Enter the code indicating the method by which water withdrawal data are collected at the site.

C - calculated from power-consumption records

- E estimated
- M metered
- U unknown
- Z other (explain in remarks)

86. ANALYZING AGENCY [A5; WATSTORE #307] Enter up to 5 characters to indicate which agency performed the analyses on the water-quality data collected for this site.

87. PRIMARY NETWORK SITE [A1; WATSTORE #257] Enter the code to indicate the network designation. This field is mandatory only if required to uniquely identify more than one data collection network for a single collection agency. Following are the codes and their meanings:

1 - national 2 - district

3 - project 4 - cooperator

X - every 10 years

88. SECONDARY NETWORK SITE [A1; WATSTORE #708] This component allows for more than one entry for network designation. Use the codes as defined under field number 87 (PRIMARY NETWORK SITE).

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XII. WELL FIELDS RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats.

- 89. NUMBER WELLS IN GROUP [A3; WATSTORE #204] Enter the number of wells that make up this well group.
- 90. DEPTH OF DEEPEST WELL [N0,3; WATSTORE #205] Enter the depth of the deepest well in the group, in feet below land surface.
- 91. DEPTH OF SHALLOWEST WELL [N0,3; WATSTORE #206] Enter the depth of the shallowest well in the group, in feet below land surface.
- 92. METHOD WELLS CONSTRUCTED [A1; WATSTORE #207] Enter the code indicating the method by which the wells were constructed.
 - D drilled J - jetted V - driven

W - drive-wash Z - other

93. SIZE OF WELL FIELD [N0,7; WATSTORE #262] Enter the mean diameter of the well field, in feet; that is the diameter of a circle that will enclose the well group.

XIV. WATER-LEVEL RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats.

The 'water level' record is used to enter water-level data for ground-water sites.

* 94. DATE MEASURED [A8; WATSTORE #235]

Enter the date (MMDDYYYY) on which the water level was measured. If the day or month are unknown, show them as 00. Use leading zeros for values of month and day that are less than 10, and specify all four digits for year.

NOTE: Date is a control field, therefore, two entries with the same date and time will not be accepted. Furthermore, if the date is known to the year only, one entry only for that year may be specified. NOTE: The year is used as a secondary key.

- * 95. TIME OF MEASUREMENT [A4; WATSTORE #709] Enter the time of day, when known, using the 24-hour clock.
- * Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

- * 96. WATER LEVEL [N2,7; WATSTORE #237]
 - Enter the water level at the site, in feet below land surface. Precision can be carried to two decimal places. If the water level is above land surface, precede the value with a minus sign (-). If the site flows but the head is not known, the site is dry, the level cannot be measured, measurement has been discontinued, or the well was destroyed, leave this field blank and record the appropriate code under STATUS.

* 97. STATUS [A1; WATSTORE #238]

Enter the code indicating the status of the site at the time the water-level was measured. If no site status is indicated, the reported water-level measurement represents a static level.

- D the site was dry (no water level is recorded).
- E the site was flowing recently.
- F the site was flowing, but the head could not be measured (no water level is recorded).
- G a nearby site that taps the same aquifer was flowing.
- H a nearby site that taps the same aquifer had been flowing recently.
- I injector site (recharges water being injected into the aquifer).
- J injector site monitor (a nearby site that taps the same aquifer is injecting recharge water).
- N measurement discontinued.
- 0 an obstruction was encountered in the well above the water surface (no water level is recorded).
- P the site was being pumped.
- R the site had been pumped recently.
- S a nearby site that taps the same aquifer was being pumped.
- T a nearby site that taps the same aquifer had been pumped recently.
- V foreign substance present on the surface of the water.
- W well destroyed.
- X water level affected by stage in nearby surface-water site.
- Z other conditions that would affect the measured water level (explain in remarks).
- * 98. METHOD OF MEASUREMENT [A1; WATSTORE #239] Enter the code indicating how the water level was measured.
 - - A airline measurement
 - B analog or graphic recorder
 - C calibrated airline measurement
 - E estimated
 - G pressure-gage measurement
 - H calibrated pressure-gage measurement

* Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

L - interpreted from geophysical logs

- M manometer measurement
- N nonrecording gage
- R reported, method not known
- S steel-tape measurement
- T electric-tape measurement
- V calibrated electric-tape measurement
- Z other
- * 99. WATER LEVEL ACCURACY [A1; WATSTORE #276] The accuracy of the water level can be coded as an aid to proper table formatting.
 - 0 Water level accuracy to nearest foot
 - 1 Water level accuracy to nearest tenth of a foot
 - 2 Water level accuracy to nearest hundredth of a foot

XIII. MEASURING-POINT RECORD

This record can be repeated as many times as needed and linked through the site ID to the SITEFILE. Record numbers are used to distinguish between repeats.

- * 100. BEGINNING DATE [A8; WATSTORE #321]
 - Enter the date on which the measuring point was established using the following format - MMDDYYYY. If the day or month are unknown, show them as 00. Use leading zeros for values of month and day that are less than 10, and specify all 4 digits for year. NOTE: Date is a control field, therefore two entries with the same date will not be accepted.
- * 101. ENDING DATE [A8; WATSTORE #322]

If this measuring point is no longer used, enter the date on which it was last used as a measuring point using the following format - MMDDYYYY. A new occurrence of the measuring point data should be used for the new measuring point. In this way, a history of measuring point data corresponding to each water level can be maintained.

- * 102. HEIGHT OF MEASURING POINT [N2,6; WATSTORE #323] For observation wells or other wells where repeated measurements are made, enter the height of the measuring point above or below land surface datum. Values for measuring points above land surface should be preceded by a minus sign (-).
 - 103. MEASURING POINT REMARK [A100; WATSTORE #324] A detailed description of the measuring point may be entered here. Up to 94 characters of remarks are allowed.

^{*} Mandatory if reasonably available, such as from a drillers report or other easily available source.

Section D - Aquifer Codes

note: left justify the aquifer source code in field number 29 000HKNS HAWKINS FORMATION 000LCHR LEECHER METAMORPHICS 000MNSR MOUNT STUART GRANODIORITE OCOMTHW METHOW GNEISS 000NWKM NEWAUKUM SERIES 0000RCS ORCAS GROUP 000PSSN PESHASTIN FORMATION 000SPCK SHEEP CREEK CONGLOMERATE 000TLBK TURTLEBACK COMPLEX 100GVWWO GRAVEL OF WALLA WALLA, OLDER 110ALVM QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM 110BSLT BASALT 110CLVM COLLUVIUM 110DGHD DOGS HEAD ANDESITES 110DRML DRUMHELLER SILTS 110DUNE DUNE SAND 110GCPK GLACIER PEAK VOLCANICS 110GRCK GOAT ROCK PYROCLASTIC DEPOSITS 110MBKR MOUNT BAKER LAVA 110MNRR MOUNT RAINIER LAVAS MOUNT ST HELENS LAVAS 111ALVM HOLOCENE ALLUVIUM 111CLWD COLWOOD FORMATION 111DUNE DUNE SAND 111ELCR ELECTRON MUDFLOW • 111ELCK ELECTRON MODILOW 111OSCL OSCEOLA MUDILOW 112ADML ADMIRALTY DRIFT OR CLAY 112ALVM ALLUVIUM 112ARLG ARLINGTON GRAVEL MEMBER OF VASHON DRIFT 112BRNG BORING LAVA 112CLVS COLVOS SAND 112CDSN CARSON LAVA 112CRSN CARSON LAVA 112CWCH COWICHE GRAVEL 112EPRC ESPERANCE SAND MEMBER OF VASHON DRIFT 112EVCK EVANS CREEK DRIFT OF FRASER GLACIATION 112EVRS EVERSON INTERSTADE OF FRASER GLACIATION 112FLVC FLUVIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS 112GALE GALE SAND 112GLCV GLACIO-FLUVIATILE 112KTSP KITSAP FORMATION 112LCSR LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS 112LGHL LOGAN HILL FORMATION 112LLCK LILY CREEK FORMATION 112LWTN LAWTON CLAY MEMBER OF VASHON DRIFT 112MDLD MIDLAND SAND 112MNRR MOUNT RAINIER VOLCANICS 112MRIN MARINE DEPOSITS 112MRVL MARYSVILLE SAND MEMBER OF VASHON DRIFT 112NPLM NESPELEM SILT 1120KNG OKANOGAN TILL 1120RNG ORTING DRIFT OR GLACIATION

112PCCK PILCHUCK CLAY MEMBER OF VASHON DRIFT 112PLLP PUYALLUP FORMATION OR INTERGLACIATION 112PLUS PALOUSE FORMATION 112QUTS QUEETS BEDS 112RGLD RINGOLD FORMATION 112SCBD SCABLAND FLOOD DEPOSITS 112SKKM SKOKOMISH GRAVEL 112SLCM STEILACOOM GRAVEL 112SLGM STILLAGUAMISH SAND MEMBER OF VASHON DRIFT 112SSPG SALMON SPRINGS DRIFT 112STCK STUCK DRIFT 112STSP SATSOP FORMATION 112SUMS SUMAS DRIFT OF FRASER GLACIATION 112TCHT TOUCHET BEDS 112TFLS TIFLIS MEMBER OF WAHLUKE FORMATION 112THLH TAHOLAH FORMATION 112TILL TILL 112TRHL TROUT HILL LAVA FLOWS 112TRC TERRACE DEPOSITS 112TTON TIETON ANDESITE 112VSHN VASHON DRIFT OF FRASER GLACIATION 112WGHL WINGATE HILL DRIFT 112RGLD RINGOLD FORMATION 112WGHL WINGATE HILL DRIFT 112WHLK WAHLUKE FORMATION 112WLLP WILLAPA CLAYS 120CAMS CAMAS BASALT 120CDRL CATHEDRAL GRANITE 120CLDP CLOUDY PASS DIORITE 120KRGR KRUGER ALKALINE SYENITES 120PLLK PHALEN LAKE VOLCANICS 120PLMR PALMER VOLCANICS 120RSLD ROSSLAND GROUP 120SDCK SOLEDUCK FORMATION 120SPRD SHEPPARD GRANITE 120TIGR TIGER FORMATION 120TSSR TWIN SISTERS DUNITE 120UDRD UNDERWOOD LAVA 121BVRL BEVERLY MEMBER OF ELLENSBURG FORMATION 121ELPM ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN FLOW 121HARO HARO FORMATION 121HOKO HOKO FORMATION 121HWSN HOWSON ANDESITE 121MNSN MONTESANO FORMATION 121QLLT QUILLAYUTE FORMATION 121QLLT QUILLAYUTE FORMATION 121QNLT QUINAULT FORMATION 121RFRV RAFT RIVER FORMATION 121SELH SELAH TUFF MEMBER OF ELLENSBURG FORMATION 121SGLF SUGARLOAF ANDESITE 121SLBT SELAH BUTTE FLOW 121SMMT SUMMIT CONGLOMERATE 121SNPS SNIPES CONGLOMERATES 121SOLM SUPPORT 121SQLM SNOQUALMIE GRANODIORITE 121TRDL TROUTDALE FORMATION

121UDDM UNDERWOOD MOUNTAIN LAVA 122BRNP BROWNS POINT FORMATION 122CBRV COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP 122CLLM CLALLAM FORMATION 122DGLC DOUGLAS CANYON FORMATION 122EGCK EAGLE CREEK FORMATION 122ELBG ELLENSBURG FORMATION 122EMCL ENUMCLAW VOLCANIC SERIES 122FFPK FIFES PEAK FORMATION 122FSPG FRENCHMAN SPRINGS MEMBER OF YAKIMA BASALT OF COLUMBIA RIVER 122GDRD GRAND RONDE BSLT OF YAKIMA BSLT SUBGROUP OF COLUMBIA RIVER BSLT GROUP 122HMBF HAMMER BLUFF FORMATION 122HOH HOH FORMATION 122HWRD HOWARD ARKOSE 1221MNH IMNAHA BASALT OF COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP 122LATH LATAH FORMATION 122LCCK LINCOLN CREEK FORMATION 122LKVG LAKE VANTAGE LAVAS 122MBTN MABTON MEMBER (INFORMAL USAGE) OF ELLENSBURG FORMATION 122MSHL MASHEL FORMATION 1220CDP ORCHARD POINT CONGLOMERATE OF BLAKELEY FORMATION 122PCGG PICTURE GORGE BASALT OF COLUMBIA RIVER GROUP 122PDOV PEND OREILLE VALLEY ANDESITE 122PRPD PRIEST RAPIDS MEMBER OF YAKIMA BASALT OF COLUMBIA RIVER QUINCY DIATOMITE BED OF PRIEST RAPIDS MBR OF YAKIMA BASALT 122ROZA ROZA MEMBER OF YAKIMA BASALT OF COLUMBIA RIVER GROUP 122RSRP RESTORATION POINT MEMBER OF BLAKELEY FORMATION 122SDLM SADDLE MNT BASALT OF YAKIMA, SUBGROUP OF COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP 122SELH SELAH MEMBER (INFORMAL USAGE) OF ELLENSBURG FORMATION 122SKMN SKAMANIA VOLCANIC SERIES 122SLVS SILVER STAR GRANODIORITE 122SQCK SQUAW CREEK DIATOMITE BED OF FRENCHMAN SPRINGS MBR OF YAKIMA BASALT 122SVRG STEVES RIDGE FORMATION 122TNUM TANEUM ANDESITE VANTAGE MEMBER OF ELLENSBURG FORMATION 122VNTG 122WIDX WEST INDEX ANDESITIC SERIES 122WNPM WANAPUM BASALT OF YAKIMA BASALT SUBGROUP OF COLUMBIA RIV. BASALT GROUP 122YKIM YAKIMA BASALT SUBGROUP OF COLUMBIA RIVER BASALT GROUP 123BLKL BLAKELEY FORMATION 123GROM GEROME VOLCANICS 123GRRC GRIES RANCH FORMATION 123GRRC GRILD RANCH TOTAIN FORMATION 123KDKM KLONDIKE MOUNTAIN FORMATION 123LNCL LINCOLN FORMATION 123MRSN MARROWSTONE SHALE 1230PCS OHANAPECOSH FORMATION 123PRTR PORTER SHALE

123PUGT PUGET GROUP 123POGT FUGET GROUP 123QMPR QUIMPER SANDSTONE 123RNTN RENTON FORMATION OF PUGET GROUP 123RSRP RESTORATION FOINT HORIZON 123SKCK SKATE CREEK LAHARIC BRECCIA 123STTL SEATTLE FORMATION 123TKWL TUKWILA FORMATION OF PUGET GROUP 123TMSD TOM THUMB TUFF MEMBER OF KLONDIKE MOUNTAIN FORMATION 123TNSD TOWNSEND SHALE 123TRVR TWIN RIVER FORMATION 123TUTL TOUTLE FORMATION 123WKKM WAHKIAKUM FORMATION 124BLGM BELLINGHAM BEDS 124BNDR BOUNDARY SHALE 124BYNE BAYNE SERIES 124CBRV CARBON RIVER COAL SERIES 124CCKN CHUCKANUT FORMATION 124CHLS CHEHALIS SANDSTONE 124CRD CARBONADO FORMATION OF PUGET GROUP 124CRSC CRESCENT FORMATION 124EVCK EVANS CREEK COAL SERIES 124FRKL FRANKLIN SANDSTONE 124FRKL FRANKLIN SERIES 124GUYE GUYE FORMATION 124KBHL KNOB HILL ANDESTTE 123QMPR QUIMPER SANDSTONE 124GUYE GUYE FORMATION 124KBHL KNOB HILL ANDESTIE 124KCSS KACHESS RHYOLITE 124KMMR KUMMER SERIES 124KMMRF KUMMER FORMATION 124MARAY KOMMER FORMATION 124LYRE LYRE FORMATION 124MCIS MC INTOSH FORMATION 124MCSN METCHOSIN VOLCANIC SERIES 124MLMN MELMONT COAL BEARING ROCKS 124MNSS MANASTASH FORMATION 124NCHS NACHES FORMATION 124NRCF NORTHCRAFT FORMATION OF PUGET GROUP 124NTPC NATAPOC FORMATION 1240BCK OBRIEN CREEK FORMATION 1240LQU OLEQUA FORMATION 1240QCK OLEQUA CREEK MEMBER OF COWLITZ FORMATION 124PELL PE ELL VOLCANICS MEMBER OF COWLITZ FORMATION 124PPNC PIPESTONE CANYON FORMATION 124PUYR PUYER FORMATION 124RGRV RAGING RIVER FORMATION 124RGRV RAGING RIVER FORMATION 124RSLN ROSLYN FORMATION 124SCCK SCATTER CREEK RHYODACITE OR FORMATION 124SKKK SKOOKUMCHUCK FORMATION 124SLCK STILLWATER CREEK MEMBER OF COWLITZ FORMATION 124SNPL SANPOIL VOLCANICS 124SDVN GENERATION 124SPKN SPIKETON FORMATION OF PUGET GROUP 124SPRR SOUTH PRAIRIE FORMATION

SUMAS SHALE IN CHUCKANUT FORMATION 124SUMS 124SWUK SWAUK FORMATION 124TGRM TIGER MOUNTAIN FORMATION OF PUGET GROUP 124TNWY TEANAWAY BASALT 124WLKS WILKESON COAL SERIES 125EGLE EAGLE GREENSCHIST 125ESTN EASTON SCHIST JUMBO VOLCANICS 200JUMB 200KRGM KRUGER MOUNTAIN MALIGNITE OSOYOOS GRANODIORITE 2000SYS 200WSKM WHISKEY MOUNTAIN GRANODIORITE BOGACHIEL FORMATION 210BGCL BOGACHIEL FORMATION 210CLEM CLE ELUM FORMATION 210LCRV LEECH RIVER GROUP 210LNLK LOON LAKE GRANITE WIRCINIAN RIDGE FOR VIRGINIAN RIDGE FORMATION 210VGRG 211MGPK MIDNIGHT PEAK FORMATION 211WNRP WINTHROP SANDSTONE 217PSTN PASAYTEN FORMATION 217SPDN SPIEDEN FORMATION 220EGCF EAGLE CLIFF PORPHYRITE 220INDX INDEX GRANODIORITE 220NWBY NEWBY FORMATION 220RMML REMMEL GRANODIORITE 220TYE TYE GRANITE 221CHLN CHELAN GRANODIORITE 221MTOR METEOR GRANODIORITE 221SKSN SHUKSAN FORMATION 221SKSN SHUKSAN FORMATION 230COVD COVADA GROUP 230FDLG FIDALGO FORMATION 230VNTR VENTURA FORMATION 230VNTR VENTURA FORMATION 300CLGS CLUGSTON LIMESTONE 300DRLK DEER LAKE ARGILLITE .300EGLM EAGLE MOUNTAIN QUARTZITE 300FCRK FISH CREEK ARGILLITE 300LDPN LEAD POINT ARGILLITE SAN JUAN SERIES 300SNJN GRANITE FALLS LIMESTONE 310GRFL 320CHPKB CHOPAKA BASIC INTRUSIVES 320CHPKS CHOPAKA SCHIST 320GNPK GUNN PEAK FORMATION 320HZMN HOZOMEEN SERIES 320KRGR KRUGER SCHIST 330CLVL COLVILLE QUARTZITE 331CHLH CHEWELAH ARGILLITE 350SVNS STEVENS SERIES 360LDBR LEDBETTER SLATE 360MLNY MALONEY METAMORPHIC SERIES 370BCKK BUCKSKIN SCHIST 370BNDR BOUNDARY ARGILLITE 370CDCK CEDAR CREEK ARGILLITE

370CHKM CHIWAUKUM SCHIST 370DPLK DEEP LAKE ARGILLITE 370FRNW FERNOW GNEISS 370GYPS GYPSY QUARTZITE 370RVS REEVES LIMESTONE MEMBER OF MAITLEN PHYLLITE 370RVS REEVES LIMESTONE MEMBER OF MAITLEN PHYLLITE 370SWKN SWAKANE BIOTITE GNEISS 370TONG TONGA FORMATION 374MSSN MISSION ARGILLITE 374MTLN METALINE LIMESTONE OR FORMATION 374NRPR NORTHPORT LIMESTONE 374RDTP RED TOP LIMESTONE 374RDTP RED TOP LIMESTONE 377ADDY ADDY QUARTZITE 377ODDM OLD DOMINION LIMESTONE 400BDLK BEAD LAKE FORMATION 400BFHP BUFFALO HUMP FORMATION OF DEER TRAIL GROUP 400BCLL DEER TRAIL GROUP 400HCKB HUCKLEBERRY FORMATION 400LEOL LEOLA VOLCANICS 400MCHL MC HALE SLATE OF DEER TRAIL GROUP 400MRCH MC HALE SLATE OF DEER TRAIL GROUP 400MRCM MARTIN RIDGE SCHIST 400MRCM MARSHALL DIORITE 400NROM NO NAME ARGILLITE 400NRNT ORIENT GROUP 400RRSL MARSHALL DIORITE 400NRNT ORIENT GROUP 400RRSL MARSHALL DIORITE 400NRSL MARSHALL DIORIENS 400RESN RIBBON GNEISS

Section E - Source Agency Codes

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	GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
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WA002	THE AND COUNTRY DIDITION OF THE AND A COUNTRY DIDITION OF THE AND
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WA006	ATTIL OF PREMERTON WATER DEPARTMENT/
WA007	
800AW	THE REPORT OF A CONTRACT OF A CO
WA009	
WA010	
WA011	MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN DIMILICULATION WA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, KING COUNTY, WA
WA012	
WA013	
WA014	DOUGLAS COUNTY PUBLIC OFFICE OF GRANT COUNTY, WA PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT OF GRANT COUNTY, WA
WA015	PUBLIC UTILITIES DISTRICT OF OMPANY, WA PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY, WA
WA016	DEPARTMENT OF LIGHTING, CITY OF SEATTLE, WA
WA017	
WA018	WASHINGTON STATE DEPT OF NAT RES. AERIAL PHOTOG, WA WASHINGTON STATE DEPT OF NAT RES. AERIAL PHOTOG, WA
WA019	WASHINGTON STATE DEPT OF NAI KHOV HUNIV, WA
WA020	WASHINGTON STATE DEFT OF MAL STATE UNIV, WA WATER RESEARCH CENTER, WASH STATE UNIV, WA ALBROOK LABORATORY, WASHINGTON STATE UNIV, WA
WA021	ALBROOK LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DINIL UNIV, WA GEOHYDROLOGY SECTION, WASHINGTON STATE UNIV, WA
WA022	GEOHYDROLOGY SECTION, WASHINGTON DITTE
WA024	WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY, WA
WA025	WALKER & ASSOCIATES, INC, WA WASH STATE DEPT OF TRANS-PHOTOGRAMMETRY BR, WA
WA026	WASH STATE DEPT OF TRANS-PHOTOGRAMMETER
WA027	BURLINGTON NORTHERN, WA
WA028	CLARK COUNTY MAP SERVICE, WA
WA029	SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WA
WA030	CITY OF BELLEVUE, SURVEY DEPT, WA HANFORD ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, WA
WA031	HANFORD ENGINEERING DEVELOTABLY THE VA
WA032	BATTELLE PACIFIC NORTHWEST LAB, WA
WA033	EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE, WA WASH STATE UNIV. DEPT OF CIVIL ENG, WA
WA034	WASH STATE UNIV. DEPI OF CIVIL ENCY
WA035	S.J. GROVES & SONS COMPANY, WA
WA036	NORTHWEST AIR PHOTOS, WA
USAF	AIR FORCE
USAHS	ARMY HEALTH SERVICES
USAPA	ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION
USARS	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
USBIA	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
USBLM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
USBM	BUREAU OF MINES
USBPA	BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
USBR	WATER AND POWER RESOURCES SERVICES
USCE	CORPS OF ENGINEERS
USCEQ	COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Section E - Source Agency Codes (Con't.)

E-2

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X			·			-
Section F - Example Completed Form and Corresponding Computer Files	responding					
There are three SITEFILES shown in this example. form on the following pages corresponds to the th Site ID number 460333122243801.	example. The completed to the third SITEFILE,	•		"0", 00. 57, 00. 27, ³ ", "0", ³ ", "82", <u>"</u>	"0", "m, "8", "19", "0" "0", "m, "8", "1961, 1963", "0", "0", "0", "0", "0", "0", "0", "	
511E00.ASC 4.0, m. "440.10", 146453212454501", "464532", "1234543", "124145", "GRAND MOJBO", 24000, 200.00, "HT, 5.00, "17160163", "Go", "M", "GT (1987", "G", "M", "GT (1987", "G", "M", "GT (1987", "GT, "M", "GT (1987", "GT, "M", "GT (1987", "GT, "M", "GT (1987", "GT (198 "GT (1987", "GT (1987", "GT (1987", "GT (1987", "GRAND, MOJB0", "GOO, 205.00, 400", "GT (1987", "GT (1987", "GT (1987", "GT (19	7", чекакю монюю 24000, 200.00, чнч. 5.00, 1, чекакю монюю 24000, 205.00, чнч. 5.00, 7", ескакю монюю 24000, 225.00, чнч. 5.00, 7", ескакю монюю 24000, 225.00, чнч 5.00,	17100103*, "10", "A", "107141987", 17100103*, "10", "A", "107141987", 177100103*, "10", "A", "11", "107151967",	ութ. այստ տում 1818-20-1-2-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	,	"0", "", "8", "27, 19190", "45, 41, 40	
GMAID00.ASC u4645321234543014, '14M, "0014, "GMMA-87-10", "ECOLOGY" u46453271223436014, '1AM, "0014", "GMMA-87-104, "ECOLOGY" u4603331222438014, '1A", "0014, "GGMM-87-104, "ECOLOGY"		010A00.ASC 460353122253801*,	010A00.ASC «460333122243801» "A", "001" ""KATHER", "C", "f"		•	
олиоо.Asc u.645321254563014, мдч, чоо14, чо21819834, чемити, IIM 0. ¹⁴ u.6645371224348014, мдч, чоо14, чо51219784, чемез, К. А. ¹⁰ u.666333122458014, умт, чоо14, чо91019754, усселинтер Fish Farm ¹⁴		GEOL00.ASC #4603333122243801".	6601.00.ASC #660333122243801#, #4#, #001#, #6#,0.00, 123.00, 40 ^H			
COMSTOD.ASC u.645522122454301m , mar, rob1m , ro01m , ro2181923m , WK1MG &RTHS. m. r0m , uCm , uOm , uBm , 18, uSm , uSm , u u.64553212243401m , mar, mo01m , ru031m , ru05121972m , uK1MG &RTHS. m. r0m , ru2m , uBm , 18, uSm , uSm , uSm u.66033312243801m , uMm , u001m , ru09101973m , uHENNY D1GSM , UDm , nAm , uSm , UBm , 18, nPm , ru2m , ru2m ,	ns, n24, su su, s24, su	NET400.ASC 4460353122243801* 41.FD00.ASC	let100.ASC 4460333122233801* , 44" , 4001* , 411" , 41979* , 41984. ⁴ , 44603.4SC	ketwoo.asc u{60353122233001# "Ma","001# "MA","1979# "1984# ""G", "UM0014","G", "UM0014","G", "UM0014","G", " M. ED00.ASC	Ŧ,	
HOLEGO.ASC NGL4502123553301", MM., "GO14, M001", 0.00, 73.00, 8.00 NG454537122545801", "AM", "GO11", "GO11", 0.00, 92.00, 8.00 NG6033312225458011", "AM", "GO11", "GO11", 0.00, 123.00, 12.00		46033312245401 411400.ASC 64532123454501	w4603331224,5601°, ***, *******************************	าน, อารา , นวน เมษู นาย มนุ ภาษ , นาย		
CASE00.ASC 4645321234543014, rAv, 40014, 40014, 0.00, 73.00, 8.00, rm, 0 4645331224548014, "44", 40014, 40014, 0.00, 92.00, 8.00, rm, 0 466337122438014, "44", 40014, 40014, 0.00, 123.00, 12.00, rm, 0		22251712254500 222553680 22253580 22255580 22255580 22255580 22255580 22255580 22255580 22255580 22255580 22555580 22555580 22555580 22555580 22555580 22555580 22555580 22555580 22555580 22555580 225555500 225555500 225555500 225555500 225555500 225555500 2255555000 22555500000000	«««««««»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»»	, ແລ, ເປັນ, ເປັ		
0F6M00.ASC n460333122243801n,'n4n','n001n,'73.00,81.00,"ns", ns", 12.00,0.18,1.00 n46033312243801n,'n4n,'n001n,'n002n,113.00,123.00,'ns", ns", 12.00,0.18,1.00		МРНТООАSC и4645321234543 и4643371224348 и4643331222436	мянт00.ASC «қы532125454301* "мя. чаота частановаз" "м. о. 50, чтор ог sakitary seau «қы532122436811* "мя. чаота "обт121978° м", 0. 60, чтор ог sakitary seau «қы53312243601* "ме" чаота "обт121978° м", 1.00, чассезя роят	50, "TOP OF SANITARY SEAL" (80, "TOP OF SANITARY SEAL" (80, "ACCESS PORT"		
1.1F100.ASC «4.643357122434801»,			·			• .

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R=189 T= (A)	ENT IDENTIFICATION RECORD		
ALCORD 736= 0 0 1	38. IDENT. 190# G. W. M. A 8.	1 1.0 39. ASSIGNER 191= E.C.O	
RECORD 736= 0 0 2	38. IGENT 190#		L,O.G.Y.
OWNER IDENTIFICATION REC		39. ASSIGNER 191=	
R= 158 T= A D	M		
AECORD 718= 0 0 1	159 = 0.9 / 1.0 · 1.0 = C	161#CLEARWATER	ISH FARM
AECOAD 718=002		161.2	
CONSTRUCTION RECORD	maine ça e ît de	1.447, 1.447, 1.470, 5 mp/144	,
	M ENTRY 59#0.0	AECORD 723# 0,0 1	
42. COMPLETION 60=0.9.	43. ORVIRA.	CTOP, 63= N.E.N.R.Y. D.I.G.S	44 SOURCE OF
45. CONSTRUCTION 65-A	B C D H		V W Z
46. FINESH 66 - C F	G H O P (S	TWXZ	67=(B) C G N Z
48. OF SEAL 68 1 8.	49. DEVELOPMENT	CJN(P)S7	BOTON, CAR, CHANT DEK, OTHER 50. IN DEVELOPMENT 70= 24
C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	C D E F H.	MZ	
HOLE DIAMETER RECORD	M CONSTRUCTION 59# 0.0.1		999 an
RECORD MUMBER	724#0.0.1	724# 0,0,2	724# 0 0 3
52. DEPTH TO TOP OF HOLE SEGMENT	73# <u>0</u> . 0.0	73#	73 #
53. DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF HOLE SEGME	NE 74= , 1.2.300		// J =
		74=	74=
54. CRAMETER OF HOLE SEGMENT	75= , , 1,2, .0,0	74= . <u></u> 75=	71=
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	OPENING RECORD R=82 $T=ADM$ CONSTRUCTION 59# 0.0.1 $T=726# 0.0.3$ $T=726# 0.0.3$
	60 OFFIT TO TOP OF SECTION 83#
	61 OEPTH TO BOTTOM OF SECTION 84=
	63. TYPE OF MATERIAL
	64. DIAMETER OF OPEN SECTION 8/=1,2,.0.0
	65. WIDTH OF OPENING 89= 1.000 89=
	66. LENGTH OF OPENING
	LIFT RECORD R=42 $T= (A) D M$ NO. $R=42$ $T= (A) D M$ NO. $R=0.0,1$ $R=0.0,1$ $R=0.0,1$ $R=0.0,1$ $R=0.0,1$ $R=0.0,1$ $R=0.0,1$ $R=0.0,1$ $R=0.0,1$
	67. LIFT AB C J P R S T U Z 68. RECORDED 38=0.9 / SI VI / LIFT FAX
	69. OPTH 44= 1, 9.5 70. POWER 45= 0 E G H L N W Z
	71. POWER 46=
	OTHER DATA AVAILABLE R = 180 $T = (A) D M$ $A00, AUT, WORT$ $73. LOCATION OF DATA$ $74. FORMAT$ $74. FORMAT$ $74. FORMAT$ $75. LOCATION OF DATA$ $75. LOCATION OF DATA$
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WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY

DATA LEVEL WATER

LOCAL NO. 13N/33E-34 BO ġ MP HEIGHT



NOTE: Reverse side may be used to sketch well site and measuring point location.

PART II. CODING INSTRUCTIONS FOR WATER QUALITY DATA

In order to prevent duplicate well entries in the STORET system, each grantee or its contractor will review a data retrieval of all wells in the national STORET data base that are in that Ground-Water Management Area (GWMA). If a well to be used in the GWMA study already exists in the STORET system, the existing primary and secondary station codes should be used. See the STORET ground-water manual for instructions and definitions of primary and secondary station codes (Ground-Water Data Management with STORET, 1986, EPA/600/M-86/007). New primary station codes should not be assigned for wells already in the STORET system.

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A. Introduction

The following instructions outline procedures for reporting water quality and associated data in STORET format. STORET is the data base used by Ecology and EPA for water quality and associated information. Data must be submitted in ASCII text-type files. Boundaries between lines are marked by carriage return and line feed. The end of the file is marked by Control Z.

An example of the STORET WATER QUALITY FILE - STATION LOCATION STORAGE form follows. Since this form is used for several different functions, parts of the form do not pertain to this program. Mandatory fields are shaded in green on the form. Fields outlined in green are mandatory if the information is reasonably available, such as from a driller's report or other easily available source. Fields outlined in black do not pertain to this program and should not be filled in.

GROUND WATER QUALITY DATA STORAGE FORMATS

This part contains an introduction to the formatting and retrieval strategies used in STORET. An explanation of data needed for storage is presented in the next several sections.

Data Needs Identified for Ground Water/STORET Users

A station must be thoroughly and correctly described so that data associated with it can be stored and later retrieved. It should be emphasized that the more information available about a station, the more flexibility there will be in retrieving the data stored with that station.

Three broad categories of descriptors have been identified as needed by Ground Water/STORET users to completely document information available for a particular station. These categories are:

- o Station descriptors.
- o Sample descriptors.
- o Analytical findings.

There are several elements under each category that will enable the user to describe the station thoroughly. These elements are perhaps more information than would be needed to store surface water data. Elements making up each category of descriptors are described below. A graphic representation of where these descriptors should be entered into the data record are given in Appendix A.

Station Descriptors

Factors which are descriptive of the sampling location and would not change over time are called <u>"station descriptors.</u>" There are three types of staticn descriptors needed by ground-water data managers to support their ground-water monitoring data. They are as follows:

Facility Descriptors

Facility descriptors are descriptors of the operation being monitored, such as type of waste management area (e.g., landfill), facility location (not the corporate headquarters), (e.g., zip code), and type of business (e.g., disposer of hazardous waste). Facility descriptors except ownership, will always be stored in either a station header or a descriptive paragraph.

Physical Setting Descriptors

Physical setting descriptors are descriptors of the setting in which the facility is located and from which samples were taken, such as aquifer name or geologic formation name. For the most part, these descriptors are stored in the parametric data field. Two of these descriptors are stored in the descriptive paragraph and one descriptor in the station header.

Well Descriptors

Well descriptors are descriptors of those characteristics of a well that may be an important factor in data analysis and that would not be expected to change over time, such as type of well, well depth, and casing material. All but one of these descriptors will be stored in the parametric data "fixed date" field. Note that the term "fixed date" under the parameter field means elements that will not change with time.

Sample Descr.ptors

Factors that describe a sample at the time it was taken and that are expected to change with each sampling event are called <u>"sample descriptors.</u>" Three types of sample descriptors needed by ground-water data managers to support their ground-water monitoring data are:

Sampling Purpose Descriptors

Sampling purpose descriptors are descriptors of why and by whom a sample was taken. These descriptors are stored in the parametric "variable date field."

Sampling Condition Descriptors

Sampling condition descriptors are descriptors of the conditions during the sampling event, such as the depth to the top of the water table or the temperature. These descriptors are stored in the parametric "variable date field."

Sampling/Analysis Descriptors

Sampling/analysis descriptors are descriptors to document how a sample was taken and/or analyzed, such as how the sample was drawn and whether or not it was replicated.

Analytical Findings

The findings that were determined from each sample at a station are called <u>"analytical findings"</u> (e.g., the concentration of arsenic in the sample). Analytical findings will be stored in the STORET parametric data field by using "parameter codes." A printed list of all current STORET parameters and their codes may be obtained by users of the STORET system with the command %Batch with one of the following: PARMALFA, PARNUMER, and PARCAS. Descriptions of these lists are contained in Section 4.6.5 of this report, and instructions on storing findings can be found in Chapter WQ-DE of the <u>STORET User's Handbook</u> (February 1982). A list of the parametric codes especially pertinent to RCRA and likely useful to others can be found in Appendices G and H of this manual.

There are specific formats that must be used when inputting station and parametric data into STORET. Station header data are always stored and modified with the ?01 format which is a fixed form method. Exhibit 4-1 is the EPA form used for storing station location data in the STORET Water Quality File. Parametric data can be stored with five different formats: ? $\emptyset\emptyset$, ? \emptyset 1, ? \emptyset 2, ? \emptyset 3, and ? \emptyset 4. Whereas any of these formats are acceptable, the ? $\emptyset\emptyset$ format is the most versatile and contains special features to be discussed in a later section that make it the only recommended format for ground-water users. Chapter WQ-DE of the <u>STORET User's Handbook</u> (February 1982) describes the technical procedures for storing data in STORFT. Specifically, it describes the various storage formats, how each one can be used, how to invoke each format, and how to enter data. This chapter is mean to be a <u>supplement</u> to Chapter WQ-DE of the <u>STORET</u> <u>User's Handbook</u> (February 1982). Rather than describing the technical procedures for entering any data into STORET, this chapter assists ground-water users in understanding what information is needed for data storage, and describes what has been determined to be the most useful organization and format for ground-water monitoring data in STORET. Extensive capabilities have been provided for storing station and sampling data. Users should determine which of these capabilities are appropriate to them.

Station Header

Before any ground-water monitoring data can be entered in STORET, an identification of each station from which the samples were taken must be "established" in the data base. In other words, <u>a station header must be created</u> for each ground-water monitoring well to which data are attributed.

B. Entering Header Data in STORET Format

Figure 1 is a station location storage format form to be used for station headers. The information described in these instructions for entering header data is to be submitted one time only for each well unless the information for that sampling location (e.g., well) changes. Figure 2, an example station location storage form, with information filled in, illustrates the following instructions.

To store a new station, you have to use the following "cards." Lines in a data set are the equivalent of a deck of cards, and the terms are used interchangeably in this documentation.

Card

	Use	Type (in space 80)	Required
Name			NO
Agency	FOR ECOLOGY USE ONLY.	A	
Station Type Card	Supplies the attributes or the characteristics of the site.	Т	Yes
Station Card	Supplies station identifier, state and county codes.	S	Yes
Lat/Long Card	Supplies latitude/longitude, precision code, and depth of water at site. Also supplie surface elevation of station and up to 5 aquifer codes.	25	Yes
Basin Card	Supplies EPA basin names, basin codes, and EPA eco- region code.	3	Yes
Location Card	Supplies narrative station description, hydrologic uni code, and river reach information.	4 .t.	Yes
Descriptive Paragraph Card	Further descriptive infor- mation about the station. This can be anything the user wishes.	5	NO

Figure 1

DEPARTHENT OF ECOLOGY STORET WATER QUALITY FILE-STATION SOCATION STORAGE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 45 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 56 57 56 57 56 57 56 55 56 57 56 50 62 64 50 65 66 67 68 59 56 57 58 57 56 57
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Figure 2.

DEPARTHENT DF ECOLOGY STORET WATER QUALITY FILE-STATION LOCATION STORAGE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 10 20 21 22 23 24 25 24 27 28 29 20 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 55 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 88 66 70 71 72 73 73 74 75 75 77 78 77 88
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EPA Form 7500-24 (Rev. 8-83) Previous edition is obscille.	

AGENCY CARD (A CARD)

.

AGENCY CODE - FOR ECOLOGY USE ONLY.

STATION TYPE CARD (T CARD)

Required

Yes

No

Contents Space

- Must begin with a slash (/) which is preprinted on the form for users' convenience. 1 - 78A valid station type which describes the type of water body being sampled and other characteristics of the sampling site. Each level is separated by a "/", and no embedded blanks are allowed. This is a required item. For a list of all the valid station types, see the STORET Help File "STORET.HELP. STATION.TYPE". The Help File also contains examples of their format and use.
- Blank 79

The letter "T" is entered. This is the Yes 80 card identifier.

A list of valid station types is in the back of this document (Exhibit 4-1 in Appendix A). It includes a short definition of the types. Users are required to specify one one-level and one two-level code for each station.

STATION CARD (S CARD)

No two wells can have the same Primary or Secondary NOTE: Station Code.

- Space Contents
 - Blank
- 4-18

1 - 3

- The latitude/longitude followed by the se-Yes quential number will represent the Primary Station Code for each sampling location. This code must be the same as the USGS latitude/longitude Site ID number if the site exists in the USGS data base. If the site is not in the USGS data base, the latitude/longitude location should be determined to the nearest second using a map of no larger scale than a 7.5 minute quadrangle map, and a sequential number assigned (01 if no site with the same latitude/longitude already in the USGS system; the next highest sequential number if others with the same latitude/ longitude already exist).
- 19-33 Blank
- 34-41
 - The first Secondary Station Code is the Ecology I.D. number consisting of the following:

First 4 characters = the Ground-Water Management Area Identifier Code:

Clover-Chambers Creek Basin	cap ' '	8601
Island County	a w	8602
	-	8603
Vashon/Maury Island	-	8604
Gig Harbor		8605
Kitsap County	-	8606
		8607
		8608
		8709
		8710
		8711
		8712
		8713
Post Vien Country		
East King County		8714
Methow River Basin	æ	8715

Last 4 characters = assigned a unique number (grantee's choice). Leading zeros are mandatory.

No

No

Required

No

STATION CARD (S CARD) - continued

Space <u>Contents</u>

42-45 Blank

46-56 If the sampling site is in the USGS data base, the second Secondary Station Code should be the USGS local identifier which is the township, range, section, quarterquarter letter (Figure 3), sequential number (leaving out slashes and dashes). See Part I, LOCAL NUMBER, pg. C-3. Leading zeroes required; e.g., 20N02W29R01.



Section 29

Figure 3. Forty-acre tract letter (quarterquarter diagram).

If the sampling site is not in the USGS data base, the local identifier (township, range, section, quarter-quarter letter, sequential number) should be determined using a map of no larger scale than a 7.5 minute quadrangle map. The sequential number should be the next consecutive integer (01, 02, . . .) higher than the highest existing one for that township, range, section, quarter-quarter letter.

57 Bla

No

Required

No

NO

17

Blank

STATION CARD (S CARD) - continued

<u>Space</u> <u>Contents</u>

Required

No

No

- 58-67 If the sampling site is a public water supply well, the Secondary Station Code should be the 6-digit DSHS Station I.D. Number followed by a dash and the 3-digit source code. (Source codes have been stored as 2 digits in the past, but DSHS is planning to change them to 3 digits soon.)
- 68-69 The two-character FIPS state code which is Yes required. It is always "53" for Washington. It is pre-printed on the form for users' convenience.
- 70-72 The three-character FIPS county code which Yes is required. A leading zero is required. The zero is pre-printed on the form for users' convenience. (See Table 1 for a list of county codes.)
- 73-77 Blank
- 78-79 For new stations, "NS" is entered. If it Yes is an existing STORET station, you do not have to enter this line.
- 80 The character "S" is entered. This is the Yes card identifier.
Table 1. County codes for Washington State.

County	Code	County	<u>Code</u>
Adams Asotin Benton Chelan Clallam Clark Columbia Cowlitz Douglas Ferry Franklin Garfield Grant Grays harbor Island Jefferson King Kitsap Kittitas Klickitat	001 003 005 007 009 011 013 015 017 019 021 023 025 027 029 031 033 035 037 039	Lewis Lincoln Mason Okanogan Pacific Pend Oreille Pierce San Juan Skagit Skamania Snohomish Spokane Stevens Thurston Wahkiakum Walla Walla Whatcom Whitman Yakima	$ \begin{array}{r} 041 \\ 043 \\ 045 \\ 047 \\ 049 \\ 051 \\ 053 \\ 055 \\ 057 \\ 059 \\ 061 \\ 063 \\ 065 \\ 067 \\ 069 \\ 071 \\ 073 \\ 075 \\ 077 \\ 077 \\ \end{array} $

· .

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE CARD (HEADER CARD \emptyset)

Space	Contents

Required

NO

Yes

No

- 1-6 Blank
- 7-13 The degrees, minutes, seconds, and tenths Yes of seconds of latitude. No decimal point is entered. The latitude of the station is checked along with the longitude to ensure that the specified lat/long is within the county entered on the "S" card.

For Clarity:

7-8	=	degrees
9-10		minutes
11-12	=	seconds

- 13 = 1/10ths of seconds
- 14-21 The degrees, minutes, seconds, and tenths of seconds of longitude. No decimal point is entered. The longitude of the station is checked along with the latitude to ensure that the specified lat/long is within the county entered on the "S" card.

For Clarity:

14-16	•	-	degrees
17-18			minutes

1	9-20	=	90	con	â	c

- 21 = 1/10ths of seconds
- 22-27 Blank
- 28

The precision code which indicates the No preciseness with which the lat/long was measured. If nothing is coded, a "4" is assumed.

Code Precision

1	Tenth of a second
2	One second
3	Ten seconds
4	Thirty seconds
5	One minute
6	Ten minutes
7	Thirty minutes
8	One degree

LATITUDE/LONGITUDE CARD (HEADER CARD \emptyset) - continued

•

LATIODE		Required
Space	Contents	
29	The units used when entering the aquifer thickness at the sampling site (F for feet or M for meters). If nothing is entered, feet are assumed.	No
30-32	Refers to aquifer thickness. If nothing is entered, "000" is assumed.	No
33-37	The surface elevation of the station in feet as a five-digit, whole number.	NO
38-77	Aquifer code of sampling site. Five sets of aquifer codes, each 8 characters long, can be entered. The first three character must be numeric; the remaining five are alphanumeric. Used predominantly with ground-water wells. See Part I, Section I Aquifer Codes, page D-1 through D-6.	
	Blank	No
78-79		Yes
80	The character zero "0" is entered. This is the card identifier.	······································

MAJOR/MINOR BASIN CARD (HEADER CARD 3)

Space	Contents	Required
1-3	Blank	No
4-27	The EPA major basin name in which the sta- tion is located. It is a required field. The name is always "Pacific Northwest." It is pre-printed on the form for users' con- venience.	
28-67	Minor Basin name starting with space no. 28 (e.g., Puget Sound; Coastal, Yakima). May be up to 29 characters. See Table 2 for list of Minor Basin names. For added clarity, the subbasins are also listed.	Yes
,68-69	The EPA major basin code where the station is located. This is a required field. It is always "13" in the Pacific Northwest. It is pre-printed on the form for users' convenience.	Yes
70-71	The EPA minor basin code where the sta- tion is located. This is a required field. Minor and Subbasin codes are shown in Table 2.	Yes
72-73	This is an optional field which is used to enter the subbasin code if one is available. EPA has not defined sub- basins, and if nothing is entered, two zeros are assumed. See Table 2 and Figures 4a-e.	No
74-79	Blank	No
80	The character "3" is entered. This is the card identifier.	Yes

11 - Puget Sound (Minor basin) Puyallup-White 10 Nooksack (Subbasin) Nisqually 01 11 Chambers-Clover San Juan 02 12 Lower Skagit Upper Skagit Deschutes 03 13 Kennedy-Goldsboro 04 14 Stillaguamish 05 Kitsap 15 Skokomish-Dosewallips Island 06 16Snohomish Quilcene-Snow 07 17 Elwha-Dungeness Cedar 08 18 Duwamish-Green 09 12 - Coastal (Minor basin) Lower Chehalis 22 Lyre-Hoko (Subbasin) Upper Chehalis 19 23 Soleduck-Hoh Willapa 20 24 Queets-Quinault 21 10 - Lower Columbia (Minor basin) Wind-White Salmon Grays-Elochoman (Subbasin) 29 Klickitat 25 30 Cowlitz Rock-Glade 2.6 31 Lewis Walla Walla 27 32 Salmon-Washougal 28 08 - Lower Snake (Minor basin) Middle Snake 35 Lower Snake (Subbasin) 33 Palouse 34

Minor and subbasin names and codes in Washington State.

04 - Yakima (Minor basin) Upper Yakima 39 Lower Yakima (Subbasin) 37 Naches 38 Upper Columbia (Minor Basin)

05	- Upp	er Columbia (Minor Basin) Esquatzel Coulee (Subbasin)	49
	36	Esquatzel Coulee (Bubbuber)	50
	40	Alkali-Squilchuck	51
	41	Lower Crab	52
	42	Grand Coulee	53
	43	Upper Crab-Wilson	58
	44	Moses Coulee	59
	45	Wenatchee	60
	46	Entiat	61
	47	Chelan	

Methow

48

Table 2.

- 03 Spokane (Minor basin) Hangman Lower Spokane (Subbasin) 56 Middle spokane 54 57 Little Spokane 55
- 02 Clark Fork, Pend Oreille (Minor basin) Pend Oreille (Subbasin) 62

23

Okanogan

Nespelem

Colville

Kettle

Lower Lake Roosevelt

Middle Lake Roosevelt

Upper Lake Roosevelt

Sanpoil

Foster

Ecology Figure 4a. Subbasin boundaries (Water Resource Inventory Areas) for the Puget Sound Basin.











LOCATION DESCRIPTION CARD (HEADER CARD 4)

Contents

Blank 1-3

Space

- Brief description of station's location. 4 - 51May be up to 48 characters. Leave 1 character space between words. This is a required field and should be as informative as possible.
- The USGS cataloging unit number in which Yes 52-59 the station is located is entered. Codes can be found on US Hydrologic Unit Map-1974, State of Washington, which may be obtained from USGS Purchasing (Spokane), phone (509) 456-2524.
- The EPA reach number on which the station NO 60-62 is located or the reach that receives the drainage from the stream where the station is located is entered. If a cataloging unit code is entered and a reach number is not supplied, this field is left blank.
- If a reach number is entered, this field 63-65 must be completed. "ON" indicates that a station is located on the reach, and "OFF" is used if the station is on a stream whose water enters the indicated reach directly or through one or more tributaries. When "ON' is utilized, it is entered left-justified.
- The miles from the downstream end of the 66-73 reach to the point where the station is located or where the water enters the reach if the station is noted on the The mileage is entered leftreach. justified, and decimal fractions of miles may be utilized with the unused spaces left blank.
- A check digit is entered which is used 74 by an algorithm to verify that the 11digit reach data are correct. The check digit is shown in the river reach file directory.
- Blank 75-79

- 29

Required

No

Yes

NO

NO

NO

No

LOCATION DESCRIPTION CARD (HEADER CARD 4) - continued

Space Contents

Required

80

The character "4" is entered. This is Yes the card identifier.

Columns 60-74 make up the reach coding for the station and presently its use is optional. However, it is recommended that these fields be used to further identify the station's location and to enhance station retrieval capabilities. DESCRIPTIVE PARAGRAPH CARDS (HEADER CARD 5)

Space <u>Contents</u>

1-6 Blank

7-78 To be used for additional information on the sampling site location, directions for finding the site, elevation of the top of the casing, USGS quadrangle map name and scale, Ecology region. Up to 15 "5" cards may be used, allowing the user to store up to 1,080 characters of additional information about the station. (Leave 1 character space between words.)

79-80 "05" through "N5" is entered, which identifies the card and which of the "5" cards is to be used. Must be entered in sequence beginning with "05" and incrementing by 1. After the "95" card is used, the next card is "J5" and then it is incremented by 1 letter of the alphabet until "N5" is reached.

Figure 5 shows how the header data looks when printed in the STORET format.

Figure 5. Example station location printout in STORET format.

/WELL/AMBNT/MUN 482242122274701	12A007	33N42W02R01	676158-05153053	NSS U
482242012227470 PACIFIC NORTHWEST CAREFREE ACRES MOBILE	2F000 FUGET SOUND HOME PARK	17110019	33N42W02R131112	34

CLASS 4 WELL AT 372 PINEAPPLE DRIVE, MILTON 98404. WELL INSIDE PUMPHOUSE05 IN BACKYARD. SPIGOT BEFORE HOLDING TANK. ELEVATION OF TOP OF CASING IN 15 FEET: 201.30. ECOLOGY SOUTHWEST REGION. USGS BLACK BUTTE 7.5 MINUTE 25 QUADRANGLE MAP. 35

Required

Yes

T

NO

NO

C. Entering Parametric Data in STORET "SC" Format (water quality, sampling parameters)

Table 3 is a sample data reporting form. Figure 6 demonstrates how data from this form look in STORET SC format.

Figure 6. Example of STORET SC format for parametric data in Table 3.

SC,86010007,8709240945,MEDIA=GRWTR,SMK=000000,UMK=00000000,P72019,52.3, P82546,55.3,P72004,15,P73655,230,P84124,SBPMP,P84125,CELTP,P64077,SBPMP, P84129, 11 ,P10,11.2,P400,6.8,P95,138,P70304,150,P630,.264,P940,12.4,P1045,5.6, P945,26,P31616,1K,P1002,1U,P1027,1U,P1034,2.8,P1051,10.5,P71900,.200U, SC,86010007,8709241000,MEDIA=GRWTR;SMK=310000,UMK=033601,P82546,55.2,P72004,15, P73675,230,P84124,SBPMP;P94077;BAIL;P84129; 11:,P10,11:2,P400;6:9,P95,140, P34506,3U,P32102,8J,P34423,10B,

SC,86010007,8709241005,MEDIA=GRWTR,SMK=320000,UMK=033601,P82546,55.2,P72004,15, P73675,230,P72004,15,P73675,230,P84124,SBPMP,P84077,BAIL,P84129, 11 ,P23406,3U, P344232,5N,P34423,5J,

Each set of samples taken at a particular time and place with the same System Multipurpose Key (SMK) and Users Multipurpose Key (UMK) code values is a separate data entry. Each data entry begins with "SC,". See the sample form (Table 3), Appendix B pages 43 through 46, and Appendix E for an explanation of SMK and UMK codes.

Lines for entering parametric data are up to 80 characters long.

The <u>Station Code</u> comes after "SC," followed by a comma. This may be either the primary station code or a secondary station code. Next comes the Date (YRMMDD) and Time, followed by a comma (no comma between Date and Time). "MEDIA=GRWTR," is entered next for all ground-water samples; then "SMK =" followed by the 6-digit code and a comma; then "UMK =" followed by the 8-digit code and a comma.

Parametric data immediately follows the above sample descriptor information. Parametric data is always in the format: parameter code, value, parameter code, value.

Parameter codes and the corresponding values must always be on the same line. There should be no spaces in the line except at the end. For instance, if the parameter code ends on the 77th character and the value and comma go beyond the 80th character, both the parameter code and the corresponding value would drop down to the next line. Space must be left at the end of a line in such a case. If all the data does not fit on one line, the second line (and third, etc.) begin with parameter code, value, rather than "SC,".

ng Form.
Data Reporting
Sample D
Table 3.

						6	Chambers Creek/Clover Creek Ground Mater Management Area	over Creek (Ground Water	Management Are	3			<u>i</u>	
									1. 1	1 1					
						Depth tw. water surface from land, surface	Depth to measuring point from land surface	Pumping	water evacuated from well	Method of	Method of water level messurement	Monitoring weil sampling method	hata quality agsessment nuite	t Tenperature (°C) Pl0	Nd Nd
Primary Station	fiate			ł	200	(feet) 072019		(minutes) P72004	P73675	P84174	P84175	P84077	277 602	6 11	6.8
Code		Time	redia	Y LZ	401		£	;	• 220	Submerslble (Calibrated	Submersible			
48.24211274701 4 -05-24 0945 CRWTR	4 -15-24	5460	CRUTK	000000	000100	52.3	55.3	5		(The full of the	Pierop Elec. Tape (CELTP) (CELTP)	: Pump (SBPHF)			•
									92 	dindito		Hailer (BAIL)	11-	. 31.2	7. o
100000 12342112314755 AT. 09-24 31000 128MTK 310000	A - 09 - 24	1000	SRWTH .	000011	109810		222.2	2 : 		481482		Baller (BAIL)	-11-	11.1	6.8
42-61-14 101412124244	92-60-24	1005	CRUTE	CRUTE 320000	109250		55.2								
												ur .			

Total	mercury (ug/L) P71900	Not detected (DL * 0.2)		٤חסננט/18/1pw/vv	
Total	1ead (ug/L) 21051	10.5		AV/H	
[ata]	chroatum (ug/L) P1034	\$ -:			
Toral	cadmium cadmium (ug/L) P1027	Not detected (DL = 1.0)			
	Total arsenic (ug/l.) P1002	Not detected (ni. + 1.0)	, ,		
	methylene chloride (ug/L) P34423	,	ارث علين found in blank)		
	Total carbun tetrachlorlde fug/l) p32107	1	8 fest (mateu	ND (DI ~ 5.(.)	
	Total 1.1,1. trichloroethane (ug/L)	T	40 (01 = 1.0)	ND 101 - 3.0)	
	Feral collform (colonies/ 100mL)*	1		ŀ	
	Total sulfate (mg/L)	42 59hd			
	Total tron (ag/l.)	P1045	•	,	
	Total chloride (mu/L)		2	•	
	Intal nirrare + nirrite	T630	•	,	
	Total Classilved Cullds	9.4 MH		•	T
	Specific croats take	1.1111-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	<u>6</u>	134	

33

win a Not detected al a Detection Hait A Membrasa - filter method

The Data Quality Assessment parameter code, P 84129, is an exception to the rule of no spaces in a line. Values for this code may be blank spaces. See Appendix C for instructions for using the "Quality Assurance/Quality Control" parameter code.

In addition to water quality information, the following parameters should be included in data entries:

- Depth to water surface from land surface (feet) (P72019)
 Depth to measuring point (sampling point) from land surface (feet) (P82546)
- o Pumping period (minutes) (P72004)
- o Volume of water evacuated from well (gallons) (P73675)
- o Method of evacuation (P84124) -
- o Monitoring well sampling method (P84077)
- o Data quality assessment (P84129)

Appendix D lists additional sample descriptor parameter codes that may be used.

Water quality parameter codes and values should follow those above. See Appendix F for a listing of commonly used parameter codes. Parameter codes for some organics are listed in U.S. EPA's Ground-Water Data Management with STORET, 1986.

Leading and following zeroes in parameter values are optional (e.g., 0.3 or .3).

Remark codes should be used to explain numerical values as needed, particularly with metals and organics results. See Table 4 for a list of remark codes. The remark code is entered as the character directly following the value. See the last four lines of Figure 6 and corresponding data in Table 3 for examples.

A separate entry should be made to specify collection and quality control techniques (SMK and UMK codes) for each duplicate, replicate, or special treatment. Organics should always be entered separately from other data results. The examples (Figure 6 and corresponding Table 3) show that conventional parameters were sampled with a submersible pump at the well on Sept. 24, 1987, after the well was purged with the submersible pump. A few minutes later, two duplicate samples were collected for volatile organics using a teflon bailer.

The time and SMK and UMK codes for the organics samples are different from those for the conventionals. Duplicates were collected using a teflon bailer which changes the SMK code and the time tells someone looking at the data the order in which samples were collected. Table 4. Remark codes to use with STORET data.

Code <u>Definition</u>

В

С

s

R

÷

Blank Values greater than the detection limit

J Estimated value

K Actual value is known to be less than the value shown

L Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown

M Presence of material verified but not quantified

N Presumptive evidence of presence of material

U Material specifically analyzed for but not detected

Analyte found in blank as well as in the sample Pesticide parameters identified and confirmed by GC/MS

Value determined by Method of Standard Addition Spike sample recovery not within control limits

Duplicate analysis not within control limits

Correlation coefficient for Method of Standard Addition less than 0.995

It is helpful to include water level information (P82546), pumping period (P72004), volume of water evacuated (P73675), method of evacuation (P84124), monitoring well sampling method (P84077), and data quality assessment (P84129) in addition to the concentration of the specific organics or other constituents, as well as SMK, UMK, and media information on shorter data entries.

APPENDICES

(All are excerpts from U.S. EPA, <u>1986</u>. <u>Ground-Water Data Management with STORET</u>. Office of Ground-Water Protection. EPA/600/M-86/007.)

NOTE: Some portions of these materials have been re-typed for consistency with Ecology material. All pages from the EPA document have been re-numbered for clarity and consistency.

APPENDIX A. Instructions for entering STORET Station Type Codes.

4.3.5 Station Type Codes

Station type codes are those station header data elements that describe the type and purpose of the monitoring station. STORET currently has several categories of station type codes. In STORET terminology, each category is called a level. Different levels are required depending on the type of data entered (Ground-Water, Surface-Water POTW, sediment, or biological).

Existing and planned station type codes of particular importance to Ground-Water/STORET users are highlighted in Exhibit 4-1. Many of the station type codes that are recommended for the station headers of ground-water monitoring wells are not of the "required" type for STORET. However, in order to completely distinguish ground-water monitoring stations from others in STORET, they should be used.

Users are required to specify one level-one and one level-two code for each station entered into STORET. The station codes in levels three through five are optional and may be used in any combination to further describe the sampling site. For example, with ground-water data, level-four codes are not pertinent. However, using two level-five codes may make station identification easier.

Users must string together station type codes relevant to their station. For example, a station monitoring a hazardous waste landfill located in an industrial facility might have a station type code of:



Key

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A Level 1 Code

C Level 3 Code

B Level 2 Code

D Level 5 Code

EXHIBIT 4-1

Recommended STORET station-type codes for ground water monitoring stations

Category	Code	Definition
1 - Stati	on Locatio	on; one required.
	WELL	Station samples from a well.
	SPRING	Station samples from a spring. A natural flow of ground water fro the earth, which feeds into a stream or body of water on the surface.
	PIPE	Station samples at or within a man-made facility. Includes water supply, waste- water treatment and industrial facilities.
2 - Monit	toring Cla	ss; one required.
	AMBNT	Monitoring ambient conditions of the

T Monitoring ambient conditions of the environment. Includes facility intakes pulling directly from an ambient source (EX-STREAM/AMBNT/MUN/INTAKE).

NONAMB Monitoring at or within a man-made facility. Compliance monitoring falls into this category. Includes sites where facility discharge has directly influenced or impacted the environment (Ex-PIPE/NONAMB/IND/OUTFL/NTRTMT). Only valid for station locations "PIPE" or "WELL". NONAMB is assumed for "PIPE" sites.

- 3 Operation; required for "PIPE", otherwise optional.
 - MUNPublic drinking water intake sites or
'wastewater treatment facilities. Public
facilities munici-pal/state/federal).INDIndustrial private facility.CMBMICombined "MUN" and IND".

EXHIBIT 4-1 - continued

	Category Code
	3 - Operation; requi continued.
ps,	AGRI
	MINE
es	COMNTY
ction.	DEVLMT
is- oplies	DOMEST
hered	ABANDN
	DISPOS
Ĵ.	ABANDN

4 - Treatment Status; required for "PIPE", otherwise optional.

NTRTNT	No pollution abatement has been performed.
PTRTMT	Some, but not all, of the intended pollution abatement has been performed. Pretreatment.
TREATED	All of the intended pollution abatement has been performed.
CMBTRT	Combined treatment, where treatment status does not clearly fall into. Includes unknown treatment status.

5 - Source Type; required for "PIPE", otherwise optional.

INTAKE	Intake or influent.
OUTFL	Outfall, discharge or effluent.
CMBSRC	Combined source ("INTAKE and "OUTFL").

EXHIBIT 4-1 - continued

Category		egory	Code	Definition
6 - Waste Source;		Source;	one or more optional.	
			IMPDMT	Impoundment. Includes waste pits, treat- ment lagoons, and settling and evapora- tion ponds.
			LNDFL	Landfill.
			INJECT	Site where liquid waste has been injected underground as a means of disposal.
	SEPTIC Septic sys		SEPTIC	Septic system.
			LNDTRT	Land treatment area.
			NONPNT	Nonpoint source pollution. Includes eutrophication, acidification, thermal change, organic nutrients, sedimentation, and hydromodification.

- 7 Miscellaneous Descriptors; optional.
 - SPRAY Site where water has been sprayed on the surface of the land for purposes of irrigation.
 - SBSOIL Subsoil a drain tile system or other points just below the surface of the land.
 - HRZTL Horizontal well.
 - TUNNEL Tunnel an underground corridor.
 - GALERY Gallery an artificial, underground structure implanted to collect ground water.
 - RUNOFF Stormwater runoff.
 - STMSWR Stormwater sewer.
 - SANSWR Sanitary sewer.
 - CMBSWR Combined stormwater and sanitary sewer. "STMSWR" and "SANSWR".

EXHIBIT 4-1 - continued

 and "UPGR". MET Site where sampling is performed to describe scientific phenomena related to the meteorological conditions, such as temperature, solar radiation, winds, and the quantity and quality of atmospheric deposition. UPGR Upgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). DOWNGR Downgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). RCRA RCRA monitoring site. 	Category	Code	Definition
 facility. NET Fixed site network station. MONITR Source monitoring site, which monitors a known problem or detects a specific problem. HAZARD Site of hazardous or toxic waste or substances. BACK Monitoring for background (baseline) water quality. Opposite of "DOWN". DOWN Down (i.e., within a potentially pollut area) from a facility which has a potential to pollute. See also "DOWNGR" and "UPGR". MET Site where sampling is performed to describe scientific phenomena related t the meteorological conditions, such as temperature, solar radiation, winds, ar the quantity and quality of atmospheric deposition. UPGR Upgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). DOWNGR Downgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). RCRA RCRA monitoring site. 	7 - Misce	llaneous	Descriptors; optional - continued.
 MONITR Source monitoring site, which monitors a known problem or detects a specific problem. HAZARD Site of hazardous or toxic waste or substances. BACK Monitoring for background (baseline) water quality. Opposite of "DOWN". DOWN Down (i.e., within a potentially pollut area) from a facility which has a potential to pollute. See also "DOWNGR and "UPGR". MET Site where sampling is performed to describe scientific phenomena related to the meteorological conditions, such as temperature, solar radiation, winds, ar the quantity and quality of atmospheric deposition. UPGR Upgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). DOWNGR Downgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). RCRA RCRA monitoring site. 		SUPPLY	Water supply storage or treatment facility.
 known problem of detects a spectrum problem. HAZARD Site of hazardous or toxic waste or substances. BACK Monitoring for background (baseline) water quality. Opposite of "DOWN". DOWN Down (i.e., within a potentially pollut area) from a facility which has a potential to pollute. See also "DOWNGR and "UPGR". MET Site where sampling is performed to describe scientific phenomena related t the meteorological conditions, such as temperature, solar radiation, winds, ar the quantity and quality of atmospheric deposition. UPGR Upgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). DOWNGR Downgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). RCRA RCRA monitoring site. 		NET	
 substances. BACK Monitoring for background (baseline) water quality. Opposite of "DOWN". DOWN Down (i.e., within a potentially pollut area) from a facility which has a potential to pollute. See also "DOWNGR and "UPGR". MET Site where sampling is performed to describe scientific phenomena related t the meteorological conditions, such as temperature, solar radiation, winds, ar the quantity and quality of atmospheric deposition. UPGR Upgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). DOWNGR Downgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). RCRA RCRA monitoring site. 		MONITR	known problem or detects a specific
 water quality. Opposite of book to book tobok to book tob		HAZARD	Site of hazardous or toxic waste or substances.
 area) from a facility which has a potential to pollute. See also "DOWNGR and "UPGR". MET Site where sampling is performed to describe scientific phenomena related to the meteorological conditions, such as temperature, solar radiation, winds, and the quantity and quality of atmospheric deposition. UPGR Upgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). DOWNGR Downgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). RCRA RCRA monitoring site. 		BACK	water quality. Opposite of bonn .
 describe scientific phenomena related to the meteorological conditions, such as temperature, solar radiation, winds, ar the quantity and quality of atmospheric deposition. UPGR Upgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). DOWNGR Downgradient of a well or spring. Only valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). RCRA RCRA monitoring site. 	• .	DOWN	potential to pollute. See also "DOWNGR"
valid for use with "WELL OF STRING" (ground water sites). DOWNGR Downgradient of a well or spring. Onl valid for use with "WELL" or "SPRING" (ground water sites). RCRA RCRA monitoring site.	· ·	MET	describe scientific phenomena related to the meteorological conditions, such as temperature, solar radiation, winds, and the quantity and quality of atmospheric
RCRA RCRA monitoring site.		UPGR	valid for use with "WELL OF SERING
("		DOWNGR	valid for use with "WELL OF DIRING
CERCIA Cercla ("Superfund") monitoring site.		RCRA	
CERCIA CALCULATE		CERCLA	Cercla ("Superfund") monitoring site.

The complete list of valid STORET station type codes may be retrieved in the on-line data set called "STORET.HELP. STATION.TYPE".

4.3.6 Station Depth

The station depth field in the STORET station header is used for surface-water stations, to store the total depth (i.e., from surface to bottom) of the point where the sample was taken. <u>Ground-Water/STORET users may score the aquifer thickness, at the point where the well is located, in the station</u> depth field.

4.3.7 Hydrologic Unit Code

The hydrologic unit code of the STORET station header is an eight-digit code representing the USGS hydrologic unit in which the station is located. The components of the codes represent hydrologic region, sub-region, accounting unit, and cataloging unit. This coding scheme represents different basin designations than the major/minor/sub-basin required by STORET. Codes can be found on <u>US</u> <u>Hydrologic Unit Map-1974</u>, <u>State of Washington</u>, which may be obtained from USGS Purchasing (Spokane), phone (509) 456-2524. APPENDIX B. Instructions for entering STORET SMK and UMK Codes.

4.5.4.1.1 Media Key

The media key identifies the medium in which sampling was done (e.g., water, sediment, etc.). For ground-water, there are currently two media keys: "GRWTR" and "RCRAGW." "GRWTR" is to be used by all programs except RCRA. The RCRA Program has designated its own media key "RCRAGW" which is to be used for inputting RCRA ground-water monitoring data. Any program that wishes its own media key can develop it own code. This option is currently being investigated at the Agency.

4.5.4.1.2 System Multipurpose Key (SMK)

When doing ground-water monitoring, it is common to extract more than one sample per monitoring station. There are several ways to obtain multiple samples, and for quality assurance purposes, it will be beneficial for STORET/Ground-Water users to be able to distinguish the manner in which multiple samples were obtained. The system multipurpose key enables users to make this distinction. A brief review of sampling is included here which will help explain the coding used with the system multipurpose key.

There are three common methods for obtaining multiple samples from ground-water monitoring stations.

- O Several samples may be taken from the same sample point and placed into separate sample bottles. For the purpose of this manual, each individual sample of the total set will carry its own unique number.
- One sample may be taken from the sample point, immediately divided in the field, and placed into different sample bottles. Each portion of the original sample now residing in separate sample bottles will be called a "Field replicate" in this manual.
- One sample may be taken from a well and not divided into separate sample bottles until it arrives at the laboratory. Each portion of the original sample now residing in sample bottles will be called a <u>"laboratory</u> replicate" in this manual.

It should be understood that when multiple samples are indicated on a data sheet, it may mean that any one of the above methods was used to obtain the multiple sample or that a combination of the above methods was used to obtain the multiple sample. The SMK code will enable a STORET/Ground-Water user to determine whether the ground-water data is a multiple sample, what method(s) was(were) used to obtain the multiple sample, how many multiple samples were taken, and which one of the multiple samples the data examined came from.

This information is obtained via the six-digit SMK code. Each of the first four digit positions of the code signifies a specific piece of information. At this time, the last two digits of the code will appear as zeros because no specific pieces of sampling information have yet been defined for these positions. One SMK will be entered fore each sampling event (each set of multiple samples will be considered a sampling event).

The information conveyed in the first four digit positions of the SMK is summarized in the following:

Digit Position Component Definition

1

2

3

Identifies whether the sample is an individual sample or one of a multiple sample set. For example, the sample in question could be: one of a set of samples taken from a station (well) and nor further divided; one of a set of multiple samples divided in the field; one of a set of multiple samples divided in the laboratory; or a combination of the above. The actual number placed in the first digit position will be a value ranging from 0-7. The meaning attached to the first digit position number can be determined from the table on page 4-29.

- Identifies which sample in the set of multiple samples the data received comes from. For example, if a sampling event from a single sample point has resulted in four undivided samples, the data values reported for the first sample would have an SMK code with "1" in the second digit position; the data values reported for the second sample would have an SMK with "2" in the second digit position, etc.
- Identifies which one of the field replicates the data received comes from. For example, if one sample was collected at the sample point and divided in to several sample bottles for analysis in the field, the data values reported for the first "field replicate" would have a "1" in the third digit position of the SMK code; the second field replicate would have "2" in the third digit position of the SMK code, etc.
- Identifies which of the lab replicates the data received comes from. For example, if one sample was collected at the sample point and divided into several sample bottles for analysis in the lab, the

data values reported for the first "lab replicate" would have a "1" in the fourth digit position of the SMK code; the second "lab replicate" would have a "2" in the fourth digit position of the SMK code, etc.

The following table will enable the user to determine the significance of the value appearing in the first digit position of the SMK.

Sample Media Key "SMK" Notation for	Ground-Water/STORET USET
-------------------------------------	--------------------------

First Digit Code	Multiple Sample	Field <u>Replicate</u>	Lab <u>Replicate</u>
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	NO NO Yes NO Yes Yes Yes	No Yes No Yes No Yes	No Yes No Yes No Yes Yes

For example, should the first value of an SMK code be 3, the user knows that several separate samples were taken at the sample point. None of these were further divided in either the field or the lab. If the first value of the SMK code were a 5, the user would know that several samples were taken at the station and further, that one or all of the samples were subsequently divided in the field so that the data re-trieved is from a field replicate. Finally, should the first value of the SMK code be a 1, the user would know that only one sample was obtained from the sample point, but this was divided into several portions in the lab and the data retrieved is from one of the lab replicates....

The example of an SMK code illustrated below indicates that the data observed is one sample from a set of samples, that this particular sample was the first in the lot, the sample was divided in the field, and that this is the first of the field replicates. There was no division in the lab.

Key

47



5 indicates that this one set of multiple samples Α which was subsequently divided into field replicates

- 1 indicates that this is the first replicate of the set В of samples for this particular station
- 1 indicates that this is the first field replicate С
- O indicates that the original samples were not D divided in the lab.

Ε

These fields are currently undefined

4.5.4.1.3 Users Multipurpose Key (UMK)

The UMK is an eight-digit number which will be used to describe the method in which a ground-water sample was collected and analyzed. There will be one "UMK" per sampling event (each multiple sample may be considered a sampling event). There are four components of a UMK code, defined below.

<u>Digit</u>	Component Definition
1-2	Coded value for sampler type (see Appendix E)

- 3-5 Identifies up to three different materials making up the sampling equipment; one digit each (see Appendix E)
- 6

Flag for indicating whether the reported values were determined in the lab or the field (see Appendix E)

7-8 Coded value to identify analytical method used to determine reported values (see Appendix E)

A sample UMK is illustrated below:



Key

- A Sampler type; 01 = Bottom Valve Bailer
- B Sampling equipment material; 001 = stainless steel
- C Lab or field determination flag; 5 = contract, field
- D Analytical method used to determine reported values; 01 = Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry (GC/MS)

APPENDIX C. Instructions for entering STORET Data Quality Assessment information.

Remark codes may be entered with each data point. They need not always be used. Complete instruction on how to store data with remark codes may be found in Chapter WQ-DE of the STORET Users' Handbook (February 1982).

It should be noted that some data (Superfund especially) may have remark codes identical to STORET's but with different definitions. These are usually indicated on the lab data forms. For example, remark code "B" in STORET refers to bacterial counts out of range, while Superfund uses "B" to indicate a compound found in a travel or lab blank sample. Another example is that Region IX's office policy is to substitute "U" for "B" if data value is below the detection level. If the value is above detection level, no data is entered at all. These inconsistencies are mentioned to ensure that users "pre-edit" suspect data so that they maintain consistency with STORET remark codes.

4.7 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

ing the second

Information of QA/QC for ground-water monitoring such as well construction, sampling methods, and laboratory analysis techniques is extremely important because of the numerous factors which may affect the accuracy of the parameter values input into STORET. For example, knowledge of the well construction may help the user determine the reliability of the data, and knowing the sampling method used might help the users determine the possibility of sample aeration and a subsequent volatilization of organics. Accessibility to this type of information will assist users in determining the usefulness of STORET data for their particular needs.

A parameter QA/QC code named Data Quality (84129) has been added to STORET. As with all parameter codes in STORET, four characters of coded values are available for use with the Data Quality parameter code. The presence of this code will enable users to store fairly detailed QA/QC information for each sample.

QA/QC is a complex element of a data management system and involves many activities in well location, construction, sampling, and laboratory analysis. A decision on how all or some of these activities should be included in the data base has not been made at this time. However, because of the importance of this issue, a preliminary approach has been added to STORET by the Office of Solid Waste. The approach will provide a mechanism for starting to address this topic. This approach is expected to be refined by EPA over the next year. The four-digit code contains the following for the specified digit positions:

 The first-position (left) character will contain a onedigit code for the evaluation of well construction. The values in the first digit position will range from 0-2 or be blank. The meaning of each of the possible values is summarized below:

- 2 -- Well has been EPA/State inspected in the last five years and determined to be of high quality.
- 1 -- Well has been properly drilled, constructed of inert materials; properly developed, properly located, and has controls to prevent tampering. Well constructed in accordance to guidance produced by EPA/State.

O -- Well is known to be inadequate in some manner.

- Blank -- Well information unknown or not stored.
- The second-position character will contain a one-digit code for the evaluation of sampling QA/QC. The values of digits in the second position can range from 0-3 or be blank. The meaning for each value is given below:
 - 3 -- EPA/State has performed a QA/QC evaluation. within the last two years, with a positive result.
 - 2 -- A detailed QA/QC plan with standard procedures and internal checks exists; the objectives of the plan have been verified as being met for at least one year (e.g., RCRA guidance for waste analysis, September 1984).
 - 1 -- A detailed QA/QC plan with standard procedures and internal checks exists (e.g., RCRA guidance for waste analysis, September 1984).

0 -- No detailed QA/QC plan exists.

Blank -- Information unknown or not stored.

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O

The third-position character will contain a one-digit code for the evaluation of laboratory QA/QC and will have values ranging from 0-3 or be blank. The meaning for these values is identical to the second-position character described above. The fourth-position character will contain a one-digit code for the evaluation of overall QA/QC during the entire sequence of the sampling event. The fourthposition character can have values ranging from 0-3 or be blank. The meaning for these values is identical to the second-position character described above.

				ample inalyzed	
iptor Parameter Codes, Values, and Definition	Value Definitions	Water quality, monthly Water quality, quarterly Water quality, semi-annually Water quality, annually Water level, continuous	level, level,	Facility collected and analyzed sample Requlating agency collected and analyzed sample for compliance monitoring	
arameter Codes, Val	Values	WOM MOM M	VIM SIM	SFLF	
Sample Descriptor P	Name	Sample purpose descriptors 84053 Sample type and frequency		Nature of monitorim	
	parameter code	Sample pur	52	84067	

Appendix D

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Appendix D (mutinued, p.))

Sample Pracriptor Parameter Codes, Values, and Definition

Parameter CodeNameValuesValue DefinitionsCodeNameNameValue DefinitionsSampling condition descriptors (continued)Elevation of top of water table at sampling71993Elevation of nround waterDepth, in feet, from land surface to top of water table at sampling point72019Depth to water levelImportant surface to roon of water table at sampling point72019Depth to water levelImportant surface to roon of water table at sampling point72019Depth to water levelImportant surface to roon of water table at sampling point72019Depth to water levelImportant surface to roon of water table at sampling point72019Depth to water levelImportant surface to roon of man sea level72019Depth from level to nean sca loonImport, in freet, from land surface to resurface82546Depth from level to measuring pointImport, in freet, from land surface to resourting82546Depth from level to measuring pointImport, in freet, from land surface to resourting73675Volume of water evacuated from wellImport, in freet, from land surface to resourting73675Volume of water evacuated from wellImport73675Volume of water evacuated from wellImport73675Proto to sample collectionImport				
sea level e	Parameter Code	Name	Values	Value Definitions
sea lovel	Sampling oc	ondition descriptors (continued)		
Depth to water level Water level relative to nean sea level Measuring point elevation Depth from level to measuring point Depth from level to measuring point Ind/Analytical Methods Descriptors Ind/Analytical Methods Descriptors prior to sample collection	71993	Elevation of ground water	ڪ بليد تله ميديس	Elevation of top of water table at sampling point, in feet above mean sea level
Water level relative to rean sea lovel Measuring point elevation Depth from level to measuring point Ing/Analytical Methods Descriptors ing/Analytical Methods Descriptors prior to sample collection	72019	Depth to water level	8	Depth, in feet, from land surface to top of water table at sampling point
im point	82545	Water level relative to mean sea level	1 8 9 9	Difference between top of water table and mean sea level at sampling point
im point	82514	Measuring point elevation		sjevation of measuring point, in fret above mean sea level
from well	82546	Depth from level to measuring point	timelije Cito tar del	Tepth, in feet, from law! surface to measuring puint, in feet.
	Samp11ng/A 73675	walytical Methods Descriptors Volume of water evacuated from well prior to sample collection		In gallons

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Rottom valve bailer Dual valve baller Sample Descriptor Parameter Codes, Values, and Definition Peristaltic pump Submersible pump Centrifudal pump value Definitions syringe haller Compressed air Air lift pump Railed Owner/onerator Rladder pump Turbine pump Contract labs pitcher pump piston pump Rotary pump Samplor Fight Table Jetted Rucket State Other EPA Appendix D (continued, p.4) DAILVB ALDRP на К.КТ КГРМР dMd81 dhedsid ROTUR SPNG3 SBPMP Values FIAIL (WHPA OTHER "MPI" **D**MMO STATE JETD PERP CENP pTTP ARM 5,5DC ษ F.P.A Sampling/analytical methods descriptors (continued)*** source of evacuation data Method of evacuation Name parameter 84124 84119 Code 55
d, P.5) Values, and Definition	Value Definitions	Nitrogen lift pump Compressed nitrogen Nnknown Other	Airline measurement Analog or graphic recorded Analog or graphic recorded Estimated Fressure-gage measurement Fressure-gage measurement Pressure-gage measurement Pressure-gage measurement Pressure-gage measurement Pressure-gage measurement Calibrated pressure qage Non-recording qage Non-recording qage Non-recording qage Non-recording qage Non-recording qage Steel tape Steel tape Steel tape Calibrated electric tape Calibrated electric tape Other Other Unknown	
continued, Codes, Va	Values	NLFTP COMPN UNKN OTHER	ARLINS ANGRP CARUM E.ST PRSG C	
Appendix D (continued, p.5) Sample Descriptor Parameter Codes, Values,	Parameter Collo Name	Sampling/analytical methods descriptors (continued) 84124 Method of evacuation (continued)	84125 Vethod of Water-Level Mensurement	

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Parameter Parameter Code 84126 Source o 84127 Method	Appendix D (continued, p.6) Sample Descriptor Parameter Codes, Values, and Definition	Name analytical methods descriptors (continued) source of depth data (continued) source of depth data	MEMRY Memory Well owner/operator OWNOP Reported by well owner/operator OTHER Reported by reporting agency RACNC EPA EPA STATE EPA State CL ESDLB ESDLB ESDLB	Method of depth measurement SFI.TP Steel tarm Structured from dephysical long unknown chilfs on the other other steel tarm Steel tar	
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Appendix D (continued, p.7)

Sample Descriptor Parameter Codes, Values, and Definition

Depth interpreted from geophysical logs by Reported by well owner/operator Private geologist/consultant Measured by reporting agency Driller's log or report some source agency Reported by other Value Definitions peristaltic pump Centrifugal pump Compressed air Air lift pump Contract labs pitcher pump FSD labs Railed Jetted Memory State EpA Values STATE CL ESDLB COMPA OWNOP OTHER CLCST **GPHYS** MEMRY RNGNC DRLLG PAIL APIM JEID pERp CENP FPA Sampling/analytical methods descriptors (continued) Monitoring well sampling method Source of water level data Name Parameter 84077 84128 600 00 58

pumping or flow period prior to sampling, in Coded Identification number for laboratory where sample was analyzed Compressed nitrogen Rottom value bailer Nitroden lift pump Sample Descriptor Parameter Codes, Values, and Definition nual valve bailer value Definitions Sulmonships pump syringe bailer Bladder pump Turbing pump piston pump. Rotary pump minutes (Inknown Sampler Other Pucket Argendix D (continued, p.8) OTHER RULUR BLDRP NI,FTP COMPNI 1111 SRNGB ShpMP dwdth. dwdSd BOTUB Values BILLING RICKT Jaws Sampling/analytical methods descriptors (continued) Monitoring well sampling method Lab Identification number pumping period (continued) Name parameter 72004 0000 84077 Colle 59

(See Section 4.7 of this manual for code identification) Land surface Top of casing Pump base Continuous recorded Sample Descriptor Parameter Codes, Values, and Definition Value Definitions Approvity D (continued, p.9) Values PMPBS-RFCRD LNDGR TPCAS . Sampling/analytical methods descriptors (continued)*** sampling point description Data quality assessment Name Parameter 84129 н4062 Code I 60

APPENDIX F.

User Multipurpose Key (UMK) Sampler-Type Values for Digits 1 and 2 of the UMK

Definition	
codes for Didits	1 and 2

	Entry not meded/not application	Bottom valve bailer	svringe bailer	Dual value bailer	Rotary pump	Centrifugal pump	peristaltic pump	Bladder pump	Turbine pump	piston pump	Air lift pump	Nitrogen lift pump	compressed air	Compressed nitroden	Unknown	Other
1 and 2	Q	00	10	20	CD 40	51	<u>.</u>	9) 6)	/0	5	61	2:		21		15

APPENDIX E (continued, p.2)

User Multipurpose Key ("UMK")

Sampler Material Codes for Digits 3,4, and 5 of the UMK

One only per digit, up to three may be shored per sample

	refinition	
rade for Digit. I and/or	4 and/or 5	

	e, etc		
	polypropy len		
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Teflon Dolvalkene (polvethylene,	Nylon	Rubber
	polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Teflon Dolualkene (nolvethylene, polybropylene, etc	Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) Teflon Polyalkene (polyethylene, polypropylene, etc. Nylon

Other

Apprentix E (continued, p.³⁾

light Multipurpose Key ("IMK")

Lab or Field Intermination Flag as Sixth Digit of the UNK

Prfinition

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Not applicable and contractors) FPA Lab (in-house and contractors) FPA Field (in-house and contractors) Owner/operator, field Owner/operator, lab Contract, field Contract, lab inknown Other

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APPENDIX E (continued, p.4)

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User Multipurpose Key ("UMK")

Analytical Method Codes for the 7-8 Digits of the UMK

	Definition	Not applicable	Gas chromatography/mass spectructurery (GC/FID) Gas chromatography/flame ionization detector (GC/FID)	Gas chromatography/electron capture detector (14/14/U)	Gas chromatography/thermal consuccively weekeen			Other chingmatrorranny	Atomic absorption spectromotion with the furnace (AA/furnace)	Atomic absorption spectromotometry, other	Atomic absorption approximation and the second s	Inductively compled planar (1997)	Specific ion electrode (includes put	Resistivity or conductivity	Other electrochemical	Colorimetric	Infra-rod spectrometry (IR)	Other shockreating and ric	Titration `	(hrknown	Other
code for 7th	and 8th digits	00	0	70	04	05	0.6	07	0.8	6Ŭ	10	Çanışı Çanış		1 6) 4	۲ ۲		c - 1	- .	61	20

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APPENDIX F

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storer parameter Codes for gone Classic Ground-Water Monitoring

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C.	
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STORET PARAMETER CODES

Units	ud/l ud/l ud/l ud/l ud/l bull/c ud/l bull/c ud/l bull/c ud/l bull/c ud/l bull/c ud/l bull/c ud/l l v c l/c ud/l l v c ud/l l v c ud/l l v c v c v c v c v c v c v c v c v c
Suspended Fraction of Water	01001 01006 01026 01036 01050 71895 n/a 39392 n/a 39733 n/a 09505 81368 01505 03505
Units	ud/l ud/l ud/l ud/l ud/l ud/l ud/l ud/l
Dissolved Fraction of Water	01000 010005 01025 01030 00950 01049 71890 0/4 01145 01075 39391 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38341 38340 1075 09503 81366
units	uq/l uq/l uq/l uq/l vq/l vq/l vq/l vq/l vq/l vq/l vq/l v
Total or . Whole Water Sample	n1002 01007 01077 01074 01051 71900 00620 01147 39782 39782 39782 39782 39782 39782 39782 39782 39780 39782 39780 39782 11501 11501 01501 03501
Substance	Drinking Water Suitability Parameters- Arsenic Arsenic Barium Cadmium Cadmium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Chramium Selenium Silver Findrin Lindare Methoxychlor Toxaphene 2,4-D

APPFNDIX F (continued)

STOPET Parameter Codes for Some Classic Ground-Water Monitoring Parameters

Units ma/l 222 SBE ՏԱգրորուն Fraction of Water 00689 n/a 01044 32733 00928 n∕a e/u n/a ъЛ e/u n/a e/u e 2 2 2 n∕a STORET PARAMETER CODES Units <u>Di ssol ved</u> Fraction of Water 82295 01046 32732 n/a 00681 06900 00946 € ~ n/a n/a n/a . ย/น n/a е/u n∕n umhos/am [m00]/ucm hach ftu c/100ml mites ະຕຸ 702 Vbn 1/bn I/bn **m**/1 **1**/Du mr)/J UN/I Whole Water Total or samp]e 81375 78115 00400 00095 00680 10354 70353 00076 31501 31505 00929 01045 0940 32730 Drinking Water Suitability Parameters (continued) Ground-Water Contamination Indicator Para-Purgeable organic halogen DX20 Total organic halogen DX20 (oliform Bacteria (Ferm Tube) Coliform Racteria (Mem Fil) Ground-Water Ouality Parameters Total organic halogen Total organic halmon Total Organic Halogen Total Organic Carbon Specific comuctance Substance **Nrhidity** Chloride phenola Sulfate Sodium [ron đ meters 66

(continued)	
APPENDIX F	

STOPET Parameter Codes for Some Classic Ground-Water Monitoring Parameters

)FS	Suspended Fraction ts of Water Units	n/a n/a n/a
STORET PARAMETER CODES	r Dissolved later Units of Water Units	hach ftu n/a c/100ml n/a mpn/100ml n/a
	Substance Whole Water Sample	Drinking Water Suitability Parameters (continued) Turbidity 31501 Coliform Bacteria (Mem Fil) 31505

		U/bn 1∕bn	1/6m		mq/1	
e/u	n/a n/a	n/a 01044 32733	00928 n/a	n/a	00689	ก/a ก/a ก/a
				ent e e e	I∕ Dui	
	n/a n/a n/a	82295 01046	32/32 00930 00946		n/a 00681	n/a n/a n/a
	hach ftu c/100ml mpn/100ml	1/bш	t∕bu t∕bu	າ ສຸ	umhos/an mg/1	l∕ɓn l∕ɓn l∕ɓn
led)	00076 31501 31505	00940 01045	32730 00929 00945	UUAUU	00680	70354 70353 81375 78115
minhim Water Suitability Parameters (continued)	Turbidity Coliform Bacteria (Mem Fil) Coliform Bacteria (Ferm Tube)	Ground-Water Quality Parameters Chloride	2 tron Phenols Sodium Sulfate	Ground-Water Contamination Indicator Para- meters	pH Specific conductance Total Organic Carbon	Total Organic Halogen Purgeable organic halogen DX20 Total organic halogen DX20 Total organic halogen Total organic halogen

APPENDIX F

STORET Parameter Codes for Some Classic Ground-Water Monitoring Parameters

1		
	Units	1/bn 1/bn
	Suspended Fraction of Water	01001 01006 01026
TER CODES	Units	l/pu l/pu
STORET PARAMETER CODES	Dissolved Fraction of Water	01000
01	Units	I/bn
	Total or Whole Water Sample	01002
	Substance	Drinking Water Suitability Parameters- Arsenic

												1/55						-	* ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	-	-			
01001	01006	01026		00000	01050		C6411	n/a	04110	9/0TO	39392 2	n/a 26470	59479	n/a	57/25 ',	۶ گ	n/a		CUCEU			01505		
(2				۲.bg	T/Du	nd/1	nq/1	4	5	Nd/1	7 bn	7 Un	nd/J	1/bn				:	DC1/1			pCi/J	pci/J	
00010	01000	50010	52010	01030	006600	01049	71890	n/a	01145	01075	39391	38341	38478	39401	n/a	n/a	n/a		09503		995 I H	01503	p3503	
	uq/1	I/bn	uq/1	1/101	mg/1	ua∕1	na/1	mg/1		na/1	l/bn	Uq/1	un/1	uq/1	ng/1	uq/1	pci/l	•	pci/l	•	PC I/J			•
	01002	01007	01027	01034	00951	01051	100012	00620	01147	01077	30190	39782	19480	19400	02795	39045	11503		09501		11501		10510	
																	•							
Drinking water buildhause		nic	rm .	ium	mium	ride	Lead	An	Nitrate (as N)	Selenium	er	- Ş 🕦	lare	Methoxychlor	sphere	2,4-D	2,4,5-TP Silvex	ium (226 & 228)		e Radium (220)	(900)	s xanınıs .	Gross Alpha	Gross Beta
Drinking		Arsenic	Barium	Cadmium	Chromium	Fluo		8 Merc	Nitr	Sele	Silv	Endrin	Lind	Meth	Toxe	2 ° 4-	2,4	Rad		•		•	Gro	520

Appendix F (continued)

STORET Parameter Codes for some classic ground-water monitoring parameters.

PARAMETER	UNIT OF T	KUNB	EK I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
NAME I	MEASURE I	0195.1	TUTAL	CORNENTS
······································	ag/1		410	I CACU3
	ag/l ag/l	608	610	I RU34RU4 AS R
	#g/1		440	I TON AS IECO3
CALCIUM I	#g/1	915	916	• · · ·
CRECTON I	uq/1	82036	82032	
	ag/1	•		I TOR AS CO3
	89/1	341		I HIGH LEVEL
CUPPER I	ug/1	1 1040	1042	
00 1	aq/1	1 300	1	
FECAL CULDIORA		1	1 31616	I DEPENDS UN METHUD USED - USGS
I LONE VECTION		1	1	I USES 31625 THERE ARE APPROX-
1	1	l	1	I INATLLY 20 CODES FOR FLCALS
INARONESS	1 uq/1 -	1	1 900	1 901 - CARBONATE 902-HUNCARBUNATI
TIRUN	lug/l	1 1046	1 1045	1
INAGNESIUN	lag/l	1 925	1 - 927	1
	1 49/1	1 1056	1 1055	1
INITRATE + NITRITE		631	1 630	1
INITALI	1 ag/1	1 613		
IPHOSPHAIE	1 ag/1	1	1 550	1 AS PU4
1 Induitante	1 #0/1	1	1 70505	I CULORIALIRIC NETHOD AS P
IPHOSPHERUS	1 49/1	1 671		I DISSULVED URTHOPHOSPHATE
IPOTASSIUN	l sg/l	1 535		
ISUDIUN	l mỹ/l	1 930		
ISULTATE	1 #0/1	1 946	•	
ISULFITE	i mg/l	1	1 740	
ISUSPERPED SULIDS		l	1 530	
IDISSOLVED SULLOS		ł	1 7030/	
HILMEEKATUKE	1 DÉGREES	i 1	•	D I CELCIUS 11 FABRENHLIT
IZIRU	1 ug/1	1 1090	1 107	2-1
1		1	1	

Appendix F (continued)

STORET Parameter Codes for microbiological parameters.

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EPA/STORET STSTEM B4/04/04 VERSION OF 64/02/17

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2069 36	472 95 2	J	277 13582	72495	56 7667	50773
			· ·			
71/09 E-R04 83/12 E-R10	76/01 E-R09 70/02 I-DRBC	70/02 I-DRBC 81/09 E-HQ PCS	81/09 E-HQ PCS 71/05 F-COE	68/11 S-MI 65/07 E-STORET	68/07 S-MI 65/07 E-STORET	65/07 E-STORET
CODE NO FOR AGENCY COLLECTING SAMPLE-SLE APPEND. (0]]ADMINISTRATIVE CODE NUMBER FOR AGENCY COLLECTING SAMPLE (0]]AAMTHISTPATIVE	RMATION - ALPHA, NUMERIC CODE //LITER)	COELOSPHAERIUM MAEGELIANUM UNGER (NO/LITER) (03)BIOLOGICAL Coliform, Fecal 10/ML (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL		COLIFORM, UNCONFIRMED RESULTS, UNACCEPTABLE (02)BACTERTOLOGICAL (02)BACTERTOLOGICAL COLIFORM,TOT,MEMER FILTER,DELAYED,M-ENDO MED,35 C (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	COLIFORM,TOT,MEMBR FILTER,IMMEÜ,LES ENDO AGAR,35C (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL Coliform,Tot,Membrane filter,Immed.M-Endo Med,35C	<pre>(02)BACTERIOLOGICAL </pre> (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL
XXXXX	XXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX	X.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX
COLLECT AGENCI CCDE COLLECT COLLECT AGENCY	CODE CODE General Remarns Coelast- Rum SP. No/Liter	COELOS- FHR NAEG NO/LITER Coliform , fecal 10/mL	COLIFCRM , TOTAL 10/HL TOT COLI PERMIT GENEPAL	COLIFGRM MPN PRES /100mL TOT COLI MFDLENDO /100mL	101 COLI MFIM LES /100ML TOT COLI MFIMERDO	/100HL 707 COLI MPN COHF TUBECODE
1 2000 64027	6+J02 21326	71435 31612	31502 74056	71205 31503	31504	31506

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21970-1975 CAS NO. 21-65-1969 PAGE 190 TELFORE 65 6.08 100 QP-56 3 IS 0 \$ \$ 36 33 6 M P on P Or 66 86 ~ 2201 8 562 216669 394 23313 715753 NUTBEN STCPET CESERV 24467 ENTER FEATON PAPERLIER CHARLES 65/07 E-STCRET 65/07 E-STORET 65/07 E-STCFET 65/07 E-51081T E-STCRET E-STCRET 72/01 E-H02 73/05 E-R02 82/04 E-R10 65/07 7¢/09 ₽+CS 81/10 73/07 E-R02 62/04 E-R10 05/07 CH-S FECAL COLIFORM, MPN, BORIC ACID LAC. BR, TUBE CONFIG FECAL COLIFORM, MPN, BOVIC ACID LACTOSE BR, 43C, 48HR FECAL COLIFORM, MPN, EIJKMAM TEST, 44.5C(TUBE 31618) FECAL COLLFORM, MPN IN BOT DEPOS, EC MED (MPN/100G) XXXXXX.X FECAL COLIFORM, A-1 MOD, HATER, 44.5C, 24HR MPH/100M XXXXXXX FECAL COLIFORM, MEMBR FILTER, M-FC AGAR, 44.5C, 24HR AUT REF. #/100ML FECAL COLIFORM, MEMBR FILTER, H-FC BROTH, 44.5 C FECAL COLIFORM, MPN, ELJKMAN TEST, TUGE CONFIG. 115505 FECAL COLIFORM, MPN.IN SHELLFISH, EC MED, 44.5C FECAL COLIFORM, MPN, EC MED, 44.5C (TUDE 31614) FECAL COLIFORM, MF. MFC MEDIUM, VERIFIED FECAL COLIFORM, NF, MFC MEDIUM, VERIFIED FECAL COLIFORM, NF.H-FC, 0.7 UN AMALISIS 54/01/17 PARAMETER DESCRIPTION (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL 02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL **102)BACTERIOLOGICAL** (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02 IBACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL VERSION OF MAJOR GROUP XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX DEUINAL POINT XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX 90. h(), hQ LOCATION XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX ALLALION FEC COLI A-1M M20 EFAV JOULT STSTEM FEC COLI Shelfish MPH/100G FEC COLI PPM EIJK /100hl CC1PUTER FPIMTOUT FEC COLI MF VERI B/100ML FEC COLX MFN BALB FEC COLI EKM 45C FEC COLI M-FCAGAD /100 ML FEC COLI M-FCAGAR FEC COLI MFM-FCGR FEC COLI HF VERI FEC COLI BOT SED FEC COLI BALB 43C FEC COLI HPILL 100G I UBECODE /100HL /100ML /100HL /100ML \$7Q ндц 31617 31615 31618 31640 31613 31620 31619 31616 31645 31623 31641 31625 31621 3000

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50, 11.	1324-5 134615/Y	F 12 502 20				PAGE 197
- 5 - 5 - 1 - 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	100124100 1001241010 888386214141		PARAGELUS DISTRETUD ANALOR GROUP HAUGR GROUP	Promistika, Cr. 1058 Batakeu - K. 1058 Requester Autox	KUNDEP X1 510927 X1 056877 X1	X1910-1975 CAS HO. X1965-1969 X1665038 69
31014	Fác Coll Ren Tubecoùe	X/XXXXXX	FECAL COLIFORMAMPN,TUBE CONFIGURATION (02)BACIEPTOLOSICAL	e€.∕0c E-5103£T	55121	4-1 1-5 1-1
1624	FEC COLI 7 H0 PF 8/1001L	XX (XXXXX	FECAL GULIFURH," HR,M-7HP FC MED MF,41.5C,#7100fd. (02)bacteriological	8. /04 E-R10		
31026	FECSTREP hfildps E #/100M	XXXXXXXX	FECAL STREP, 5 TUBE MPN AD PSE #/160 ML (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	62/04 E-R10		
31642	r ECSTREP NPRADPSE MPRV1006	XXXXXXXX	FECAL STREP,5 TUBE,MPN,ADPSE MPN/100G (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	82/04 E-R10		
31680	FECSTPEP NF-KF&R PERIOCAL	XXXXXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTCOCCI,MF-KF BROTH, 35C,4BH #/100 ML (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	83/09 S-SC		
48200	FEC STRP MPNLER Filter	XXXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTOCCI,MPN & MEMBRANE FILTER, 35C,48HR (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	78/05 S-50		
74054	FEC STRP Permit General	XXXXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI, GENERAL (PERMIT) (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	/1/05 F-COE		
31673	FECSTREP MFKFAGAR /100nl	XXXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI, MBR FILT,KF AGAR,35C,48HR / (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	65/07 E-STGRET	77156	41 19 38
31679	FECSTREP NF M-ENT /100mL	XXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI,MF M-ENTEROCOCCUS AGAR,35C,48H (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	o5/07 E+STCRET	98357	59 13 13
31690	FECSTPEP BOT SED MPN/100G	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI,MPN IN BOT DEPOS,AD-EVA BROTH (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	73/05 E-R02		
31677	FECSTREP MPNADEVA /100ML	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI,MPN,AD-EVA, 35C (TUBE 31678) (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	65/07 E-STORET	16892	36 16 46
31678	FECSTREP MPN TUBECODE	XXXXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI, HPN, AD-EVA, TUBE CONFIGURATION (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL	15/207 E-STGRET	4247	25 70
31676	FEC STRP MPN-KFBR TUGE CO	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	FECAL STREPTOCOCCI,MPN,KF BROTH,TUBE CONFIG. (02)BACTERIOLOGICAL		245	6 6 6

Department of Ecology	STORET WATER QU	ALITY FILE-STA	TION LOCATION STORA	GE				
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AGENCY CARD (A CARD)								
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STATION TYPE CARD (T CARD)								
A STRING OF VALID COMBINATIONS OF STATION TYPE CODES SEPARATED BY SLASHES								
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				530				
LATITUDE /LONGITUDE CARD (HEADER CARD Ø)								
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RMI CARD (HEADER CARD 1)								
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RMI CARD (HEADER CARD 2)								
T B T B T ERM TERM LEVEL 8 SORT R K E M STREAM LEVEL 8 INDEX NO. M N NO. NO. INDEX INDEX 1 · 3 4 - 6 7 8 9 10 11 · 13 14 · 17	LEVEL 8 MILES LEVEL 9 LEVEL 9 LEVEL 9 LEVEL 9 INDEX 18 21 22 25 26 29 30 .	MILES INDEX MILES	45 46 - 49 50 - 53 54	79 80				
MAJOR/MINOR BASIN CARD (HEADER CARD 3)								
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ECY-040-150 -1349- 🐗 3				PAGE 1 OF 2				

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Part III

Other Ground Water Information

Part III covers ground water data that is not covered in Parts I and II. Many types of data may be entered into various computer programs for Ground Water Management Programs. These data may include but not be limited to well inventories (a minimal amount of information for a very large number of wells), lithology, ground water models, water rights, water use, precipitation, runoff, and various types of maps and plots. As these data are not suitable for WATSTORE or STORET, Ecology needs the following where applicable:

Hard and digital copy of the data;

Manufacture, model, amount of memory, CPU, and modification (if any) to the computer;

What peripherals, if any, are required to run the program; The name and source of the program used to process the data (including the version if applicable);

If digital data is on a floppy disk, include:

Disk operating system (DOS), Number of tracks, Number of sectors per track, Density tracks per inch, Hard or soft sectored, Number of bytes per sector, For sequential files the data separators, For random access files the number of fields per record and field length, Data file format, ASCII, binary, etc.

If digital data is on reel of tape include:

Number of tracks, Density, Is it labeled or unlabeled, Record length Track length, For sequential files the data separators, For random access files the number of fields per record and Data file format, ASCII, binary, etc.

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In addition, Ecology requires a written description of what the software does and what is contained in the data set. Each site must have a unique site number which is consistent with the Site ID described in Part I, field number 2 (see Page C-2) or consistent with the Local Number (Part I, field number 3, Page C-3). In addition, the type of site (i.e. well, spring, etc.) must be identified and the source of the data stated.

For the case of computer generated maps Ecology requires the latitude and longitude of the reference or register points and the projection and scale of the source map used. The data files must be compatible with ARC/INFO. The software Auto LISP can be used to convert Auto CAD files (version 2.5 or more recent) into export files that Ecology will then convert to ARC/INFO.

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