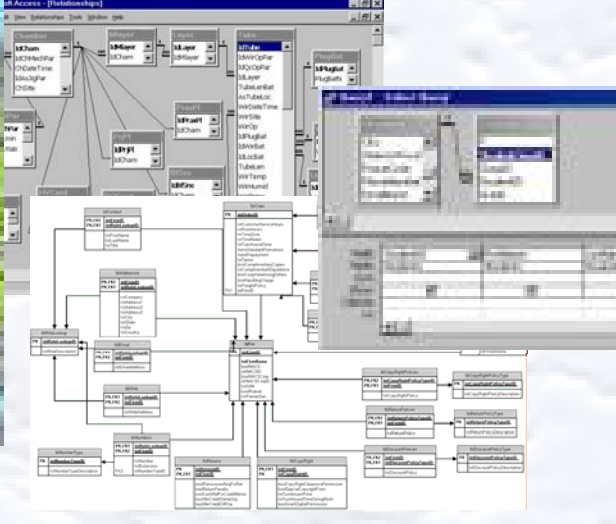


Data Capture, Quality Management, and Storage Tools for Citizen Monitoring Groups

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CA State Water Resources
Control Board



Today:

- The story of the four Functions
- Basic spreadsheet formats and database building block
- Examples of error calculation functions
- Advantages and disadvantages of Excel and Access
- Data flow

I wanted a data management system that has

- Tangible and user-friendly tools
- Stratified or tiered structure for different levels of detail
- Linkage between components
- Information retrieval and display tools
- Linkage to GIS, mapping options
- Compatibility with systems used by others at the Watershed, City, County, State, and Nation level
- Linkage to existing systems
- www Accessibility

I took a close look at available systems

STORET,
CCAMP, SFEI,
KRIS, CERES,
CALWATER, SINC, SWIM, SWAMP...

and discovered that we need to cater
for four separate functions of a data
management system

- (1) documentation & QA/QC;
- (2) storage & sharing
- (3) retrieval, and
- (4) interpretation & presentation.

Function (1) - Documentation & QA/QC

- most is done at the monitoring Project level by folks who know about the project,
- need a platform for data entry & documentation, error calculation, data verification and validation, etc.,
- it is easier to separate field measurements from lab analyses,
- need placeholders for all essential metadata and inventories, and
- can be done in MS Excel by most people, or in a combination of MS Access and Excel, if Access expertise is available.

Function (2) – Data Storage

- storage is very easy if all the information is **already captured** and can be stored as is, at the Project level,
- sharing data with others **must be selective**,
- only a **sub-set of essential information** will be uploaded onto the Project **website** or exported into a **central database**.

Function (3) – Retrieval

- requires that information is **organized** and interlinked in a way that allows any data user to **sort, filter, group**, and do any other **query** activity using anything from basic Excel tools to sophisticated Access or Oracle tools.
- good idea to implement **basic database structure** (I.e., parse information into “atomic” bits, have only one data type in a column, and avoid mixing of apples and oranges in drop-down menus). It is also good to provide for **effective linkage** between data tables
- if applied, any search engine and query tool can be used to **retrieve** your data from just about any relational database

Function (4) - Data Interpretation & Presentation

- this can be done **ONLY after the retrieval** tools have extracted the desired information from the database tables effectively,
- you will need **additional tools** for plotting, mapping, or running statistical comparisons
- if you have some programming-endowed folks who like to **automate it in sync with the retrieval** - the sky is your limit.

When you plan a monitoring effort you need to know...

- what needs to be done (tasks),
- who will do it (which role),
- what will they use to do it (tools and platforms),
- how much will it cost, and
- can the Project afford it.

Building blocks of a database....

Start with Entities with Unique IDs

Station ID

Sample ID or 'Activity ID'

Instrument ID

Project ID

Trip ID

Station-Visit ID

Unique IDs are used for tracking,
sorting, grouping, filtering...

What do we need to capture about the Station?

- Waterbody/sub-watershed/watershed
- Hydrologic unit (CalWater, HUCS, etc)
- Lat-Long Position AND datum
- Driving directions
- Nearest milepost
- Access to Station
- Verbal Description of Landmarks etc.
- USGS gauge # (if present)
- Pictures!

(plus many other bits of information...)

Sample ID and ‘Activity ID’

“Activity” can be an **Observation** (with verbal result), a **Field Measurement** (numeric result, done in Station), or a **Sample** (jar shipped elsewhere for analysis)

For a **Sample**, capture the following Sampling Log information:

- Activity [or Sample] ID (helps tracking!)
- Station ID
- Date, Time
- Sampling Device
- Types and Number of containers
- Preservatives

The project

What do we need to capture about the Project and the Project team?

1. **Organization Name**
2. **Teams (Field Crews)**
3. **People and roles**
4. **Contact Person**
5. **Contact information (address, email, phone, etc)**
6. **Project Duration (for STORET)**

Instrument ID and Standard ID

What do we need to capture about the Instrument?

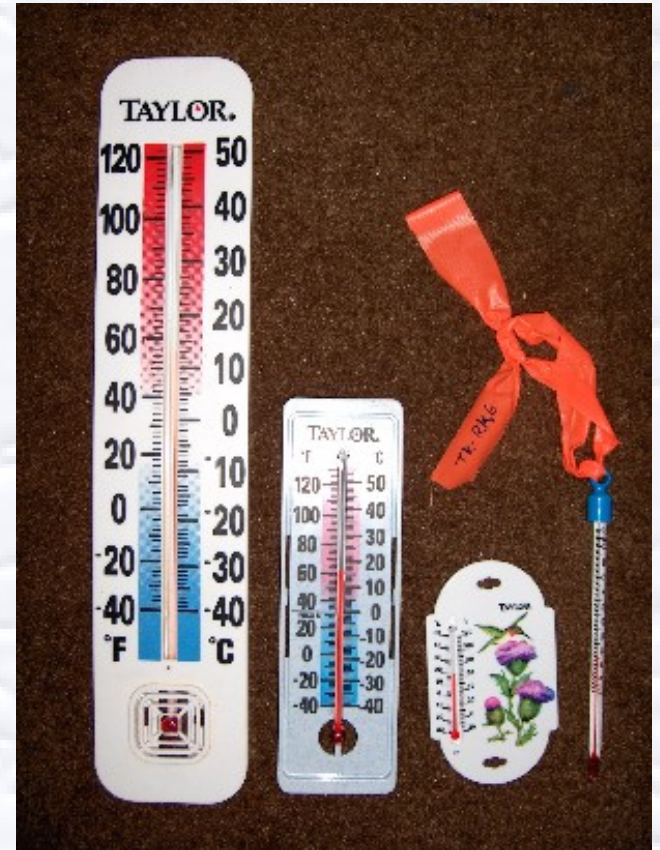
Instrument ID, Serial number, or other unique identifier

Model; Type, features;

Range; Resolution;

Service records, etc.

Standards have unique **LOT numbers** that can be tracked, or you can create a Standard ID .



It DOES matter which one!

More building blocks of a database

What the users of your data want to know...

A. How good is your data: What is the accuracy and precision of your measurements and analyses?

B. What do your data represent in the environment?

b. When you plan a monitoring effort you also need to know what the Results will represent in the Environment

Spatial descriptors

Station Type : Creek, Outfall, Ditch

Station Selection Intent: Impact assessment, Source ID

Reach Selection Design: Systematic, Directed, Random, or Non-Deliberate (Anecdotal)

Station Selection Design: (same options)

Temporal descriptors

Flow Conditions: Storm runoff flows (wet) or base flow (dry) weather

Sample Timing Intent: Worst case, Snapshot, Routine Monitoring

Seasonal Sampling Design: Systematic, Directed, Random, etc.

Diurnal Sampling Design: (same options)

Season of interest: Summer, Fall

...And let your monitoring data speak for themselves!

I ***am*** the worst
case scenario

DO=5.6

I have been collected
in a stagnant ditch at
14:00

pH=8.7

Case Study: Field Measurements

Focus: Checking, recording, calculating, and communicating the accuracy and the precision of field measurements with probes and meters

(I am walking into murky waters with thorny issues here...)



Are you committed to deliver data of **known** accuracy and precision?

If you are... Here is what it takes

1. If you calibrated an instrument, collected data, and now you are ready to calibrate again, do an “accuracy check” first and **record the reading before any calibration adjustments**. [this is the same as “post-calibration” check].
2. Run periodic **accuracy checks** to all your **non-adjustable instruments**
3. **Repeat discrete field measurements** with each Instrument at least twice on every Trip
4. **Write** it all down, preferably with Instrument ID.

In other words...

- Assign a unique Instrument ID to every measurement device
- **Link every Result with the Instrument that was used to measure it**
- **Link every batch of Results** with Instrument calibration and **accuracy checks** records, and Instrument **repeated measurement** records, for a given period of time

Formats for packaging information in tables

See handout: Spreadsheet formats

Redundancy happens!

It is inevitable, so you might as well put it where it looks into the future

Go Vertical!

But put in a manageable amount of records

Not all bits are needed in the database, but

For the number of information bits used at the project operations level (i.e., “on the ground”), the sky is the limit

Option 1: What was the actual accuracy and precision

Instrument ID	Characteristic (Parameter)	Results Units	Result	Accuracy (Percent)	Precision
TTP-STB01	Temperature, water	C	14.57	-1.4 %	0.06 %, RPD
ECP-STB01	Specific conductivity	uS/cm	758.7	-0.14 %	0.40 %, RPD
PHST-STB03j	pH	pH	8	0.5 Res.	0.5 Resolution
PHP-STB01	pH	pH	8.34	0.7%	0.12 %, RPD

Option 2: What MQOs for accuracy and precision were met

Instrument ID	Characteristic (Parameter)	Results Units	Result	Accuracy MQO	Precision MQO
TTP-STB01	Temperature, water	C	14.57	5 %	5 %, RPD
ECP-STB01	Specific conductivity	uS/cm	758.7	2 %	1 %, RPD
PHST-STB03j	pH	pH	8	0.5	20 %, RPD
PHP-STB01	pH	pH	8.34	5 %	5 %, RPD

How is the “% accuracy” generated?

From Post-event accuracy check (a.k.a. post-calibration) records: Reading of the instrument in Standard (before calibration adjustment), and the “true” value of the Standard.

This data quality indicator has to be calculated for both options, and compared to MQOs for
Option 2

Essential post-event accuracy check records

Instrument ID	Characterisitic (Parameter)	Units	Standard	"True" Value	Reading in Standard	Drift	Percent Accuracy
DOP-STB01	DO	% sat	humid air	100	97.3	-2.7	-2.7
DOP-STB01	DO	% sat	saturated water	100	95	-5	-5.0
ECP-STB01	Sp.Cond	uS	STB-EC10y	1412	1410	-2	-0.1
PHP-STB01	pH	pH	STB-PH20f	7	7.05	0.05	0.7
PHP-STB01	pH	pH	STB-PH29b	9	8.98	-0.02	-0.2
TTP-STB01	Temp	C	TR-STB43	21.5	21.19	-0.31	-1.4
TTP-STB01	Temp	C	TR-STB43	21	21.21	0.21	1.0

Differential = (Reading in Standard) – (True value)

Percent accuracy = $\frac{((\text{Reading in Standard}) - (\text{True value})) \times 100}{(\text{True value})}$

How is the “% RPD” generated?

From pairs of Repeated field measurements:
The difference between the two values
expressed as a percentage of their average.

This data quality indicator has to be calculated
for both options, and compared to MQOs for
Option 2

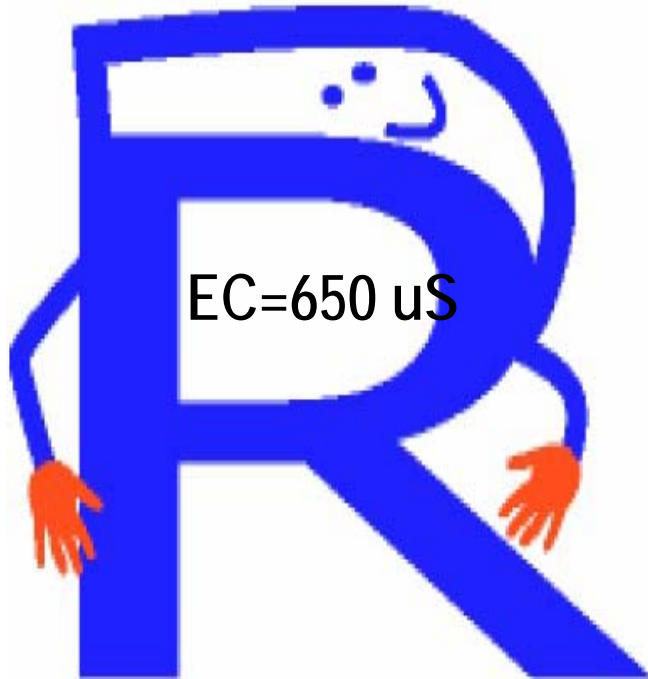
Essential Precision Worksheet columns

Instrument ID	Characteristic (Parameter)	Results Units	Result	Repeated Result	reproducibility (RPD*)	Max RPD*
DOP-STB01	DO	mg/l	2.84	2.65	6.92	
DOP-STB01	DO	mg/l	11.96	11.68	2.37	
DOP-STB01	DO	% sat	121.5	121.5	0.00	6.92
ECP-STB01	Sp.cond.	uS/cm	746.9	746.7	0.03	
ECP-STB01	Sp.cond.	uS/cm	648.4	651	0.40	0.40
PHP-STB01	pH	pH	8.61	8.62	0.12	
PHP-STB01	pH	pH	8.55	8.55	0.00	0.12
TTP-STB01	Temp.	C	15.97	15.97	0.00	
TTP-STB01	Temp.	C	16.19	16.2	0.06	0.06

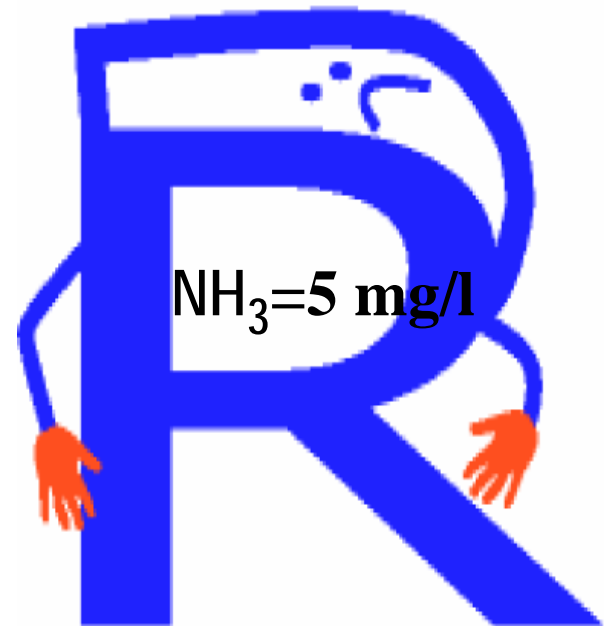
* RPD is the Relative Percent Difference

$$RPD = \frac{((\text{Result}) - (\text{Repeated Result Value})) \times 100}{((\text{Result}) + (\text{Repeated Result Value}))/2}$$

I am no less than
600 μS , no more
than 700 μS



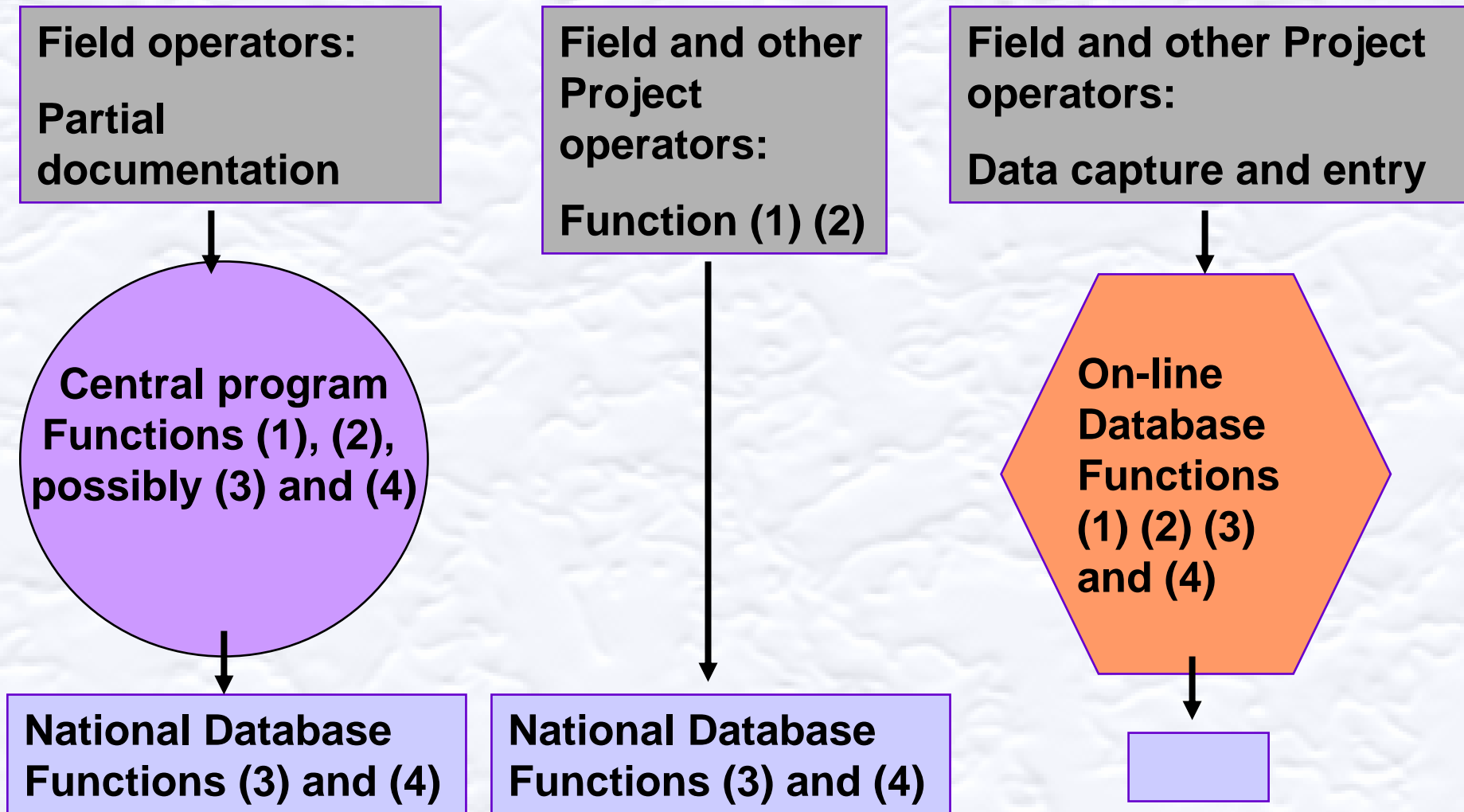
I come with a
cumulative error
range of 50% to
100%...



Examples: Projects and Programs

- Field data sheets in drawer (too many folks)
- Excel spreadsheets – home made
- Excel spreadsheet templates and data transfer tools
- Excel regional database with web and data transfer interfaces
- Access database for Project – home made
- Regional Access database
- “Program central” – Access or Oracle centralized database

Models of data management systems



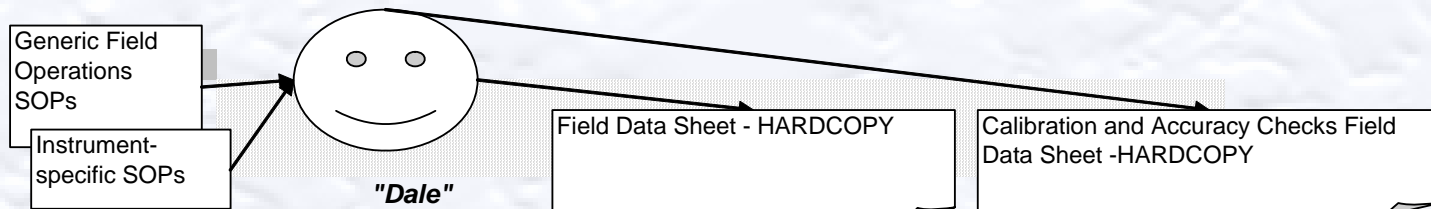
Web hosting

**If you want to create your own web-based database, even just for function 3 (retrieval), check out Web Hosting opportunities:
For \$10-20 per month you can have**

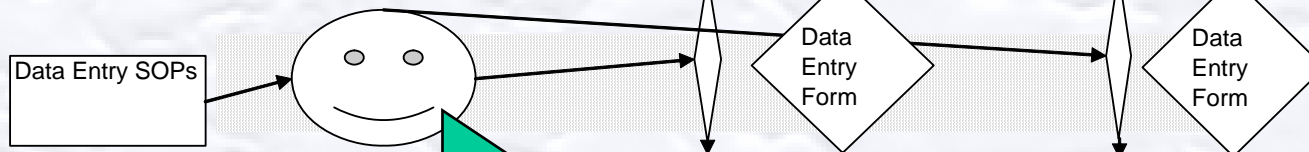
- Your own domain**
- MySQL database with several GB of storage**
- Periodic backup of your data**

But you will be the one designing the database with all its tools, setting it up, uploading data, and updating the data.

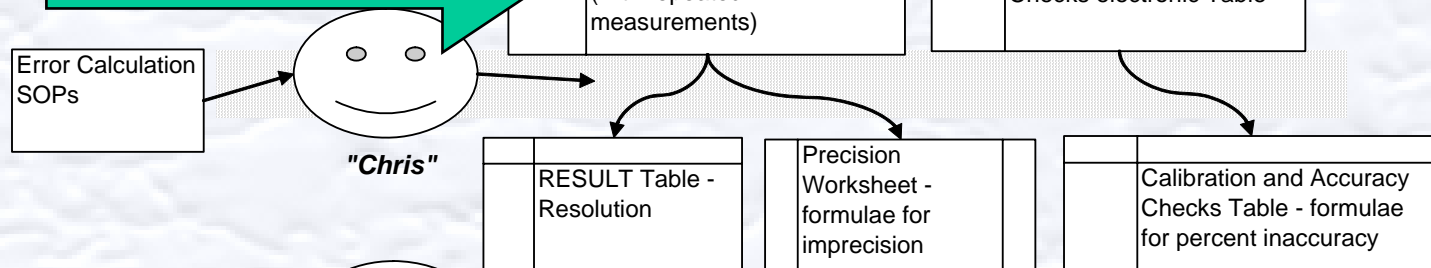
ONE
Field Measurement
and Recording



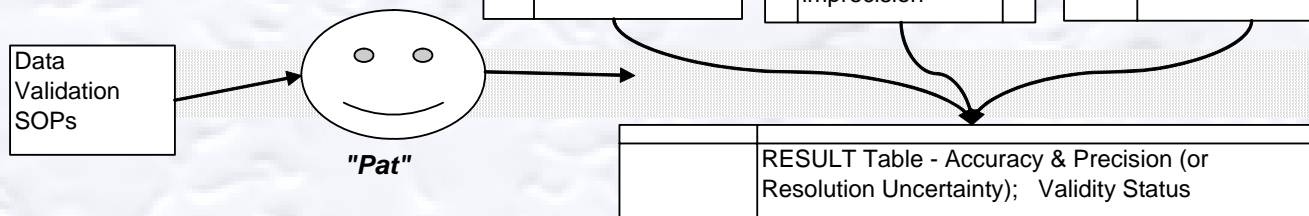
TWO
Data Entry
(Direct or
via Form)



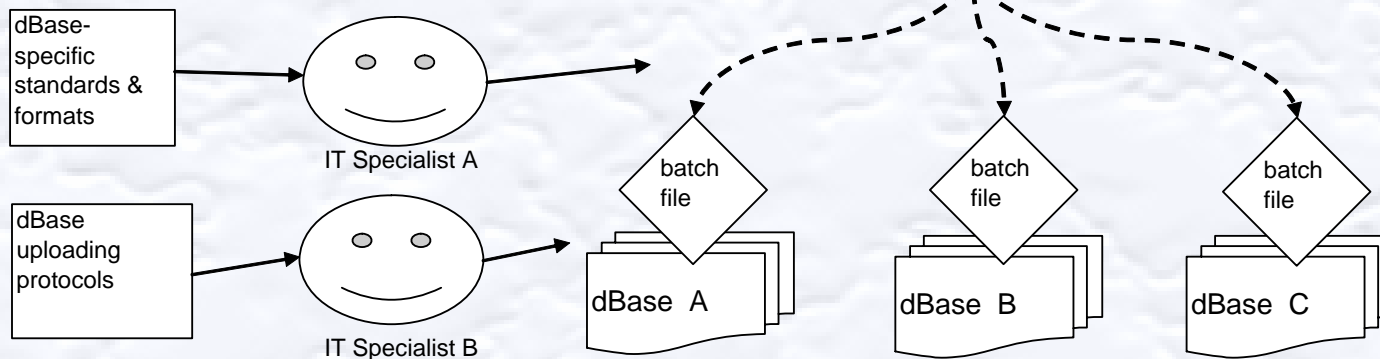
THREE
Error
Assessment



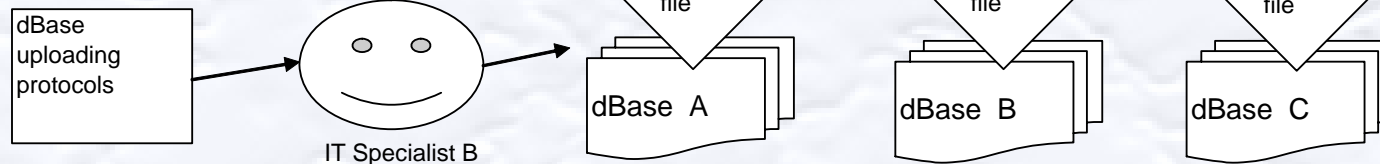
FOUR
Data Validation



FIVE
Crosswalks



SIX
Data Upload



Excel versus Access: Advantages

Advantages of Excel:

- Small files, easy to e-mail, easy to exchange
- Intuitive, easy to learn, transparent, easy to see your data
- Supports drop-down menus to reduce data entry errors
- Easy to sort and filter data
- Good for calculations and graphing

Advantages of Access:

- More practical for large databases
- Supports sophisticated queries and security features
- Can generate data reports & tables in various formats
- Controlled data entry, and less hands-on manipulation of data

Excel versus Access: Disadvantages

Disadvantages of Excel:

- File gets cumbersome with large data sets
- Requires a lot of hands-on manipulation
- Potential for human error when manipulating data
- No capabilities for complex queries

Disadvantages of Access:

- Harder to learn, takes dedication and experience
- Large files, 20 or 30MB -- harder to exchange
- Cannot do calculations or graphs (but data are easily exported to Excel for that)

Use capture tools for all Water Quality Data Elements (WQDEs)

What

How Good?

(worksheets)

Who

Where

When

How

Why

What does it represent?

Asset ID	Collection Date	Collection Time	Sampling Device	Position in Water Column	Instrument ID	Characteristic (Parameter)	Results Units	Result	Measure Replicate	Duplicate Measure in Result	Check for Instrument Replicate	Depth (m)	Depth Unit	Depth Interval	DOM SOP ID	Protocol or QP Reference	Field Operator Name	Operator's Specified Error	QA/QC Review Date	QA/QC Review Location	Combined Uncertainty	Resolution Uncertainty Level	Documentation Level	Validity Qualifier	Error Range	Fidelity of Data	Use Potential
V1	6/22/2003	11:23:41	none	TPC-STB761	TPC-STB761	Temperature, water	C	14.74	14.74	0.00	0.13	0.13	m				R. Kattzin		10/24/2003	Kattzin	1.51	0.0	Adequate	Valid	0 to 2%	nap	any use
V1	6/22/2003	11:23:41	none	TPC-STB761	TPC-STB761	Specific conductivity	µS/cm	129.0	129.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	m				R. Kattzin		10/24/2003	Kattzin	0.54	0.0	Adequate	Valid	0 to 2%	nap	any use
V1	6/22/2003	11:23:41	none	DOP-STB761	DOP-STB761	Dissolved oxygen (DO)	mg/l	2.65	2.65	0.01	0.01	0.01	m				R. Kattzin		10/24/2003	Kattzin	1.05	0.0	Adequate	Valid	0 to 2%	nap	any use
V1	6/22/2003	11:23:41	none	PW-STB761	PW-STB761	pH	pH	7.59	7.59	0.01	0.01	0.01	m				R. Kattzin		10/24/2003	Kattzin	0.83	0.0	Adequate	Valid	0 to 2%	nap	any use

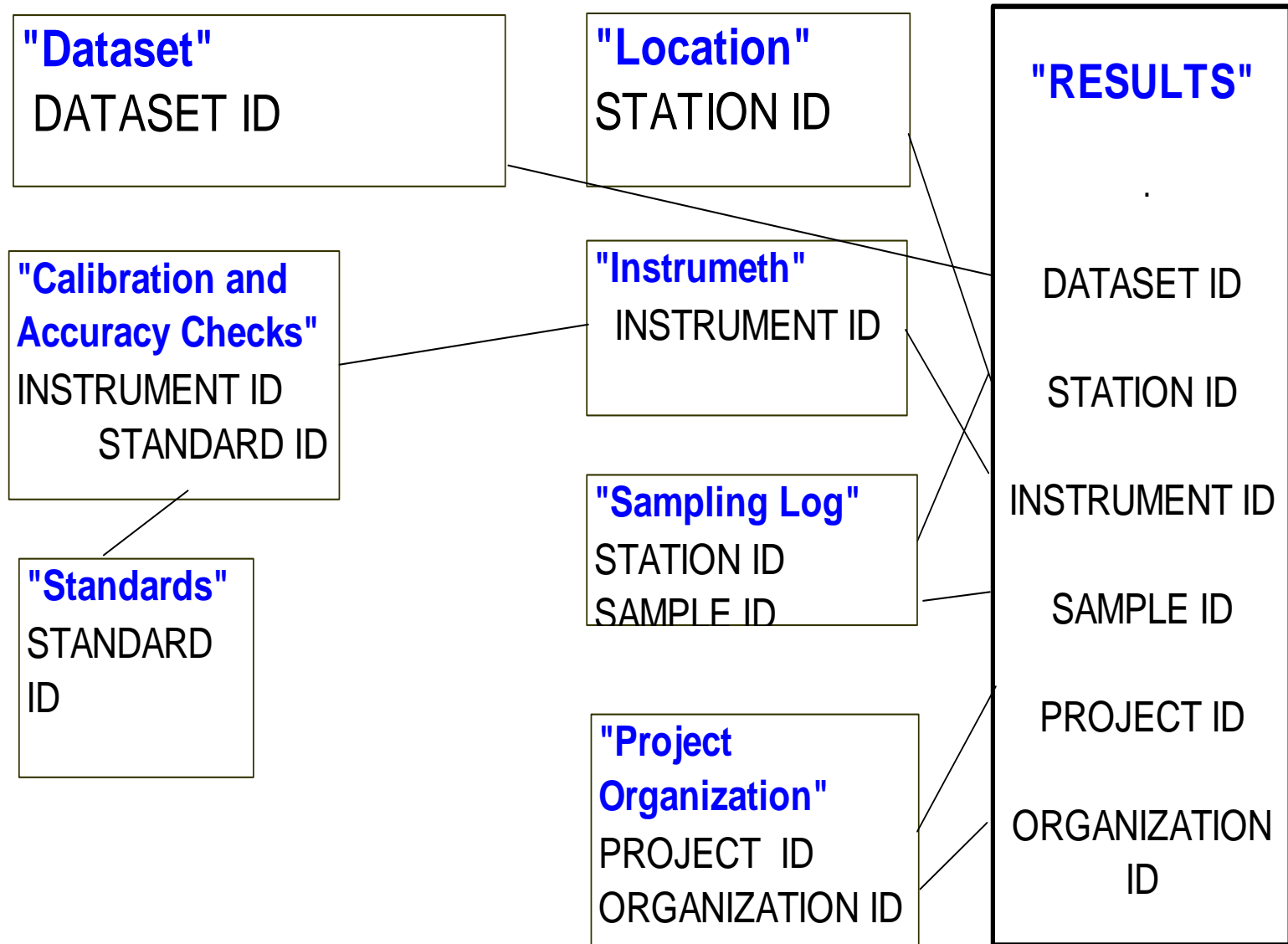
Project ID	Organizational Entity Name	Entity Name	Organizational Entity Category	Organizational Entity Type	Organizational Entity ID	Contact Last Name	Contact First Name	Contact Role	Contact Status (volunteer or staff)	Address Line 1	Address Line 2	City
WVCM	Wetland Ecology Center	RK Crew	Wetland Organization	Non Profit Resource Center		Lat	Penny	Intern	Volunteer			
WVCM	Wetland Creek Monitors	RK Crew	Wetland Organization	Volunteer Group		Katzenbach	Russell	Technical Leader	Volunteer			Beckley

[illegible]

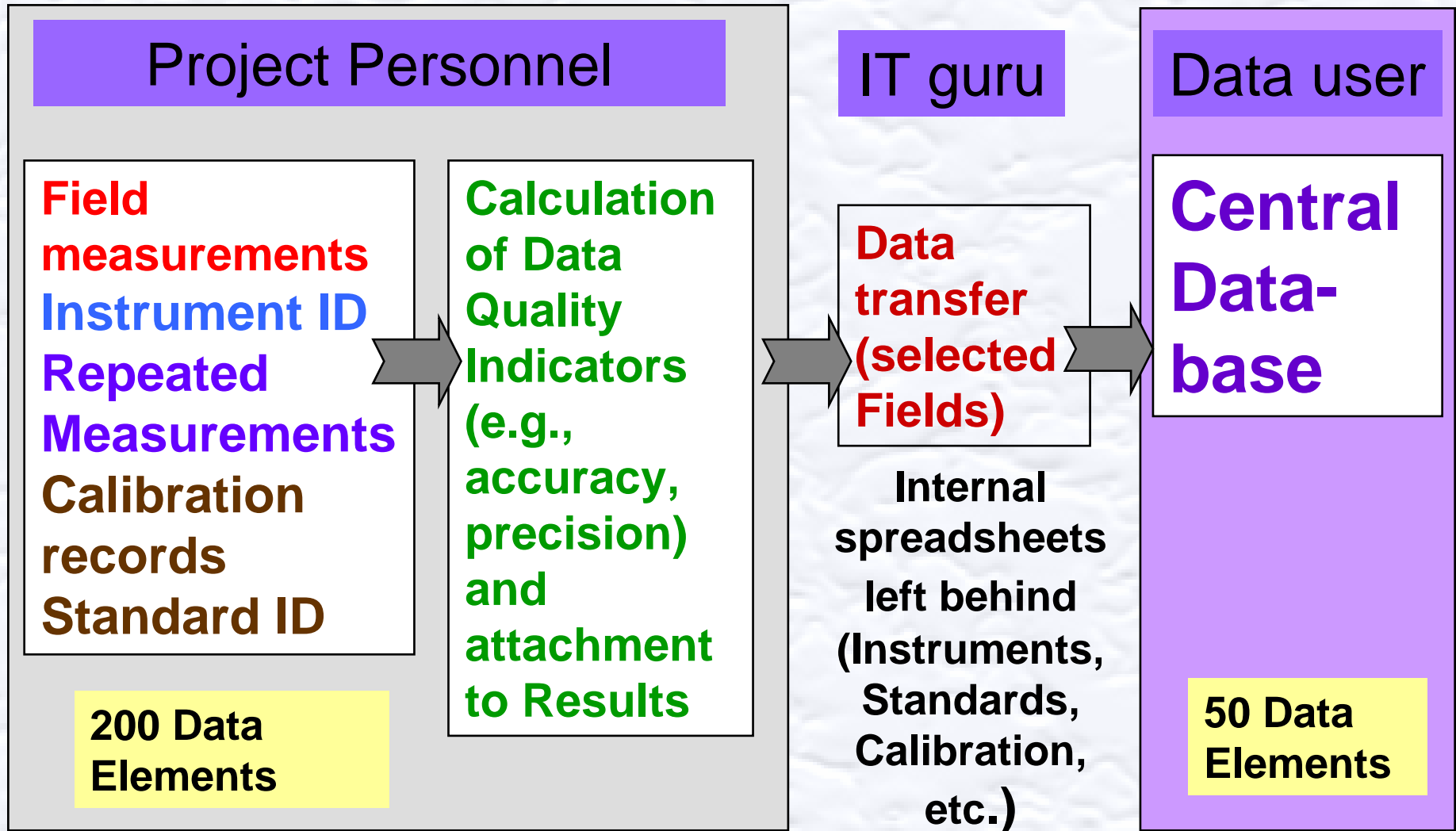
Sequence	Instrument ID	File/Model	Domain Code	Agency Inventory #	Serial #	Common Name	Characteristic (Parameter)	Type Observed	Features	Model	Calibration (Interval or & standard values)
1	DGP-5781	DGP	STB	nap	33A061871	Dissolved Oxygen probe	Dissolved Oxygen	Polarographic, Reagent Pulp	7 cm long, 1 cm diameter	9552	automatic
2	IR-61643	IR	STB			Thermistor probe	Thermistor temperature	Reagent Pulp	Not calibrated by the user as standard		
3	FTP-5781	FTP	STB	nap	3130425	Temperature probe	Temperature	Thermistor	6 cm long extension from probe	3550	automatic

Project ID	Dataset ID	Scenario or Question	Station Type	Land Use Setting	Activity or Facility	Station Selection Intent	Sample Timing Intent	Reach Selection Design	Station Selection Design	Seasonal Sampling Design	Season of Interest	Diurnal Sampling Design	Total Number of Station-Visits	Date of Station Visit Tally
WIL03	WILD01	what is the inter-habitat variability in Wildcat Creek during summer?	River/Stream	urban	recreational park	not applicable	characterization	directed	directed	directed	summer	directed		14/10/24/2003

You can package it all in the Project File...

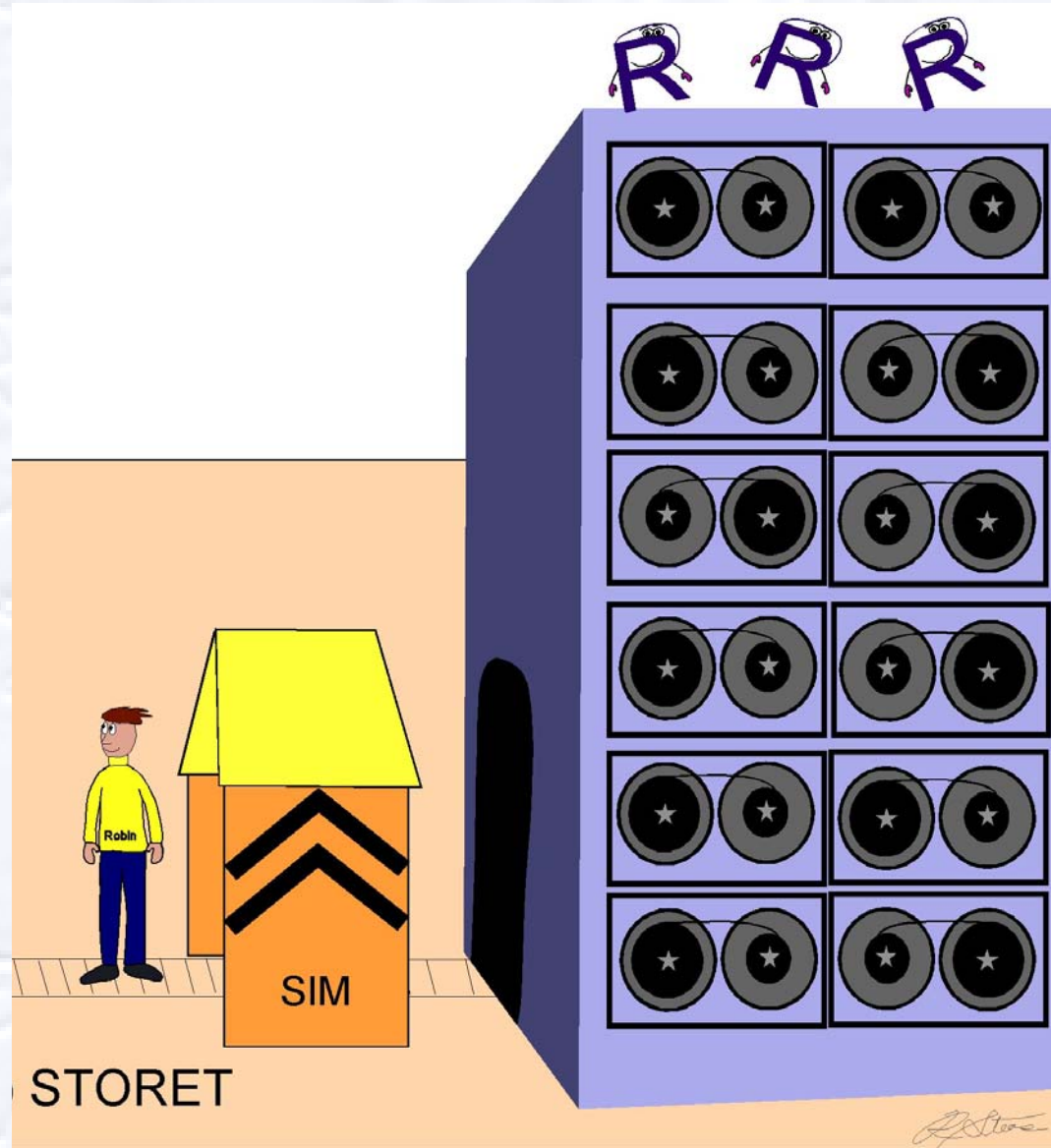
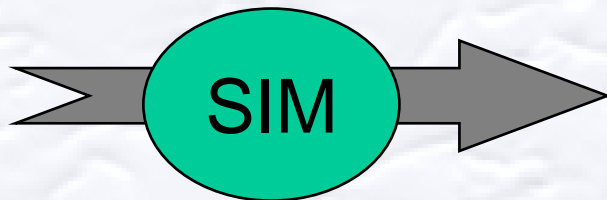


**You can have Project personnel document and manipulate the data;
Then transfer only selected elements to the Central Database**

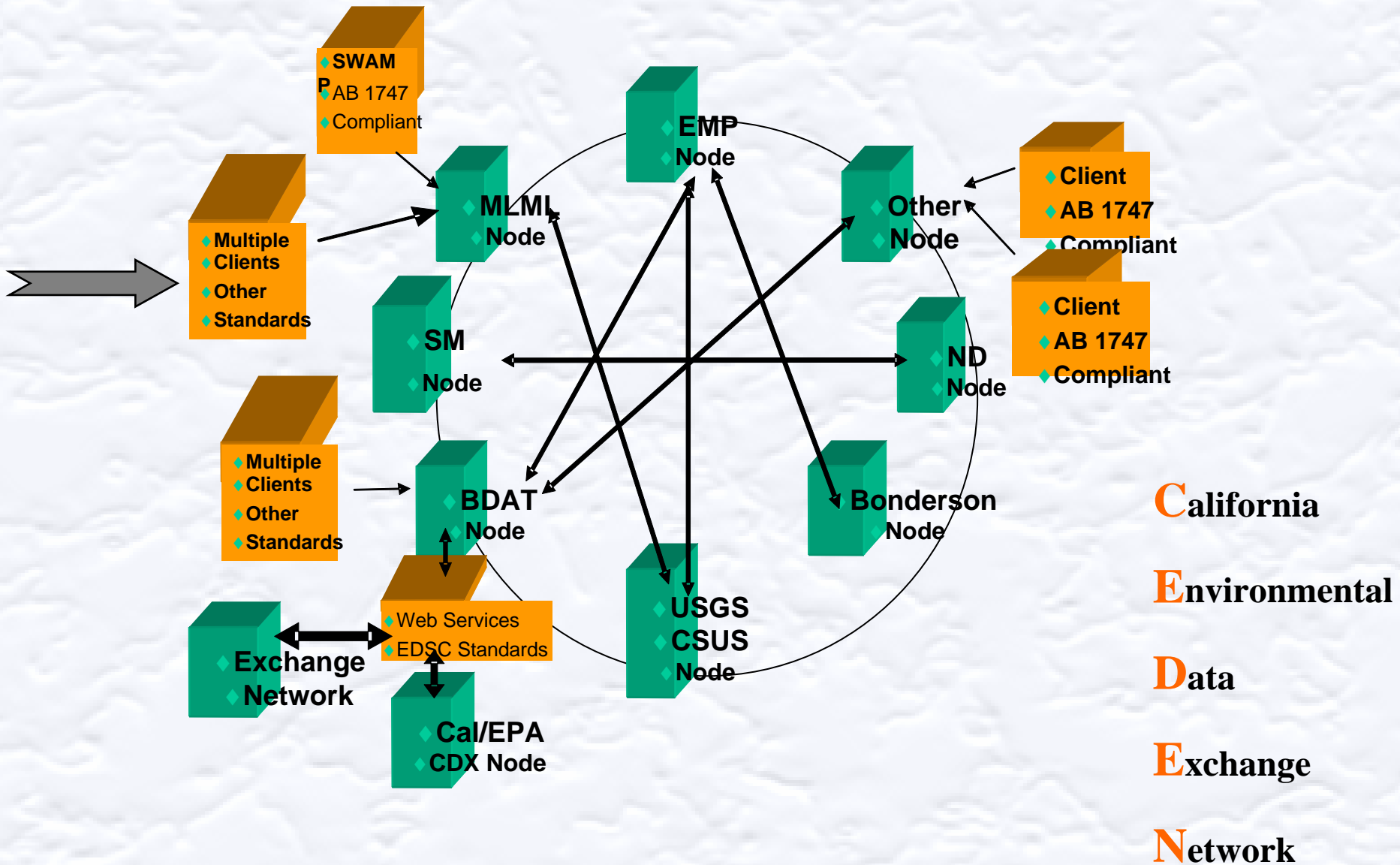


The Central Database can be...

STORET

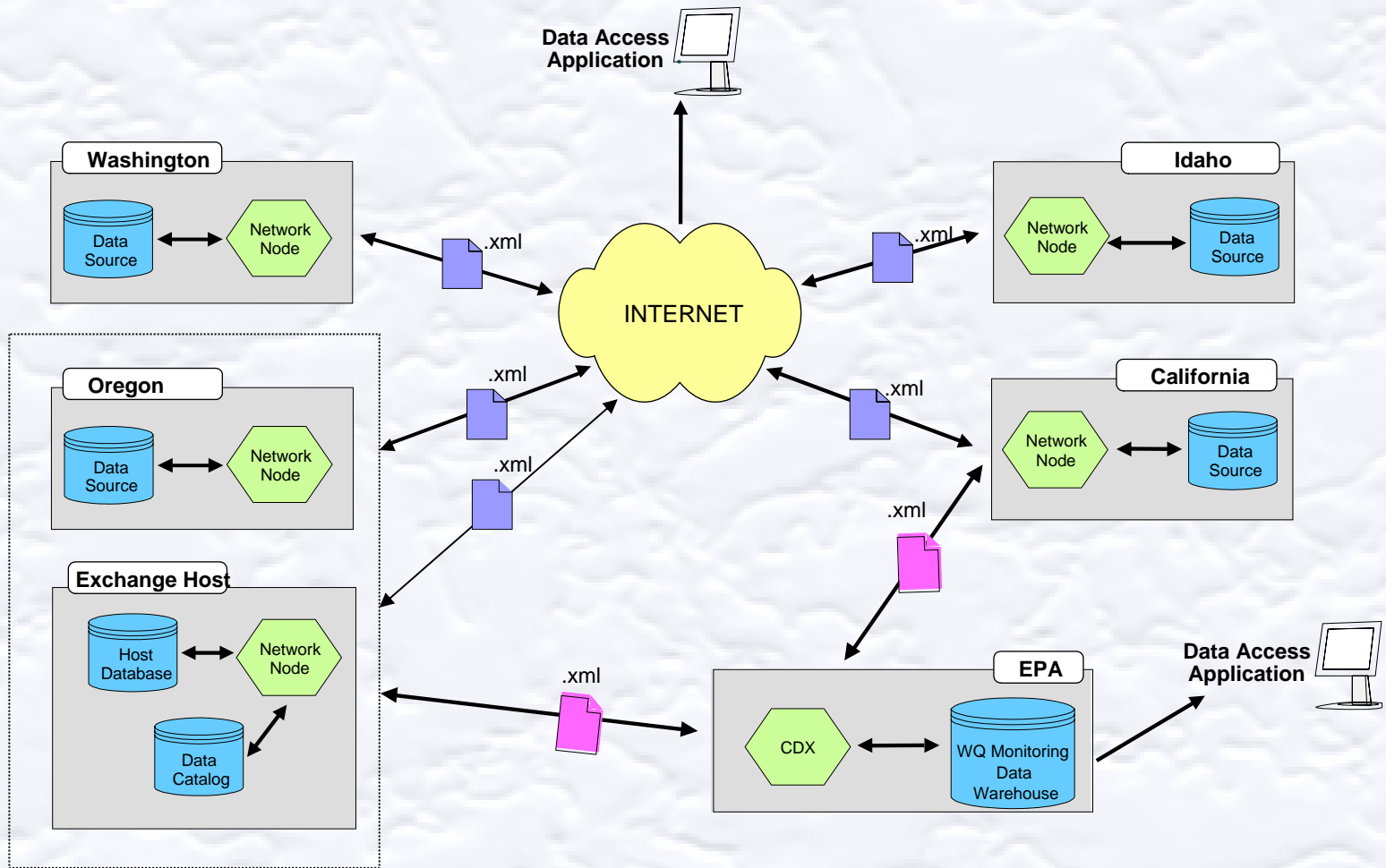


....Or a node in the California Cooperative Data Management System

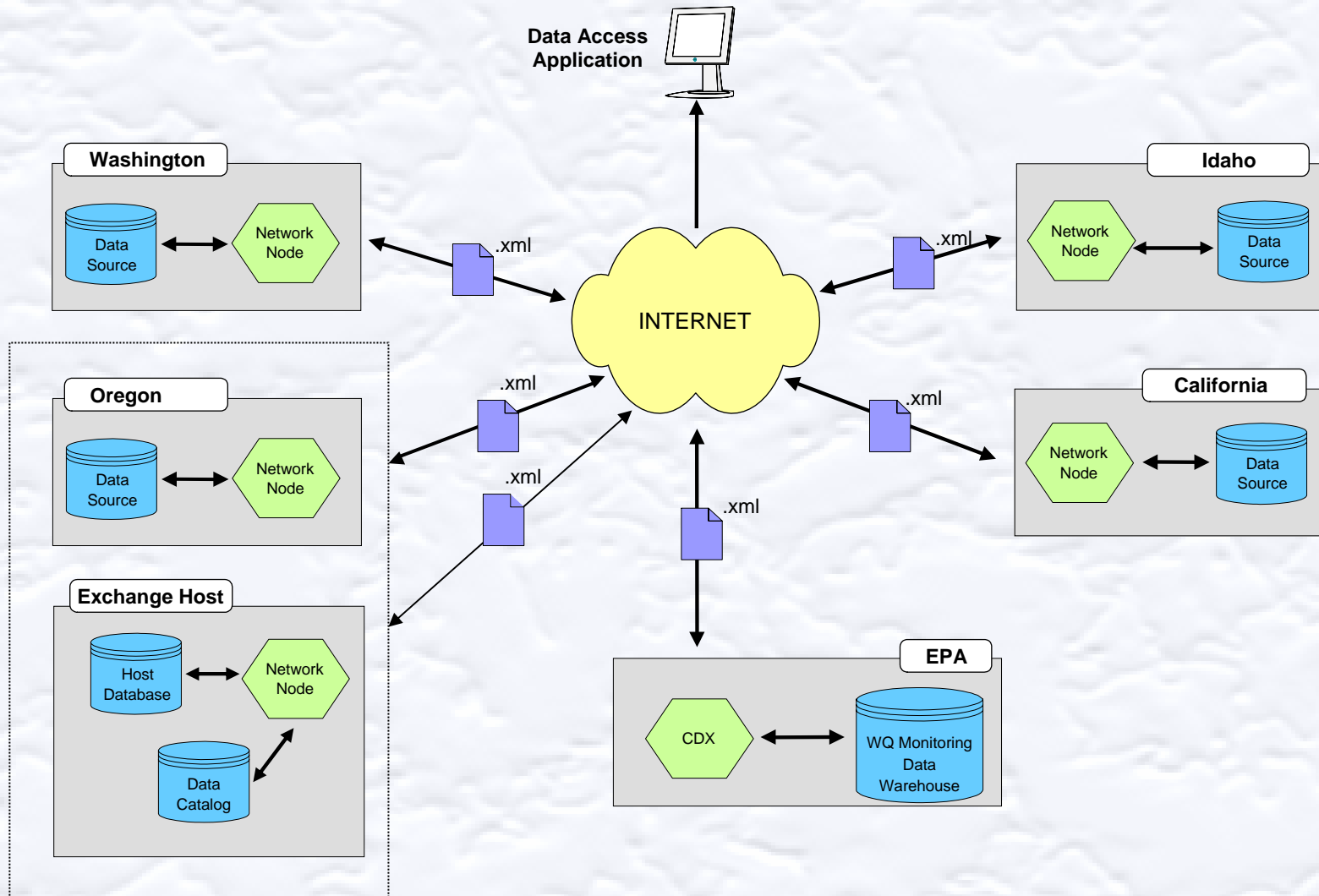


.... or the National data exchange network!

A. Nearer-Term Vision for the Data Flow



B. Long-Term Vision for the Data Flow



Ready to transfer your data?

Find out the about the restrictions (business rules, formats, permitted values),

Identify the data flow pathways, and

Decide if you want to use the updatable or the non-updatable mode in your target central database.

XML Schema

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<xsd:schema targetNamespace="urn:us:net:exchangenetwork" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema" xmlns:pnwwqx="urn:us:net:exchangenetwork"
  <xsd:annotation>
    <xsd:documentation>
      Schema Name :          PNWWQX_ProjectDetailsType_v.1.3.xsd
      Current Version Available At :
      Description :          This schema defines the data elements to be shared through the Pacific Northwest Water Quality Data Exchange relationship and assess the water quality.
      Application :          Pacific Northwest Water Quality Data Exchange
      Developed by :          Pacific Northwest Exchange States; Windsor Solutions, Inc
      Point of Contact :      Curtis Cude (cude.curtis@deq.state.or.us)
                           Kevin Jeffery (kevin_jeffery@windsorsolutions.com)
    </xsd:documentation>
  </xsd:annotation>
  <xsd:complexType name="ProjectDetailsType">
    <xsd:sequence>
      <xsd:element ref="pnwwqx:ProjectIdentifier"/>
      <xsd:element ref="pnwwqx:ProjectName"/>
      <xsd:element ref="pnwwqx:ProjectDescription"/>
      <xsd:element ref="pnwwqx:ProjectQAPPIndicator"/>
      <xsd:element ref="pnwwqx:ProjectQAPPDescription" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="pnwwqx:ProjectStartDate"/>
      <xsd:element ref="pnwwqx:ProjectEndDate" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xsd:element ref="pnwwqx:ProjectAreaDescription" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xsd:sequence>
  </xsd:complexType>
  <xsd:element name="ProjectIdentifier" type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:element name="ProjectName" type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:element name="ProjectDescription" type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:element name="ProjectQAPPIndicator" type="xsd:boolean"/>
  <xsd:element name="ProjectQAPPDescription" type="xsd:string"/>
  <xsd:element name="ProjectStartDate" type="xsd:date"/>
  <xsd:element name="ProjectEndDate" type="xsd:date"/>
  <xsd:element name="ProjectAreaDescription" type="xsd:string"/>
</xsd:schema>
```


Summary

Actions for capture, quality management, and storage of monitoring data involve many tasks, employs many roles, and require many tools

The two extremes are a totally centralized system (Region or State) versus a local database at the Project level

Centralized data management options require lots of resources and IT support

The choice of tools and platforms are not always yours, but when it is – plan ahead