

Beach Monitoring Database User Guide (For use with WQX)

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to give instruction on how the WQX Access Database can be used to generate XML submission files for the WQX and how the file should be submitted. A working knowledge of the WQX XML Schema is very helpful when working with WQX data, and links to documents which detail the WQX XML are provided in the Reference Materials Section. If you are looking for more general information about WQX or the Beach Act Grant Program, please first visit the links in the Reference Materials section.

1.1 Reference Materials

For more information about the BEACH Act Grant Program or if you are new to the BEACH Act Grant Program, visit these links:

- General Beach Program Information http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/
- Data Users' Corner http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants/datausers/index.htm.

The WQX team within the EPA has written several documents which are very useful for understanding WQX data and the WQX data submission process. Though these documents are more technical in nature, understanding their contents is very beneficial. These documents are located at the following URLs:

- Basic information about WQX http://www.epa.gov/storet/wqx/index.html
- Document Downloads http://www.epa.gov/storet/wqx/wqx_downloads.html
- Information on WQX's Exchange Network presence http://www.exchangenetwork.net/exchanges/water/wqx.htm

One document that is particularly helpful is the *WQX XML Training for Beach Monitoring Data* (http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants/datausers/index.htm). The *WQX XML Training for Beach Monitoring Data* explains the details and business rules about a submission file.

Since all WQX submission files will be traveling over the Exchange Network, a basic understanding of the Exchange Network is also beneficial. The Network Basics section and FAQs section of http://www.exchangenetwork.net/ give a good overview of how the Exchange Network works and its purpose.

The underlying technology of the Exchange Network and submission files is XML. To learn more about XML, visit http://www.w3schools.com/xml/xml_syntax.asp.



2 Before Submitting Data

These are the steps that must be taken before a submission can be made.

2.1 NAAS Account

A Network Authorization and Authentication Service, or NAAS (pronounced noz), account is required to submit files on the Exchange Network. To request a NAAS account, contact your states Node Administrator, or send a request to nodehelpdesk@epacdx.net.

2.2 WQX Organization ID

The WQX Organization ID can be created by contacting the STORET help desk by email at storet@epa.gov or by phone at 1-800-424-9067. Also, there is a process in place to migrate data from STORET to WQX which will enable states to keep the same Organization ID for WQX submissions. Contact the help desk for more information about this data migration process.

2.3 Submission Method Selection

There are several options available for choosing a method to submit data to the WQX. None of these options affect how data is entered into the database or how the submission file is generated. The submission method chosen will determine what is done with the submission file after it is generated. These options are outlined in a document located here: http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants/datausers/index.htm

2.4 Table Details

This section explains the business rules of the database and gives some helpful tips. For basic information about Microsoft Access, see Appendix A – Microsoft Access.

2.4.1 Foreign Keys

There are many columns that will be filled out that require a special value which is defined in another table. The table and column that contains the special value are called the reference table and reference key, respectively. The column that uses the reference key is called a foreign key. For example, in the ORG_PHONE table, there is a foreign key column which stores the type of phone number, REF_PHONE_TYPE_NAME. Valid types of phone numbers are stored in the REF_PHONE_TYPE_NAME column of the REF_PHONE_TYPE_NAME table. At the time of this writing, the valid types of phone numbers which are stored in the reference table are Fax, Home, Mobile, Office, and Pager.

2.4.1.1 Foreign Key Naming Conventions

There are two naming categories for foreign key columns: Ref columns and UID columns

¹ You can find your state's Node Administrator's contact information here: http://www.exchangenetwork.net/progress/index.htm



2.4.1.1.1 REF Columns

Tables that begin with "REF" are reference tables and contain reference keys. The columns that begin with "REF" which are not in a "REF" table are foreign keys.

Generally, each foreign key column whose name begins with "REF" references values which are stored in an identically named reference table which contains an identically named reference key column. The phone type example followed this convention. Two notable exceptions to this general rule are time zone information and unit of measure information. Time zone reference keys are stored in the REF_TIME_ZONE table and time zone foreign keys have TMZONE in their name. Unit of measure reference keys are stored in the REF_MEASUREMENT_UNIT table and unit of measure foreign keys have MSUNIT in their name.

2.4.1.1.2 UID Columns

Most tables have a column which ends with "UID" which is automatically generated and uniquely identifies that row of data. For example, in the ACTIVITY table, each row has a unique number in the ACT_UID column. Tables may also have other columns which end in "UID" which relate rows of data from different tables. For example, the ACTIVITY table has a column named ORG_UID which signifies which organization conducted the Activity. Also, the ACTIVITY table has a column named PRJ_UID which signifies which project the activity is associated with. To summarize, columns which end with UID are either the unique identifier for the row or a foreign key which relates rows from different tables.

2.4.2 Reference Data Updates

The date contained within the reference tables² are subject to change based on requests for additions made to the WQX team by the state users. The tables are currently based on the values from 9/28/06. Updates to the reference data will be published periodically. Using the Node Client Lite, the following steps can be followed to get the current valid domain

- 1. Connect to a node in Node Client Lite
- 2. Under "Things I can do", click "Get Data"
- 3. For the Data Flow, select WQX
- 4. For the Service, select "WQX.GetDomainValueByElementName_v1.0"
- 5. Enter the Element Name
 - a. A valid list of elements names is available on page 15 of the *WQX XML Training Manual*. See the Reference Materials for the location of the *WQX XML Training Manual*
- 6. Click Submit

values.

7. A results screen will come up and show you where the Result File is stored

² Reference tables are tables which begin with "REF"



8. Navigate to the result file, and open the result file with Internet Explorer

Other Naming Conventions 2.4.3

Exhibit 2-1 Other Naming Conventions

Abbreviation	Description
CD	CD stands for Code. This typically means there is a specific abbreviation
	(code) that is needed for the column. For example, in the ORG_ADDRESS
	table, there is a REF_STATE_CD column. In this case, valid values for this
	column are the two digit state codes (AK, AL, etc.) which are located in the
	REF_STATE_CD column of the REF_STATE_CD table.
ID	All columns that end with ID (e.g. ACT_ID, MLOC_ID, etc) must be unique.
	Whenever a new set of data is submitted with a previously existing ID, the old
	data is overwritten. For example, if an Activity in the 2004 data with an
	ACT_ID of CO123456-01 has been submitted, and a new Activity in the 2005
	data has the same ACT_ID, the activity from the 2004 data will be lost. A
	common naming practice is to combine multiple pieces of data to for an ID.
	For example, the combination of the Station ID, the date, and time of an
	Activity would be a good ACT_ID.



3 Entering Data into the Database

The order data should be entered into the database is not strictly enforced, but a basic understanding of how the XML is generated will help explain how data should be entered. The XML generation starts in the ORGANIZATION table and works its way through the tables in this order:

- ORGANIZATION
 - o ORG_ELECTRONIC_ADDRESS
 - o ORG_PHONE
 - o ORG_ADDRESS
 - o PROJECT3
 - ATTACHED_OBJECT
 - o MONITORING_LOCATION
 - MONITORING_LOCATION_ALTERNATE
 - ATTACHED_OBJECT
 - ACTIVITY
 - ACTIVITY_PROJECT
 - ACTIVITY_CONDUCTING_ORG
 - ATTACHED OBJECT
 - RESULT
 - RESULT_DETECT_QUANT_LIMIT
 - RESULT LAB SAMPLE PREP
 - ATTACHED_OBJECT
 - o ACTIVITY_GROUP
 - ACTIVITY_GROUP_DETAIL

The most important thing to note about this is that data in "child tables" will be ignored unless it relates to a row in its "parent table". For example, any data in the RESULT table will be ignored unless it relates to a row in its parent table, ACTIVITY. Also, the row in the ACTIVITY table will be ignored unless it relates to a row in its parent table, ORGANIZATION.

³ Methods of creating Project IDs before WQX resulted in multiple beach names assigned to a single Project ID. To avoid that error using this database, verify that all values in the PRJ_ID column of the PROJECT table are unique.



3.1 Special Cases

Most of the tables and columns are fairly straightforward; however there are some that can be confusing. The following sections are descriptions of how to handle the data which is atypical.

3.1.1 Attached Binary Objects

Since there can be multiple Attached Binary Objects associated with Results, Projects, Monitoring Locations, and Activities, there is a separate table to identify the relationships. To add an Attached Binary Object to the database, follow these steps:

- 1. Open the ATTACHED_OBJECT table in the database
- 2. In the FILE_NAME column, enter the file name of the object including the extension
- 3. In the FILE_TYPE column, enter the file extension of the file you are attaching. For example, if you are attaching lab results in an Excel file, you would enter "xls".
- 4. In the appropriate column, enter the UID you wish to associate the file with
- 5. Verify that the SEND_TO_EPA column is checked
- 6. After creating the XML submission file, add the submission file and all Attached Objects to a zip file
- 7. Submit the zip file

3.1.2 Activity Project IDs

Since there can be multiple Project IDs^4 associated with an Activity, there is a separate table to identify the relationships. The ACTIVITY_PROJECT table is used to associate Projects and Activities. To add associations, follow these steps:

- 1. Open the ACTIVITY_PROJECT table
- 2. Enter the data from the ACTIVITY.ACT_UID column into the ACTIVITY_PROJECT.ACT_UID column
- 3. Enter the data from the PROJECT.PRJ_UID column into the ACTIVITY_PROJECT.PRJ_UID column
- 4. Close the ACTIVITY_PROJECT table

3.1.3 Activity Conducting Organization

Since there can be multiple Organizations involved in conducting an Activity, there is a separate table to identify the relationship. The ACTIVITY_CONDUCTING_ORG table is used to associate Activities and their Conducting Organizations. To add associations, follow these steps:

- 1. Open the ACTIVITY_CONDUCTING_ORG table
- 2. Enter the data from the ACTIVITY.ACT_UID column into the ACTIVITY_CONDUCTING_ORG.ACT_UID column

⁴ Project IDs and Beach IDs are the same thing. Monitoring data uses the term Project ID, and Notification Data uses the term Beach ID.



- 3. Enter the name of the activity's conducting organization in the ACTIVITY_CONDUCTING_ORG.ACORG_NAME column
- 4. Close the ACTIVITY_CONDUCTING_ORG table

3.1.4 Activity Group Activity Identifiers

Since there can be multiple Activity Identifiers associated with an Activity Group, there is a separate table to identify the relationships. The ACTIVITY_GROUP_DETAIL table is used to associate Activity Groups and their Activities. To add associations, follow these steps:

- 1. Open the ACTIVITY_GROUP_DETAIL table
- 2. Enter the data from the ACTIVITY.ACT_UID column into the ACTIVITY_GROUP_DETAIL.ACT_UID column
- 3. Enter the data from the ACTIVITY_GROUP.ACT_GRP_UID column into the ACTIVITY_GROUP_DETAIL.PRJ_UID column
- 4. Close the ACTIVITY_GROUP_DETAIL table

3.1.5 Analytical Method Information

The Analytical Method information in the RESULT table is handled differently than any other data in WQX. There are two REF tables, REF_ANALYTICAL_METHOD and REF_ANALYTICAL_METHOD_CONTEXT, which contain methods which are considered "national" methods which have been approved by various national organizations. WQX users are also able to create their own methods using these tables.

3.1.5.1 Using Analytical Methods

To use the Analytical Methods, the following columns will be filled out in the RESULT table:

- RES ANALYTICAL METH ID
- RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_CONTEXT
- RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_NAME
- RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_DESC
- RES ANALYTICAL METH QUAL TYPE

You can first browse the list of Analytical Methods by opening the REF_ANALYTICAL_METHOD table. To add the Analytical Method information to your result, follow these steps:

- 1. Select the RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_ID from the drop down menu
- 2. Select the RES_ANALYTICAL_METHOD_CONTEXT which corresponds with the RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_ID you chose
- 3. Select the RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_NAME which corresponds with the RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_ID you chose
- 4. Select the RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_DESC which corresponds with the RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_ID you chose (Note, there are no descriptions for the national methods)



5. Select the RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_QUAL_TYPE which corresponds with the RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_ID you chose (Note, there are no qualifier types in the national methods)

3.1.5.2 Creating New Analytical Methods

To create new Analytical Methods, the following columns will need to be filled out:

- REF ANALYTICAL METHOD CONTEXT Table
 - o AMCTX_UID
 - o AMCTX_CD
 - o AMCTX_NAME
- REF_ ANALYTICAL_METHOD Table
 - o ANLMTH_ID
 - o AMCTX_UID
 - ANLMTH_NAME
 - o ANLMTH_DESC
 - o ANLMTH_QUAL_TYPE

The business rules of WQX dictate that when a state creates their own analytical methods they must use their Organization ID as the context for the new method. So to fill out the REF_ANALYTICAL_METHOD_CONTEXT table, follow these steps:

- 1. In the AMCTX_UID column, enter a unique number. The easiest way to do this is to add one to the last number in the column. For example, if the last number is 756, your AMCTX_UID would be 757.
- 2. In the AMCTX_CD column, enter you Organization ID.
- 3. In the AMCTX_NAME column, enter the name of your organization. This is just used as metadata which will enable future users to easily understand the AMCTX_CD column. The data in this column will not be submitted to WQX and is only for local use.

To fill out the REF ANALYTICAL METHOD table, follow these steps:

- 1. In the ANLMTH_ID table, enter a unique identifier for your method. This method identifier can be any string of characters up to 20 characters in length that is not already used as a national method identifier. An easy way to ensure a unique identifier is to use your Organization ID as a prefix. For example, if your Org ID is DI21BCH, an appropriate method identifier would be DI21BCH-METHOD.
- 2. In the AMCTX_UID column, enter the AMCTX_UID which was created in the REF_ANALYTICAL_METHOD_CONTEXT table for your organization.
- 3. In the ANLMTH_NAME column, enter the name of the analytical method.
- 4. Optionally, in the ANLMTH DESC column, enter a description of the method.
- 5. Optionally, in the ANLMTH_QUAL_TYPE column, enter the qualifier type for the method.



After completing these steps, the newly created analytical method can be used exactly like any other analytical method.



4 Preparing Update/Insert XML Submissions

4.1 Process Overview

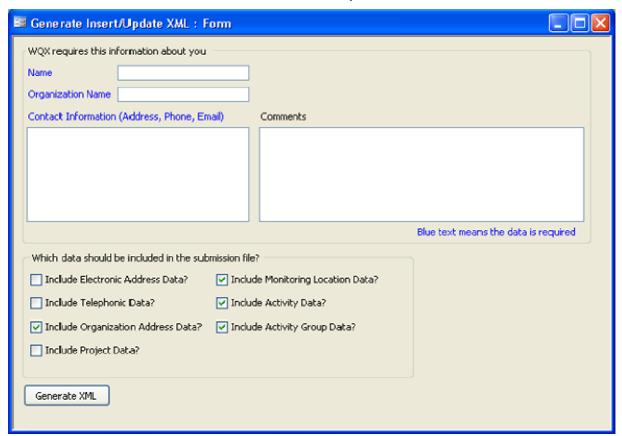
This database is designed to convert the data within its tables into an XML file compliant with the WQX Schema. These are the basic steps that must be followed to produce an XML Submission file:

- 1. Fill out the tables in the database.
- 2. Open the Generate Insert/Update XML form.
- 3. Enter your name in the Author Name text box.
- 4. Enter your organization in the Organization Name text box.
- 5. Enter your contact information in the Contact Information text box. (At least an email address should be provided.)
- 6. Optionally, you may enter any comments you have about the submission.
- 7. Uncheck the check boxes next to any information you wish to *exclude* from the submission. (See Excluding Data from Submissions for more information.)
- 8. Click the Generate XML button.
- 9. Navigate to the location where you wish to create the file and enter a file name in the File name text box.
- 10. Click Save.



4.2 Excluding Data from Submissions

Exhibit 4-1 Generate Insert/Update XML Form

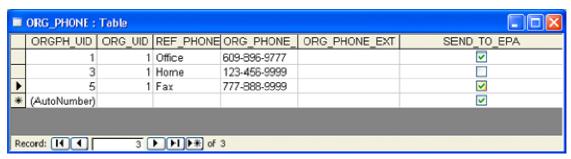


There are several methods to exclude data from a submission file. The primary reason for excluding data from a submission would be because the data has already been submitted. First, the check boxes on the Generate Insert/Update XML form can be used to specify which type of data you would like to exclude from the submission. You may want to use this method when you only want to submit specific parts of your data. For example, in the following figure, the XML that is generated will not include the Electronic Address Data, the Telephonic Data, and the Project Data since they are unchecked.

Another method for specifying which data to exclude in the submission file is to use the SEND_TO_EPA column in the tables. This method is useful when you want to keep data in your database, but do not want to upload it to the EPA. You may wish to do this to preserve historical information or just to reduce the size of your submission file. When the submission file is being generated all rows with the SEND_TO_EPA checkbox unchecked will be ignored. For example, in the following picture, the phones with ORGPH_UID 1 and 5 will be included in the submission file, but the phone with ORGPH_UID 3 will be excluded based on its unchecked SEND_TO_EPA column.



Exhibit 4-2 ORG_PHONE Table



The third method for specifying which data to exclude in the submission file is to use the Send To EPA Flag Manager form. This method will overwrite any changes made using the second method. The form is intended to be used after a successful submission to prevent data from being submitted multiple times.⁵ To use the form, follow these steps:

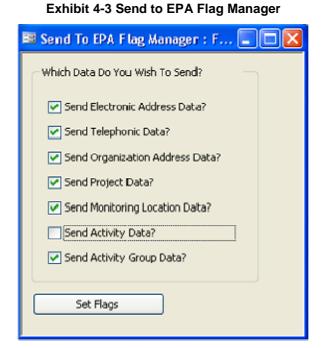
- 1. Open the Send To EPA Flag Manager form.
- 2. Mark the checkboxes in the form to specify which data table should be sent to EPA. Uncheck any boxes for data you *do not* want to send to EPA.
- 3. Click Set Flags.

Once the Set Flags button is clicked, **all** the rows of the corresponding data type will have their SEND_TO_EPA columns checked OR unchecked. For example, in the following image, after the Set Flags button is clicked, every row in the ACTIVITY table will have its SEND_TO_EPA column *unchecked* and every row in the other corresponding tables will have their SEND_TO_EPA column *checked*.

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⁵ Note, data submitted multiple times will be treated as an update, and if no changes have been made in the Beach Monitoring database, no changes will occur in the WQX database.





Note that in all of the above examples, the default value for the "Send" column is always "checked". You must always uncheck the column to exclude the data type.

Exhibit 4-4 shows which tables in the database correspond to the checkboxes in the Send To EPA Flag Manager form.

Exhibit 4-4 Send To EPA Flag Tables

Send To EPA Flag Manager Name	Table Name
Electronic Address Data	ORG_ELECTRONIC_ADDRESS
Telephonic Data	ORG_PHONE
Organization Address Data	ORG_ADDRESS
Project Data	PROJECT
Monitoring Location Data	MONITORING_LOCATION
Activity Data	ACTIVITY
Activity Group Data	ACTIVITY_GROUP



5 Preparing Delete XML Submissions

Users are able to delete data from the WQX by making a Delete XML submission. These are the basic steps that must be followed to produce a Delete XML submission file:

- 1. If the data to be deleted from the WQX database is not already in the local Access database, fill out the corresponding tables in the database.
- 2. Open the Generate Delete XML form.
- 3. Enter your name in the Author Name text box.
- 4. Enter your organization in the Organization Name text box.
- 5. Enter your contact information in the Contact Information text box. (At least an email address should be provided.)
- 6. Optionally, you may enter any comments you have about the submission.
- 7. Navigate the Projects, Monitoring Locations, Activities, and Activity Groups tabs and highlight the rows which contain the data you wish to delete.
- 8. Click the Generate XML button.
- 9. Navigate to the location where you wish to create the file and enter a file name in the File name text box.
- 10. Click Save.

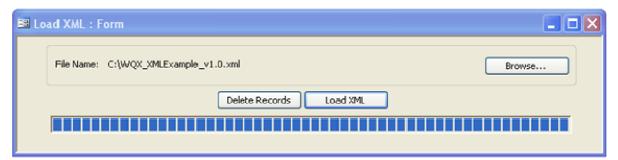


6 Loading XML

Users are able to take a XML submission file from WQX and import the records back into their monitoring database. It is recommended that you either import these records into a blank database or make a backup of your original database. These are the basic steps to load a XML file.

- 1. Open the Load XML form.
- 2. Click Browse and select the XML file.
- 3. Optionally, you may click the Delete Records button to remove all the records that exist in the database.
- 4. Click Load XML.
- 5. You will receive confirmation that your XML file was successfully loaded in the form of a message box.

Exhibit 6-1 Load XML Form and Message







7 Submitting Files

Submitting files is a two step process. First, the files which you created must be added to a zip file. Second, the files must be uploaded via a node client.

7.1 Preparing the File

All submissions to WQX must first be compressed into a zip file. In Windows XP follow these steps:

- 1. Right click the submission file.
- 2. Click "Send To".
- 3. Click "Compressed (zipped) Folder".
- 4. Any files referenced in the ATTACHED_OBJECT table with SEND_TO_EPA checked should be added to the zip file by dragging and dropping them onto the zip file.

7.2 The First Submission

The CDX team requires that anyone submitting WQX data over the Exchange Network must first do so in a test environment to ensure proper configuration and functionality. For WQX, the CDX team recommends that users send a small file (for example, just monitoring activities) to the test environment. Data submitted to the test environment is not migrated into production, so you will need to resend any data submitted under test to production. A test NAAS Account as well as WQX Organization ID are required to send test submissions.

Once test data is successfully submitted, please notify the STORET Team, so the new Organization ID can be set up in the production environment enabling you to submit production data.

7.3 Submitting Files

The Exchange Network is comprised of a group of Nodes⁶ which exchange data. The Nodes are programmed so the exchanging of information is automated. However, there are node clients that enable human interaction with Exchange Network Nodes.

Since all submissions to the WQX must go across the Exchange Network to the WQX Node, a node client such as Node Client Lite is required to manually make a submission. A link to the latest version of Node Client Lite is located in the Before Submitting Data section of this document. To make submissions to the WQX using Node Client Lite, follow these steps:

1. Open Node Client Lite.

⁶ A Node is just a computer that has the Exchange Network Node software running on it. More information on nodes can be found at http://www.exchangenetwork.net/node/index.htm.

⁷ There may be a method to submit data through a web site developed in the future. More information on this will be posted on the Beach Data Users site when available or contact the Beach Program Director for more information.



- 2. Select the Node⁸ https://cdxnode.epa.gov/cdx/services/NetworkNodePortType_V10
- 3. Select Status "Production".
- 4. Enter your NAAS Account username.
- 5. Enter your NAAS Credentials.
- 6. Click Connect.
- 7. On the left under "Things I can do", click Upload Documents.
- 8. Select the Data Flow "WQX".
- 9. If applicable, remove any information in the Transaction ID field.
- 10. Click "Add..."
- 11. Find and select the zip file which contains your submission.
- 12. Click Open.
- 13. Click Submit.
- 14. If you successfully submitted the document, a page titled "Document Submission Results" will appear.

Note that during this process, you can use the Node Client Help Magnifying Glass to get very useful information about the current screen you are using. It may take several hours or days to process your submission.

7.4 Retrieving Submission Results Using Node Client Lite

Follow these steps to retrieve your submission results using the Node Client Lite:

- 1. Open Node Client Lite.
- 2. Select the Node https://cdxnode.epa.gov/cdx/services/NetworkNodePortType_V10
- 3. Select Status "Production".
- 4. Enter your NAAS Account username.
- 5. Enter your NAAS Credentials.
- 6. Click Connect.
- 7. On the left under "Things I can do", click Download Documents.
- 8. Select WQX as the Data Flow.
- 9. Enter the Transaction ID issued for the submission.
- 10. Select a directory to use to download the results.
- 11. Click Submit.

⁸ If you do not already have access to the production environment, you must first submit a file to the WQX test environment at https://test.epacdxnode.net/cdx/services/NetworkNodePortType_V10 with the status set to "Test". A successful submission to the WQX test environment is required before you gain access to the WQX production environment.



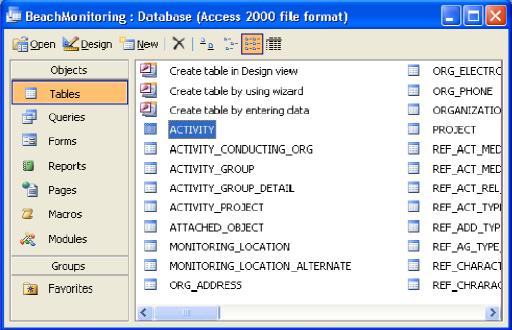
- 12. Open Processing Report in an XML reader which interprets XSL files.
 - a. Internet Explorer is the recommended application.
- 13. Check to see if there were any Errors or Warnings in the file.
 - a. If there are no errors or warnings:
 - i. You submission was successfully submitted.
 - b. If there are errors or warnings:
 - i. Examine the errors in Processing Log.
 - ii. Make corrections to your data as necessary.
 - iii. Resubmit.



8 Appendix A—Microsoft Access

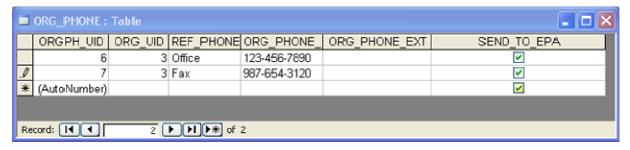
If you've never used Microsoft Access before, this Appendix provides basic instructions for entering information into the database. After opening the database with Access, you will see a screen as displayed in Exhibit 8-1:

Exhibit 8-1 Beach Monitoring Database



On the left, there is a list of Objects. The only Objects you will need to use are the Tables and Forms. As in Exhibit 8-1, you will see the tables listed. Double-clicking on ORG_PHONE will give display the ORG_PHONE table, as shown in Exhibit 8-2:

Exhibit 8-2 ORG_PHONE Table





You can use the mouse to click each box and type in information. You will first need to fill out the tables with information before you can generate a submission file. See section 4 for instructions on generating a submission file.



9 Appendix B—Monitoring Database Change Log

- V2.2.1 released 7/21/2010
 - o Date ranges added to XML generation form.
 - The Activity form has been revised to include the Results associated with each Activity record.
- V2.2.0 released 8/3/2009
 - o Data entry forms have been added.
 - o A pre-validation feature has been added.
 - o The XML generation process has been re-coded to run faster.
- V2.1.3 released 12/17/2008
 - o The user is no longer required to enter the Project ID EPABEACH.
- V2.1.2 released 7/2/2008
 - o Domain values were updated in the reference tables to reflect those in WQX 2.0
- V2.1.1 released 2/25/2008
 - Fixed bug with incorrect PRJ_UID being inserted into the ACTIVITY_PROJECT table.
- V2.1.0 released 2/4/2008
 - o Added Load XML Form.
 - Changed default value MONITORING_LOCATION.MLOC_SOURCE_MAP_SCALE and ACTIVITY.ACT_LOC_SOURCE_MAP_SCALE from 0 to nothing.
- V2.0.4 released 11/8/2007
 - o Corrected bad data in the REF_ANALYTICAL_METHOD_CONTEXT table
- V2.0.3 released 11/7/2007
 - o Updated reference tables
 - o Changed columns which were decimal type to long int to facilitate database maintenance
 - Added the REF_ANALYTICAL_METHOD and REF ANALYTICAL METHOD CONTEXT tables (see section 3.1.5)
- V2.0.2 released 10/22/2007
 - o Fixed bug which did not allow letters in the MLOC_ID in the ACTIVITY table
 - o Changed RESULT.RES_ANALYTICAL_METH_NAME length from 50 to 120

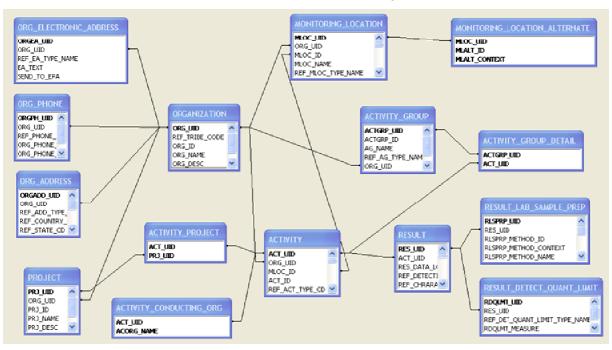


- o Fixed bug with the Activity group. Sometimes the activity groups would not be properly added to the XML file
- o Fixed bug which caused the result detection quantification limit to not always be properly added to the XML file
- o Changed example data to be more like data beach users would typically use
- V2.0.1 released 10/10/2007
 - o Added Relations
 - o Added descriptions of each column
 - o Fixed bug which created the XML files with an incorrect Namespace



10 Appendix C—Table Relationships

Exhibit 10-1 Table Relationships





11 Appendix D—Data Elements

The XML schema for the data submissions to WQX provides a template for the XML files to be submitted. This schema describes the data elements to be included in the XML document and is also used to validate it. Files are accepted or rejected based on their conformity to the schema. This appendix contains descriptions of the data elements in the WQX XML Schema. For each table in the following sections, the following information is provided:

- Data Name: The name of the data element stored in the XML data file.
- XML Tag Name: The XML key associated with the data element.
- Data Type: Information about the data type for this element. Values in parentheses are the maximum lengths.
- Req'd: This value indicates if the column is required in the XML data file. Please note that empty tags such as <TripIdentifier></TripIdentifier> or <TripIdentifier/> will not be accepted when the element is not required. "Y" means the element is required. "N" means the element is not required. "C" means the requirement is conditional; the comment column contains more information about the conditional requirement.
- Access Table Mapping: The location of the data in the Monitoring Access Database
- Comments: Additional comments related to the XML data element.

11.1 Organization

Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Organization Identifier Example: 21NYBCH	OrganizationIdentifi er	string (30)	Y	ORGANIZATION.ORG_ID	A designator used to uniquely identify a unique business establishment within a context. Primary key for everything, unique on the planet, supplied by EPA upon application of trading partner.
Organization Formal Name Example: Test Organization	OrganizationForma IName	string (120)	Y	ORGANIZATION.ORG_NAME	The legal designator (i.e. formal name) of an organization. Organization Name according to Trading Partner
Organization Description Text Example: This is the text organization that is used for test submissions.	OrganizationDescri ptionText	string (500)	N	ORGANIZATION.ORG_DESC	Information that further describes an organization.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Tribal Code Example: 001	TribalCode	string (3)	N	ORGANIZATION.REF_TRIBE_ CODE	Beach Use Unlikely The code that represents the American Indian tribe or Alaskan Native entity. This value must be a domain value
Electronic Address Text Example: bob@epa.gov	ElectronicAddressT ext	string (120)	С	ORG_ELECTRONIC_ADDRES S.EA_TEXT	A resource address, usually consisting of the access protocol, the domain name, and optionally, the path to a file or location. Required if electronic address type name is present
Electronic Address Type Name Example: Email	ElectronicAddressT ypeName	string (8)	С	ORG_ELECTRONIC_ADDRES S.REF_EA_TYPE_NAME	The name that describes the electronic address type. Required if electronic address text is present This value must be a domain value
Telephone Number Text Example: 123-456-7890	TelephoneNumber Text	string (15)	С	ORG_PHONE.ORG_PHONE_ NUM	The number that identifies a particular telephone connection. Required if telephone number type name is present
Telephone Number Type Name Example: Office	TelephoneNumber TypeName	string (6)	С	ORG_PHONE.REF_PHONE_T YPE_NAME	The name that describes a telephone number type. Required if telephone number text is present This value must be a domain value
Telephone Extension Number Text Example: 246	TelephoneExtensio nNumberText	string (6)	N	ORG_PHONE.ORG_PHONE_ EXT	The number assigned within an organization to an individual telephone that extends the external telephone number.
Address Type Name Example: Location	AddressTypeName	string (8)	С	ORG_ADDRESS.REF_ADD_T YPE_NAME	Categorizes an address as either location, shipping, or mailing address. Required if organization address is present. This value must be a domain value



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Address Text Example: 123 Main Street	AddressText	string (50)	С	ORG_ADDRESS.ORGADD_A DDRESS	The address that describes the physical (geographic), shipping, or mailing location of an organization. Required if Address Type Name is supplied.
Supplemental Address Text Example: Unit B	SupplementalAddr essText	string (120)	N	ORG_ADDRESS.ORGADD_A DDRESS_SUPPLEMENTAL	The text that provides additional information about an address, including a building name with its secondary unit and number, an industrial park name, an installation name or descriptive text where no formal address is available.
Locality Name Example: Fairfax	LocalityName	string (30)	N	ORG_ADDRESS.ORGADD_L OCALITY_NAME	The name of a city, town, village or other locality.
State Code Example: VA	StateCode	string (2)	С	ORG_ADDRESS.REF_STATE _CD	A code designator used to identify a principal administrative subdivision of the United States, Canada, or Mexico. Required if Organization County Code is reported. This value must be a domain value
Postal Code Example: 20151	PostalCode	string (10)	N	ORG_ADDRESS.ORGADD_P OSTAL_CD	The combination of the 5-digit Zone Improvement Plan (ZIP) code and the four-digit extension code (if available) that represents the geographic segment that is a subunit of the ZIP Code, assigned by the U.S. Postal Service to a geographic location.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Country Code Example: US	CountryCode	string (2)	N	ORG_ADDRESS.REF_COUNT RY_CD	A code designator used to identify a primary geopolitical unit of the world. This value must be a domain value
County Code Example: 005	CountyCode	string (3)	N	ORG_ADDRESS.REF_COUNT Y_FIPS_CD	A code designator used to identify a U.S. county or county equivalent. County codes must be reported using 3-digit FIPS codes. This value must be a domain value

11.2 Project

Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Project Identifier Example: 11	ProjectIdentifier	string (35)	Y	PROJECT.PRJ_ID	The Beach ID for Beaches Users. A designator used to uniquely identify a data collection project within a context of an organization. This short identifier supports the requirement to update or edit an existing project, subsequent to its initial entry, without repeating all of its component parts.
Project Name Example: 2005Acme River Beach	ProjectName	string (120)	Y	PROJECT.PRJ_NAME	The name assigned by the Organization (project leader or principal investigator) to the project.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Project Description Text Example: River Beach Testing Conducted in 2005	ProjectDescriptionT ext	string (1999)	N	PROJECT.PRJ_DESC	Project description, which may include a description of the project purpose, summary of the objectives, or brief summary of the results of the project. Must provide either ProjectDescriptionText or supply a Project Attached Binary Object.
Binary Object File Name Example: Picture.jpg	BinaryObjectFileNa me	String (255)	С	ATTACHED_OBJECT.FILE_N AME	The text describing the descriptive name used to represent the file, including file extension. Required only when ProjectAttachedBinary Object is reported. Must provide either ProjectDescriptionText or supply a Project Attached Binary Object.
Binary Object File Type Code <i>Example: jpg</i>	BinaryObjectFileTy peCode	string (6)	С	ATTACHED_OBJECT.FILE_TY PE	The text or acronym describing the binary content type of a file. File text extension, free text not domain list validation. Required only when ProjectAttachedBinary Object is reported.
11.3	Monitoring Location	on			
Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Monitoring Location Identifier Example: 123	MonitoringLocationI dentifier	string (35)	Y	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_ID	A designator used to describe the unique name, number, or code assigned to identify the monitoring location. This was formerly known as the Station Identifier in Monitoring data. This short identifier supports the requirement to update or edit an existing station, subsequent to its initial entry, without repeating all of its component parts.
Monitoring Location Name Example: Monitoring Location 1	MonitoringLocation Name	string (255)	Y	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_NAME	The designator specified by the sampling organization for the site at which sampling or other activities are conducted. Free text name assigned to the Monitoring Location by the Trading Partner.
Monitoring Location Type Name Example: Ocean	MonitoringLocation TypeName	string (45)	Y	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_MLOC_TYPE_NAME	The descriptive name for a type of monitoring location. This value must be a domain value. For BEACH data users, use a BEACH Program Site domain value. (E.gBEACH Program Site-River/Stream, BEACH Program Site-Ocean, etc.)
Monitoring Location Description Text Example: The monitoring location just south of the pier.	MonitoringLocation DescriptionText	string (1999)	N	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_DESC	Text description of the monitoring location.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
HUC Eight Digit Code Example: 12345678	HUCEightDigitCod e	string (8)	N	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_HUC_8	The 8 digit federal code used to identify the hydrologic unit of the monitoring location to the cataloging unit level of precision.
HUC Twelve Digit Code Example: 12345678901 2	HUCTwelveDigitCo de	string (12)	N	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_HUC_12	The 12 digit federal code used to identify the hydrologic unit of the monitoring location to the subwatershed level of precision.
Tribal Land Indicator Example: true	TribalLandIndicator	Boolea n	N	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_TRIBAL_LAND_YN	An indicator denoting whether the location is on a tribal land.
Tribal Land Name Example: ABC Tribal Lands	TribalLandName	string (200)	N	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_TRIBAL_LAND_NAME	The name of an American Indian or Alaskan native area where the location exists.
Monitoring Location Identifier Example: 10004041	MonitoringLocationI dentifier	string (35)	С	MONITORING_LOCATION_AL TERNATE.MLALT_ID	A designator used to describe the unique name, number, or code assigned to identify the monitoring location. Required if AlternateMonitoringLoc ationIdentity is reported
Monitoring Location Identifier Context Example: NJEMS	MonitoringLocationI dentifierContext	string (120)	С	MONITORING_LOCATION_AL TERNATE.MLALT_CONTEXT	Identifies the source or data system that created or defined the monitoring location identifier Required if AlternateMonitoringLoc ationIdentity is reported
Latitude Measure <i>Example:</i> 34.141592	LatitudeMeasure	number (6-8)	Y	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_LATITUDE	The measure of the angular distance on a meridian north or south of the equator. Signed Decimal Latitude with positive values north of the Equator



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Longitude Measure Example: - 74.141592	LongitudeMeasure	number (6-9)	Y	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_LONGITUDE	The measure of the angular distance on a meridian east or west of the prime meridian. Signed Decimal Longitude with neg values west of Greenwich
Source Map Scale Numeric Example: 12500	SourceMapScaleN umeric	non Negativ e Integer	С	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_SOURCE_MAP_SCALE	The number that represents the proportional distance on the ground for one unit of measure on the map or photo. Mandatory only when HorizonitalCollectionMe thod Code is "INTERPOLATION MAP"
Horizontal Collection Method Name Example: INTERPOLATI ON-MAP	HorizontalCollectio nMethodName	string (150)	Y	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_H_COLLECTION_METHOD _NAME	The name that identifies the method used to determine the latitude and longitude coordinates for a point on the earth. Valid code values correspond to those enumerated for this data element in the FRS XML schema. This value must be a domain value
Horizontal Coordinate Reference System Datum Name Example: NAD83	HorizontalCoordina teReferenceSyste mDatumName	string (6)	Y	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_H_REFERENCE_DATUM_N AME	The name that describes the reference datum used in determining latitude and longitude coordinates. Valid code values correspond to those enumerated for this data element in the FRS XML schema. This value must be a domain value



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Measure Value <i>Example: 2</i>	MeasureValue	string (12)	N	MONITORING_LOCATION.ML OC_VERTICAL_MEASURE	The recorded dimension, capacity, quality, or amount of something ascertained by measuring or observing. Required if VerticalMeasure block is reported
Measure Unit Code Example: ft	MeasureUnitCode	string (12)	С	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_VM_MSUNT_CD	The code that represents the unit for measuring the item. Required if VerticalMeasure block is reported This value must be a domain value
Vertical Collection Method Name Example: OTHER	VerticalCollectionM ethodName	string (50)	С	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_V_COLLECTION_METHOD_ NAME	The name that identifies the method used to collect the vertical measure (i.e. the altitude) of a reference point. Required if Vertical Measure/MeasureValue is supplied This value must be a domain value
Vertical Coordinate Reference System Datum Name Example: OTHER	VerticalCoordinate ReferenceSystemD atumName	string (6)	С	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_V_REFERENCE_DATUM_N AME	The name of the reference datum used to determine the vertical measure (i.e., the altitude). Required if Vertical Measure/MeasureValue is supplied This value must be a domain value
Country Code Example: US	CountryCode	string (2)	N	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_COUNTRY_CD	A code designator A code designator used to identify a primary geopolitical unit of the world. This value must be a domain value



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
State Code Example: NJ	StateCode	string (2)	С	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_STATE_CD	A code designator used to identify a principal administrative subdivision of the United States, Canada, or Mexico. Required if Monitoring Location CountyCode is reported. This value must be a domain value
County Code Example: 021	CountyCode	string (3)	N	MONITORING_LOCATION.RE F_COUNTY_FIPS_CD	A code designator used to identify a U.S. county or county equivalent. County codes must be reported using 3-digit FIPS codes. This value must be a domain value
Binary Object File Name Example: test.doc	BinaryObjectFileNa me	string (255)	С	ATTACHED_OBJECT.FILE_N AME	The text describing the descriptive name used to represent the file, including file extension. Required if Monitoring Location AttachedBinaryObject present
Binary Object File Type Code Example: doc	BinaryObjectFileTy peCode	string (6)	С	ATTACHED_OBJECT.FILE_TY PE	The text or acronym describing the binary content type of a file. Required if Monitoring Location AttachedBinaryObject present
11.4	Activity				
Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Activity Identifier Example: 10001	ActivityIdentifier	string (35)	Y	ACTIVITY.ACT_ID	Designator that uniquely identifies an activity within an organization. This short identifier supports the requirement to update or edit an existing activity, subsequent to its initial entry, without repeating all of its component parts.
Activity Type Code Example: Field Msr/Obs- Portable Data Logger	ActivityTypeCode	string (70)	Υ	ACTIVITY.REF_ACT_TYPE_C D	The text describing the type of activity. This value must be a domain value
Activity Media Name Example: Water	ActivityMediaName	string (20)	Y	ACTIVITY.REF_ACT_MEDIA_ NAME	Name or code indicating the environmental medium where the sample was taken. This value must be a domain value
Activity Media Subdivision Name Example: Surface soil/sediment	ActivityMediaSubDi visionName	string (45)	N	ACTIVITY.REF_ACT_MEDIA_ SUBD_NAME	Beach Use Unlikely Name or code indicating the environmental matrix as a subdivision of the sample media. This value must be a domain value
Activity Start Date Example: 2007-05-13	ActivityStartDate	Date (YYYY- MM- DD)	Y	ACTIVITY.ACT_START_DATE	The calendar date on which the field activity was started.
Time Example: 14:20:00	Time	Time - (hh:mm :ss)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_START_TIME	The time of day that is reported. Required only when ActivityStartTime is reported



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Time Zone Code Example: HADT	TimeZoneCode	string (4)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_TMZONE_CD_ START_TIME	The time zone for which the time of day is reported. Any of the longitudinal divisions of the earth's surface in which a standard time is kept. Required only when ActivityStartTime is reported This value must be a domain value
Activity End Date Example: 2007-05-13	ActivityEndDate	Date (YYYY- MM- DD)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_END_DATE	The calendar date when the field activity was completed.
Time Example: 14:20:00	Time	Time - (hh:mm :ss)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_END_TIME	The time of day that is reported. Required only when ActivityEndTime is reported
Time Zone Code Example: HADT	TimeZoneCode	string (4)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_TMZONE_CD_ END_TIME	The time zone for which the time of day is reported. Any of the longitudinal divisions of the earth's surface in which a standard time is kept. Required only when ActivityEndTime is reported This value must be a domain value
Activity Relative Depth Name Example: Bottom	ActivityRelativeDep thName	string (15)	N	ACTIVITY.REF_ACT_REL_DE PTH_NAME	The name that indicates the approximate location within the water column at which the activity occurred. This value must be a domain value
Activity Depth Height <i>Example:</i> 2	MeasureValue	string (12)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_DEPTH_HEIG HT	The recorded dimension, capacity, quality, or amount of something ascertained by measuring or observing. Required if ActivityDepthHeightMe asure block is reported.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Depth Height Measure Unit Code Example: ft	MeasureUnitCode	string (12)	N	ACTIVITY.REF_MSUNT_CD_D EPTH_HEIGHT	The code that represents the unit for measuring the item. Required if ActivityDepthHeightMe asure block is reported. This value must be a domain value
Activity Depth Height Top <i>Example: 2</i>	MeasureValue	string (12)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_DEPTH_HEIG HT_TOP	Beach Use Unlikely The recorded dimension, capacity, quality, or amount of something ascertained by measuring or observing. Required if ActivityTopDepthHeight Measure block is reported.
Depth Height Top Measure Unit Code Example: ft	MeasureUnitCode	string (12)	N	ACTIVITY.REF_MSUNT_CD_D EPTH_HEIGHT_TOP	Beach Use Unlikely The code that represents the unit for measuring the item. Required if ActivityTopDepthHeight Measure block is reported. This value must be a domain value
Activity Depth Height Bottom Example: 2	MeasureValue	string (12)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_DEPTH_HEIG HT_BOTTOM	Beach Use Unlikely The recorded dimension, capacity, quality, or amount of something ascertained by measuring or observing. Required if ActivityBottomDepthHei ghtMeasure block is reported.
Depth Height Bottom Measure Unit Code Example: ft	MeasureUnitCode	string (12)	N	ACTIVITY.REF_MSUNT_CD_D EPTH_HEIGHT_BOTTOM	Beach Use Unlikely The code that represents the unit for measuring the item. Required if ActivityBottomDepthHei ghtMeasure block is reported. This value must be a domain value



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Activity Depth Altitude Reference Point Text	ActivityDepthAltitud eReferencePointTe xt	string (125)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_DEPTH_ALTIT UDE_REF_POINT	The reference used to indicate the datum or reference used to establish the depth/altitude of an activity.
Project Identifier Example: 11	ProjectIdentifier	string (35)	Y	ACTIVITY_PROJECT.PRJ_UID	A designator used to uniquely identify a data collection project within a context of an organization. Multiple instances possible for each Activity instance
Activity Conducting Organization Text Example: NJ Streamwatche rs	ActivityConducting OrganizationText	string (120)	N	ACTIVITY_CONDUCTING_OR G.ACORG_NAME	Beach Use Unlikely A name of the Organization conducting an activity. Multiple instances possible for each Monitoring Activity instance
Monitoring Location Identifier Example: 123	MonitoringLocationI dentifier	string (120)	С	ACTIVITY.MLOC_ID	A designator used to describe the unique name, number, or code assigned to identify the monitoring location. Although the schema doesn't enforce this, some activity types will require that a monitoring location is present. To determine which activity types require a monitoring location please see the ACTYP_MON_LOC_R EQ_YN column in the REF_ACT_TYPE_CD table. If the value in that column is "Y" then a monitoring location is required.
Activity Comment Text Example: Additional activity comments go here	ActivityCommentTe xt	string (4000)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_COMMENTS	General comments concerning the activity.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Subject Taxonomic Name Example: Apristurus	SampleTissueTaxo nomicName	string (120)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_TISSUE_TAX ONOMIC_NAME	Beach Use Unlikely The name of the organism sampled as part of a biological sample. Required if Biological Result Description block is reported.
Sample Tissue Anatomy Name Example: Skin	SampleTissueAnat omyName	string (30)	N	ACTIVITY.REF_SAM_TISSUE _ANATOMY_NAME	Beach Use Unlikely The name of the anatomy from which a tissue sample was taken. This value must be a domain value
Latitude Measure <i>Example:</i> 34.141592	LatitudeMeasure	Decima I 6-8 digits	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_LOC_LATITUD E	Beach Use Unlikely The measure of the angular distance on a meridian north or south of the equator. Signed Decimal Latitude with positive values north of the Equator. Required if ActivityLocation is supplied.
Longitude Measure <i>Example:</i> -74.141592	LongitudeMeasure	Decima I 6-9 digits	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_LOC_LONGIT UDE	Beach Use Unlikely The measure of the angular distance on a meridian east or west of the prime meridian. Signed Decimal Longitude with neg values west of Greenwich Required if ActivityLocation is supplied.
Source Map Scale Numeric Example: 12500	SourceMapScaleN umeric	non Negativ e Integer	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_LOC_SOURC E_MAP_SCALE	Beach Use Unlikely The number that represents the proportional distance on the ground for one unit of measure on the map or photo. Mandatory only when HorizonitalCollectionMe thod Code is "INTERPOLATION MAP"



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Horizontal Collection Method Name Example: INTERPOLATI ON-MAP	HorizontalCollectio nMethodName	string (150)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_H_COLLECTI ON_METHOD_NAME	Beach Use Unlikely The name that identifies the method used to determine the latitude and longitude coordinates for a point on the earth. Valid code values correspond to those enumerated for this data element in the FRS XML schema. Required if ActivityLocation is supplied. This value must be a domain value
Horizontal Coordinate Reference System Datum Name Example: NAD27	HorizontalCoordina teReferenceSyste mDatumName	string (6)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_H_REFERENC E_DATUM_NAME	Beach Use Unlikely The name that describes the reference datum used in determining latitude and longitude coordinates. Valid code values correspond to those enumerated for this data element in the FRS XML schema. Required if ActivityLocation is supplied. This value must be a domain value
Method Identifier Example: GRAB	MethodIdentifier	string (20)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_COLLEC T_METH_ID	The identification number or code assigned by the method publisher. Required when SampleCollectionMethod is present.
Method Identifier Context Example: MassDEP	MethodIdentifierCo ntext	string (120)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_COLLEC T_METH_CONTEXT	Identifies the source or data system that created or defined the identifier. Required when SampleCollectionMetho d is present.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Method Name Example: Water Grab Sampling – no gear	MethodName	string (120)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_COLLEC T_METH_NAME	The title that appears on the method from the method publisher. Required when SampleCollectionMethod is present.
Method Qualifier Type Name	MethodQualifierTyp eName	string (25)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_COLLEC T_METH_QUAL_TYPE	Beach Use Unlikely Identifier of type of method that identifies it as reference, equivalent, or other.
Method Description Text Example: This is the method we tested out.	MethodDescription Text	string (500)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_COLLEC T_METH_DESC	A brief summary that provides general information about the method.
Sample Collection Equipment Name Example: Hand carer	SampleCollectionE quipmentName	string (40)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_SAM_COL_EQ UIPMENT_NAME	The name that represents equipment used in collecting the sample. Required when SampleCollectionMetho d is present. This value must be a domain value
Sample Collection Equipment Comment Text	SampleCollectionE quipmentComment Text	string (4000)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_COLLEC T_EQUIP_COMMENTS	Beach Use Unlikely Free text with general comments further describing the sample collection equipment.
Method Identifier Example: 4	MethodIdentifier	string (20)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_PREP_M ETH_ID	The identification number or code assigned by the method publisher. Required if Sample Preparation Method block is reported.
Method Identifier Context Example: 21ALBCH	MethodIdentifierCo ntext	string (120)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_PREP_M ETH_CONTEXT	Identifies the source or data system that created or defined the identifier. Required if Sample Preparation Method block is reported.
Method Name Example: Test Method	MethodName	string (120)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_PREP_M ETH_NAME	The title that appears on the method from the method publisher. Required if Sample Preparation Method block is reported.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Method Qualifier Type Name	MethodQualifierTyp eName	string (25)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_PREP_M ETH_QUAL_TYPE	Identifier of type of method that identifies it as reference, equivalent, or other.
Method Description Text	MethodDescription Text	string (500)	N	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_PREP_M ETH_DESC	A brief summary that provides general information about the method.
Sample Container Type Name Example: Aluminum Dish	SampleContainerT ypeName	string (35)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_CONTAINER_ TYPE_NAME	The text describing the sample container type. Required if Sample Preparation block is reported This value must be a domain value
Sample Container Color Name Example: Clear	SampleContainerC olorName	string (15)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_CONTAINER_COLOR_NAME	The text describing the sample container color. Required if Sample Preparation block is reported This value must be a domain value
Chemical Preservative Used Name	ChemicalPreservati veUsedName	string (250)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_CHEMIC AL_PRESERVATIVE	Information describing the chemical means to preserve the sample. Either ChemicalPreservativeU sedName or ThermalPreservativeUs edName are required if Sample Preparation block is reported
Thermal Preservative Used Name Example: Wet Ice (4 deg C)	ThermalPreservativ eUsedName	string (25)	С	ACTIVITY.REF_THERMAL_PR ESERVATIVE_NAME	Information describing the temperature means used to preserve the sample. Either ChemicalPreservativeU sedName or ThermalPreservativeUs edName are required if Sample Preparation block is reported This value must be a domain value



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Sample Transport Storage Description	SampleTransportSt orageDescription	string (250)	С	ACTIVITY.ACT_SAM_TRANSP ORT_STORAGE_DESC	The text describing sample handling and transport procedures used. Required if Sample Preparation block is reported
Binary Object File Name Example: file.doc	BinaryObjectFileNa me	string (255)	С	ATTACHED_OBJECT.FILE_N AME	The text describing the descriptive name used to represent the file, including file extension. Required if ActivityAttachedBinary Object present
Binary Object File Type Code Example: doc	BinaryObjectFileTy peCode	string (6)	С	ATTACHED_OBJECT.FILE_TY PE	The text or acronym describing the binary content type of a file. Required if ActivityAttachedBinary Object present
Activity Group Identifier Example: 2005-11-01	ActivityGroupIdentif ier	string (35)	Y	ACTIVITY_GROUP.ACTGRP_I D	Designator that uniquely identifies a grouping of activities within an organization.
Activity Group Name Example: 2005-11-01 Field Set	ActivityGroupName	string (50)	N	ACTIVITY_GROUP.AG_NAME	A name of an activity group.
Activity Group Type Code Example: Field Set	ActivityGroupType Code	string (50)	Y	ACTIVITY_GROUP.REF_AG_T YPE_NAME	Identifies the type of grouping of a set of activities This value must be a domain value
Activity Identifier Example: 10001	ActivityIdentifier	string (35)	Y	ACTIVITY_GROUP_DETAIL.A CT_UID	Designator that uniquely identifies an activity within an organization. May have 2 to many occurances for each Activity Group block. This ActivityIdentifier needs to correspond to either an ActivityIdentifier reported in the Activity block of this submission or previously submitted to the system.



11.5 Result

Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Data Logger Line Name Example: 1	DataLoggerLineNa me	string (15)	С	RESULT.RES_DATA_LOGGE R_LINE	Beach Use Unlikely The unique line identifier from a data logger result text file, normally a date/time format but could be any user defined name, e.g. "surface", "midwinter", and or "bottom".) Required when Activity Type contains phrase "Data Logger". Must be unique within Activity.
Result Detection Condition Text Example: Present Below Quantification Limit	ResultDetectionCo nditionText	string (35)	С	RESULT.REF_DETECTION_C ONDITION_NAME	The textual descriptor of a result. Required if "ResultValue/ValueMea sure" is blank. Detection condition explains why there is no result measure value. This value must be a
Characteristic Name Example: Enterococcus Group Bacteria	CharacteristicNam e	string (120)	C	RESULT.REF_CHRARACTERI STIC_NAME	domain value The object, property, or substance which is evaluated or enumerated by either a direct field measurement, a direct field observation, or by laboratory analysis of material collected in the field. Required if ResultValue/ValueMea sure is reported This value must be a domain value



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Result Sample Fraction Text Example: Total	ResultSampleFracti onText	string (25)	С	RESULT.REF_SAMPLE_FRAC TION_NAME	The text name of the portion of the sample associated with results obtained from a physically-partitioned sample. Required for certain characteristics. This value must be a domain value
Result Measure Value Example: 1	ResultMeasureValue	string (60)	С	RESULT.RES_MEASURE	The reportable measure of the result for the chemical, microbiological or other characteristic being analyzed. Required if Detection Condition is blank. No entry is allowed here if there is an entry in the ResultDectionCondition Text. ResultValueMeasure must match a domain list value if the CharacteristicName ends with the phrase 'Choice List' This value must be a domain value
Measure Unit Code Example: mg/l	MeasureUnitCode	string (12)	С	RESULT.REF_MSUNT_CD_M EASURE	The code that represents the unit for measuring the chemical substance, microbiological substance or other characteristic. Required if a non text result is reported; can also be reported for non-numeric results. This value must be a domain value
Measure Qualifier Code Example: U	MeasureQualifierC ode	string (5)	N	RESULT.REF_MEASURE_QU ALIFIER_CD	A code used to identify any qualifying issues that affect the results. This value must be a domain value.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Result Status Identifier Example: Final	ResultStatusIdentifi er	string (12)	С	RESULT.REF_STATUS_IDEN TIFIER_NAME	Indicates acceptability of the result with respect to QA/QC criteria. Required if result is reported. This value must be a domain value. Note: Set this field to Final to add to the warehouse.
Statistical Base Code Example: Maximum	StatisticalBaseCod e	string (25)	N	RESULT.REF_STATISTICAL_ BASE_CD	The code for the method used to calculate derived results. This value must be a domain value.
Result Value Type Name Example: Actual	ResultValueTypeN ame	string (12)	С	RESULT.REF_VALUE_TYPE_ NAME	A name that qualifies the process which was used in the determination of the result value (e.g., actual, estimated, calculated). Required if result is non text, Default is actual. This value must be a domain value.
Result Weight Basis Text Example: Wet	ResultWeightBasis Text	string (15)	N	RESULT.REF_WEIGHT_BASI S_NAME	The name that represents the form of the sample or portion of the sample which is associated with the result value (e.g., wet weight, dry weight, ashfree dry weight). This value must be a domain value.
Result Time Basis Text Example: 24 Hours	ResultTimeBasisTe xt	string (12)	N	RESULT.REF_TIME_BASIS_N AME	The period of time (in days) over which a measurement was made. For example, BOD can be measured as 5 day or 20 day BOD. This value must be a domain value.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Result Temperature Basis Text Example: 10 Deg C	ResultTemperature BasisText	string (12)	N	RESULT.REF_TEMPERATUR E_BASIS_NAME	The name that represents the controlled temperature at which the sample was maintained during analysis, e.g. 25 deg BOD analysis. This value must be a domain value.
Result Particle Size Basis Text	ResultParticleSize BasisText	string (15)	N	RESULT.RES_PARTICLE_SIZ E_BASIS	User defined free text describing the particle size class for which the associated result is defined. This is usually done for a physical sediment analysis, where the user is free to document the particle size classification structure used in the analysis.
Precision Value	PrecisionValue	string (60)	N	RESULT.RES_MEASURE_PR ECISION	A measure of mutual agreement among individual measurements of the same property usually under prescribed similar conditions.
Bias Value	BiasValue	string (60)	N	RESULT.RES_MEASURE_BIA S	The systematic or persistent distortion of a measurement process which causes error in one direction.
Confidence Interval Value	ConfidenceInterval Value	string (15)	N	RESULT.RES_MEASURE_CO NF_INTERVAL	A range of values constructed so that this range has a specified probability of including the true population mean.
Upper Confidence Limit Value	UpperConfidenceLi mitValue	string (15)	N	RESULT.RES_MEASURE_UP PER_CONF_LIMIT	Value of the upper end of the confidence interval.
Lower Confidence Limit Value	LowerConfidenceLi mitValue	string (15)	N	RESULT.RES_MEASURE_LO WER_CONF_LIMIT	Value of the lower end of the confidence interval.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Result Comment Text Example: Lake condition was poor (heavy debris) potentially due to heave rain in past 48 hours.	ResultCommentTe xt	string (4000)	N	RESULT.RES_COMMENTS	Free text with general comments concerning the result.
Measure Value <i>Example:</i> 2	MeasureValue	string (12)	N	RESULT.RES_DEPTH_HEIGH T	Beach Use Unlikely The recorded dimension, capacity, quality, or amount of something ascertained by measuring or observing. Required if ResultDepthHeightMea sure block is reported.
Measure Unit Code Example: ft	MeasureUnitCode	string (12)	N	RESULT.REF_MSUNT_CD_D EPTH_HEIGHT	Beach Use Unlikely The code that represents the unit for measuring the item. Required if ResultDepthHeightMea sure block is reported. This value must be a domain value
Result Depth Altitude Reference Point Text	ResultDepthAltitud eReferencePointTe xt	string (125)	N	RESULT.RES_DEPTH_ALTIT UDE_REF_POINT	Beach Use Unlikely The reference used to indicate the datum or reference used to establish the depth/altitude of a result.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Method Identifier Example: Method001	MethodIdentifier	string (20)	С	RESULT.RES_ANALYTICAL_ METH_ID	The identification number or code assigned by the method publisher. Required if Result Analytical Method block is reported.
					Domain Values: This field will be validated against a domain value list only if the MethodIdentifierContext element (05.02.02) is set to one of a predefined list of contexts (e.g. USEPA, ASTM, USDOI This value must be a domain value
Method Identifier Context Example: NELAC	MethodIdentifierCo ntext	string (120)	С	RESULT.RES_ANALYTICAL_ METH_CONTEXT	Identifies the source or data system that created or defined the identifier. Required if Result Analytical Method block is reported.
Method Name Example: NJMethod242	MethodName	string (120)	С	RESULT.RES_ANALYTICAL_ METH_NAME	The title that appears on the method from the method from the method publisher. Required only if Method Identifier and Method Identifier Context are not from WQX Domain Value list (i.e. userdefined method)
Method Qualifier Type Name	MethodQualifierTyp eName	string (25)	N	RESULT.RES_ANALYTICAL_ METH_QUAL_TYPE	Identifier of type of method that identifies it as reference, equivalent, or other.
Method Description Text	MethodDescription Text	string (500)	N	RESULT.RES_ANALYTICAL_ METH_DESC	A brief summary that provides general information about the method.
Laboratory Name Example: ABC Labs	LaboratoryName	string (60)	N	RESULT.RES_LAB_NAME	The name of the Lab responsible for the result



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Analysis Start Date Example: 2007-05-26	AnalysisStartDate	date (YYYY- MM- DD)	N	RESULT.RES_LAB_ANALYSIS _START_DATE	The calendar date on which the analysis began.
Time Example: 14:20:00	Time	Time - (hh:mm :ss)	С	RESULT.RES_LAB_ANALYSIS _START_TIME	The time of day that is reported. Required only when AnalysisStartTime is reported
Time Zone Code Example: EST	TimeZoneCode	string (4)	С	RESULT.REF_TMZONE_CD_L AB_ANALYSIS_START	The time zone for which the time of day is reported. Any of the longitudinal divisions of the earth's surface in which a standard time is kept. Required only when AnalysisStartTime is reported This value must be a domain value
Analysis End Date Example: 2007-05-27	AnalysisEndDate	date (YYYY- MM- DD)	N	RESULT.RES_LAB_ANALYSIS _END_DATE	The calendar date on which the analysis was finished.
Time Example: 03:00:00	Time	Time - (hh:mm :ss)	С	RESULT.RES_LAB_ANALYSIS _END_TIME	The time of day that is reported. Required only when AnalysisEndTime is reported
Time Zone Code <i>Example: EST</i>	TimeZoneCode	string (4)	С	RESULT.REF_TMZONE_CD_L AB_ANALYSIS_END	The time zone for which the time of day is reported. Any of the longitudinal divisions of the earth's surface in which a standard time is kept. Required only when AnalysisEndTime is reported This value must be a domain value
Result Laboratory Comment Code Example: CNT	ResultLaboratoryC ommentCode	string (3)	N	RESULT.REF_RESULT_LABO RATORY_COMMENT_CD	Remarks which further describe the laboratory procedures which produced the result. This value must be a domain value



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Detection Quantitation Limit Type Name Example: Method detection level (MDL)	DetectionQuantitati onLimitTypeName	string (35)	С	RESULT_DETECT_QUANT_LI MIT.REF_DET_QUANT_LIMIT _TYPE_NAME	Text describing the type of detection or quantitation limit used in the analysis of a characteristic. Required when ResultDetectionconditio n is either *Not Detected" "Present Above Quantification Limit" or "Present and Below Quantification Limit" This value must be a domain value
Measure Value Example: 0.5	MeasureValue	string (12)	С	RESULT_DETECT_QUANT_LI MIT.RDQLMT_MEASURE	The reportable measure of the result for the chemical, microbiological or other characteristic being analyzed. Required when ResultDetectioncondition is either *Not Detected" "Present Above Quantification Limit" or "Present and Below Quantification Limit"; Also required when DetectionQuantitationLimitMeasure block is reported.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Measure Unit Code Example: mg/l	MeasureUnitCode	string (12)	C	RESULT_DETECT_QUANT_LI MIT.REF_MEASURE_MSUNT_ CD	The code that represents the unit for measuring the chemical substance, microbiological substance or other characteristic. Required when ResultDetectioncondition is either *Not Detected" "Present Above Quantification Limit" or "Present and Below Quantification Limit"; Also required when DetectionQuantitationLimitMeasure block is reported. This value must be a domain value
Method Identifier Example: Method001	MethodIdentifier	string (20)	С	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_METHOD_ID	The identification number or code assigned by the method publisher. Required when LaboratorySamplePrep aration is present.
Method Identifier Context Example: NELAC	MethodIdentifierCo ntext	string (120)	С	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_METHOD_CONTE XT	Identifies the source or data system that created or defined the identifier. Required when LaboratorySamplePrep aration is present.
Method Name Example: NJMethod242	MethodName	string (120)	С	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_METHOD_NAME	The title that appears on the method from the method publisher. Required when LaboratorySamplePrep aration is present.
Method Qualifier Type Name	MethodQualifierTyp eName	string (25)	N	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_METHOD_QUAL_ TYPE	Identifier of type of method that identifies it as reference, equivalent, or other.
Method Description Text	MethodDescription Text	string (500)	N	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_METHOD_DESC	A brief summary that provides general information about the method.



Data Name	XML Tag Name	Data Type	Req'd	Access Table Mapping	Comment
Preparation Start Date Example: 2007-05-05	PreparationStartDa te	date (YYYY- MM- DD)	N	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_START_DATE	The calendar date when on which the preparation/extraction of the sample for analysis began.
Time Example: 14:20:00	Time	Time - (hh:mm :ss)	С	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_START_TIME	The time of day that is reported. Required only when PreparationStartTime is reported
Time Zone Code <i>Example: EST</i>	TimeZoneCode	string (4)	С	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.REF_TMZONE_CD_START_ TIME	The time zone for which the time of day is reported. Any of the longitudinal divisions of the earth's surface in which a standard time is kept. Required only when PreparationStartTime is reported This value must be a domain value
Preparation End Date Example:2007 -05-05	PreparationEndDat e	date (YYYY- MM- DD)	N	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_END_DATE	The calendar date when on which the preparation/extraction of the sample for analysis was finished.
Time Example: 14:20:00	Time	Time - (hh:mm :ss)	С	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.RLSPRP_END_TIME	The time of day that is reported. Required only when PreparationEndTime is reported
Time Zone Code <i>Example: EST</i>	TimeZoneCode	string (4)	С	RESULT_LAB_SAMPLE_PRE P.REF_TMZONE_CD_END_TI ME	The time zone for which the time of day is reported. Any of the longitudinal divisions of the earth's surface in which a standard time is kept. Required only when PreparationEndTime is reported This value must be a domain value



12 Appendix E—Data Entry Forms

Access forms have been added to ease the data entry process. To access the data entry forms, click the Forms tab. It is still possible to copy and paste records directly into the Access tables.

12.1 Forms Tab

The main menu lists the forms in the order of entry. For example, organization data should be entered before projects.

Exhibit 12-1 Microsoft Access 2000 Forms Tab

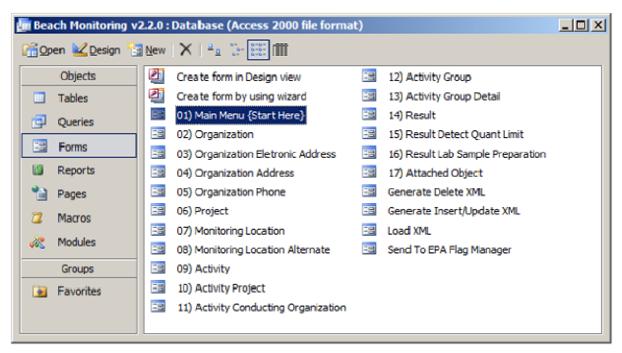




Exhibit 12-2 Microsoft Access 2007 Forms Tab

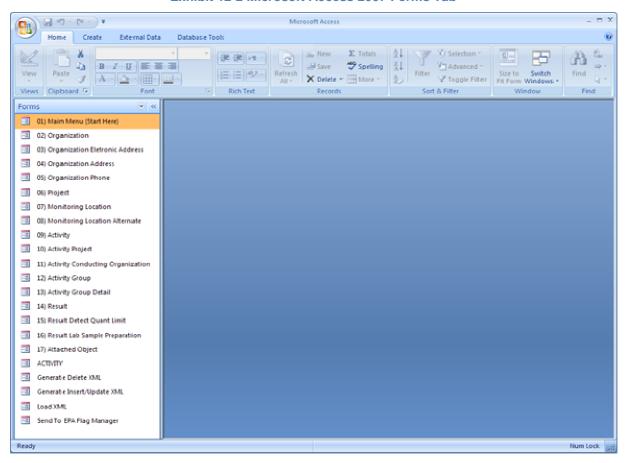
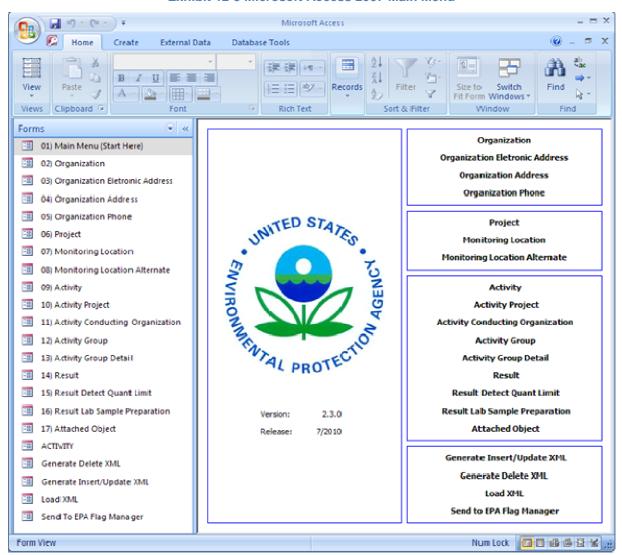




Exhibit 12-3 Microsoft Access 2007 Main Menu





12.2 Return to Main Menu

On the data entry screens there exists a menu item labled Return to Main Menu. This will close the currently opened screen and open the Main Menu form.

Exhibit 12-4 Microsoft Access 2000 Project Data Entry Screen

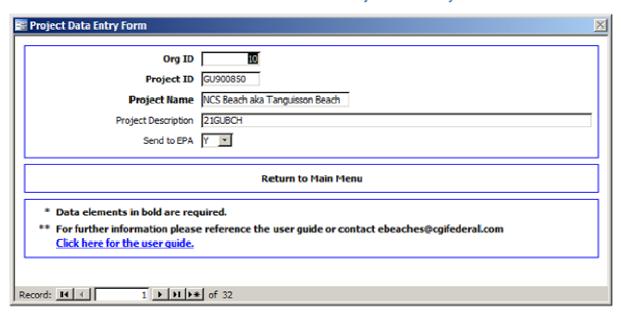
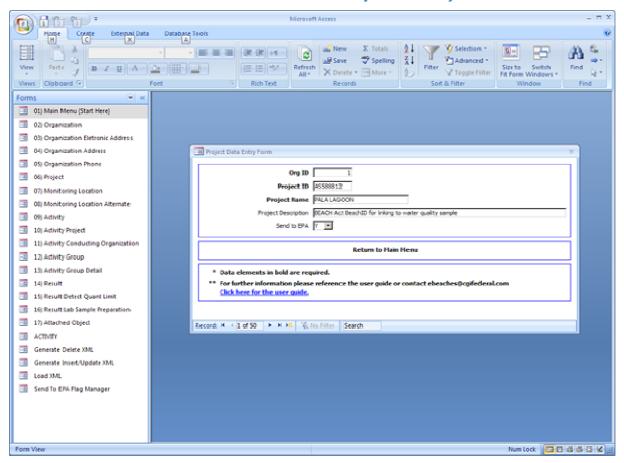




Exhibit 12-5 Microsoft Access 2007 Project Data Entry Screen





12.3 Generate Insert/Update XML

The Generate Insert/Update XML form has been changed in v2.2.1. Calendar objects have been added to the form to allow the user to specify date ranges. Only the activities between the specified dates will be included in the XML.

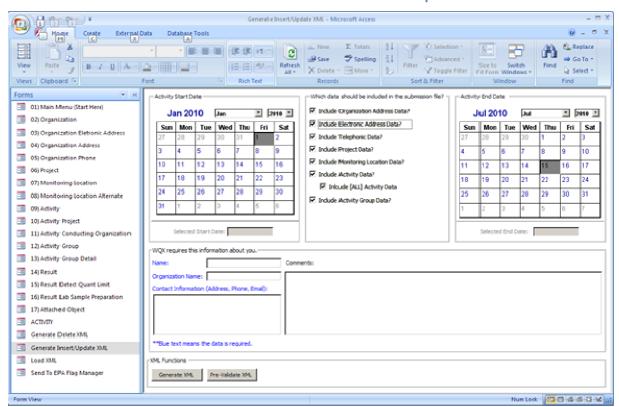


Exhibit 12-6 Microsoft Access 2007 Generate Insert/Update XML Form



13 Appendix F—Summary Reports

Summary Reports have been added to assist in the QA process. To access the summary reports, click the Reports tab.

13.1 Reports Tab

Exhibit 13-1 Microsoft Access 2000 Reports Tab

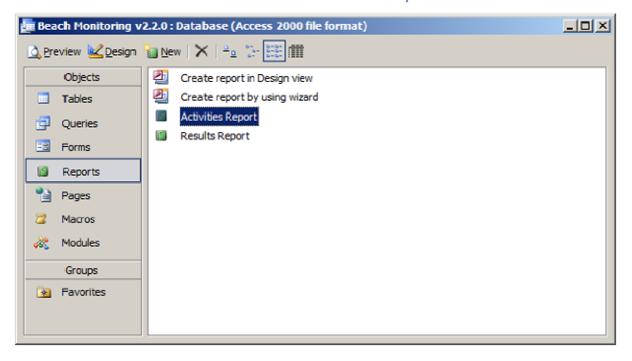
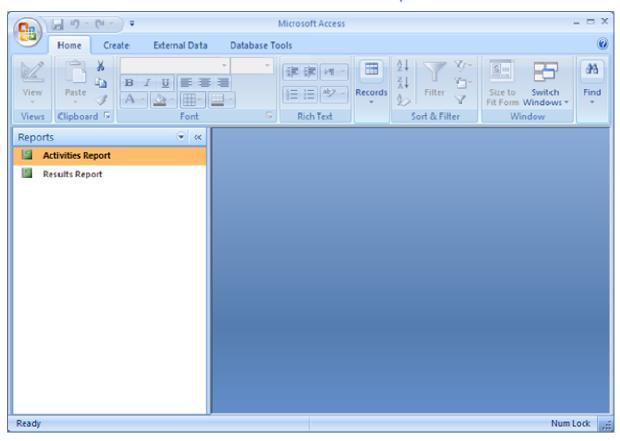




Exhibit 13-2 Microsoft Access 2007 Reports Tab



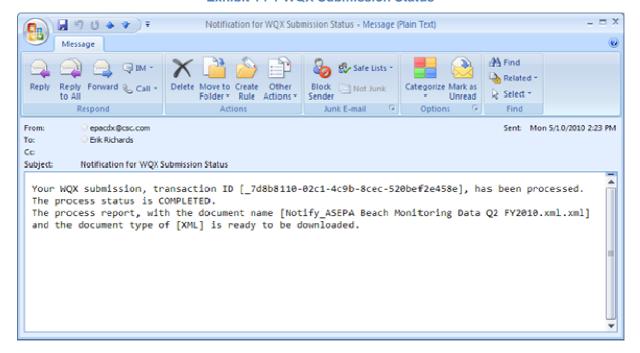


14 Appendix G—CDX Messages

14.1 WQX Submission Status

Exhibit 14-1 displays the first email you will receive from CDX. This email will contain the status of your WQX submission.

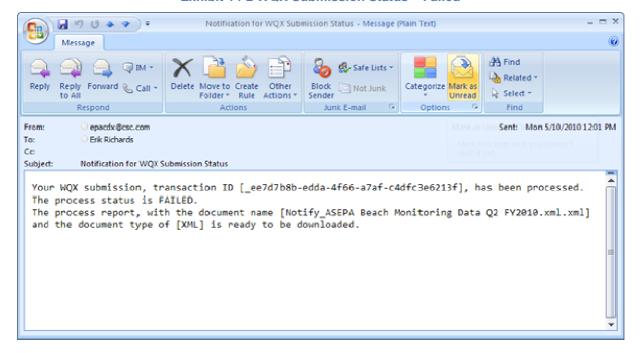
Exhibit 14-1 WQX Submission Status



The WQX submission in Exhibit 14-2 has FAILED. Download the Validation Results and Processing Report files to identify the errors in the submission.



Exhibit 14-2 WQX Submission Status - Failed



14.2 **Transaction History**

Click on the Transaction History menu item in CDX to view the submission's processing files. Click on the Validation Results and Processing Report hyperlinks to download and view those files on your computer.

Exhibit 14-3 Transaction History

