

GENERAL TERMS

MINIMUM DATA QUALITY STANDARDS (MDQS)	Refers to the set of minimum standards to which the Project, Monitoring Location, Activity and the Result data must adhere to be acceptable to load into the WIN data used for water quality analysis. For full list of fields and descriptive rules, please refer to the MDQS guidance.
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ORGANIZATIONS

COORDINATION AREA	The area into which the Organization is assigned for FDEP coordination efforts.
ORGANIZATION ID	The Organization ID is the unique identifier of the State, Federal, local, academic, commercial, volunteer, or other agency responsible for and in ownership of retrieved data. This identifier is assigned by Florida Department of Environmental Protection.
ORGANIZATION NAME	The formal full length name of the Organization that owns the data. The Organization Name must be unique within WIN.
ORGANIZATION TYPE	The code that describes the type of reporting organization (E.g. Federal, State, Local-WMD, Private Industry, Volunteer, Tribe, etc.).
STATUS	The code that describes the current status (E.g. Approved, Pending, Declined, etc.) of the organization within the WIN applications. Only organizations with a current status of Approved will be available in the WIN Warehouse.
WIN COORDINATOR	The name of the FDEP staff currently assigned to the Organization as a WIN Coordinator.

CONTACTS

CONTACT NAME	In the WIN Warehouse, all contacts are current Data Provider Administrators. There are other roles within the WIN application, but they are not available in the Warehouse.
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PROJECTS

PROBABILISTIC PROJECT TYPE	Probabilistic monitoring is the sampling of randomly selected locations for a sample survey design. These locations will not be resampled unless the sample survey calls for a resample of the randomly selected locations.
PROJECT ID	The alphanumeric code used by the owning Organization to uniquely identify the Project or Survey. This is user-defined and must be setup assigned an Intended Use by FDEP prior to being used to load Result data.
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	The general description of the project. This may include a description of the project purpose, summary of the objectives, or brief summary of the results of the project.
PROJECT INTENDED USE	The formal full length name of the Organization that owns the data. The Organization Name must be unique within WIN.

PROJECT NAME	The formal full length name of the Organization that owns the data. The Organization Name must be unique within WIN.
PROJECT START DATE	The date on which the project was started.
PROJECT TYPE	Identifies the type of sampling design employed for this project.
TARGETED PROJECT TYPE	Targeted monitoring is the sampling of the same location over time.

MONITORING LOCATIONS

ADDITIONAL CONTACT INFORMATION	Additional Information about the Contact which may be useful to perform a monitoring activity.
ADDITIONAL OWNER INFORMATION	Additional Information about the Owner which may be useful to perform a monitoring activity.
ANOMALY IND – MON LOC	Flag indicating that details regarding this Monitoring Location have been flagged as being potentially anomalous.
CALCULATED SPRING MAGNITUDE	Weighted median value of all discharge measurements for the period of record.
COUNTY NAME	A code designator used to identify the Florida county in which the monitoring location resides.
DEP DATUM	The code that represents an acknowledged standard reference scheme of known coordinates from which calculations or measurements may be taken. The WIN application will store the visually verified monitoring location Datum value using the datum native to the Map Direct Lite mapping module provided by the agency.
DEP LATITUDE	Converted Latitude coordinate (in decimal degrees) based on a common DEP projection (as provided out of Map Direct Lite), to include any modifications the data provider may have made during the visual verification process.
DEP LONGITUDE	Converted Longitude coordinate (in decimal degrees) based on a common DEP projection (as provided out of Map Direct Lite), to include any modifications the data provider may have made during the visual verification process.
DEP POINT MOVED	Yes or No identifier to be populated by WIN in order to denote if the point representing the Monitoring Location was moved by the Data Provider during the visual verification process.
HISTORIC SPRING MAGNITUDE	Historic Spring Magnitude is an assigned discharge category (based on Rosenau 1977) for springs or groups of springs. The term historic refers to the period of time prior to 2003.

LAND SURFACE ELEVATION (FT)	The measure of elevation (i.e., the altitude) measured in feet, above or below the land surface.
LAND SURFACE ELEVATION DATUM	The name that identifies the datum used to collect the land surface elevation value.
LAND SURFACE ELEVATION METHOD	The name that identifies the method used to collect the land surface elevation value.
ML LOADED DATE	Date on which the Monitoring Location was migrated into WIN application.
ML UPDATED DATE	Last date on which the migrated Monitoring Location was updated in the WIN application.
MONITORING LOCATION COMMENT	General comments about the monitoring location.
MONITORING LOC DESCRIPTION	Text description of the monitoring location. An example of a good monitoring location description would contain an X and a Y physical location in the description. For example: US 441 N to Cemetery Road (X) at Taylor Creek bridge (Y).
MONITORING LOCATION ID	This ID identifies the monitoring location; therefore, it must be a unique ID within the organization. If you enter a duplicate ID, the WIN staging process will identify the record as a violation of an Advanced Rule when you attempt to load the monitoring location. Monitoring Location ID is a 35-character, alphanumeric field.
MONITORING LOCATION NAME	This is the name by which an organization refers to a monitoring location. For example: Jones Point Station. The Monitoring Location Name is a 255-character, alphanumeric field.
NHD REACH CODE	<p>In the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) managed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), each reach (continuous piece of surface water with similar hydrologic characteristics) is assigned a reach code. A reach code is a 14-digit code comprised of two parts. The first eight digits are the HUC for the sub basin in which the reach exists, and the last six digits are a sequential number that is assigned when reach codes are allocated in the sub basin. Each reach code occurs only once throughout the nation, but a reach code may be on a number of contiguous features, if they all belong to the same reach. Once assigned, a reach code is permanently associated with its reach. If the reach is deleted, its reach code is retired.</p> <p>NOTE: NHD/ReachCode will be confirmed by the Data Provider during the Visual Verification Process. All FDEP Provisional Reach Codes (prefixed with 999), must be either assigned a new Reach Code by the USGS and updated or modified to select an existing Reach Code.</p>
NHD REACH CODE DATE	Date NHD reach code was last updated (provided by NHD geospatial database).
ORG DATUM	The code that identifies the reference datum used in determining latitude and longitude coordinates submitted by the data provider.

ORG LATITUDE	The measure of the angular distance on a meridian north of the equator (Signed Latitude with positive values north of the Equator). This will contain either the Decimal Degrees Latitude or the Degrees-Minutes-Seconds Latitude value submitted by the Organization.
ORG LONGITUDE	The measure of the angular distance on a meridian west of the prime meridian as provided by the data provider. Although, the actual Longitude values for Florida are negative, the DEP standard requires the storage of positive values for consistency within the agency. This will contain either the Decimal Degrees Longitude or the Degrees-Minutes-Seconds Longitude value submitted by the Organization.
ORG METHOD	The code that represents the method used to determine geographic coordinates of a location point as submitted by the data provider.
PRIMARY TYPE	Type refers to the principle designation of the monitoring location (e.g., Surface Water, Spring, or Ground Water). The primary type must be further clarified using the Secondary Type. The Primary Type within WIN does not align to the prior STORET Primary Type codes.
SECONDARY TYPE	Secondary type is a more detailed description of the principal designation of the monitoring location. All WIN Monitoring Locations require the listing of a secondary type appropriately identified to the Primary Type. For Example, a monitoring location with a Primary Type of Surface Water could include a Secondary type of Ocean, Estuary, Lake, River/Stream, etc. A monitoring location with a Primary Type of Ground Water cannot have a Secondary type of Ocean, Estuary, Lake or River/Stream. Instead, the Primary Type of Ground Water should have a Secondary type of Well or Other-Ground Water.
STORET MONITORING LOCATION ID	The alpha-numeric code assigned by the owning Organization which uniquely identified the Monitoring Location within the Organization in STORET.
VERIFIER NAME	The name of the person which is performing the "Visual Verification" process at the time of the data load. This information will be generated by WIN during the process.
VERIFIER TIMESTAMP	The date and time indicating when the "Visual Verification" process was performed. This information will be generated by WIN during the process.
WATERBODY NAME	The Florida DEP recognized name for a homogeneous portion of water that the Department will assess and evaluate for purposes of determining whether a TMDL will be required waterbody on which the monitoring location resides (e.g., BISCAYNE AQUIFER, TURTLE SPRING).

MONITORING LOCATION GEOGRAPHIC DATA ELEMENTS

BASIN	Code denoting basin consisting of one or more major river basins (i.e., one or more Hydrologic Unit Codes).
BASIN GROUP	The code for a Basin Rotation Group.
DEP DISTRICT	Code identifying the DEP District in which monitoring location is located, regardless of actual sampling agency.

HUC8 NAME	Name associated with the 8-digit federal code used to identify the hydrologic unit of the monitoring location to the cataloging unit level of precision.
HUC8 VALUE	The US has been mapped into different drainage basins to identify where water will flow when it rains. These basins are identified by a series of hydrologic levels. HUC-8 is the first 8-digits of the HUC-12 code and is used to identify the hydrologic unit of the monitoring location to the cataloging unit level of precision. For more information, visit http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html
HUC12 NAME	Name associated with the 12-digit federal code used to identify the hydrologic unit of the monitoring location to the sub watershed level of precision.
HUC12 VALUE	The US has been mapped into different drainage basins to identify where water will flow when it rains. These basins are identified by a series of hydrologic levels. The HUC-12 is the 12-digit federal code used to identify the hydrologic unit of the monitoring location to the sub watershed level of precision. For more information, visit http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html
PLANNING UNIT	Planning units are smaller areas in a basin that provide a more detailed geographic basis for evaluating water quality improvement activities. May consist of a HUC or groups of WBID.
STATE	A two-letter code designator used to identify a principal administrative subdivision of the United States (e.g., FL, AL, GA) in which the monitoring location resides.
WATERBODY CLASS	Surface water classification used to identify designated uses (E.g. Class I – Potable Water Supplies, Class II – Shellfish Propagation or Harvesting, etc.)
WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT	Water Management District name in which monitoring location is located, regardless of actual sampling agency.
WATERBODY TYPE	Type of waterbody as associated to the WBID (E.g. Canal, Lakes and Ponds, Rivers, etc.)
WBID	Code denoting Waterbody Identification, used for assessing water quality in the Impaired Waters Rule (IWR).

GROUND WATER

AQUIFER CONFINEMENT	Describes the aquifer confinement of the open interval of the well.
BOTTOM OF AQUIFER	Elevation of bottom of aquifer tapped in feet, relative to National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929 ("mean sea level").
CONSTRUCTION METHOD EXPLANATION	Explanation of the methods used to construct a well when multiple methods were involved.

FLORIDA UNIQUE WELL ID	A well identifier that uniquely identifies any well that DEP has sampled or has permission to Sample.
PRIMARY ELEVATION DATUM	The name that identifies the datum used to collect the primary elevation value.
PRIMARY ELEVATION METHOD	The name that identifies the method used to collect the primary elevation value.
PRIMARY ELEVATION REFERENCE	The point of reference used to calculate the Primary Elevation Value. Particularly in case of Ground Water monitoring location, a monitoring location may have many vertical elevation values including elevation from the top of casing, elevation from bottom of meter box, elevation from shutoff valve (for artesian wells), etc.
PRIMARY ELEVATION VALUE (FT)	The measure of elevation (i.e., the altitude), measured in feet, above or below the primary elevation reference point.
SCREEN OPEN HOLE BEGIN DEPTH (FT)	Depth (in feet) to top of screened or open hole interval measured in feet from the land surface.
SCREEN OPEN HOLE END DEPTH (FT)	Depth (in feet) to bottom of screened or open hole interval measured in feet from the land surface.
SECONDARY ELEVATION DATUM	The name that identifies the datum used to collect the secondary elevation value.
SECONDARY ELEVATION METHOD	The name that identifies the method used to collect the secondary elevation value.
SECONDARY ELEVATION REFERENCE	The point of reference used to calculate the Secondary Elevation Value. Particularly in case of Ground Water monitoring location, a monitoring location may have many vertical elevation values including elevation from the top of casing, elevation from bottom of meter box, elevation from shutoff valve (for artesian wells), etc.
SECONDARY ELEVATION VALUE (FT)	The measure of elevation (i.e., the altitude), measured in feet, above or below the secondary elevation reference point.
TOP OF AQUIFER	Elevation of bottom of aquifer tapped in feet, relative to National Geodetic Vertical Datum 1929 ("mean sea level").
WATER LEVEL RECORDER INDICATOR	A marker identifying if the well has or had a water level recording device installed.
WELL CASING DEPTH (FT)	Total depth (in feet) to current bottom of the Well casing from land surface.
WELL CASING DIAMETER (IN)	Diameter of casing in inches

WELL CASING MATERIAL	Description of material of which casing is made.
WELL CONSTRUCTION METHOD	Description of the method used to construct the Well (e.g., Air rotary, Bored or augured, Cable tool, Hand dug, Hydraulic rotary, Jetted, Air percussion, Reverse rotary)
WELL DRILL DATE	The date the well was drilled.
WELL FINISH	Description of the Well finish.
WELL LEAD WEIGHT	Yes or No indicator as to whether or not the Well is known to have had a lead weight.
WELL LOG TYPE	Description of the types of logs available on this well. (e.g., geologic, lithologic, driller, or hydrologic). If no logs are available, then this field should be left blank.
WELL SCREEN DIAMETER (IN)	Diameter of screen in inches.
WELL SCREEN MATERIAL	Description of material of which screen is made.
WELL STATUS	Code describing the physical status of the well.
WELL TOTAL DEPTH (FT)	Total depth (in feet) to current bottom of the Well casing from land surface.
WELL TYPE	Description of current use of well (e.g., Drainage, Recharge, Industrial Supply, Irrigation, Private Drinking Water and Other).

ACTIVITY

ACTIVITY BOTTOM DEPTH	A measurement of the lower vertical location of a vertical location range (measured from a reference point) at which an activity occurred (Activity range).
ACTIVITY COMMENTS	General comments concerning the activity.
ACTIVITY DEPTH	The distance from the surface to the point in the water column at which the activity occurred. This will always be a positive number representing the distance from the surface.
ACTIVITY DEPTH TOP BOTTOM UNIT	The code that represents the units in which the Activity Top and Bottom Depth Unit is expressed.
ACTIVITY DEPTH UNIT	The code that represents the units in which the Activity Depth Unit is expressed.

ACTIVITY END DATE TIME	The date and time the activity ended, to be used when subsamples are composited over time
ACTIVITY ID	The code that identifies a unique sampling activity based on the begin collection date/time, monitoring location, depth, matrix, and activity type performed for a specific Organization.
ACTIVITY LOADED DATE	The date on which the validated activity was migrated within the WIN application.
ACTIVITY REPRESENTATIVE IND	Indicator to describe if the site conditions on the sampling day and time reflected typical conditions for this site.
ACTIVITY START DATE TIME	The date and time the activity began. For users providing one date, Activity Start Date Time should be considered the Collection Date Time. For QC samples, it is the date and time the sample was created.
ACTIVITY TIME ZONE	The time zone for which the time of day for the activity is reported.
ACTIVITY TOP DEPTH	A measurement of the upper vertical location of a vertical location range (measured from a reference point) at which an activity occurred. (activity range).
ACTIVITY TYPE	Indicates the nature of an activity; whether the activity performed is a field measurement/observation, a laboratory sample, a data logger event, or a trip QC sample.
ACTIVITY UPDATED DATE	The date on which the activity was last updated within the WIN application.
ANOMALY IND – ACTIVITY	Flag indicating that details regarding this Activity have been flagged as being potentially anomalous.
EQUIPMENT BLANK BATCH ID	An identifier assigned by the organization to associate Equipment Blanks to environmental samples.
FIELD BLANK BATCH ID	An identifier assigned by the organization to associate Field Blanks to environmental samples.
MASTER ACTIVITY ID	An identifier assigned by the organization to associate a Field Replicate to environmental samples.
MATRIX	The sample matrix for the reported analyte. For example, AQUEOUS-Drinking, AQUEOUS-Surface Water, SEDIMENT, SOILS, TISSUE-Algae, etc.
MEDIA	Name or code indicating the environmental medium where the sample was taken. This will be generated by the WIN application based on the Matrix provided and includes such values as Water, Sediment, Soil, Tissue, etc.
RELATIVE DEPTH	This is a general description of the depth at which the activity is conducted (i.e. surface, midwater, or bottom).

SAMPLER NAME	Name of the person collecting sample.
SAMPLE COLLECTION EQUIPMENT NAME	Type of equipment, device, or instrument used to collect the sample. (NOTE: For Well Stations, this field represents the Well Lift Type which describes the type of lift permanently installed in the well).
SAMPLE COLLECTION TYPE	Method used to collect the sample (e.g., grab, composite, etc.)
SAMPLING AGENCY NAME	Agency that actually sampled.
SEDIMENT MATRIX	Mineral and organic matter formed by settling of particles in freshwater and marine environments. Sediment is typically overlain with surface water, but can be exposed during short term low water events.
SOIL MATRIX	Mineral and organic matter formed by weathering of materials and build-up of organic matter on land (i.e., not under surface water).
TOTAL DEPTH	The Total depth of water column at the monitoring location and at the time of sampling.
TOTAL DEPTH UNIT	The code that represents the units in which the Total Depth is expressed.
TRIP BLANK BATCH ID	An identifier assigned by the organization to associate Trip Blanks to environmental samples.

RESULT

ADAPT ANALYTE ID	Unique identifier, defined by DEP, for an analyte name. This is typically the CAS number, NELAC number, or Florida specified ID number.
ANALYSIS DATE TIME	The calendar date and time on which laboratory analysis of the sample for a particular result began.
ANALYSIS METHOD	The abbreviated name or identifying code of the analytical method used to determine the result values.
ANALYSIS TIME ZONE	The time zone associated to the Analysis Date Time.
ANOMALY IND – RESULT	Flag indicating that details regarding this Result have been flagged as being potentially anomalous.
DEP ANALYTE GROUP	A high level categorization of DEP Analyte Name used for reporting. NOTE: DEP Analyte Group is intended to be a high level categorization to assist with reporting and extraction of result data. Although it is feasible that one analyte may be assigned to multiple groups DEP has assigned each DEP Analyte Name to one and only one DEP Analyte Group.

AUDIT CENSORED DECISIONS	Audit decisions regarding usability of the specific result based on one or more audit findings. This field is not available to all WIN data users.
DEP ANALYTE NAME	The primary DEP standardized name of the object, property, or substance. If a synonym was provided in the Org Analyte Name field or a translation to the DEP Analyte Name was provided within the import configuration, the primary DEP Analyte Name will be stored in this field.
DEP MDL (MINIMUM DETECTION LIMIT)	Converted numeric method detection limit in DEP Result Unit. This field will be utilized for all calculations.
DEP PQL (PRACTICAL QUANTITATION LIMIT)	Converted numeric practical quantitation limit in DEP Result Unit. This field will be utilized for all calculations.
DEP RESULT ID	Primary key as generated by the WIN application for uniqueness of the analyte (aka Result).
DEP RESULT UNIT	The Unit Measure used by DEP for the specific Analyte.
DEP RESULT VALUE	Numeric result for the analyte, in DEP standardized units. This field will be utilized for all calculations.
DILUTION	The overall dilution of the substance subjected to this analysis. Dilution factor (final volume/aliquot volume) for the sample aliquot. Note: A value of "1" corresponds to nominal conditions for the method. Values greater than one correspond to dilutions. Values less than one correspond to concentrations.
ERROR	The two sigma error for radiochemistry results. Do not enter the "+" or "-" character in this field.
FINFISH SIZE	Length of the fish used in the analyses to report sample concentrations.
FINFISH SIZE	Unit associated to the finfish size.
LAB ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY	The accreditation authority that certified the laboratory for the submitted analyte.
LAB ID	Identification of the laboratory performing the analysis. Use DOH certification number if possible.
LAB NAME	Full business name of the laboratory performing the analysis.
LAB SAMPLE ID	Laboratory tracking number for field samples and laboratory generated QC samples.
METHOD BATCH ID	Unique laboratory identifier for a batch of 20 or fewer samples of similar matrix prepared and/or analyzed together by one method and treated as a group for method blank, Laboratory Control Sample, Laboratory Control Sample Replicate, laboratory replicate, matrix spike, and matrix spike replicate association.

ORG ANALYTE NAME	The object, property, or substance as provided by data provider 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. NOTE: Data Providers may store their own naming convention within this field; however, if the naming convention does not exist in the DEP Analyte Name list as a primary or synonym name, the organization must set up a translation within their import configuration in order to avoid an error during upload.
ORG DETECTION UNIT	Unit submitted by the Organization for the MDL and/or PQL.
ORG MDL	Method detection limit for the measure analyte as submitted by the Data Provider.
ORG PQL	Practical quantitation limit for the measured analyte as submitted by the Data Provider. Also used as the reporting limit.
ORG RESULT ID	Primary key as provided by the Data Provider's source database. This key will be stored for informational purposes only and will not be used by WIN.
ORG RESULT VALUE	Result value for the analyte as reported by Data Provider.
ORG RESULT UNIT	Unit Measure as reported by the Data Provider for the result.
PERCENT MOISTURE	Percent of sample composed of water. A value is entered for soil and sediment samples only.
PERCENT RECOVERY	Percent recovery value of a spiked or surrogate compound. If sample dilution yields no or very low recovery enter "DIL". If sample matrix interference yields no recovery, enter "INT". If the spike or surrogate was not added to a sample with Activity Type = Matrix Spike, Matrix Spike Replicate, Laboratory Control Sample, Laboratory Control Sample Replicate, or Surrogate enter "NS".
PREP METHOD	The method used to prepare the sample.
PREPARATION DATE TIME	The calendar date/time when on which the preparation/extraction of the sample for analysis began.
PREPARATION TIME ZONE	The time zone associated to the Preparation Time.
RELATIVE PERCENT DIFFERENCE	Relative percent difference between two QC results
RESULT COMMENT	This field is a free text metadata field (up to 4000 characters) that provides additional information about a result record, particularly if the result is anomalous or in some way questionable.
RESULT LOADED DATE	Date on which the Result was migrated into the WIN application and available for use in analysis.

RESULT UPDATED DATE	Most recent date on which the Result was modified within the WIN application.
RESULT VALUE TYPE	A name that qualifies the process which was used in the determination of the result value (e.g., actual, estimated, calculated).
SAMPLE FRACTION	When results are obtained from a physically partitioned sample, this field is used to select the portion of the sample that was associated with the results.
STATISTICAL BASE	The code for the method used to calculate derived results.
TARGET SPECIES	The fish species that represent the tissue used in analyses to report sample concentrations.
VALUE QUALIFIER	Remarks which further describe the laboratory procedures which produced the result. Order is insignificant.