

Assessing Pesticide Contamination in Illinois Water Supply and the Impact of Agricultural Practices

Carson Edwards

1. Load in libraries

[Hide](#)

```
library(purrr)
library(readr)
library(corrplot)
library(forecast)
library(tidyr)
library(randomForest)
library(xgboost)
library(changepoint)
library(urbnmapr)
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(data.table)
```

TRI PROGRAM DATASET ANALYSIS SECTION

2. Load and format TRI program data

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```

folder_path <- "C:/Users/carso/Downloads/il_chemicals/"
file_list <- list.files(path = folder_path, pattern = "\\d{4}_il\\.csv$", full.names = TRUE)

combined_data <- map_df(file_list, ~ read_csv(.x, col_types = cols(.default = "c")))

# Clean up column names
cleaned_colnames <- colnames(combined_data) %>%
  gsub("^\\d+\\.\\.\\s*", "", .) %>%
  gsub("\\s+", "_", .) %>%
  tolower()
colnames(combined_data) <- cleaned_colnames

# Mutate total releases to numeric, convert yes/no to logical, and as numeric
combined_data <- combined_data %>%
  mutate(
    total_releases = as.numeric(total_releases),
    across(where(~ is.character(.) & all(. %in% c("YES", "NO"))), ~ . == "YES"),
    across(where(is.logical), as.numeric)
  )

# Get sums of county, chemical, and year combinations
chemical_by_county <- combined_data %>%
  group_by(county, chemical, year) %>%
  summarise(total_releases = sum(total_releases, na.rm = TRUE))

```

`summarise()` has grouped output by 'county', 'chemical'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.

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```

# Load in our county map data
illinois_counties <- get_urbn_map("counties", sf = FALSE) %>%
  filter(state_abbv == "IL")

head(combined_data)

```

y...	trifd	frs_id	facility_name	street_address	city
<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>
2001	60039TCNDSRT31X	110006165746	TC INDUSTRIES INC	3703 S RT 31	CRYSTAL LAKE
2001	62201THYLPMONSA	110000438884	AFTON CHEMICAL CORP	501 MONSANTO AVE	SAUGET
2001	60628SHRWN11541	110008457295	SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO	11700 S COTTAGE GROVE	CHICAGO
2001	60120HNKLD1345G	110035808837	HENKEL US OPERATIONS CORP.	1345 GASKET DR	ELGIN
2001	61132BRBRC1354C	110066942474	SCHNEIDER-ELECTRIC LLC	1354 CLIFFORD AVE	LOVES PA
2001	60901HNKLCSKENS	110043972207	KENSING LLC	2525 S KENSINGTON AVE	KANKAKEE

6 rows | 1-6 of 122 columns

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head(chemical_by_county)			
county<chr>	chemical<chr>	year<chr>	total_releases<dbl>
ADAMS	2-Phenylphenol	2015	0.0
ADAMS	2-Phenylphenol	2016	0.0
ADAMS	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	2004	72939.0
ADAMS	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	2005	72967.0
ADAMS	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	2006	98633.0
ADAMS	Aluminum oxide (fibrous forms)	2007	86443.2
6 rows			

3. Correlation modeling

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```
# Selecting our numeric data, we have already converted true/false to 1/0
numeric_data <- combined_data %>%
  select_if(is.numeric)
correlation_matrix <- cor(numeric_data, use = "complete.obs")

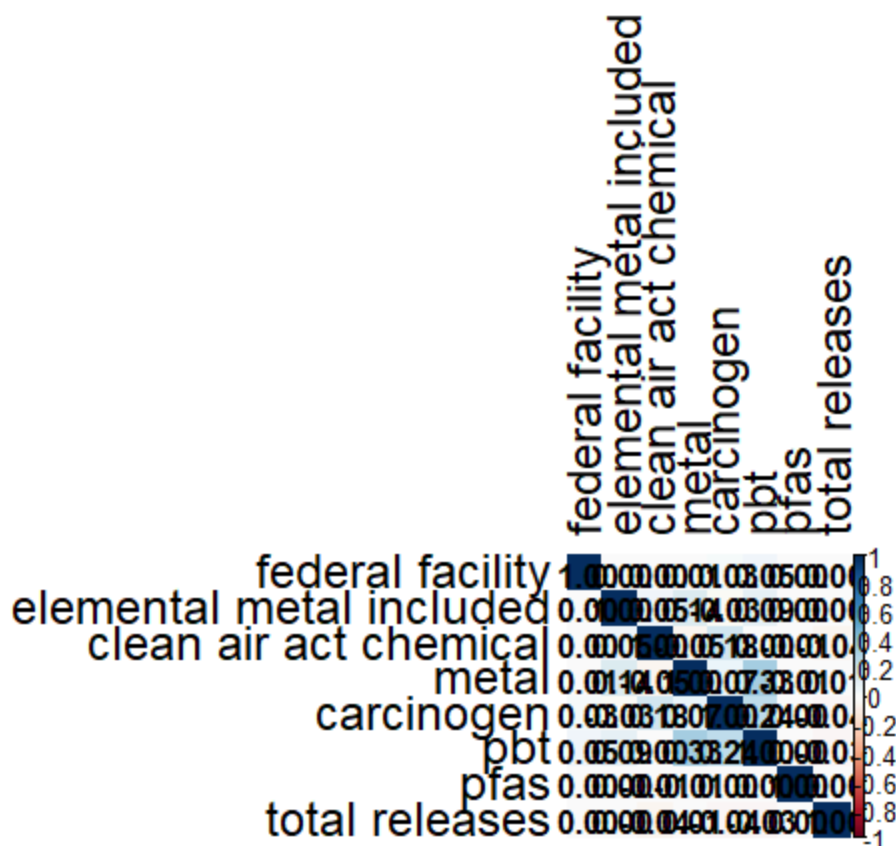
correlation_matrix
```

federal_facility				elemental_metal_included		clean_air_act_chemical		metal	ca
rcinogen	pbt	pfas	total_releases						
federal_facility		1.0000000000	-0.004400299	2.756273e-03	0.010069210	0.0			
33442971	4.546254e-02	-0.0004614205	-0.0033693730						
elemental_metal_included		-0.0044002990	1.0000000000	4.703926e-02	0.141343327	-0.0			
29909940	9.252047e-02	-0.0011087767	0.0037716602						
clean_air_act_chemical		0.0027562734	0.047039260	1.000000e+00	-0.048969995	0.1			
77330690	6.052090e-07	-0.0115923471	-0.0419258675						
metal		0.0100692104	0.141343327	-4.897000e-02	1.0000000000	0.0			
65808622	3.302266e-01	-0.0074324551	0.0112175256						
carcinogen		0.0334429714	-0.029909940	1.773307e-01	0.065808622	1.0			
00000000	2.413876e-01	0.0023449760	-0.0397761881						
pbt		0.0454625433	0.092520466	6.052090e-07	0.330226619	0.2			
41387601	1.000000e+00	-0.0037715181	-0.0328457127						
pfas		-0.0004614205	-0.001108777	-1.159235e-02	-0.007432455	0.0			
02344976	-3.771518e-03	1.0000000000	-0.0008549982						
total_releases		-0.0033693730	0.003771660	-4.192587e-02	0.011217526	-0.0			
39776188	-3.284571e-02	-0.0008549982	1.0000000000						

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```
colnames(correlation_matrix) <- gsub("_", " ", colnames(correlation_matrix))
rownames(correlation_matrix) <- gsub("_", " ", rownames(correlation_matrix))

# Paste into console to see a readable plot in plot window
corrplot(correlation_matrix,
  method = "color",
  tl.cex = 1.5,
  tl.col = "black",
  addCoef.col = "black")
```



4. Random forest model for feature importance

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```
# Only selecting fields of interest
model_data <- combined_data %>%
  select(total_releases, year, federal_facility, elemental_metal_included, clean_air_act_chemical, metal, c
    arcinogen, pbt, pfas)

set.seed(123)
rf_model <- randomForest(total_releases ~ ., data = model_data, importance = TRUE, ntree = 500)

print(rf_model)
```

Call:

```
randomForest(formula = total_releases ~ ., data = model_data, importance = TRUE, ntree = 500)
Type of random forest: regression
Number of trees: 500
No. of variables tried at each split: 2

Mean of squared residuals: 73827638192
% Var explained: 0.48
```

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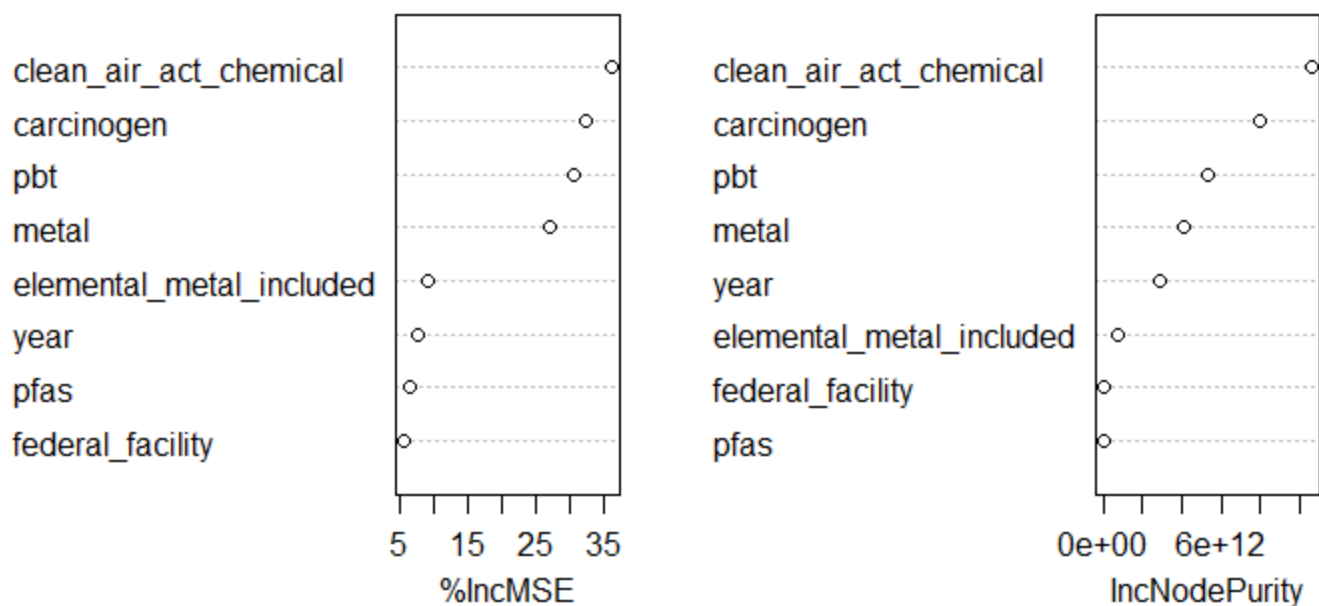
```
importance(rf_model)
```

	%IncMSE	IncNodePurity
year	7.674713	2.830637e+12
federal_facility	5.625889	3.394976e+10
elemental_metal_included	9.285051	7.679550e+11
clean_air_act_chemical	36.188221	1.065696e+13
metal	26.927291	4.120005e+12
carcinogen	32.283238	7.966650e+12
pbt	30.601349	5.337563e+12
pfas	6.646834	2.565066e+09

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```
varImpPlot(rf_model,
  main = "Random Forest Classifier for TRI Program Variable Importance")
```

Random Forest Classifier for TRI Program Variable Importance



```

get_change_points <- function(df) {
  df$year <- as.numeric(df$year)
  df <- df[order(df$year), ]
  if (any(is.na(df$total_releases)) || !is.numeric(df$total_releases)) {
    return(NULL)
  }

  releases <- as.numeric(df$total_releases)
  max_Q <- length(releases) - 1

  # The max change points to search for. Taking either length of county chemical combinations or total number of rows. Want less change points rather than more
  Q <- min(3, max_Q)
  if (Q < 1) {
    return(NULL)
  }

  # Was getting too many warnings with the output
  suppressWarnings({
    cpt <- cpt.mean(releases, method = "BinSeg", penalty = "BIC", Q = Q)
  })

  return(cpts(cpt))
}

change_points <- list()

# Only want combinations with at least 3 reported years
valid_data <- chemical_by_county %>%
  group_by(county, chemical) %>%
  filter(n() >= 3) %>%
  ungroup()

# Need unique pairs
unique_combinations <- unique(valid_data[, c("county", "chemical")])

# For each unique combination of county and chemical, take the subset of data and run get change points function
for (i in 1:nrow(unique_combinations)) {
  county1 <- unique_combinations$county[i]
  chemical1 <- unique_combinations$chemical[i]
  subset_data <- subset(valid_data, county == county1 & chemical == chemical1)

  result <- get_change_points(subset_data)

  if (!is.null(result)) {
    change_points[[paste(county1, chemical1, sep = "_")]] <- result
  } else {
    change_points[[paste(county1, chemical1, sep = "_")]] <- "No valid data or change points"
  }
}

```

6. Functions for plotting change points and getting year counts

```

plot_change_points <- function(df, change_points) {
  df$year <- as.numeric(df$year)

  # Order by year
  df <- df[order(df$year), ]

  # Create change point plot of total releases
  change_point_plot <- ggplot(df, aes(x = year, y = total_releases)) +
    geom_line() +
    geom_point() +
    labs(title = paste(df$county[1], df$chemical[1], "Change Point Detection"),
         x = "Year", y = "Total Releases") +
    theme_minimal()

  # Plotting change points using a vertical red line
  if (!is.null(change_points) && length(change_points) > 0) {
    change_point_plot <- change_point_plot + geom_vline(xintercept = df$year[change_points], color = "red",
linetype = "dashed")
  }
  print(change_point_plot)
}

analyze_change_points <- function(chemical_name, chemical_by_county, change_points) {
  unique_counties <- unique(chemical_by_county$county[chemical_by_county$chemical == chemical_name])
  change_point_years <- c()

  # For each county chemical combination, get the change point counts
  for (county1 in unique_counties) {
    subset_data <- subset(chemical_by_county, county == county1 & chemical == chemical_name)
    change_point_result <- change_points[[paste(county1, chemical_name, sep = "_")]]

    if (!is.null(change_point_result)) {
      plot_change_points(subset_data, change_point_result)
      change_point_years <- c(change_point_years, change_point_result) # Collect change point years
    }
  }

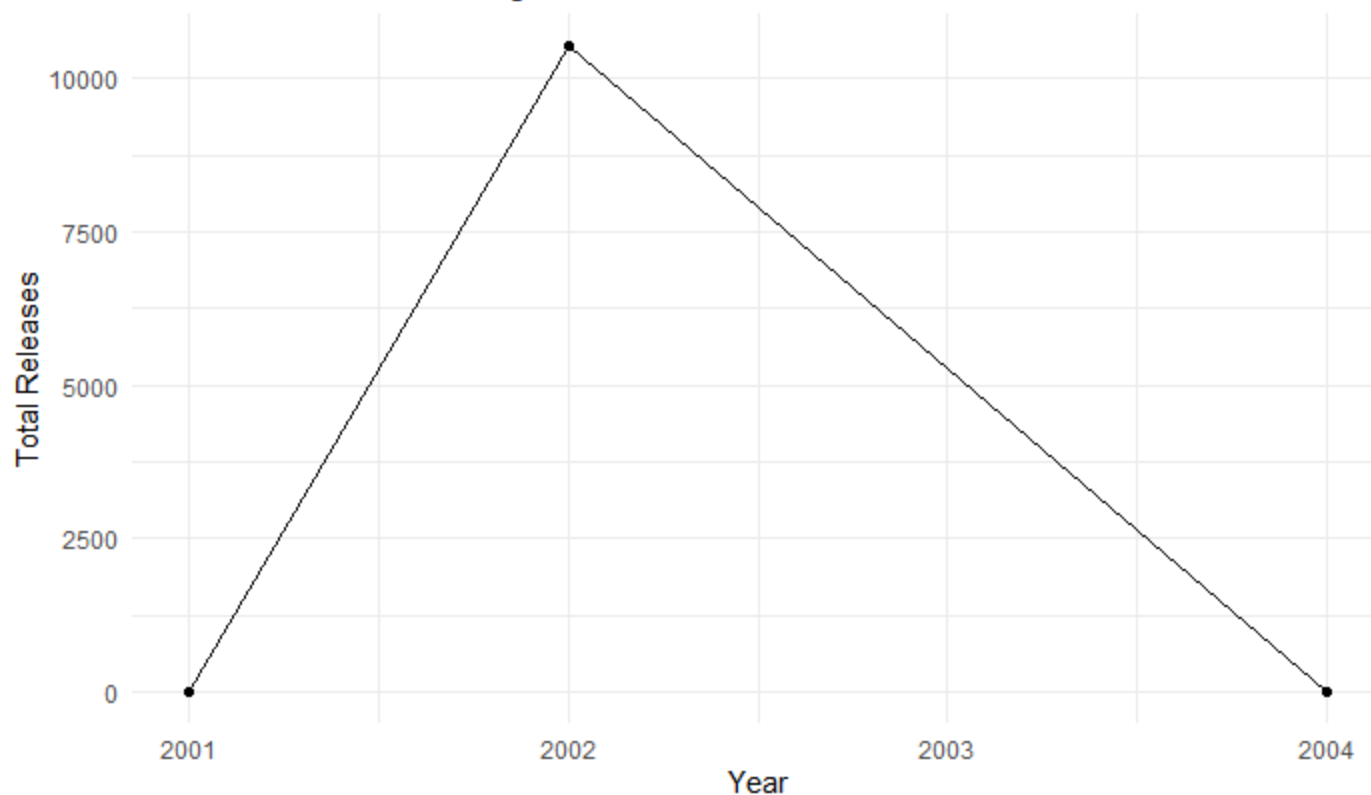
  change_point_year_counts <- table(change_point_years)

  # Plot the totals
  barplot(change_point_year_counts,
          main = paste("Frequency of Change Point Years for", chemical_name),
          xlab = "Year",
          ylab = "Frequency",
          col = "skyblue",
          las = 2,
          names.arg = as.character(as.numeric(names(change_point_year_counts)) + 2000)) # Have years display correctly
}

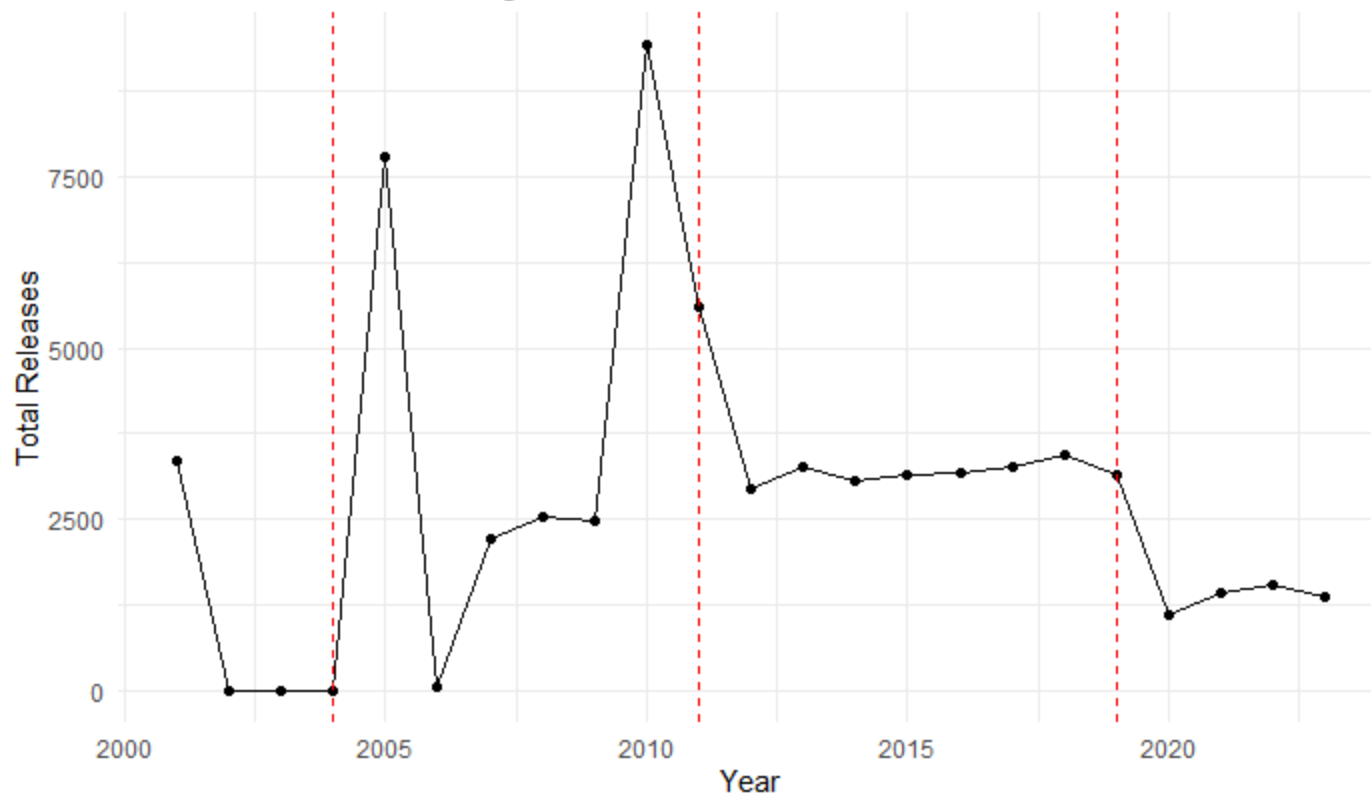
```

```
analyze_change_points("Ammonia", chemical_by_county, change_points)
```

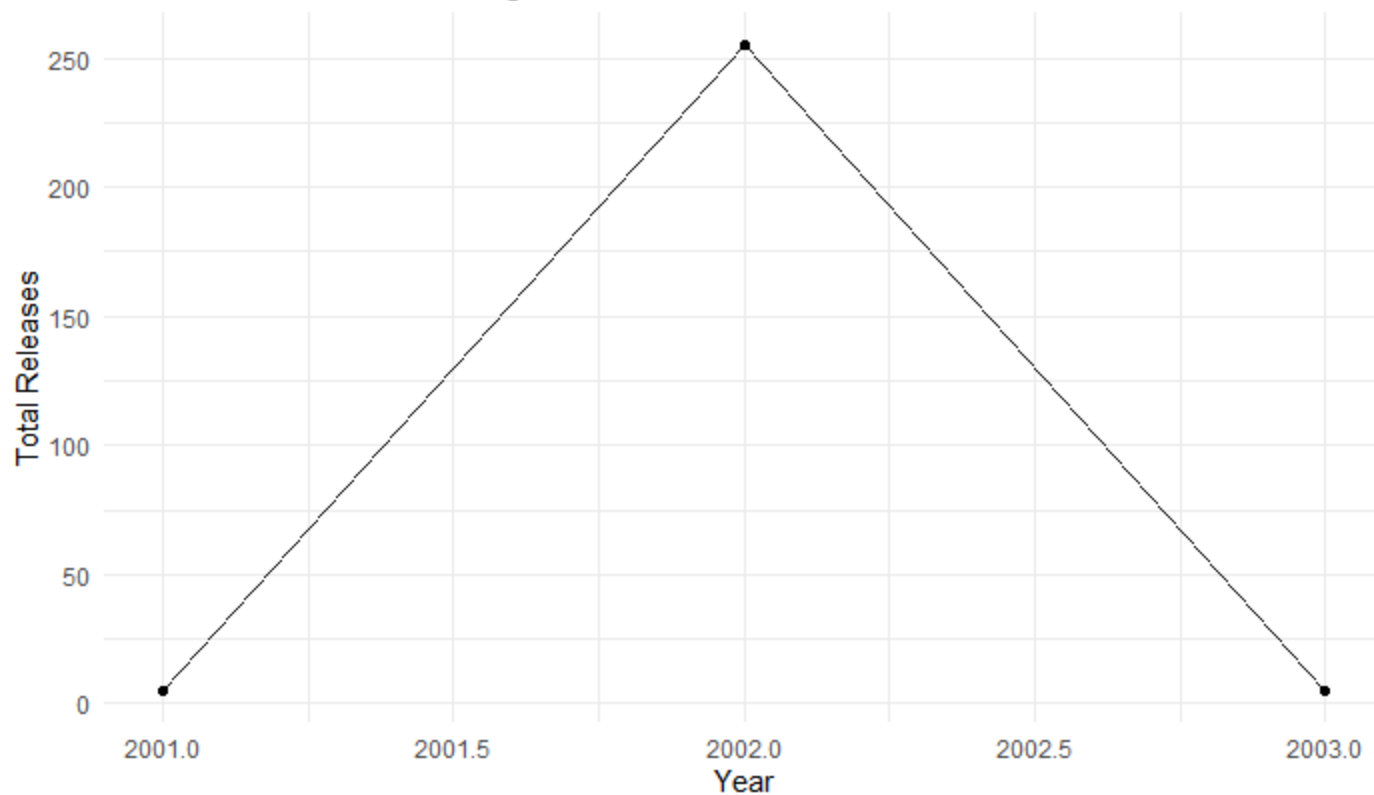
ADAMS Ammonia Change Point Detection



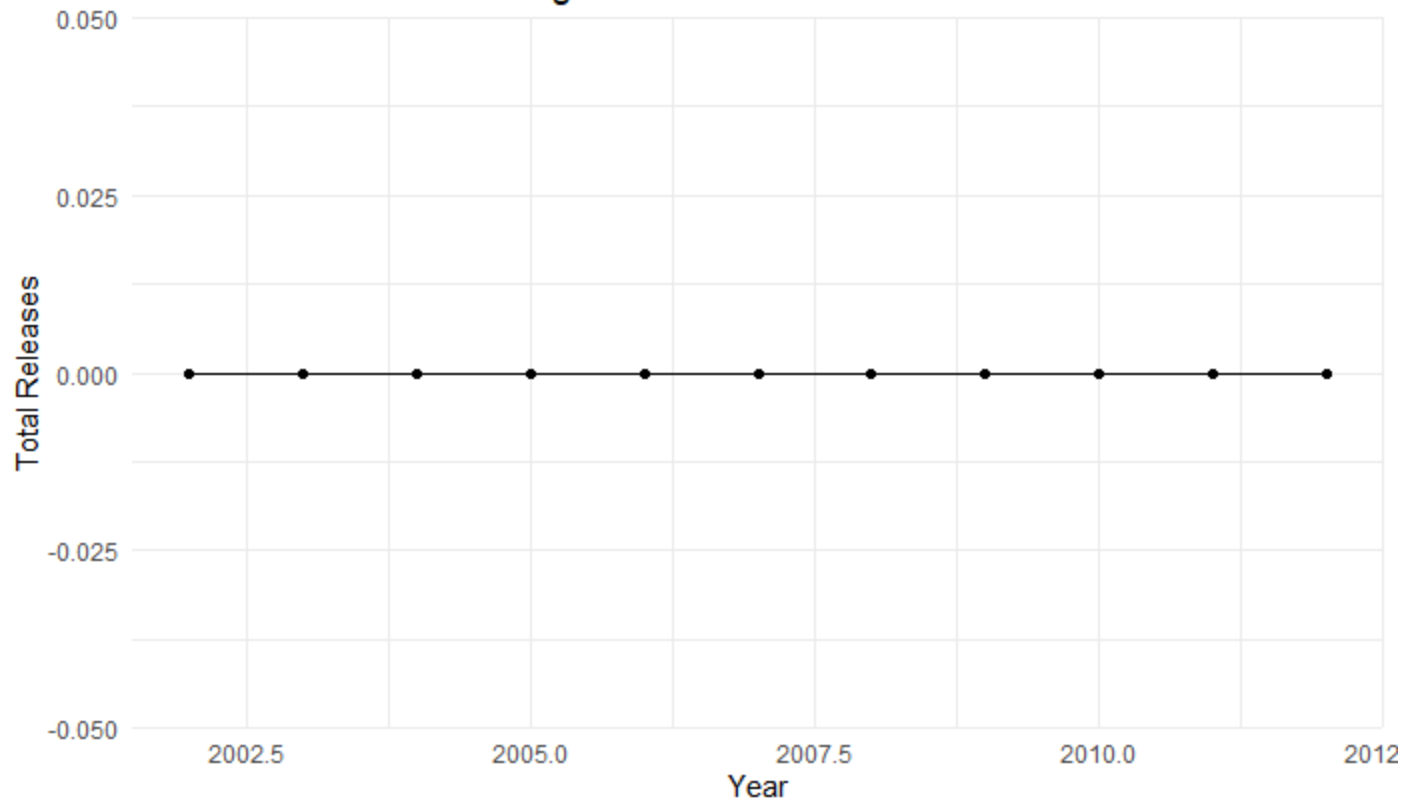
BOONE Ammonia Change Point Detection



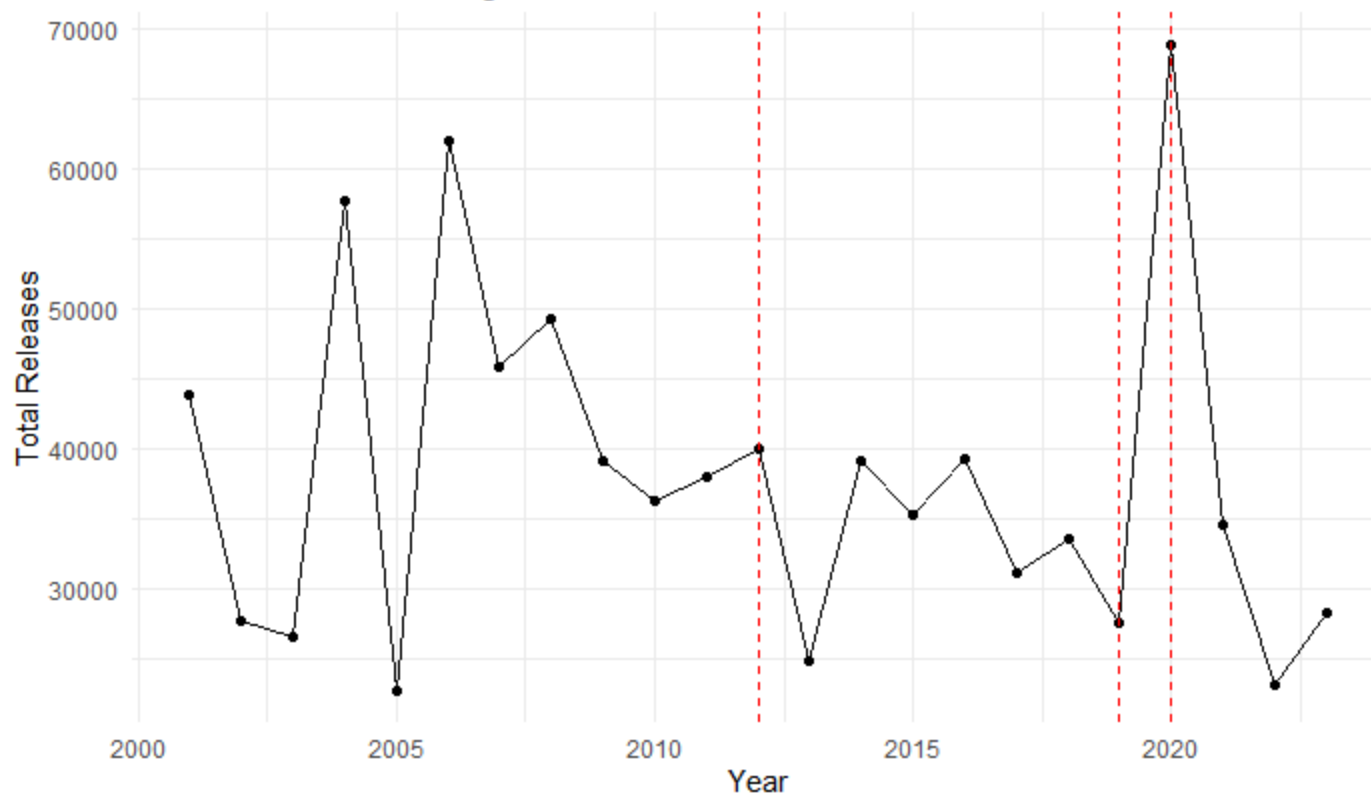
BUREAU Ammonia Change Point Detection



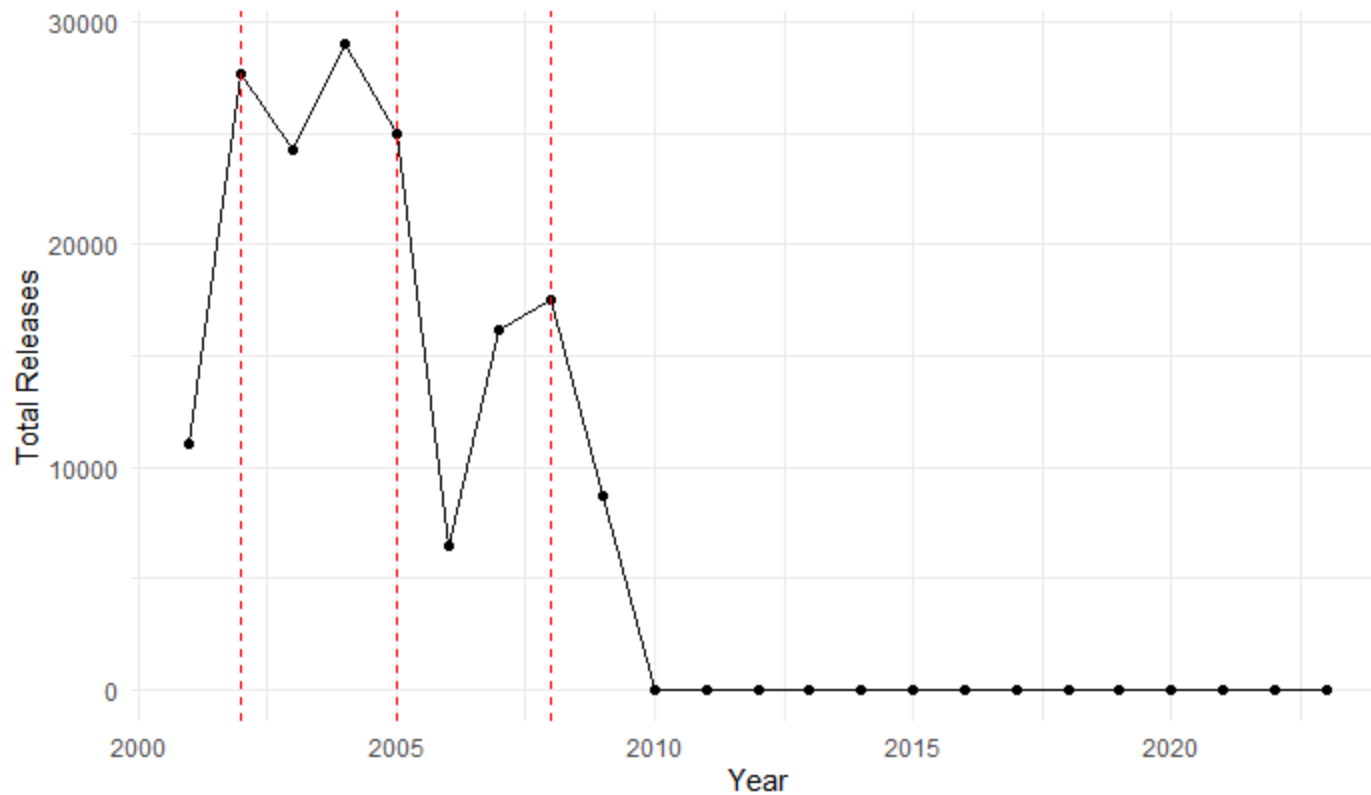
CARROLL Ammonia Change Point Detection



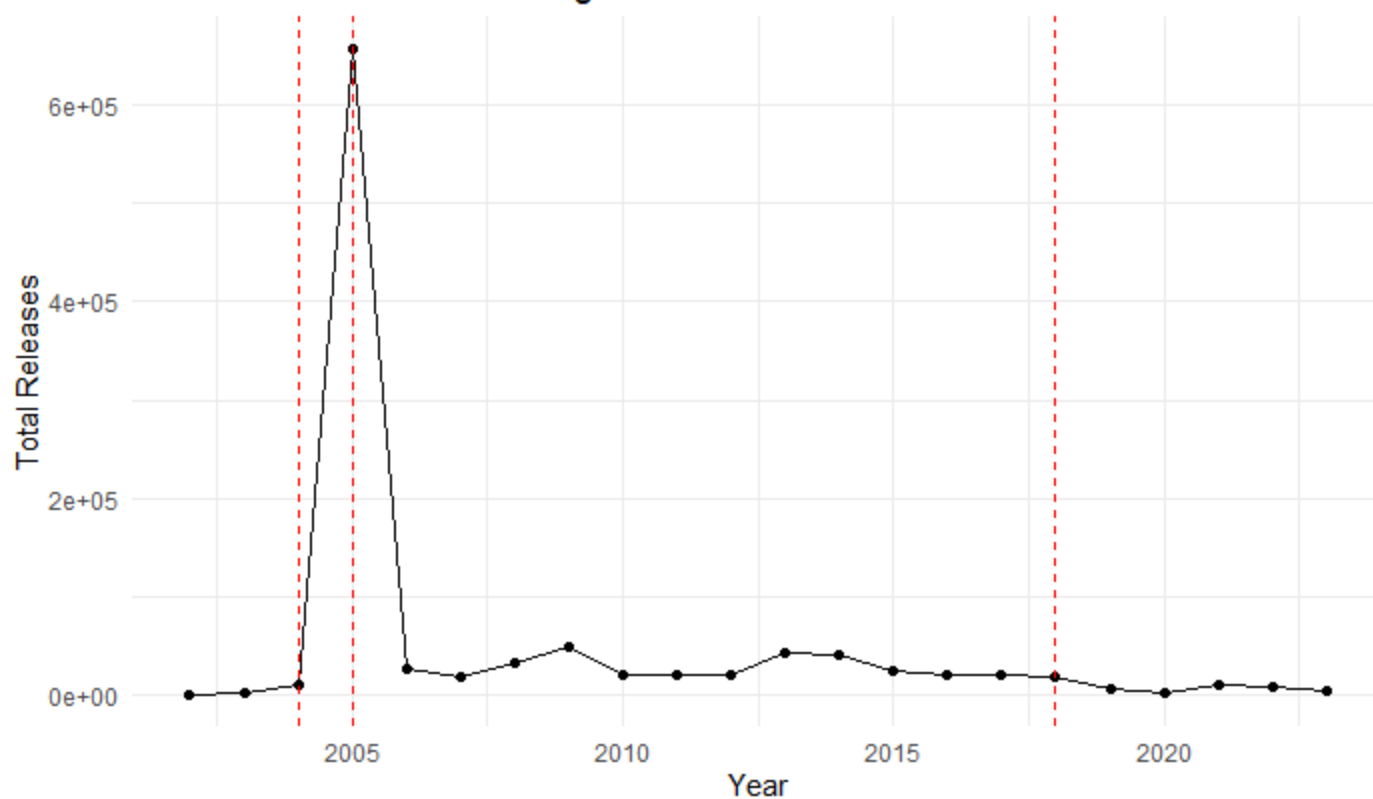
CASS Ammonia Change Point Detection



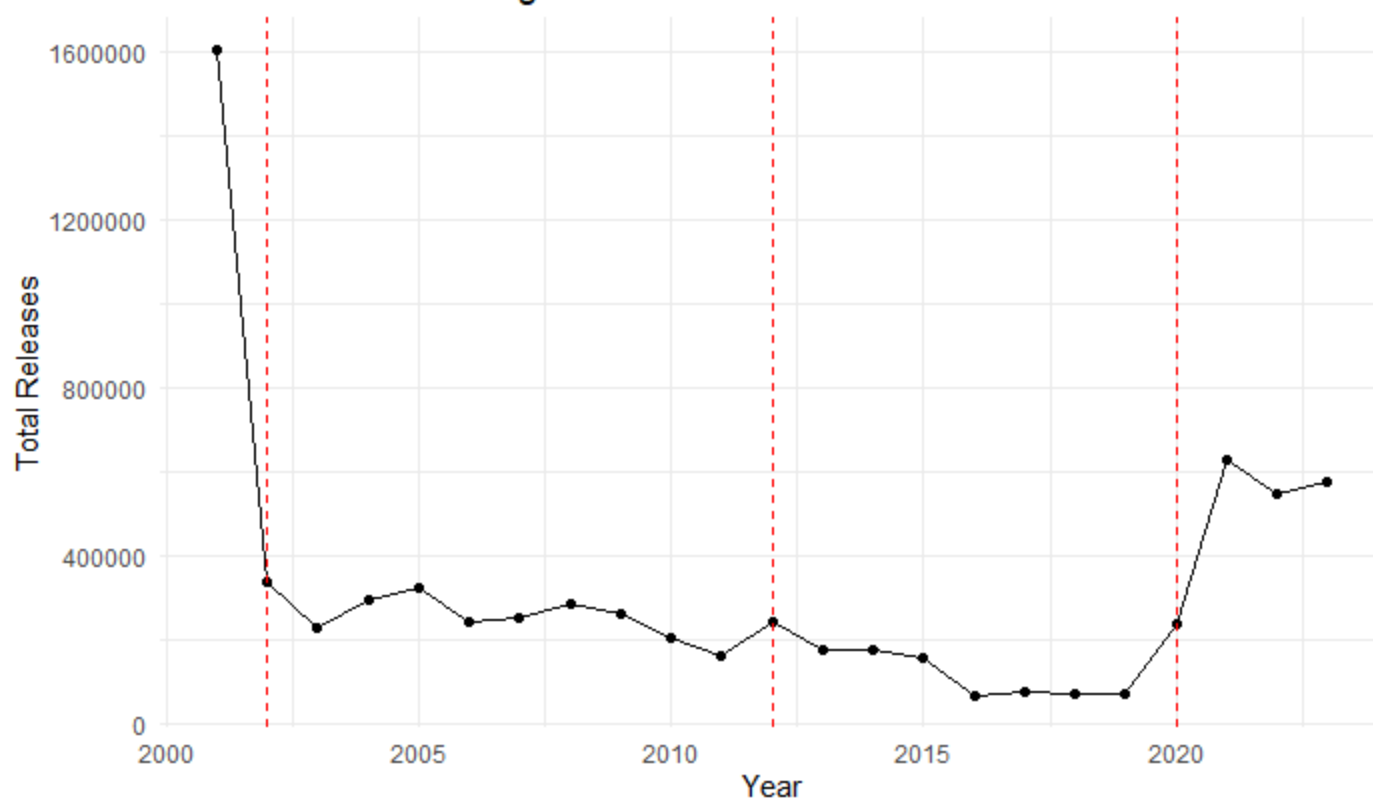
CHAMPAIGN Ammonia Change Point Detection



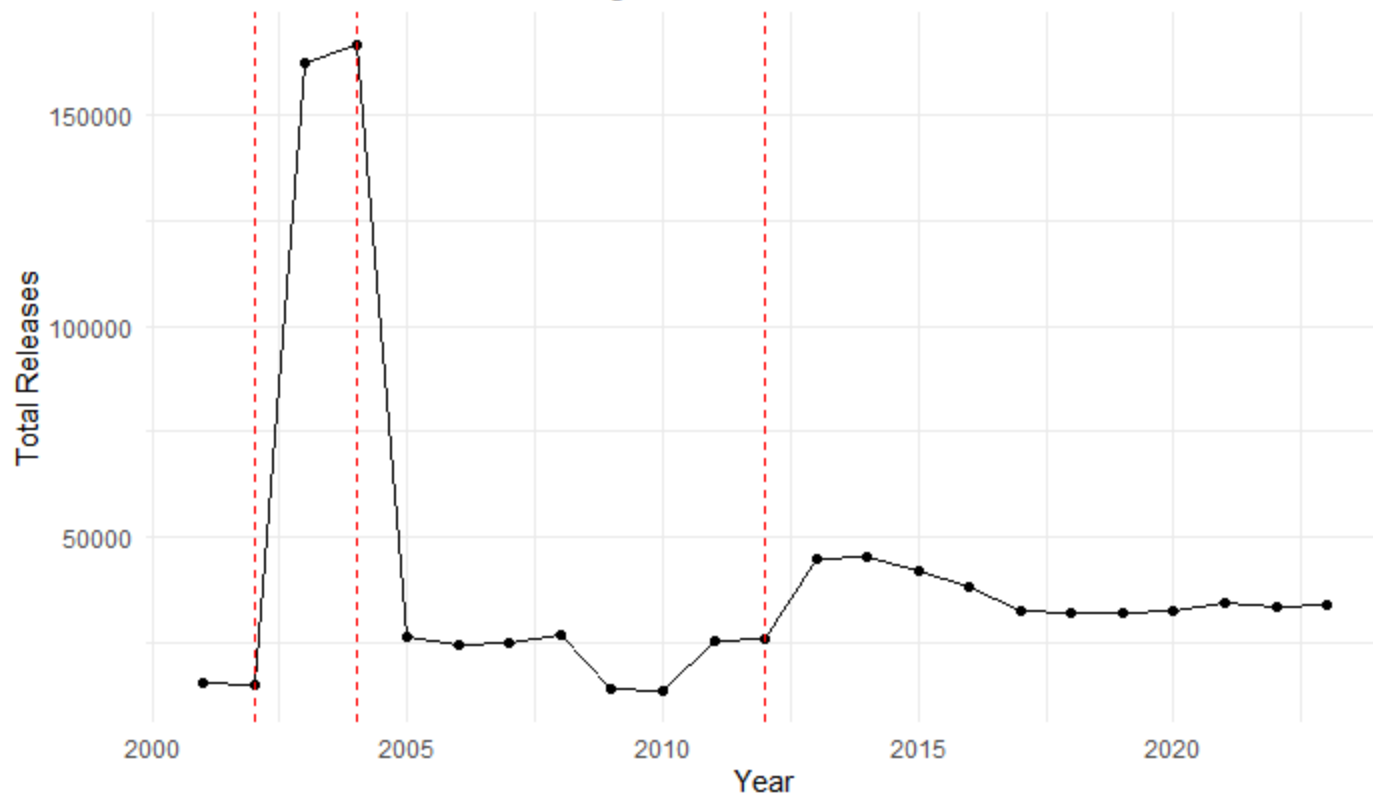
CHRISTIAN Ammonia Change Point Detection



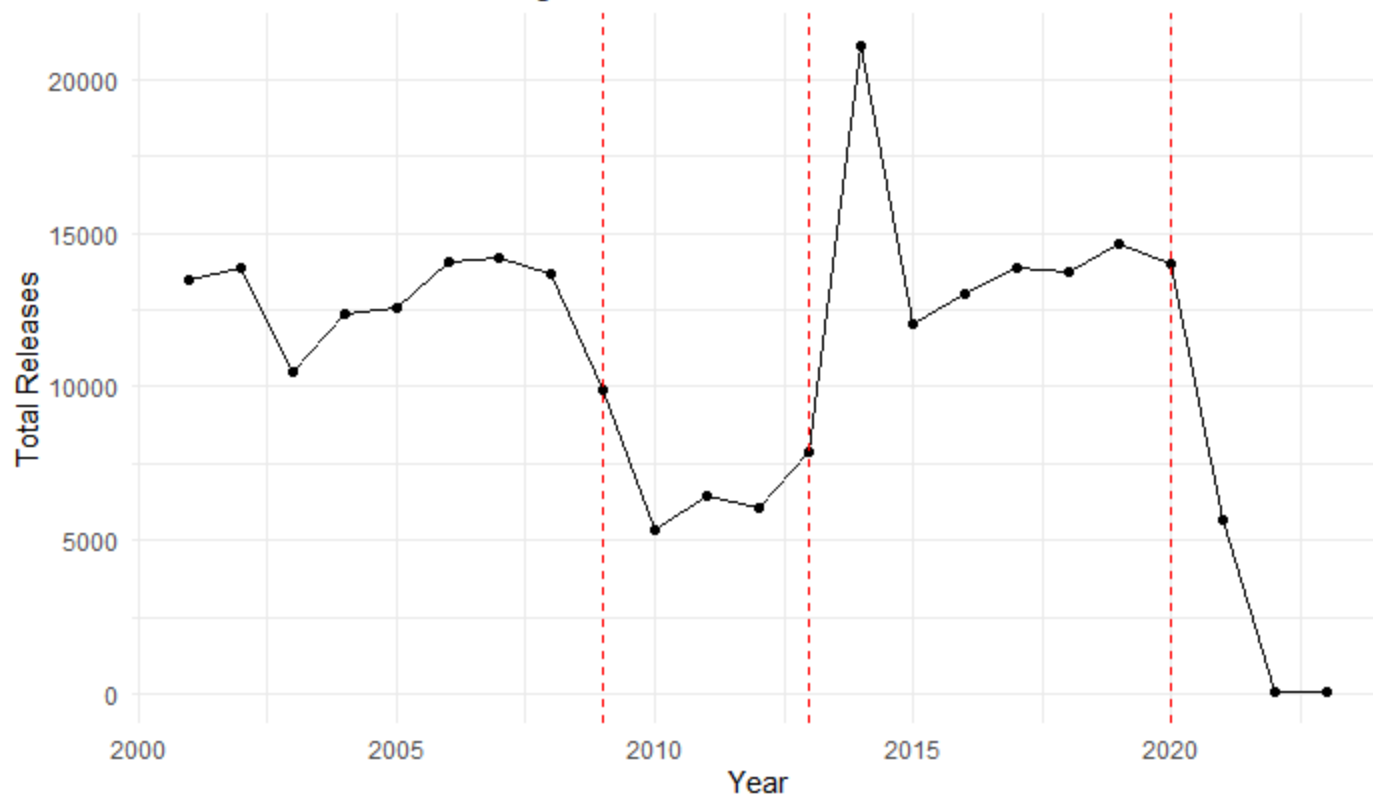
COOK Ammonia Change Point Detection



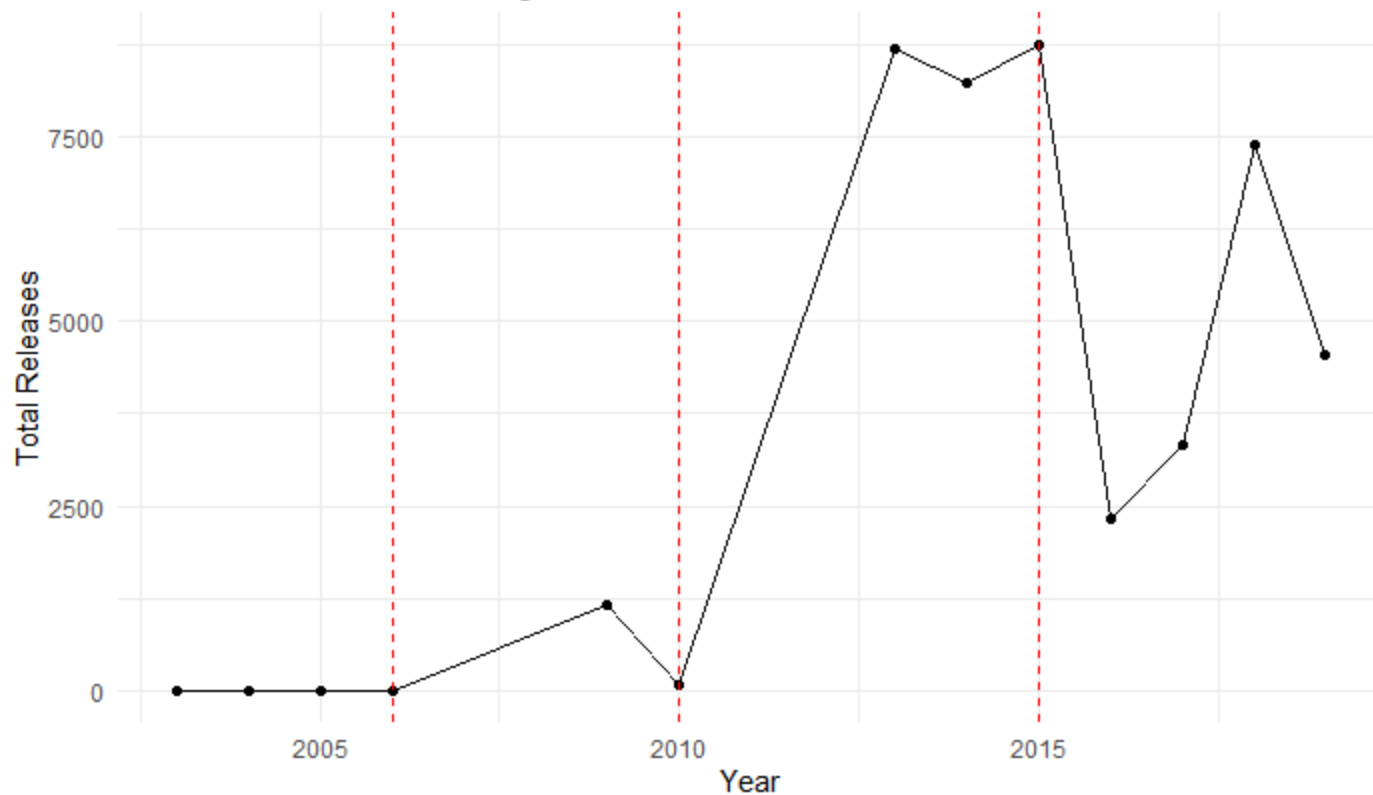
CRAWFORD Ammonia Change Point Detection



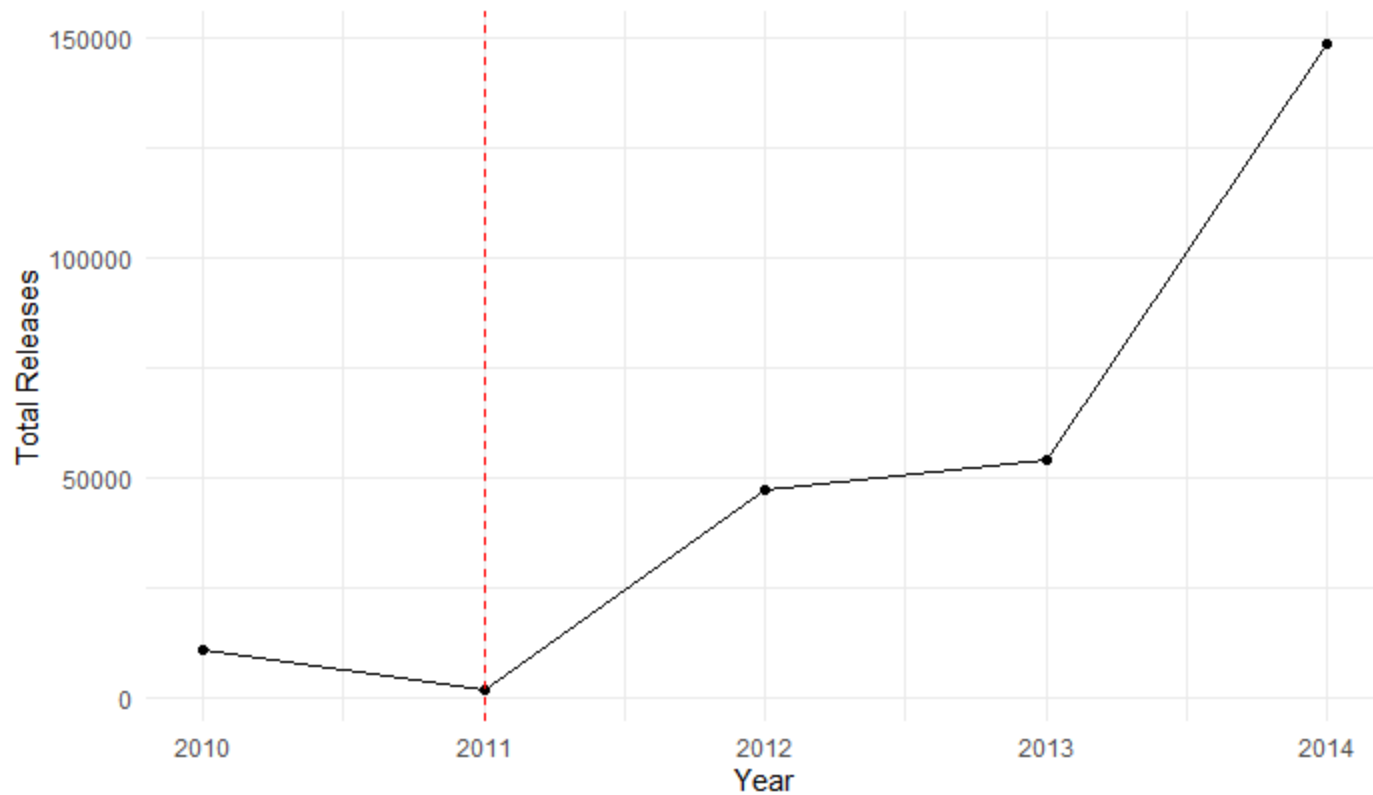
DUPAGE Ammonia Change Point Detection



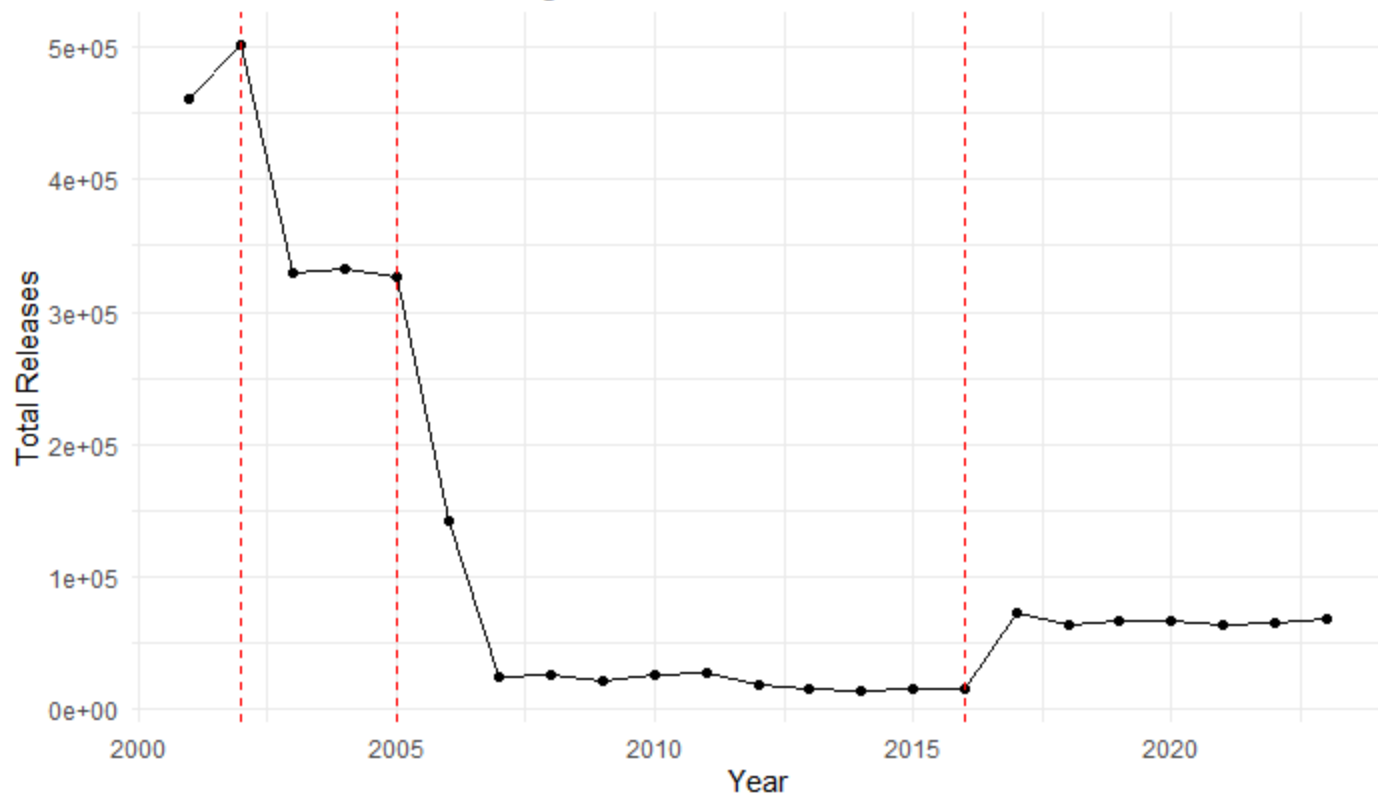
FULTON Ammonia Change Point Detection



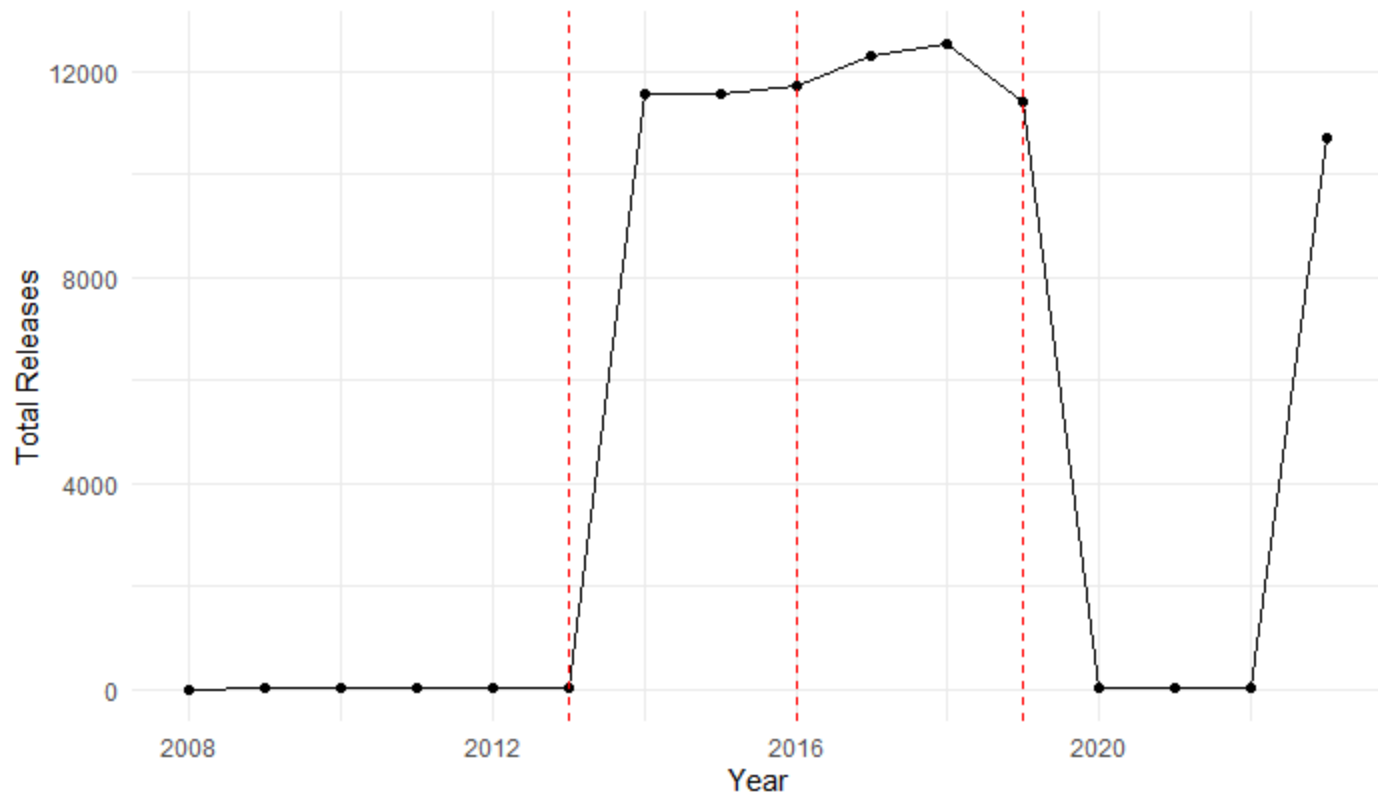
GALLATIN Ammonia Change Point Detection



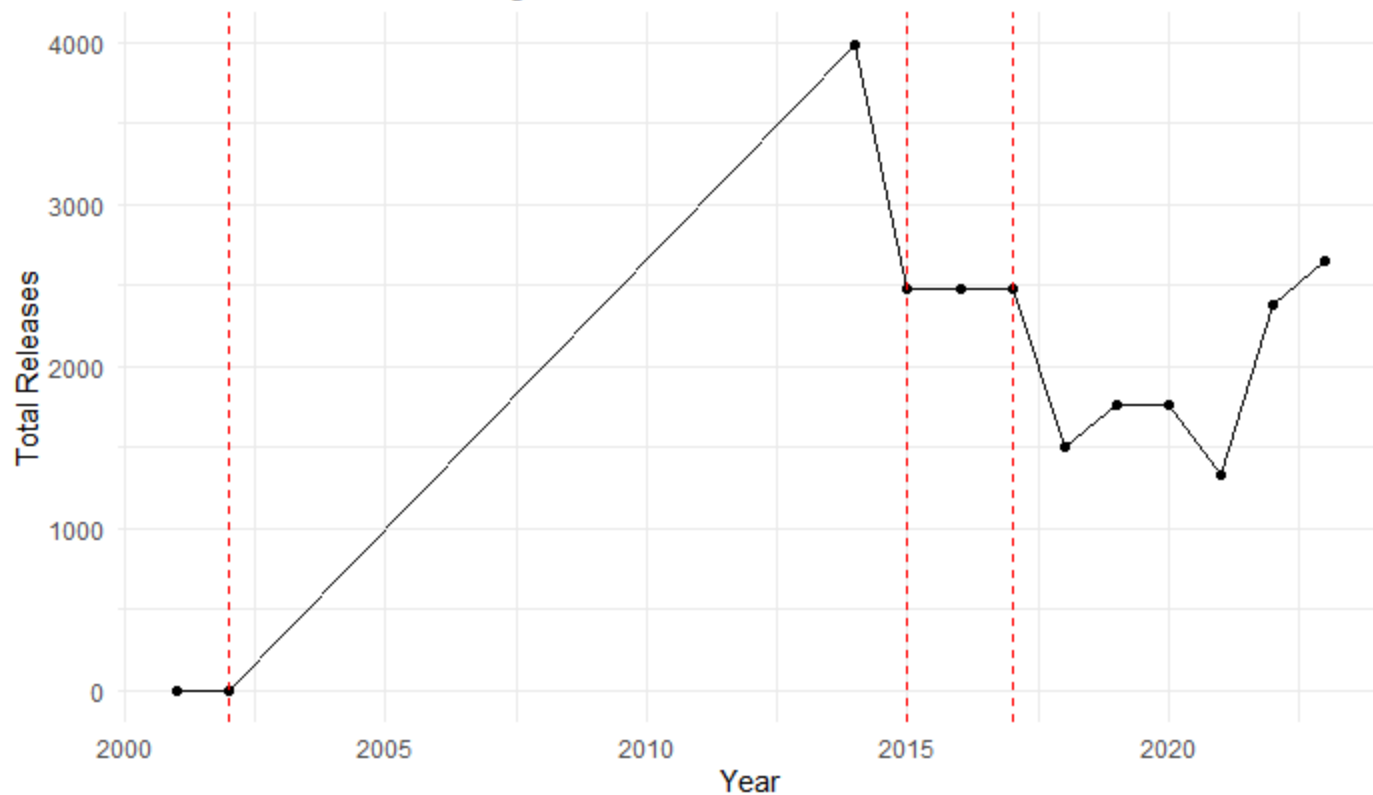
GRUNDY Ammonia Change Point Detection



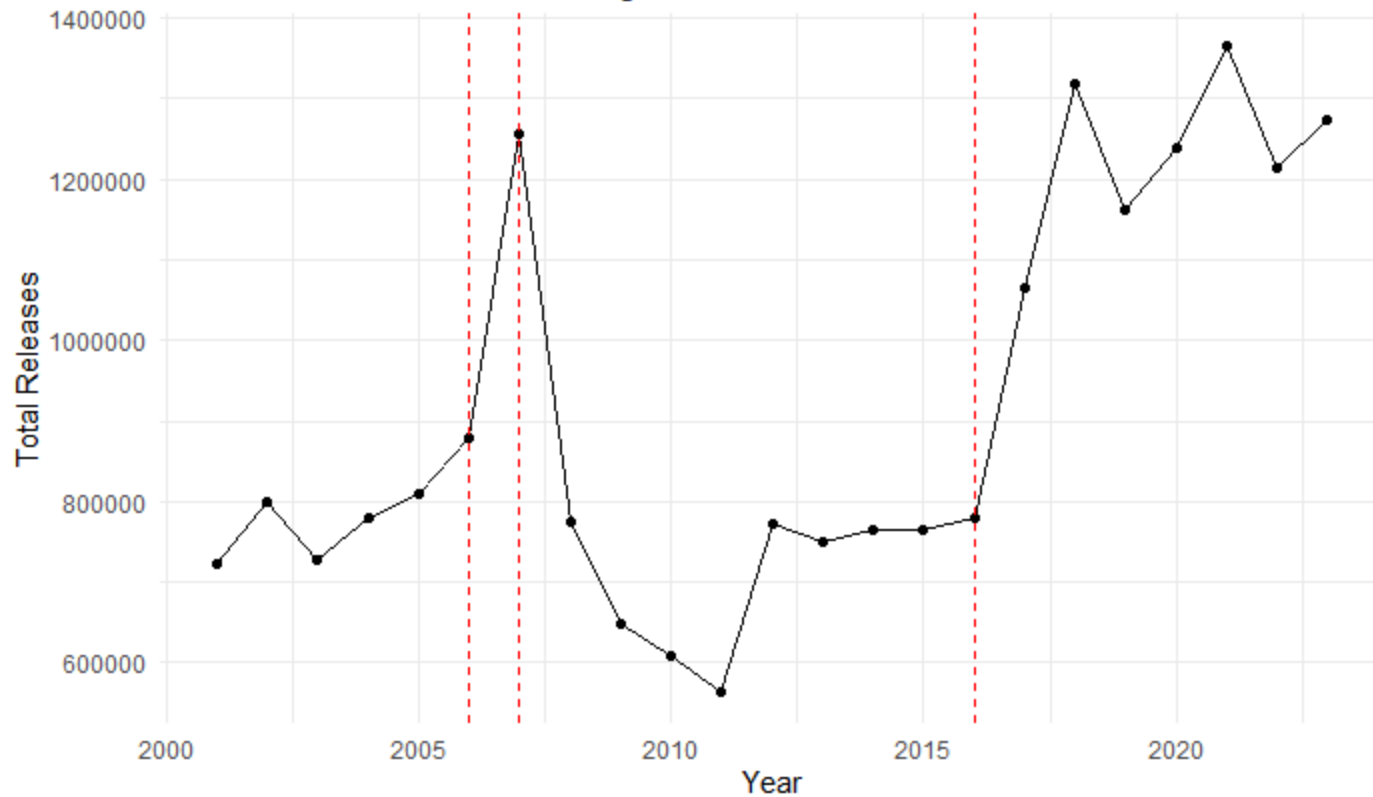
HENRY Ammonia Change Point Detection



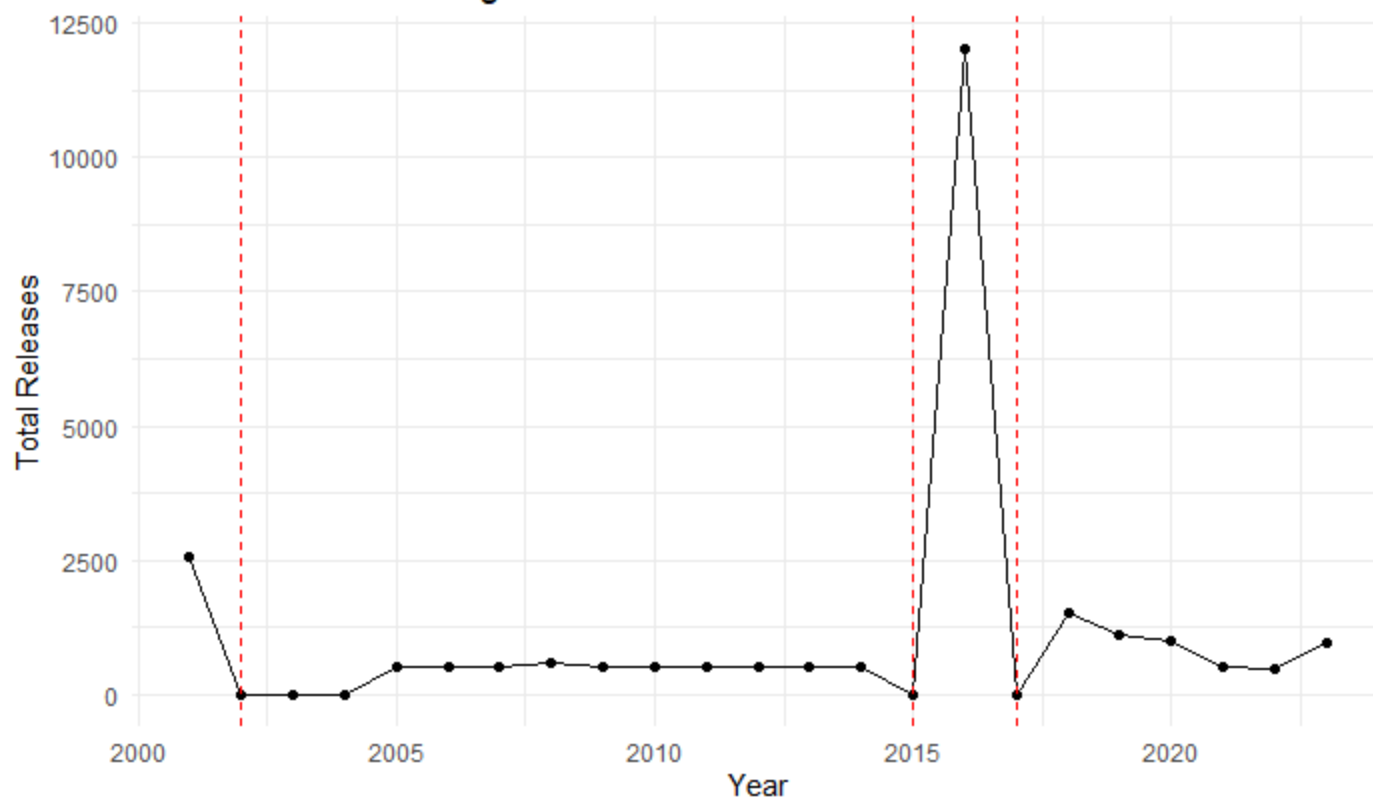
JASPER Ammonia Change Point Detection



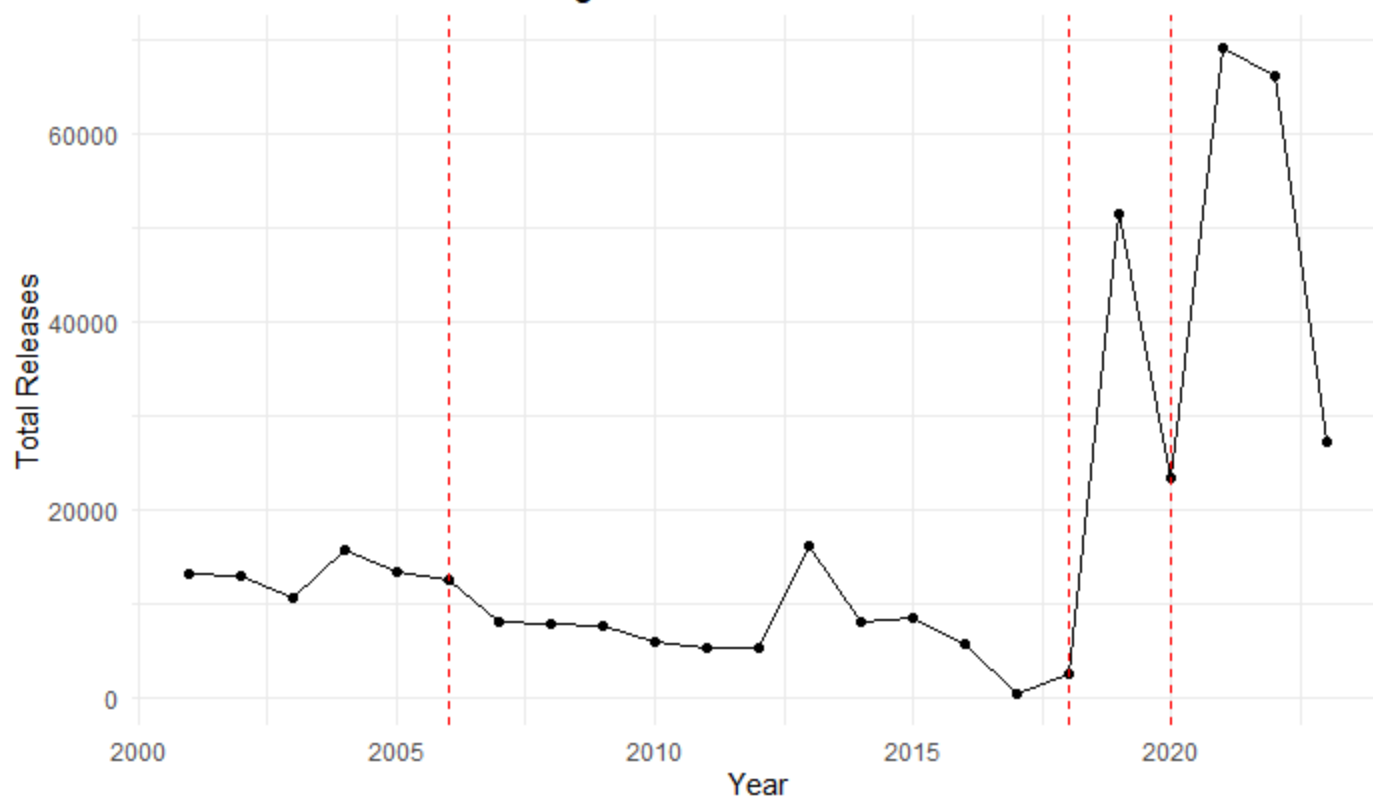
JO DAVIESS Ammonia Change Point Detection



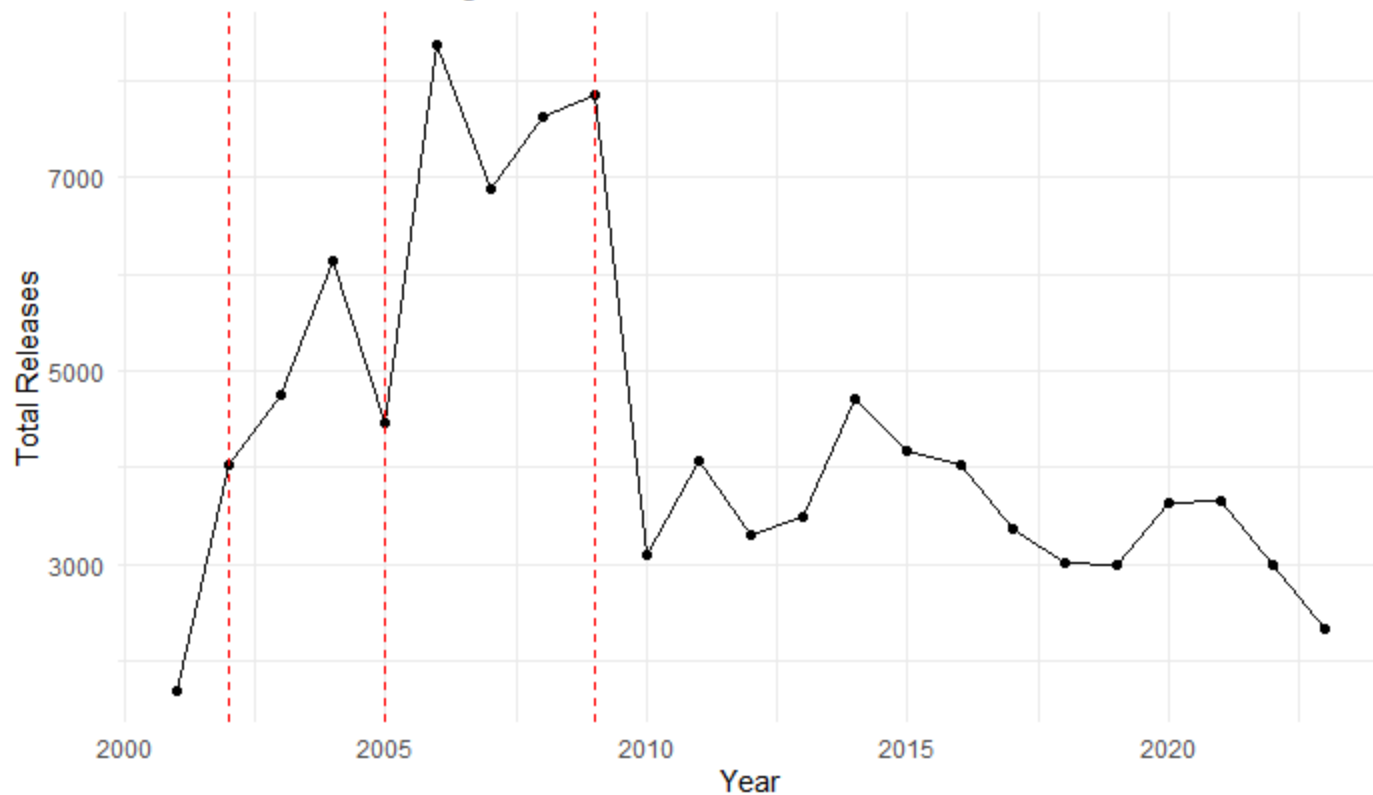
KANE Ammonia Change Point Detection



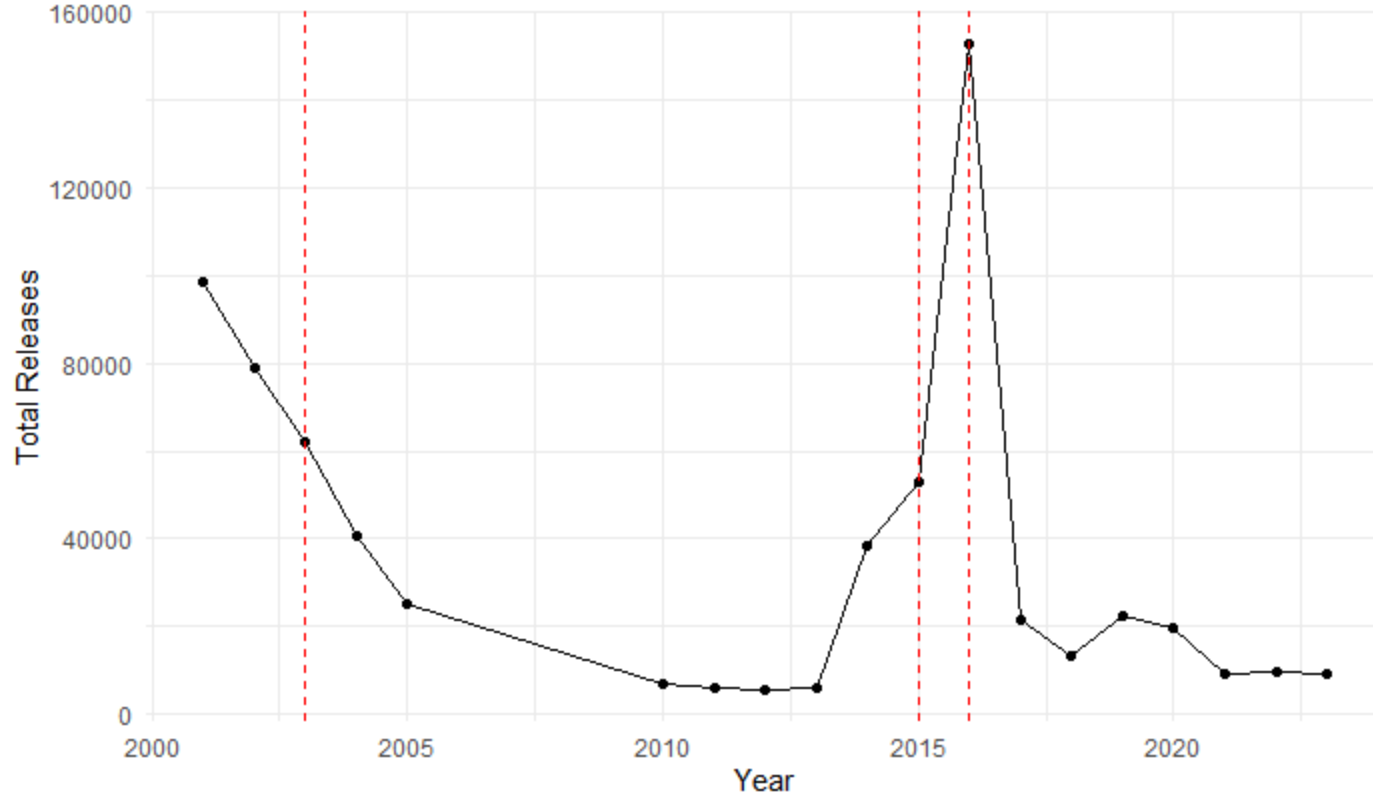
KANKAKEE Ammonia Change Point Detection



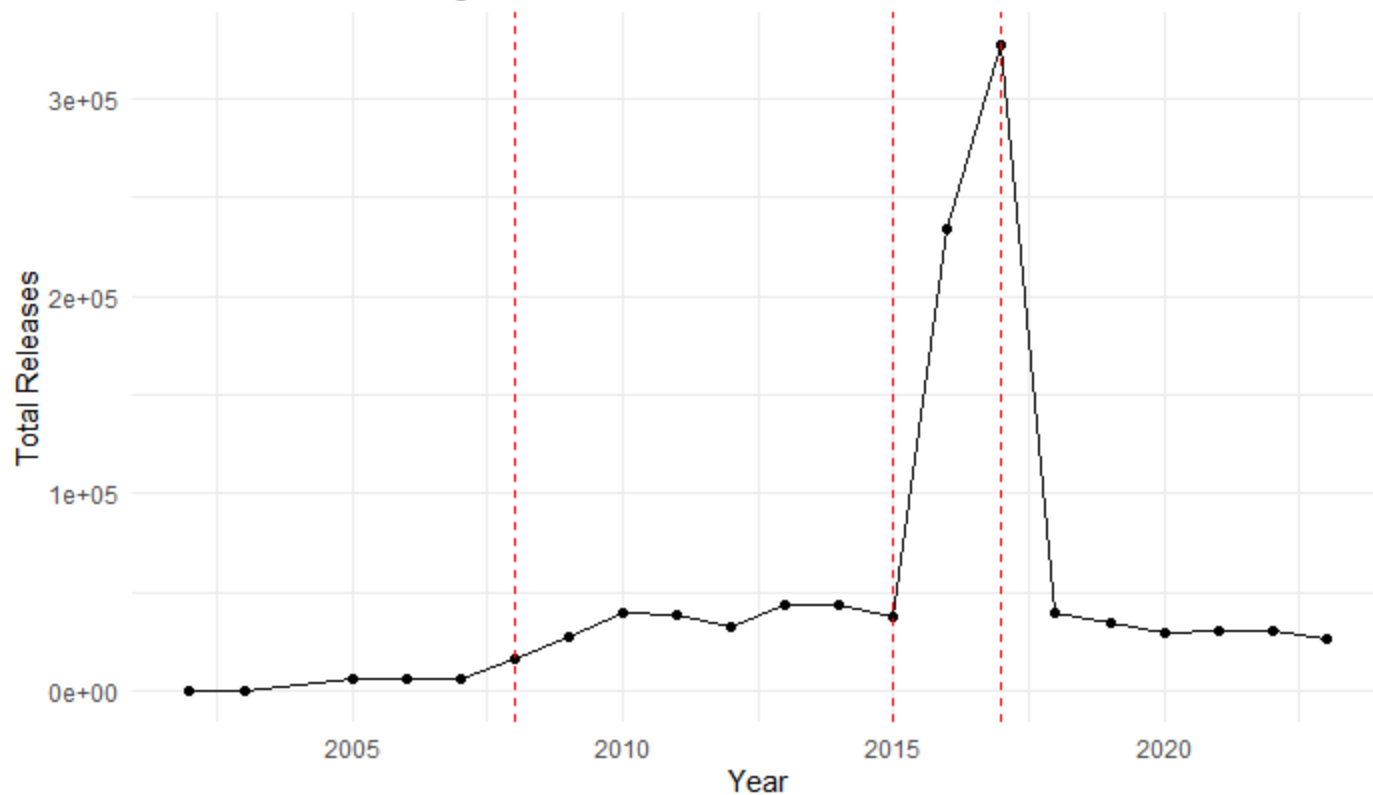
LAKE Ammonia Change Point Detection



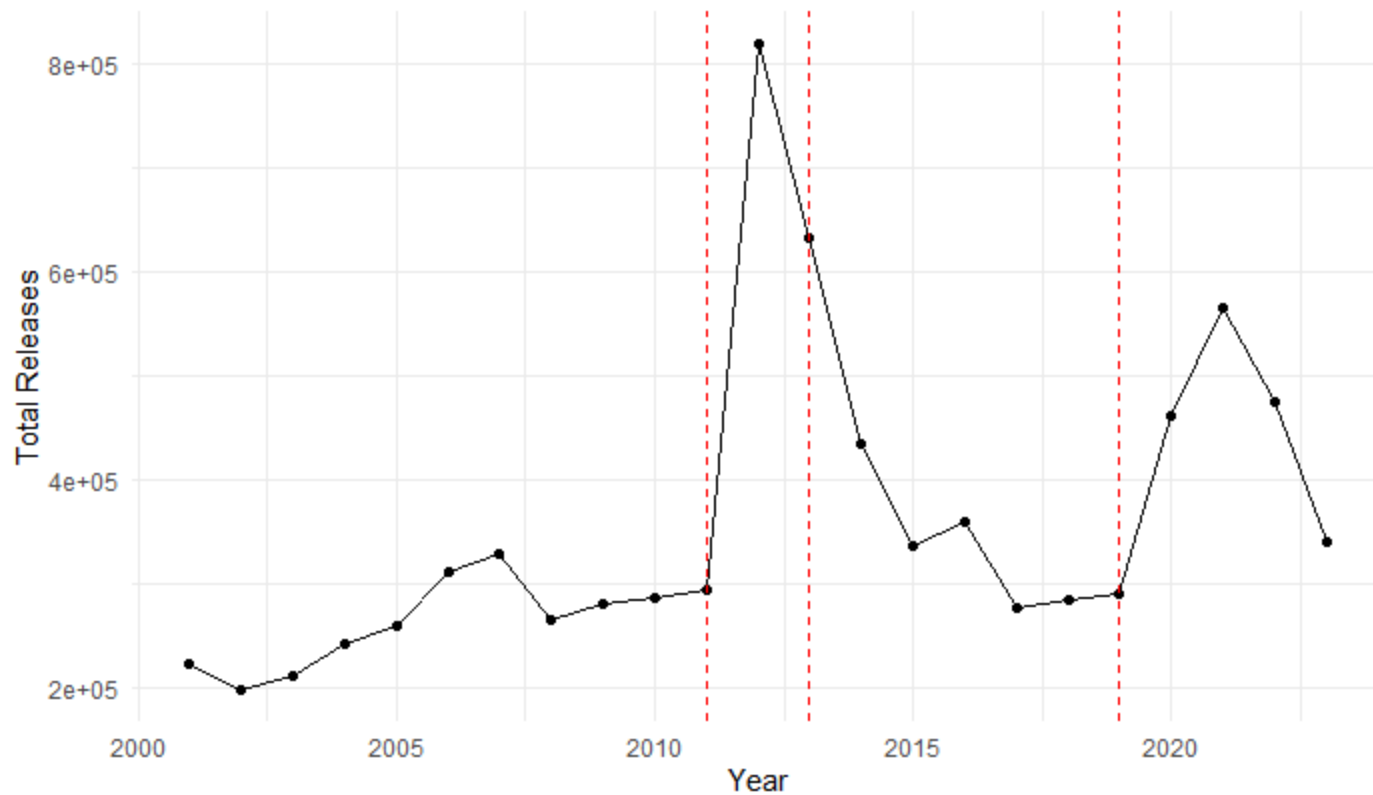
LASALLE Ammonia Change Point Detection



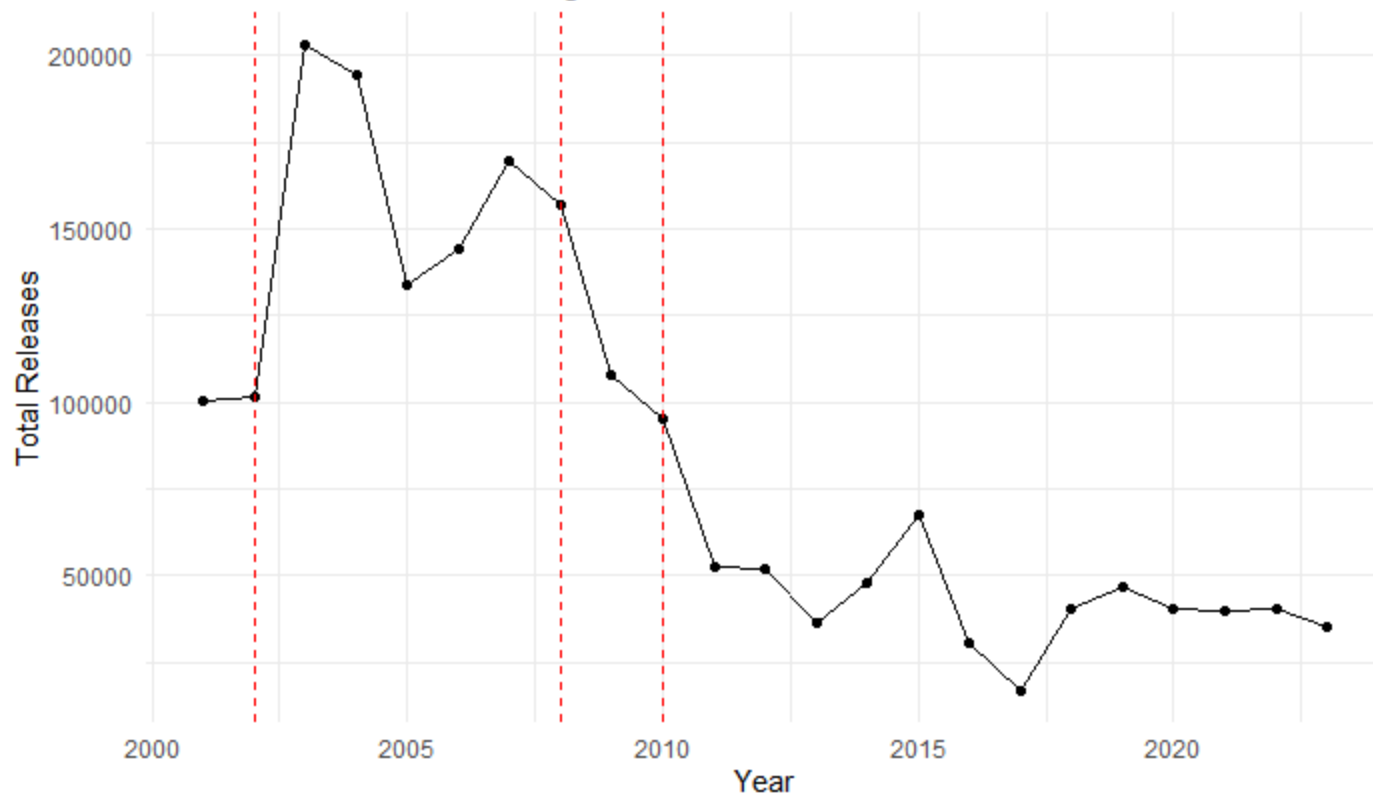
LEE Ammonia Change Point Detection



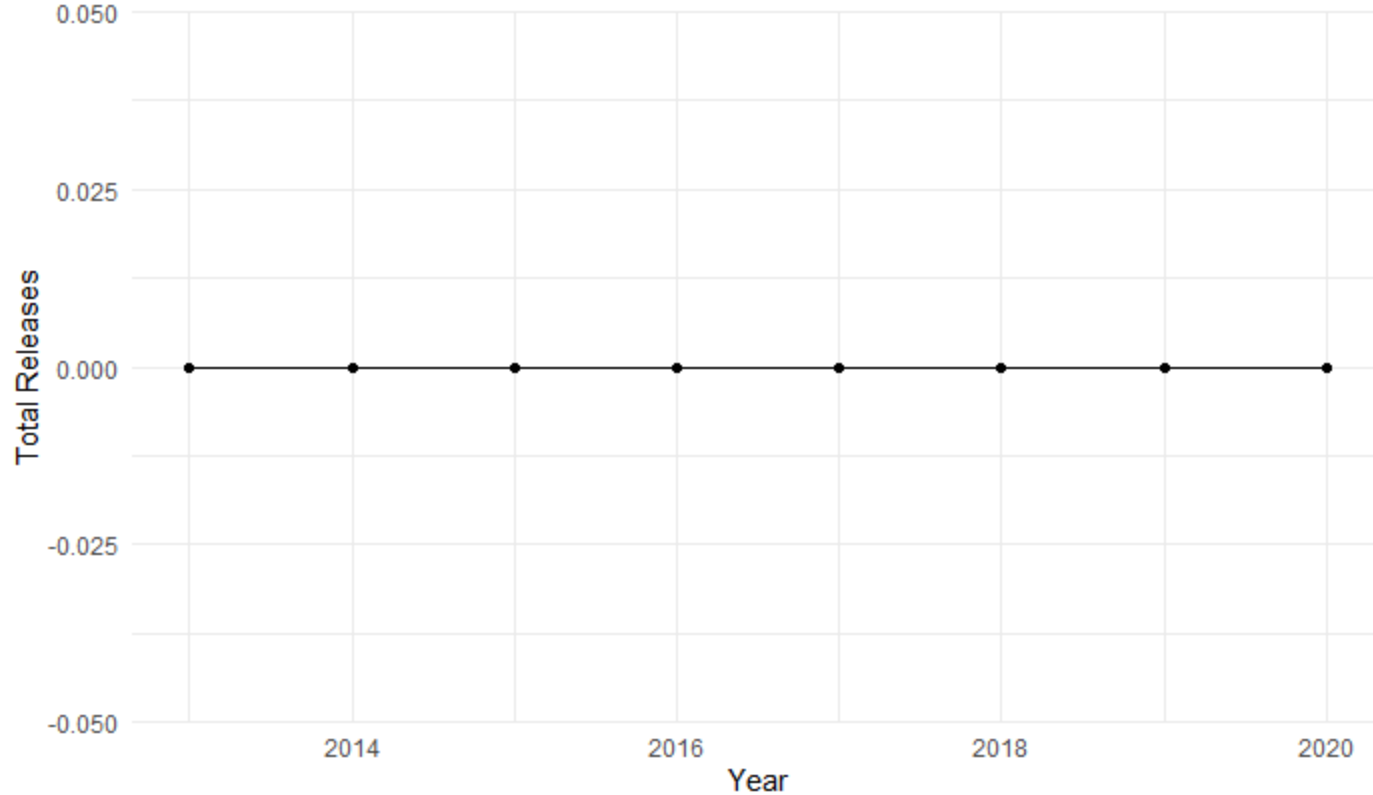
MACON Ammonia Change Point Detection



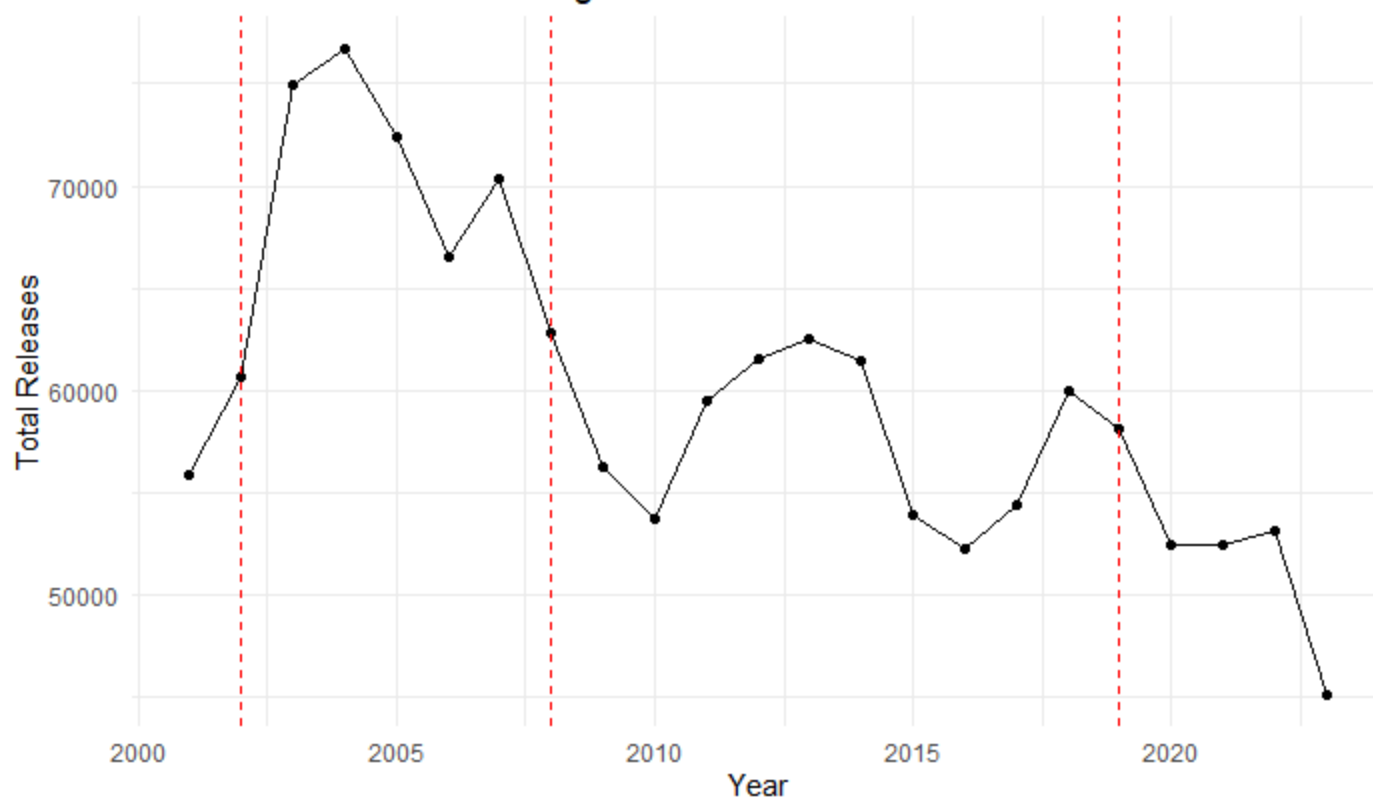
MADISON Ammonia Change Point Detection



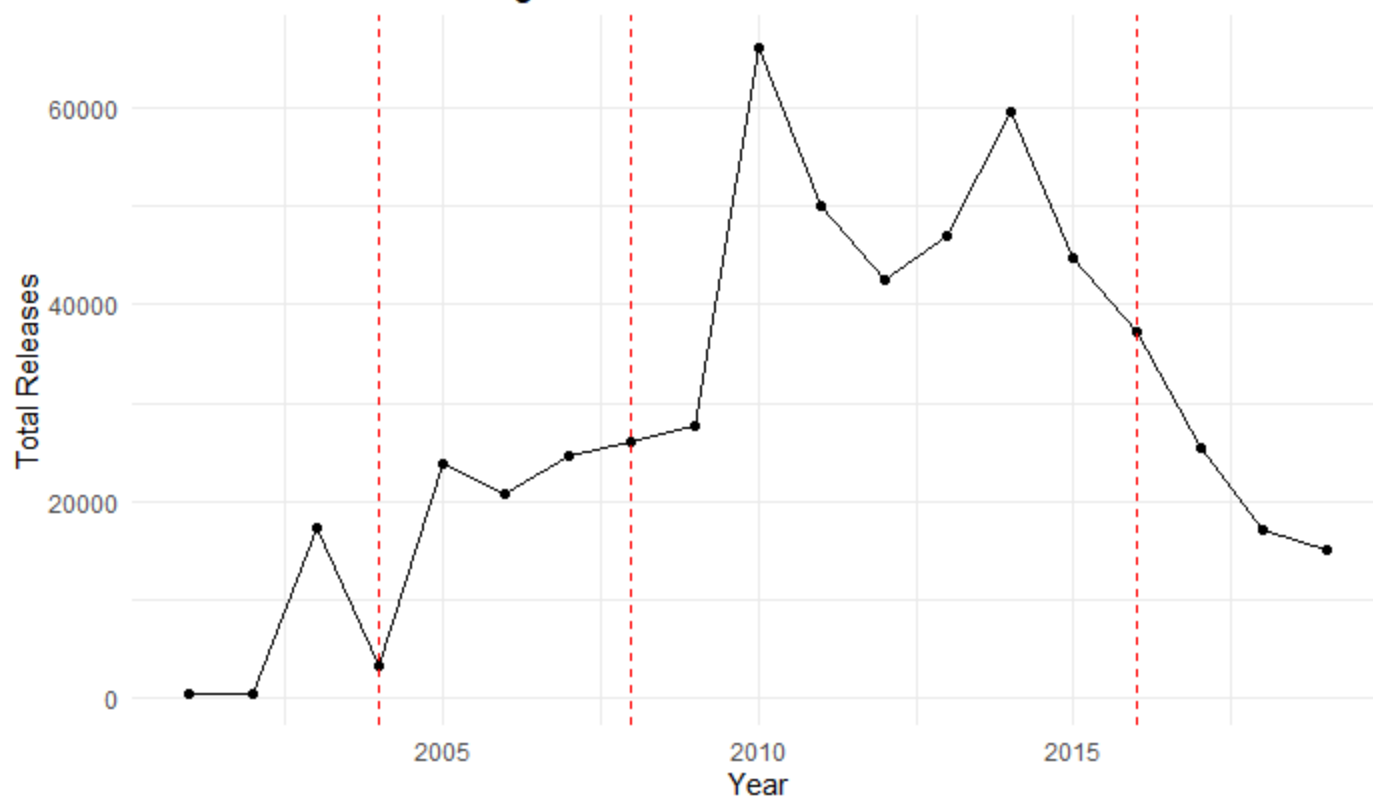
MARION Ammonia Change Point Detection



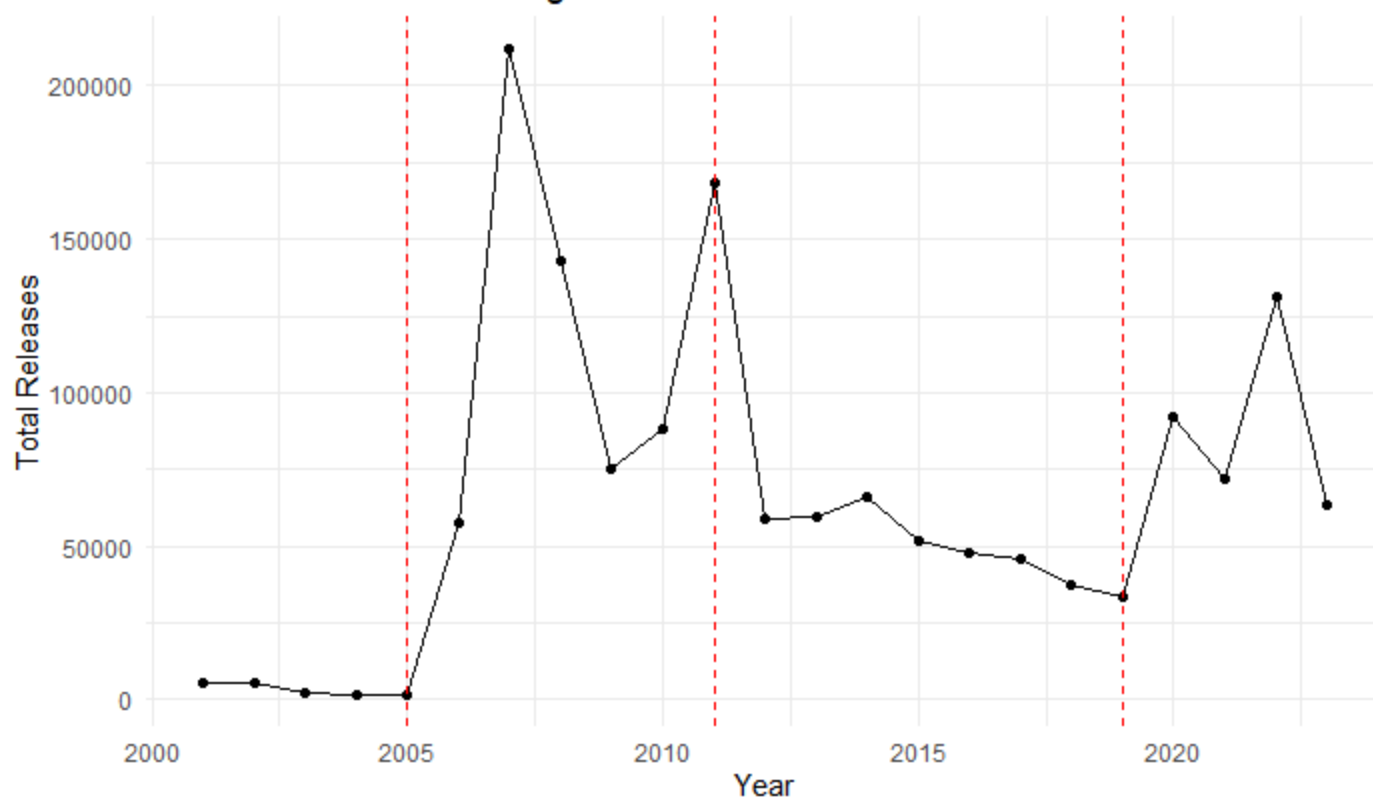
MARSHALL Ammonia Change Point Detection



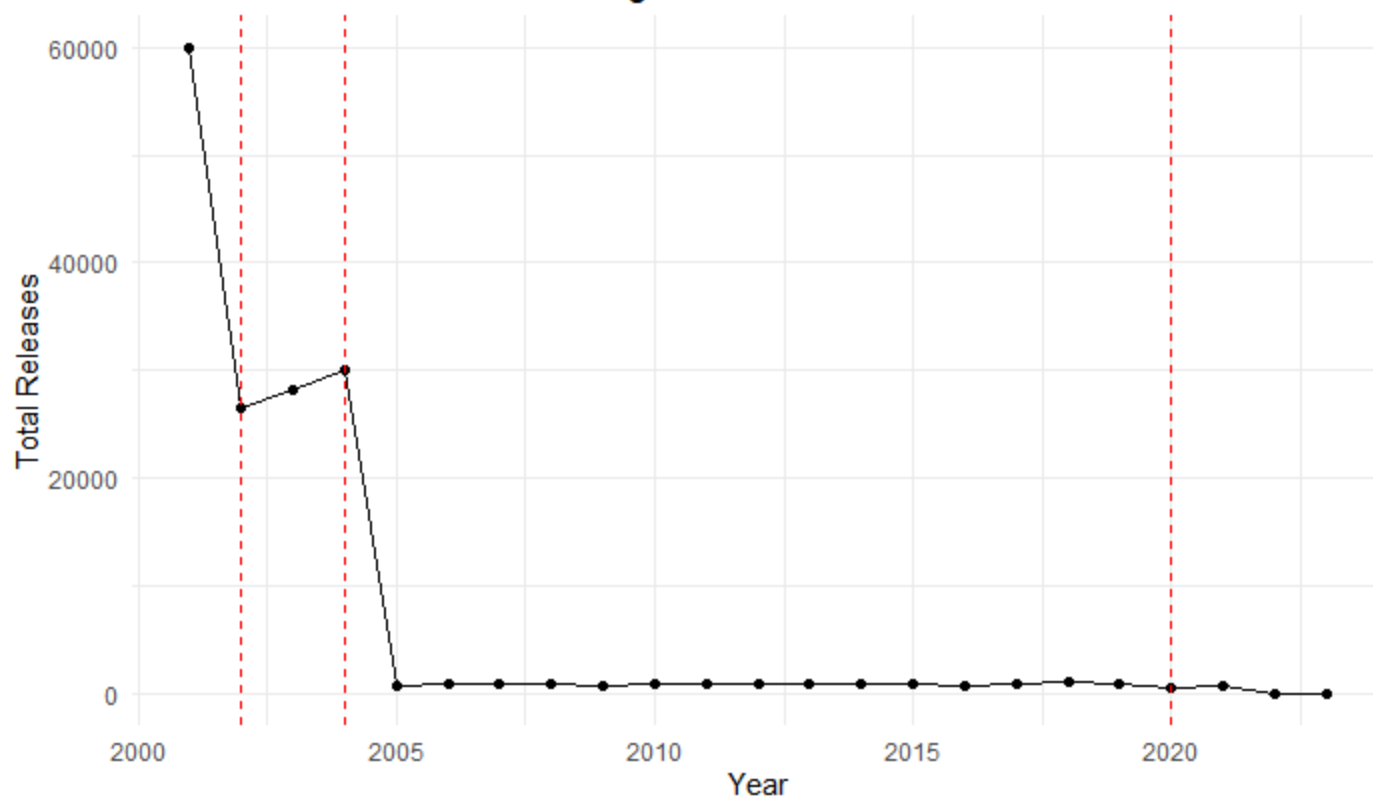
MASON Ammonia Change Point Detection



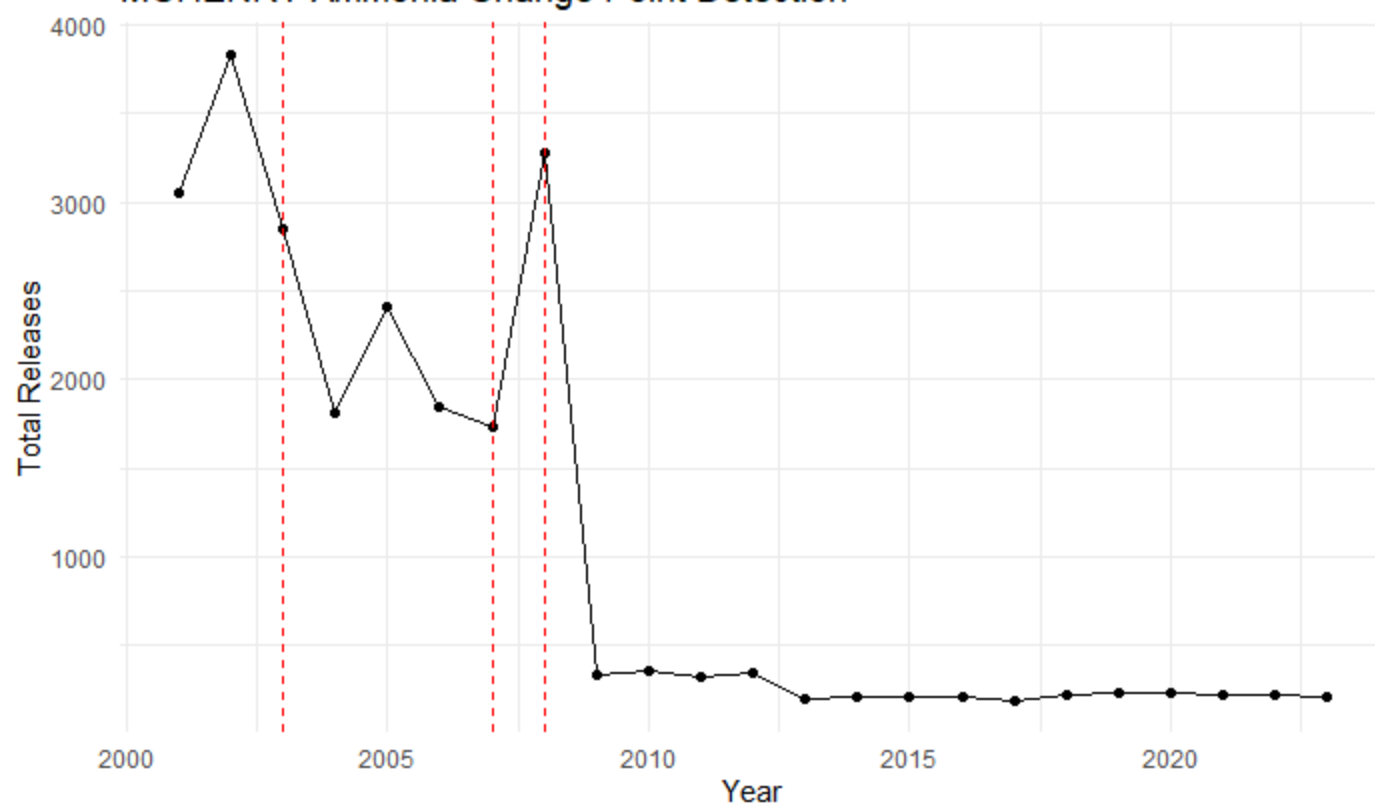
MASSAC Ammonia Change Point Detection



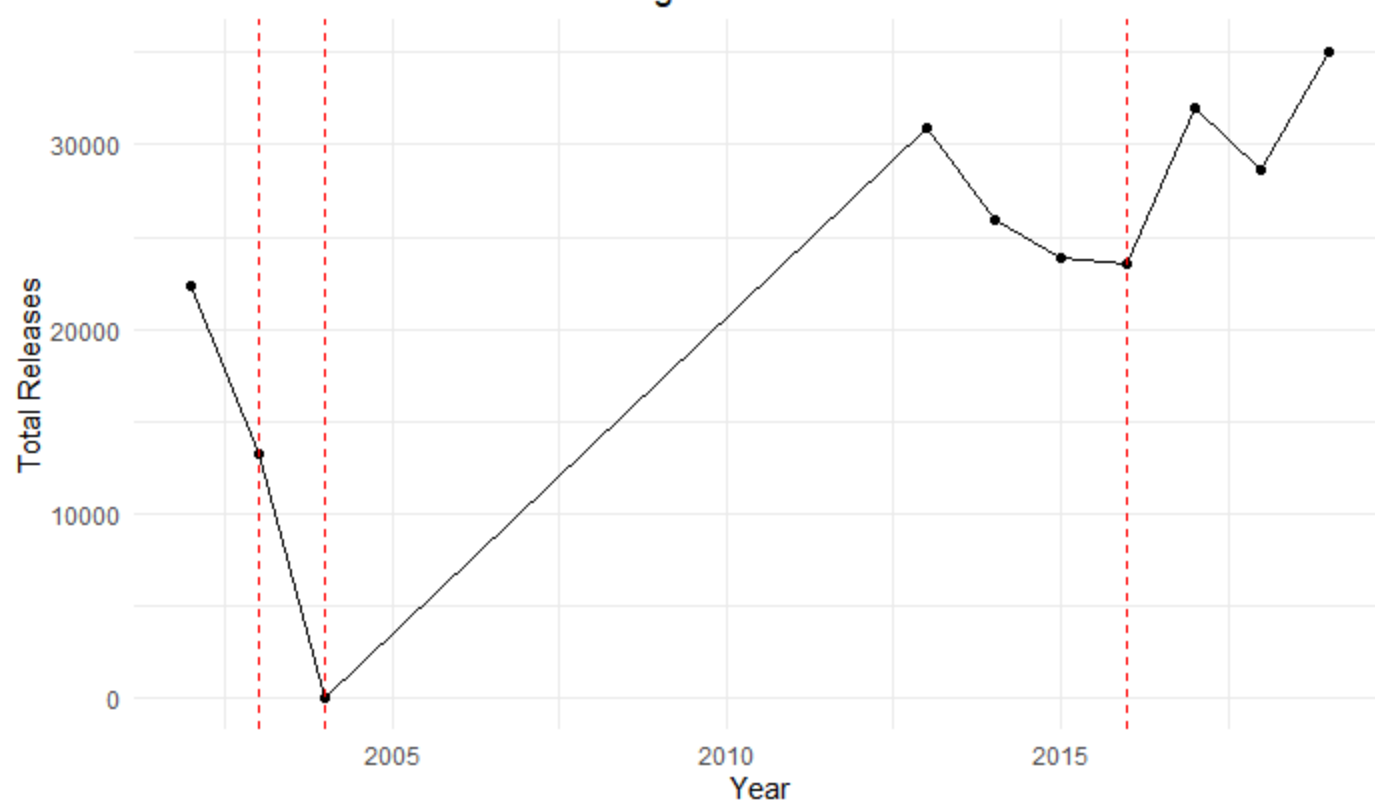
MCDONOUGH Ammonia Change Point Detection



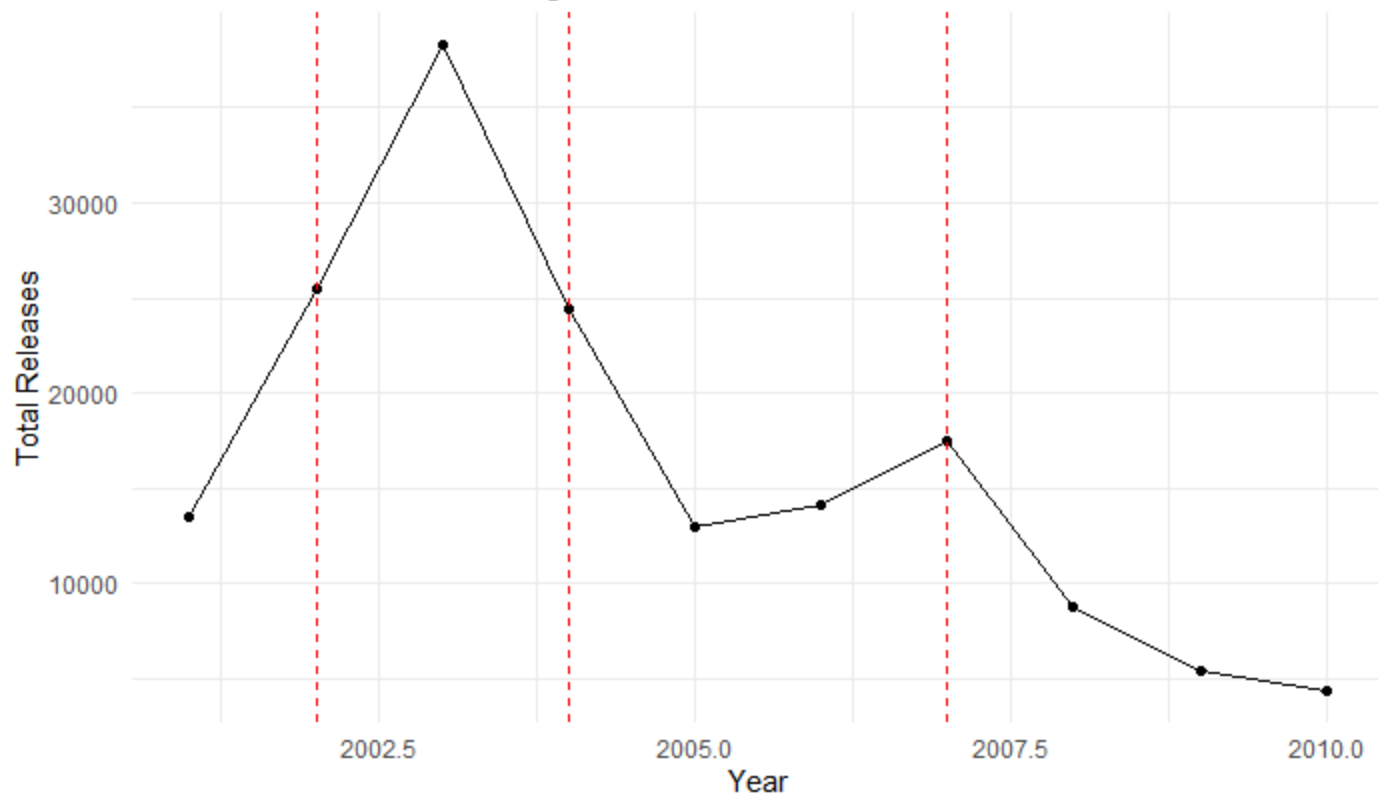
MCHENRY Ammonia Change Point Detection



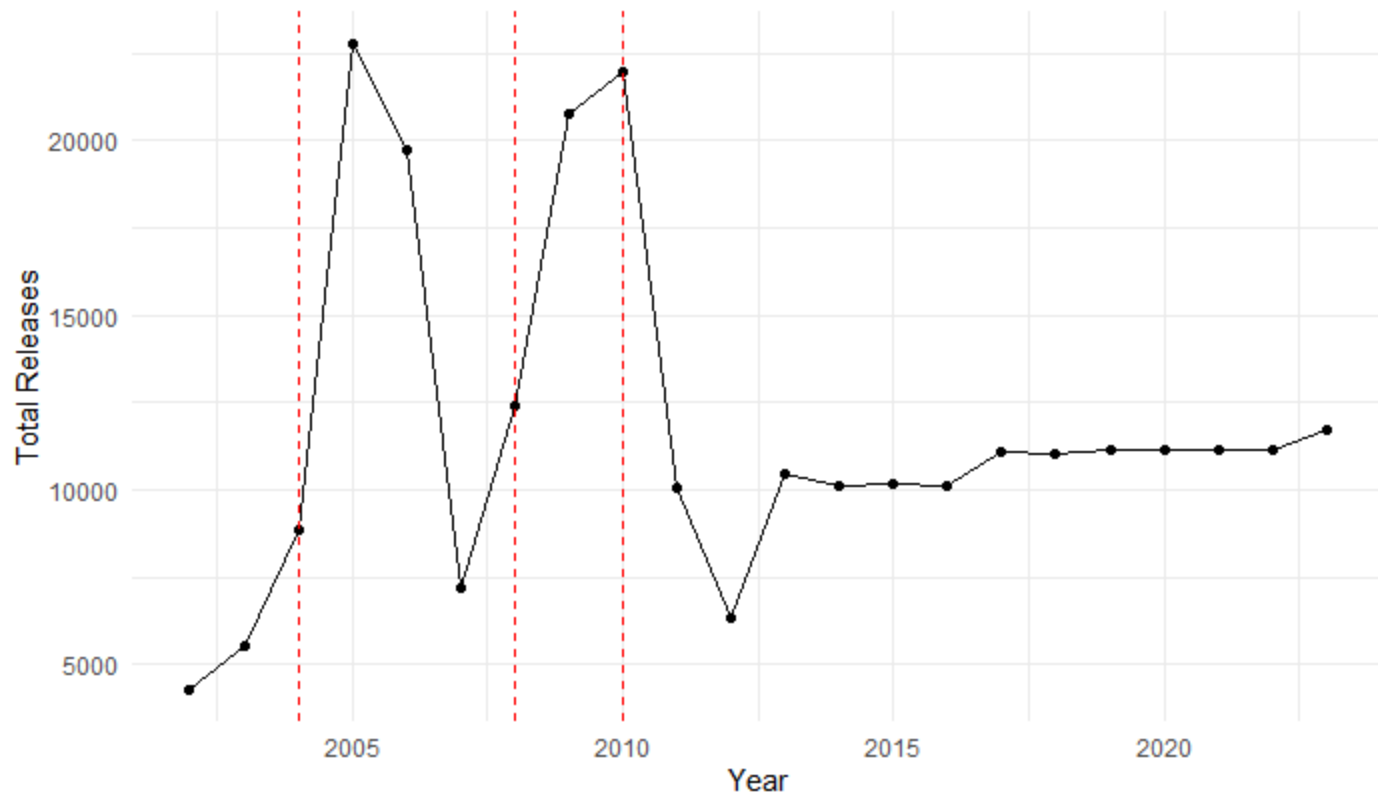
MONTGOMERY Ammonia Change Point Detection



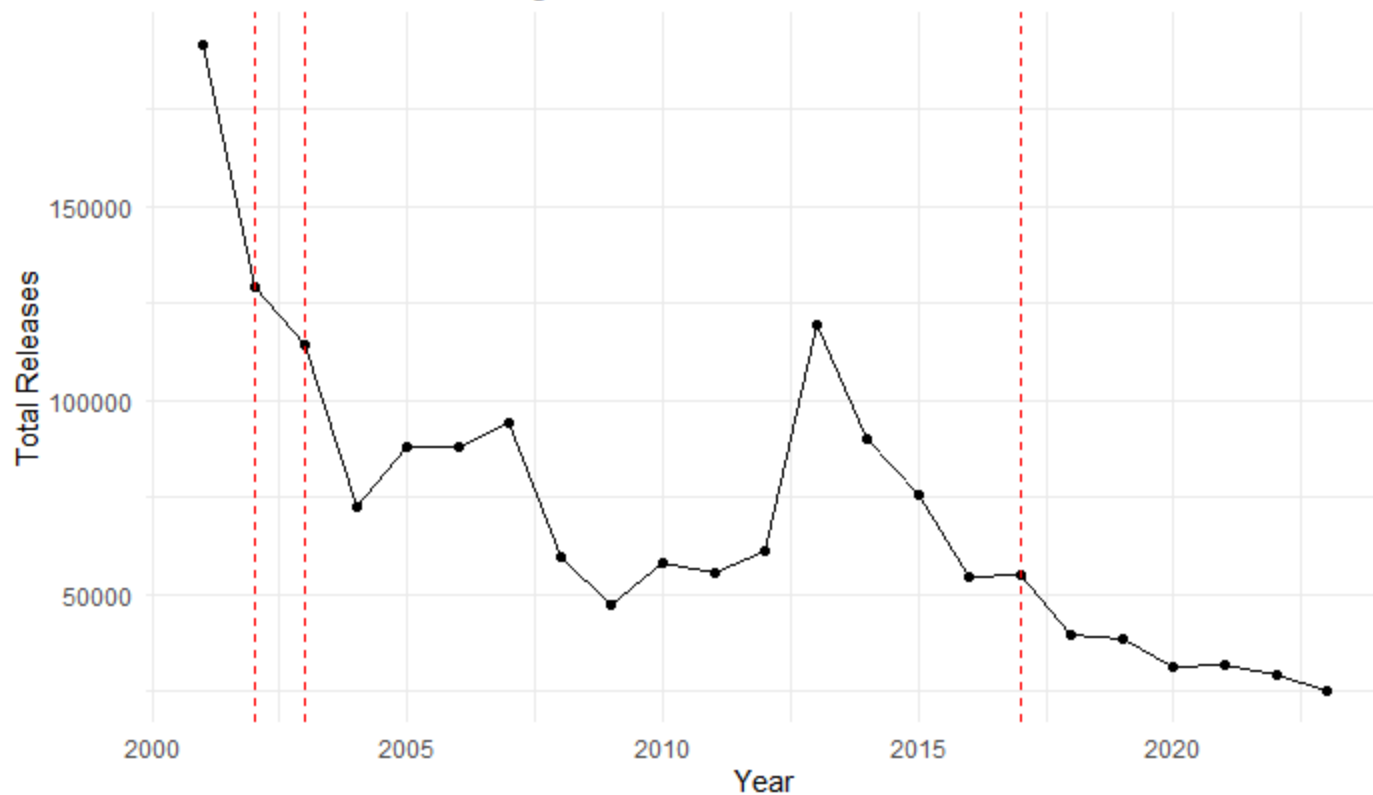
MORGAN Ammonia Change Point Detection



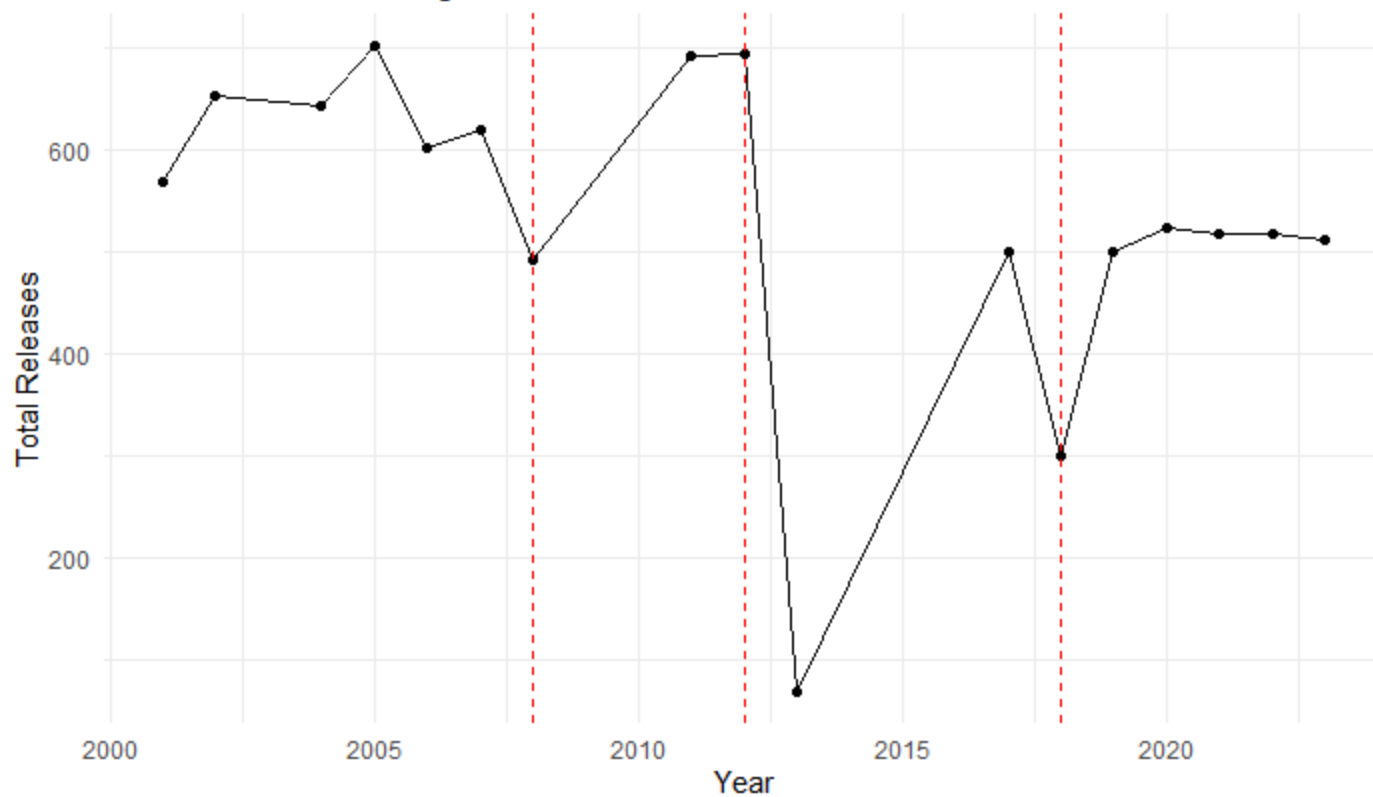
OGLE Ammonia Change Point Detection



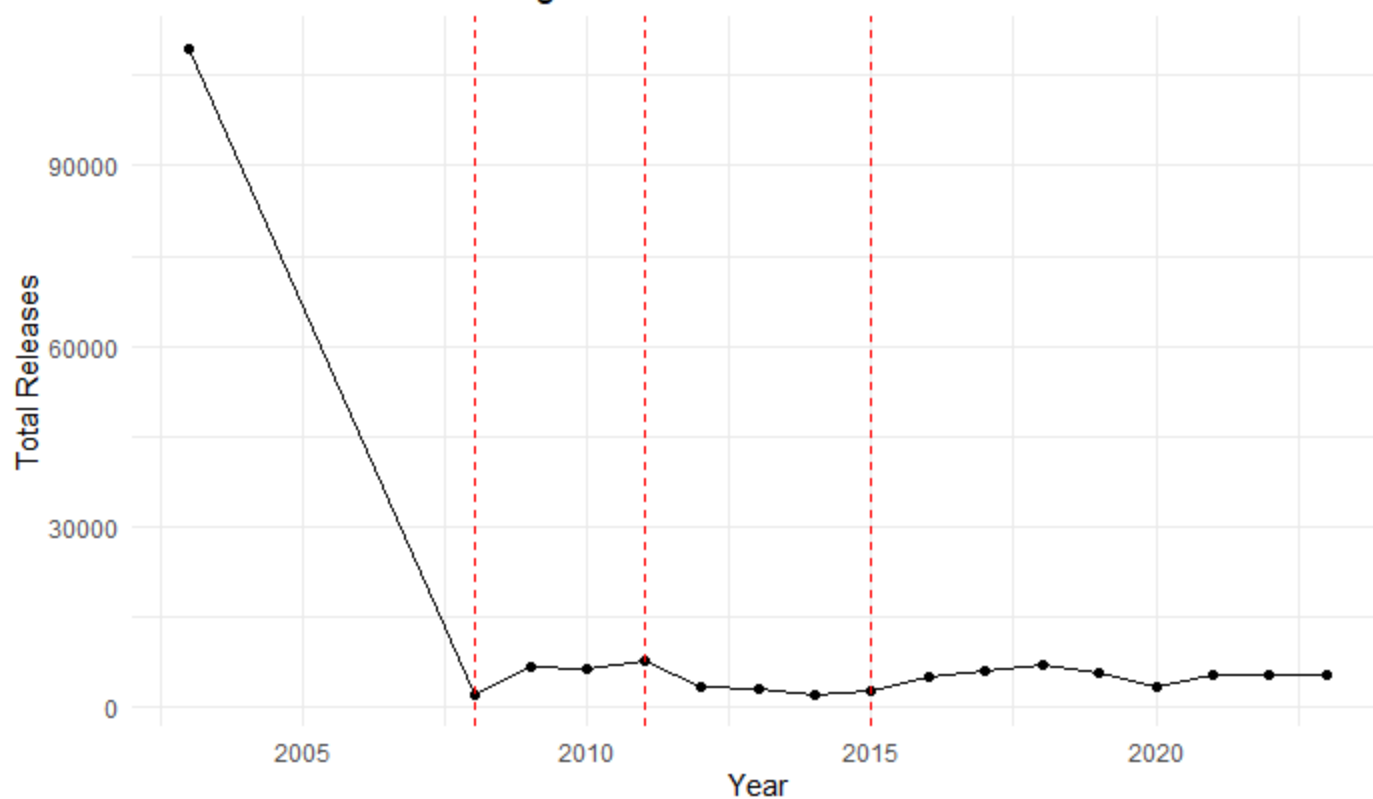
PEORIA Ammonia Change Point Detection



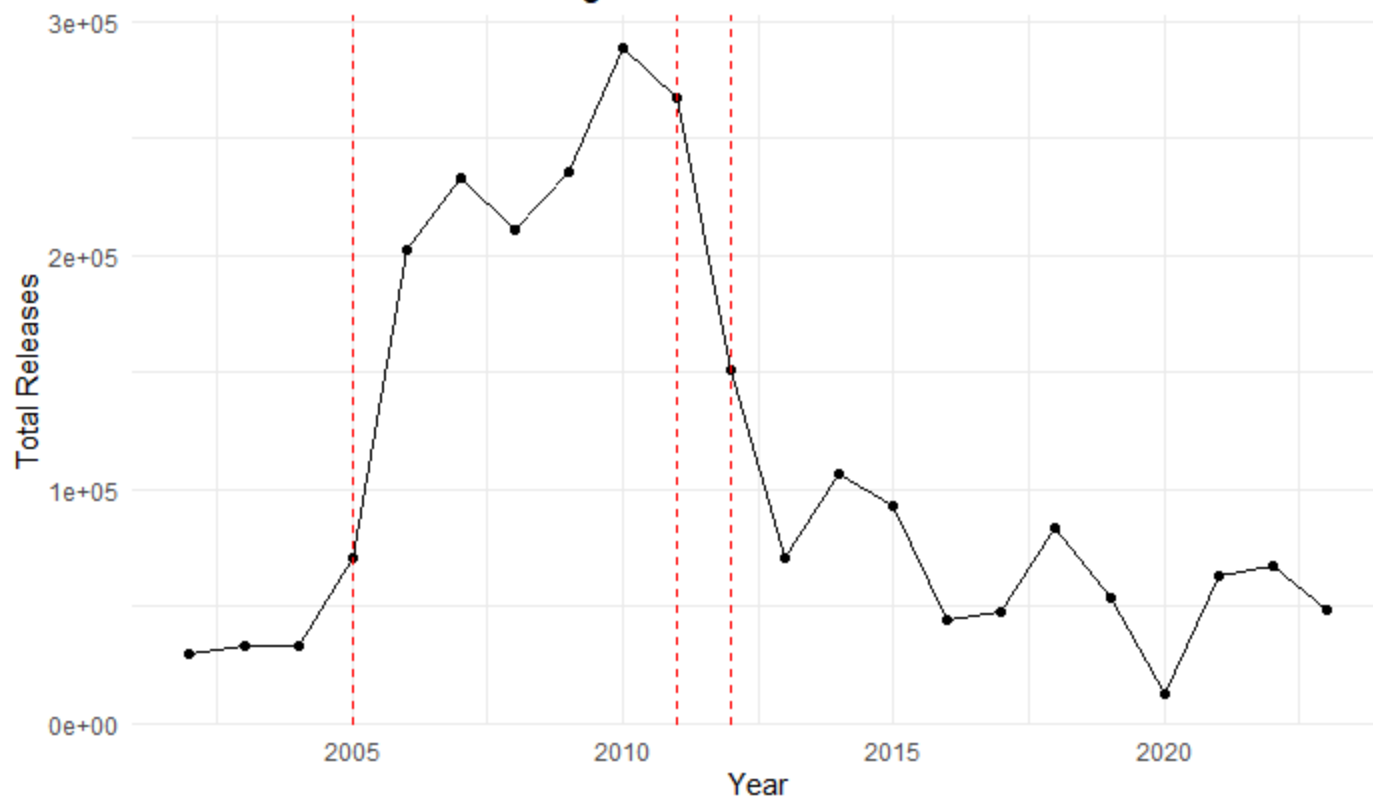
PIKE Ammonia Change Point Detection



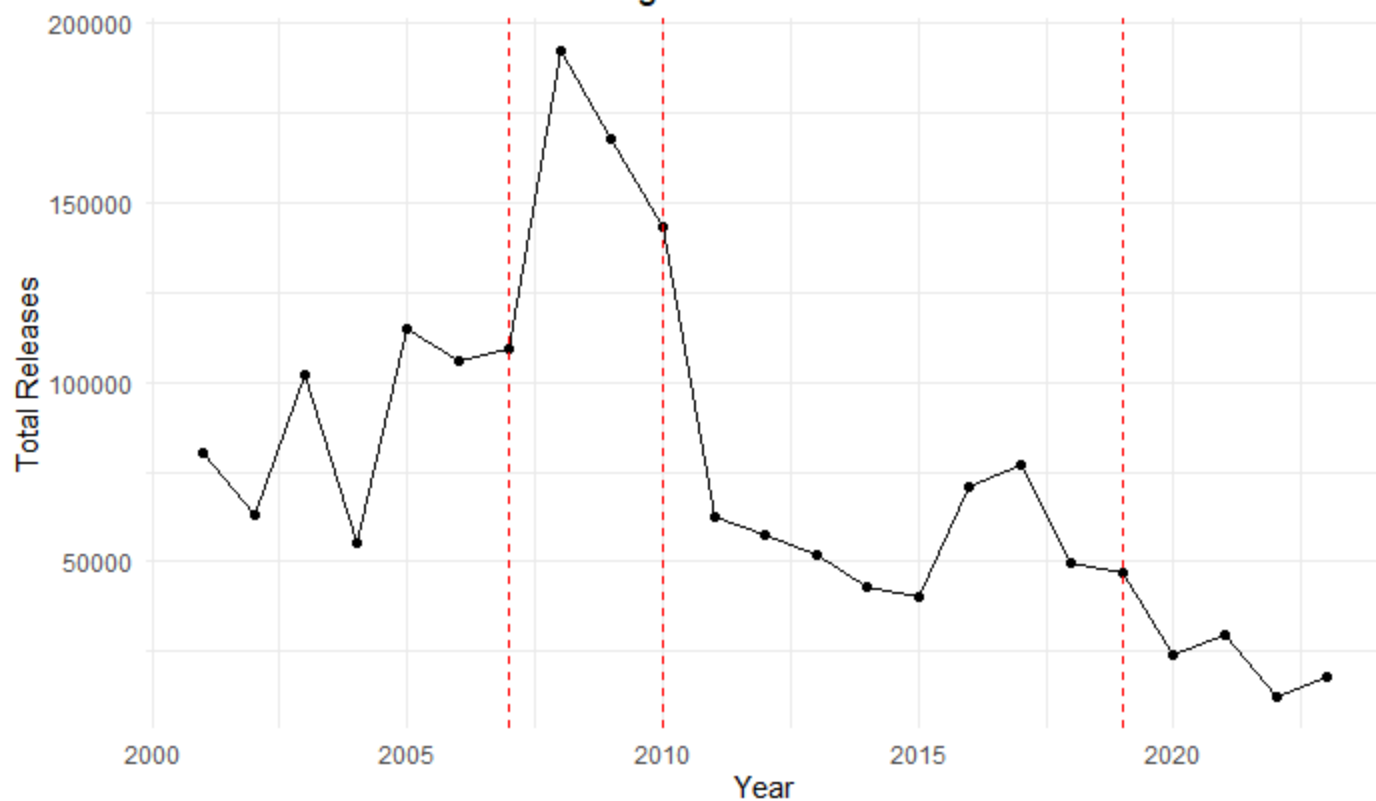
PUTNAM Ammonia Change Point Detection



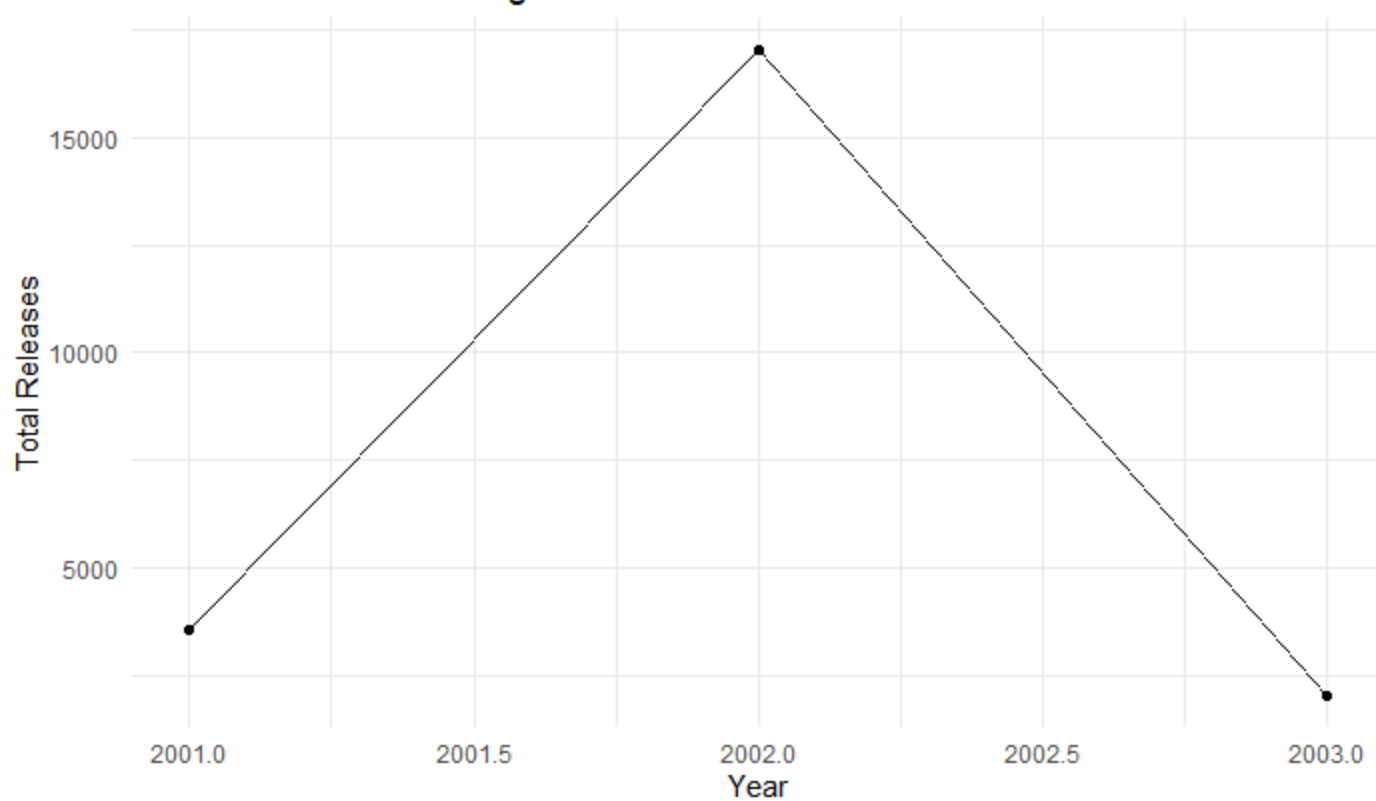
RANDOLPH Ammonia Change Point Detection



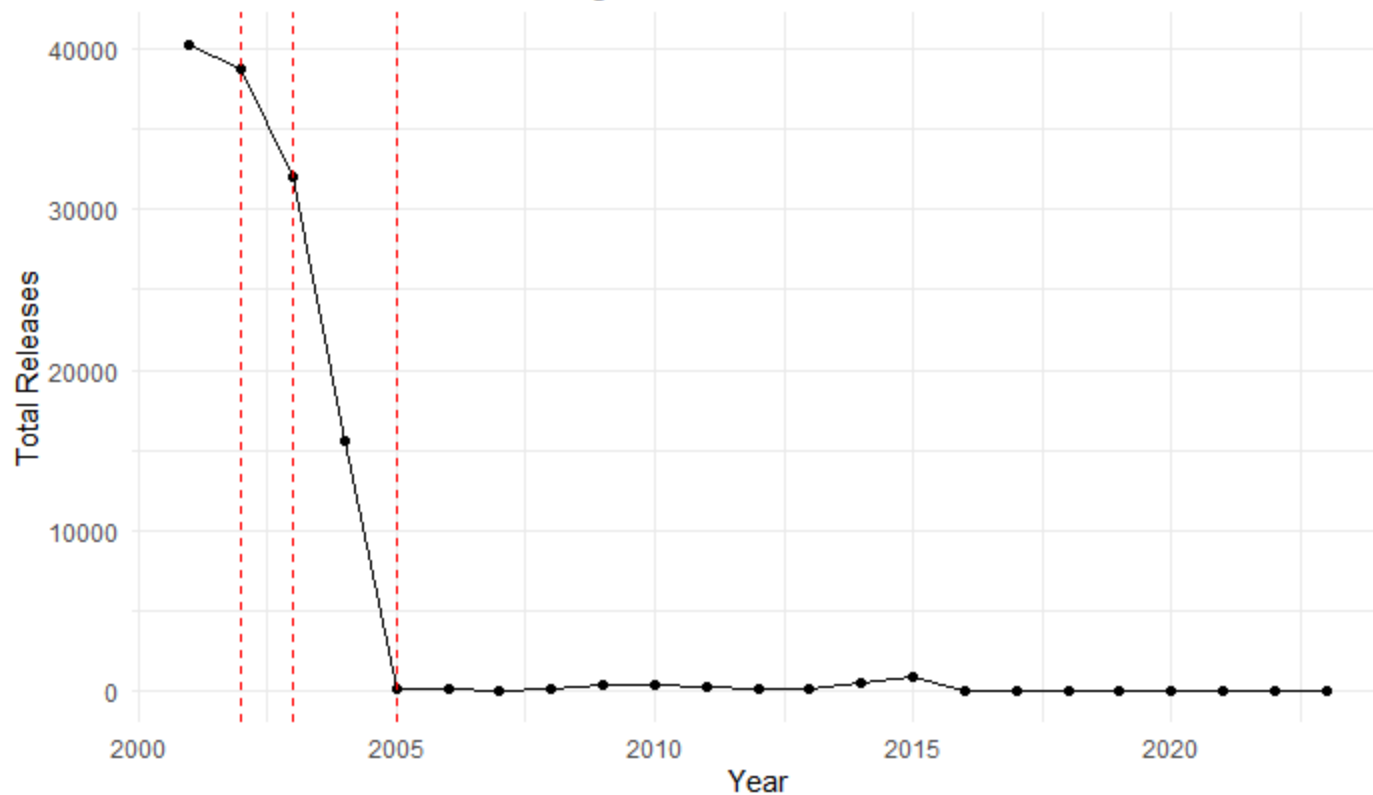
ROCK ISLAND Ammonia Change Point Detection



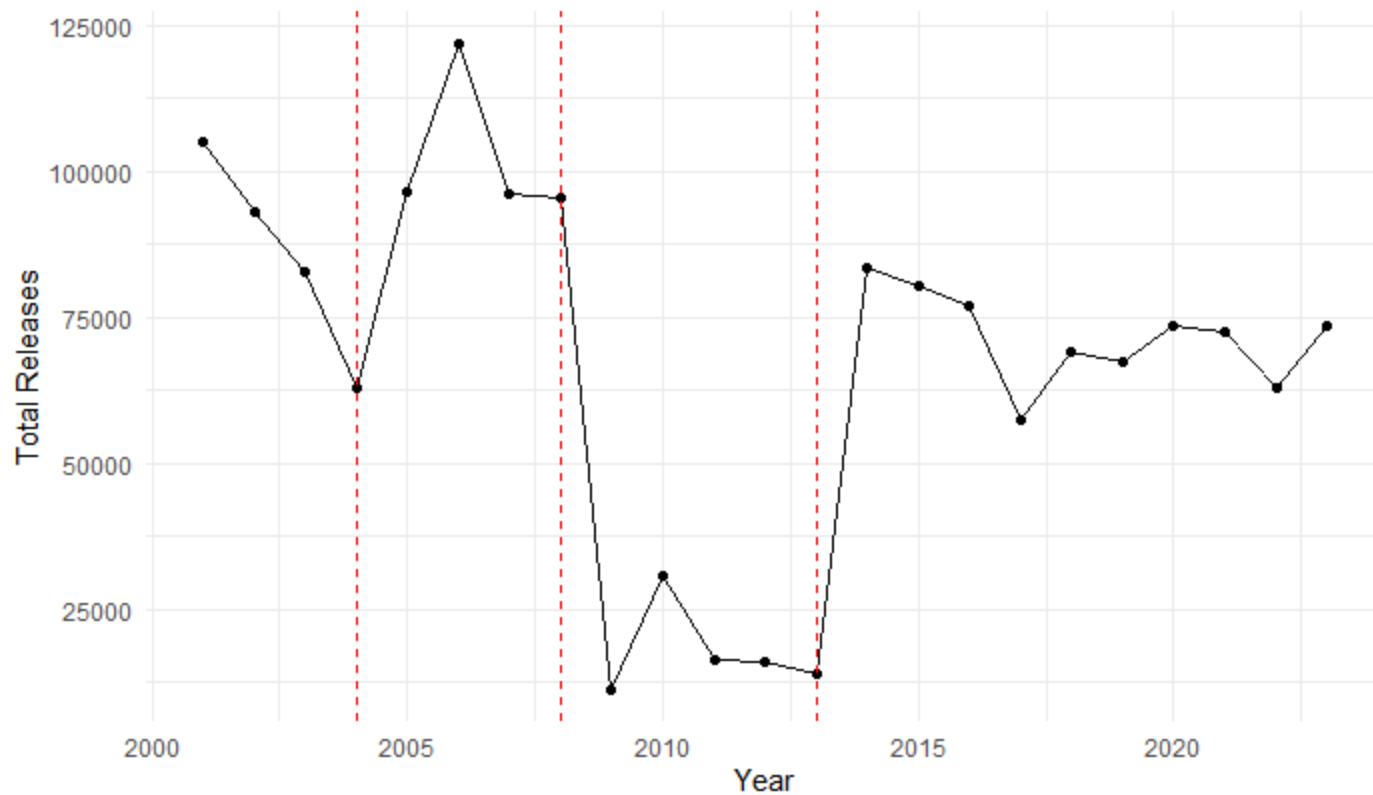
SALINE Ammonia Change Point Detection



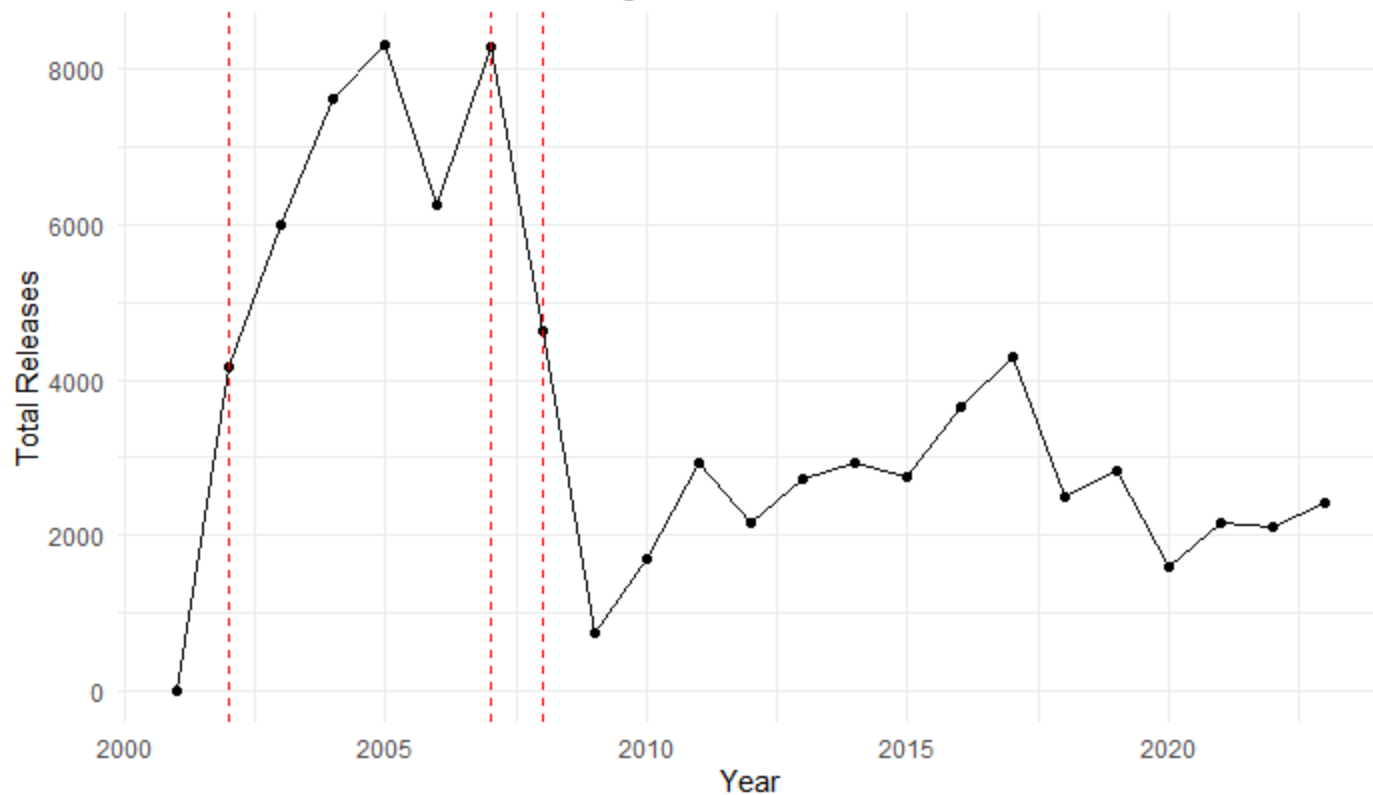
SANGAMON Ammonia Change Point Detection



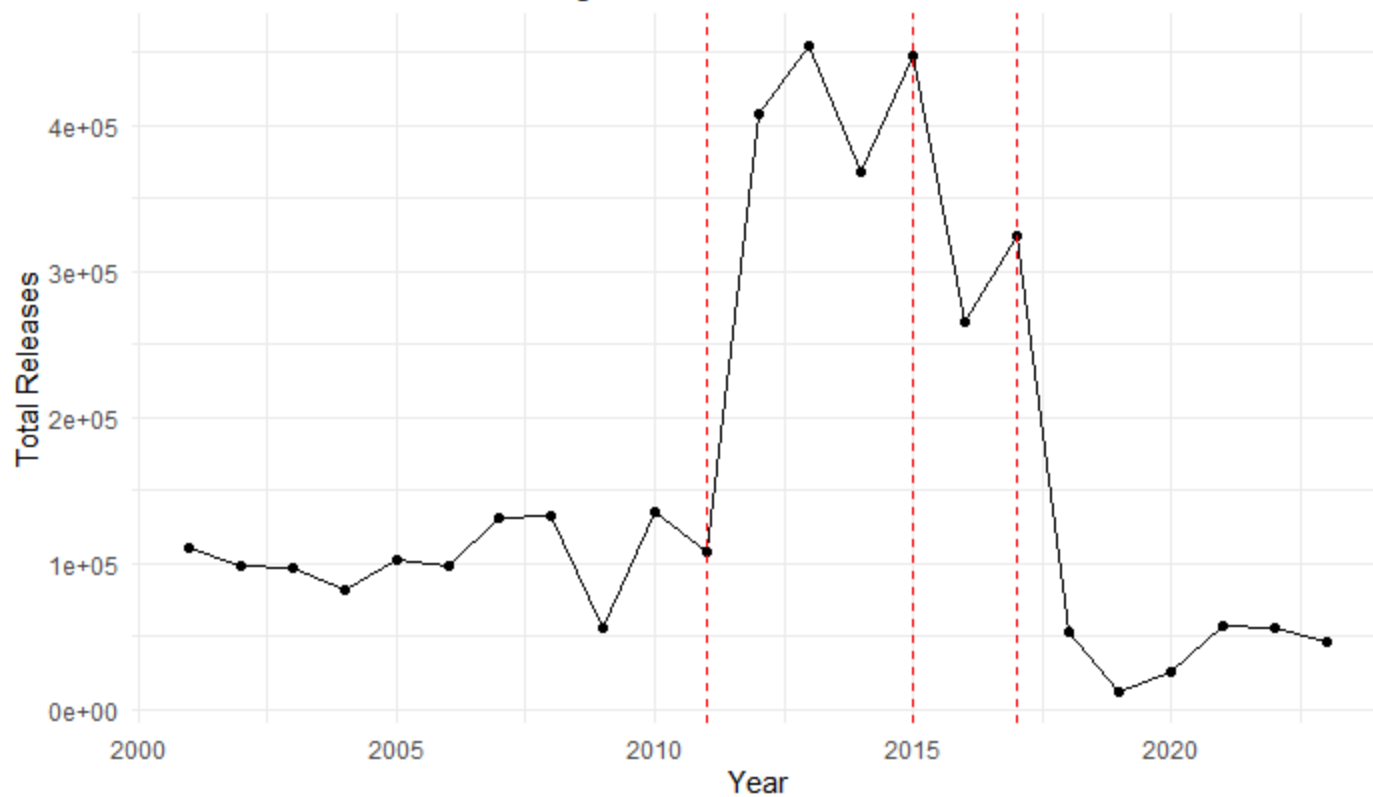
ST. CLAIR Ammonia Change Point Detection



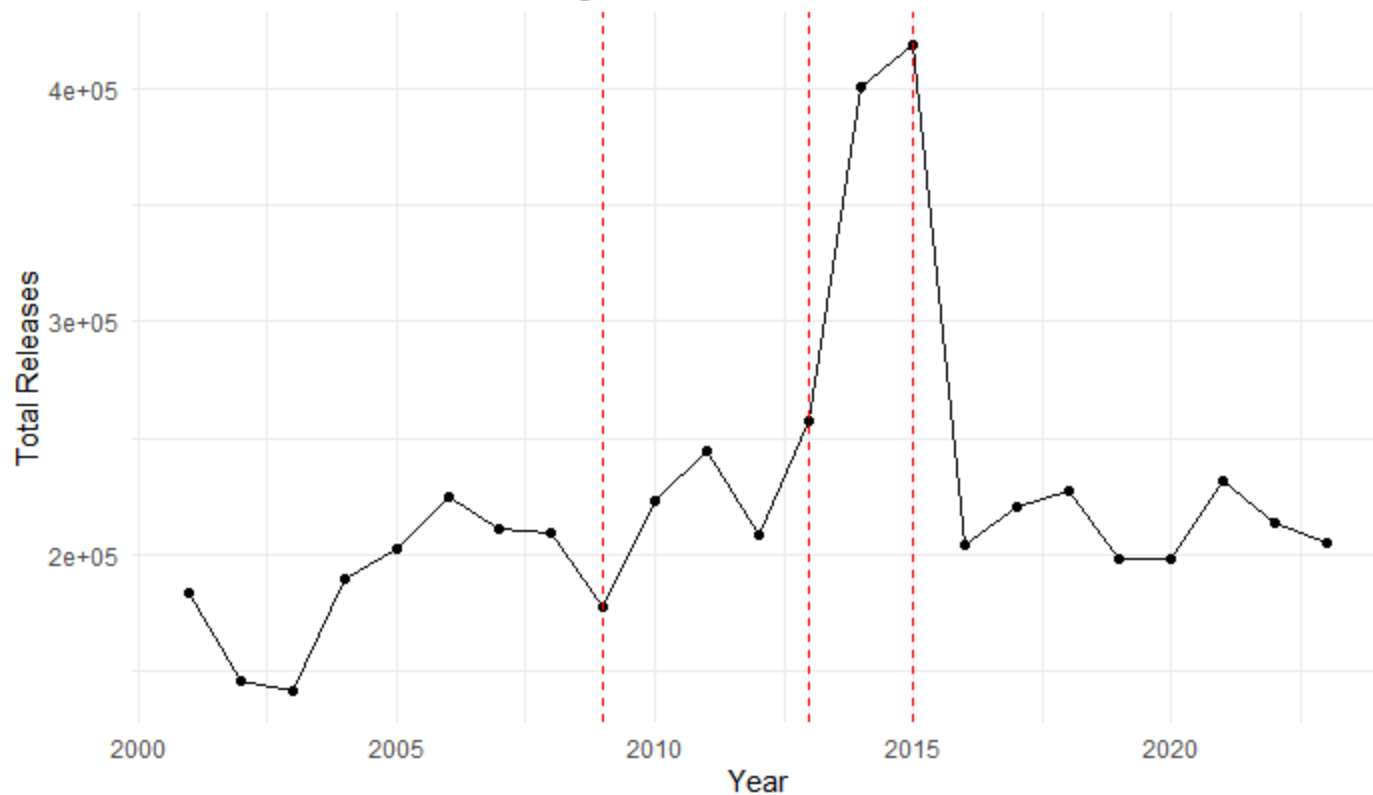
STEPHENSON Ammonia Change Point Detection



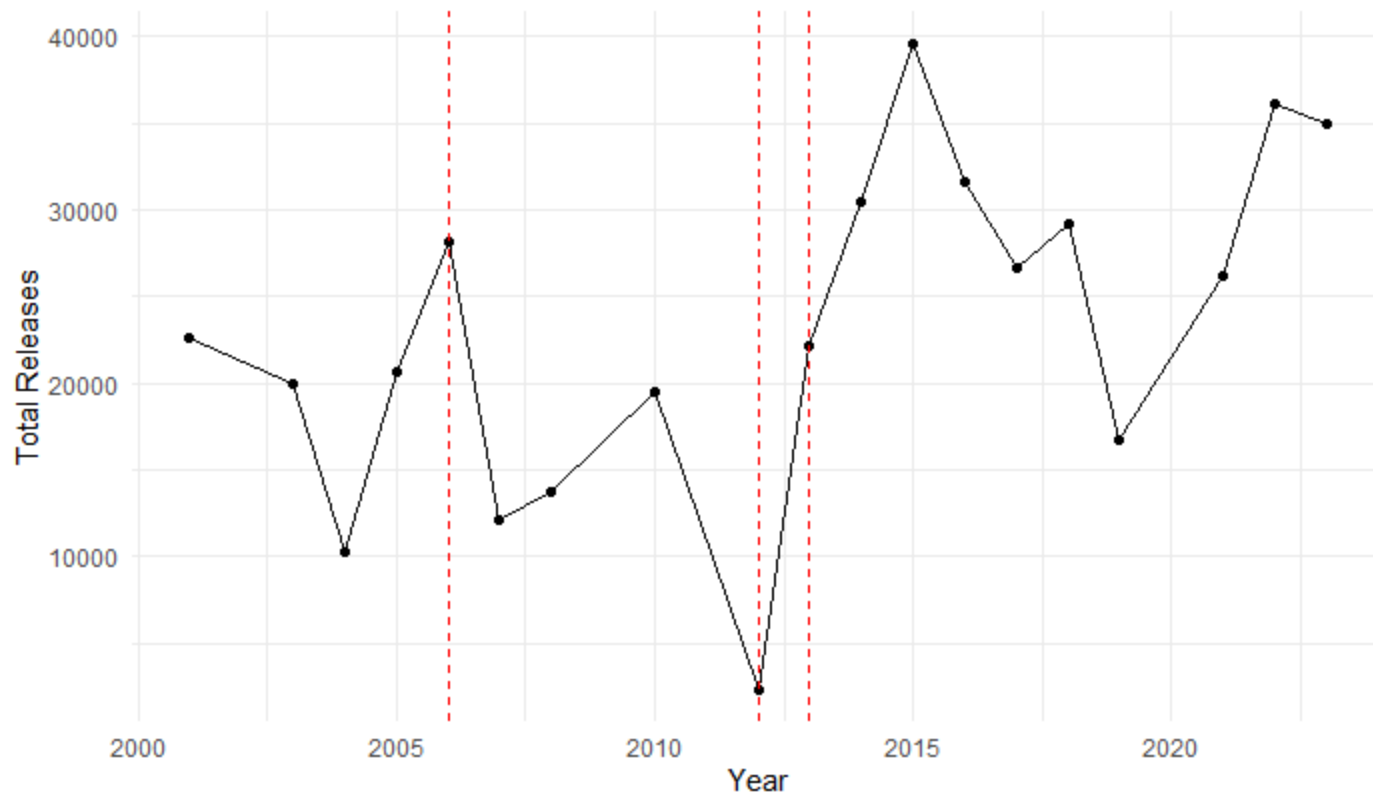
TAZEWELL Ammonia Change Point Detection



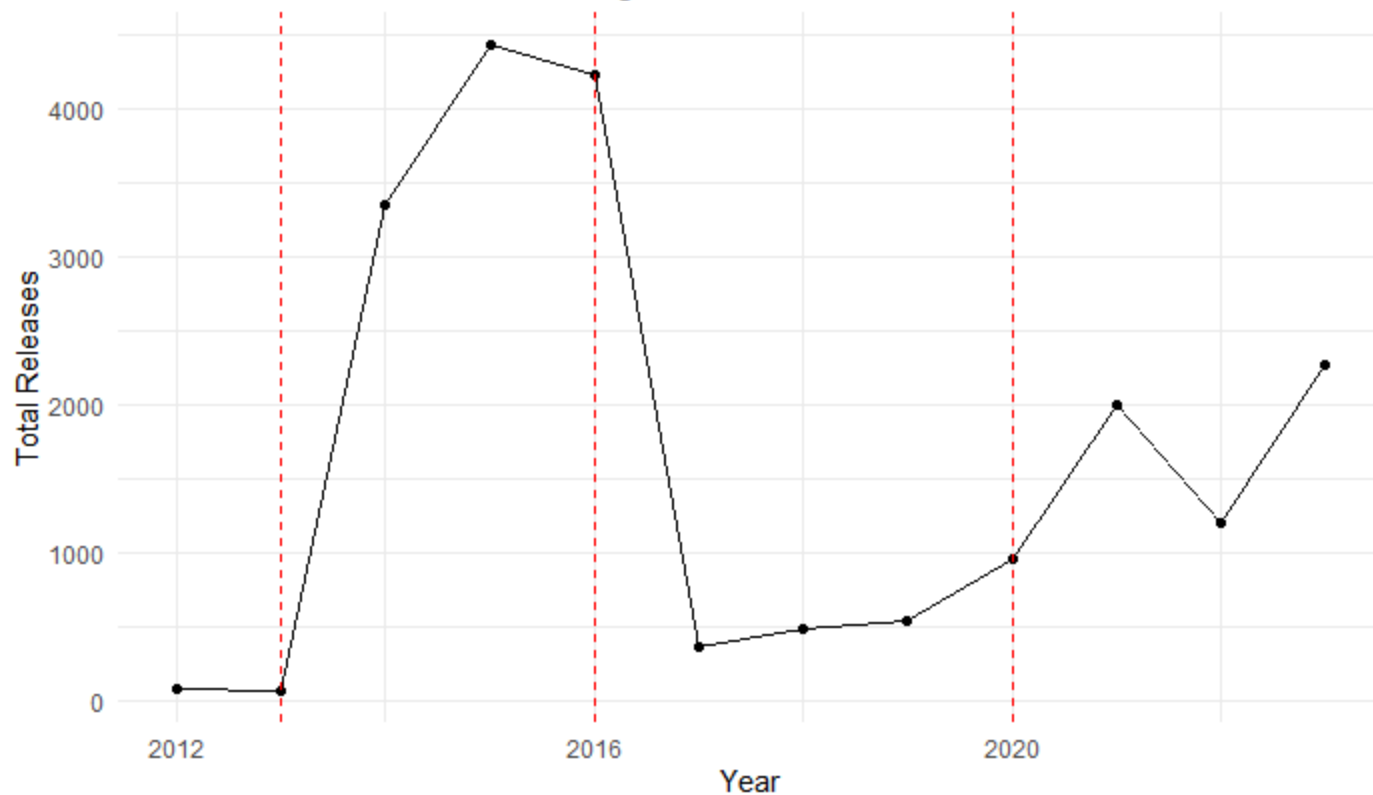
VERMILION Ammonia Change Point Detection



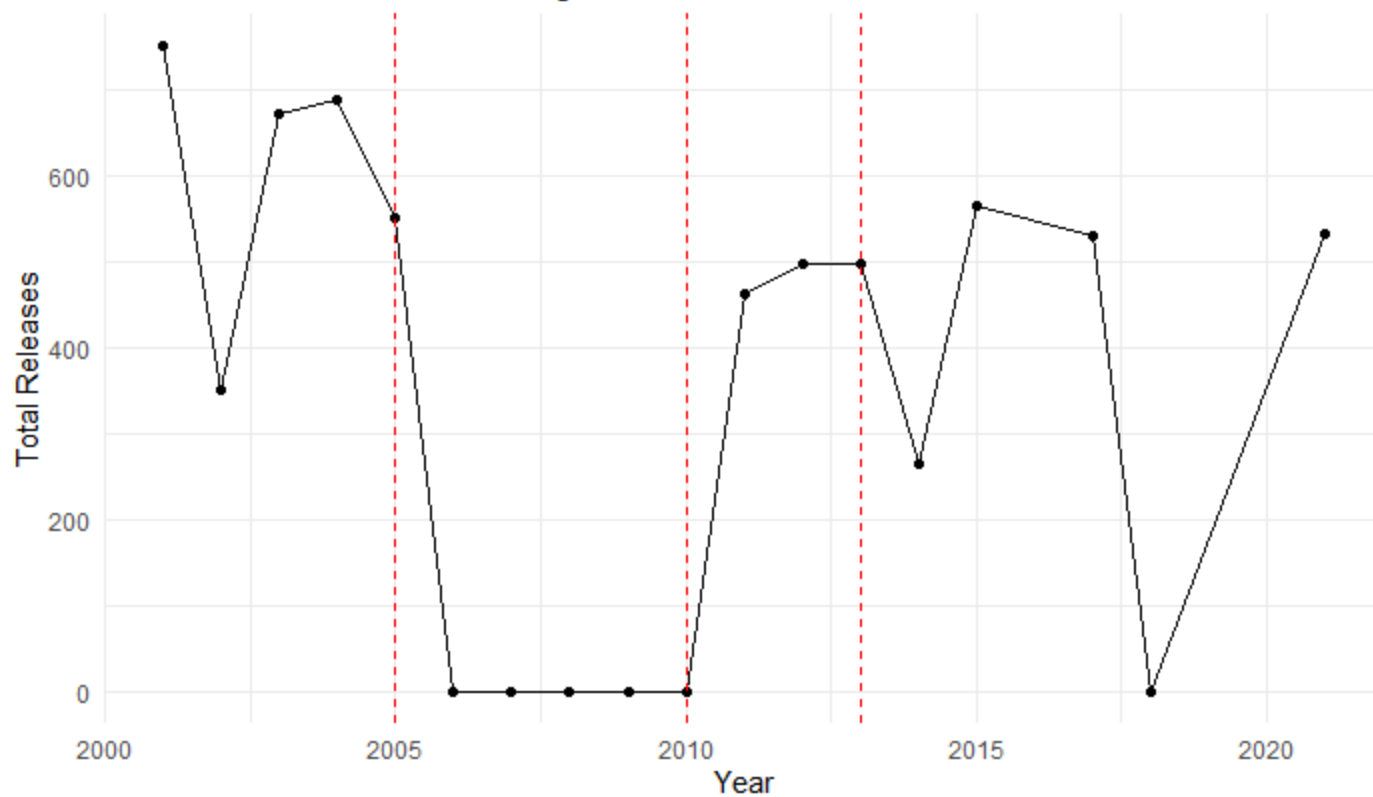
WARREN Ammonia Change Point Detection



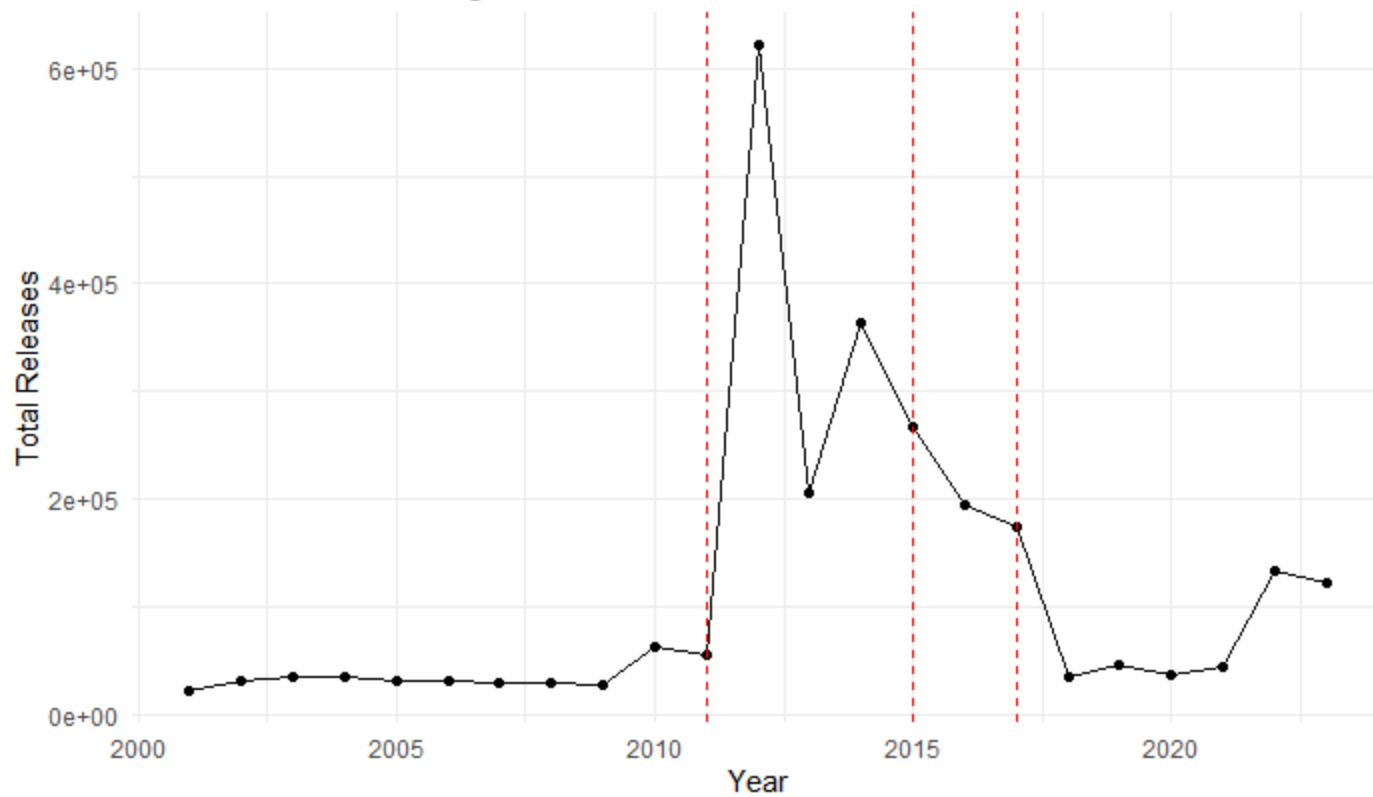
WASHINGTON Ammonia Change Point Detection



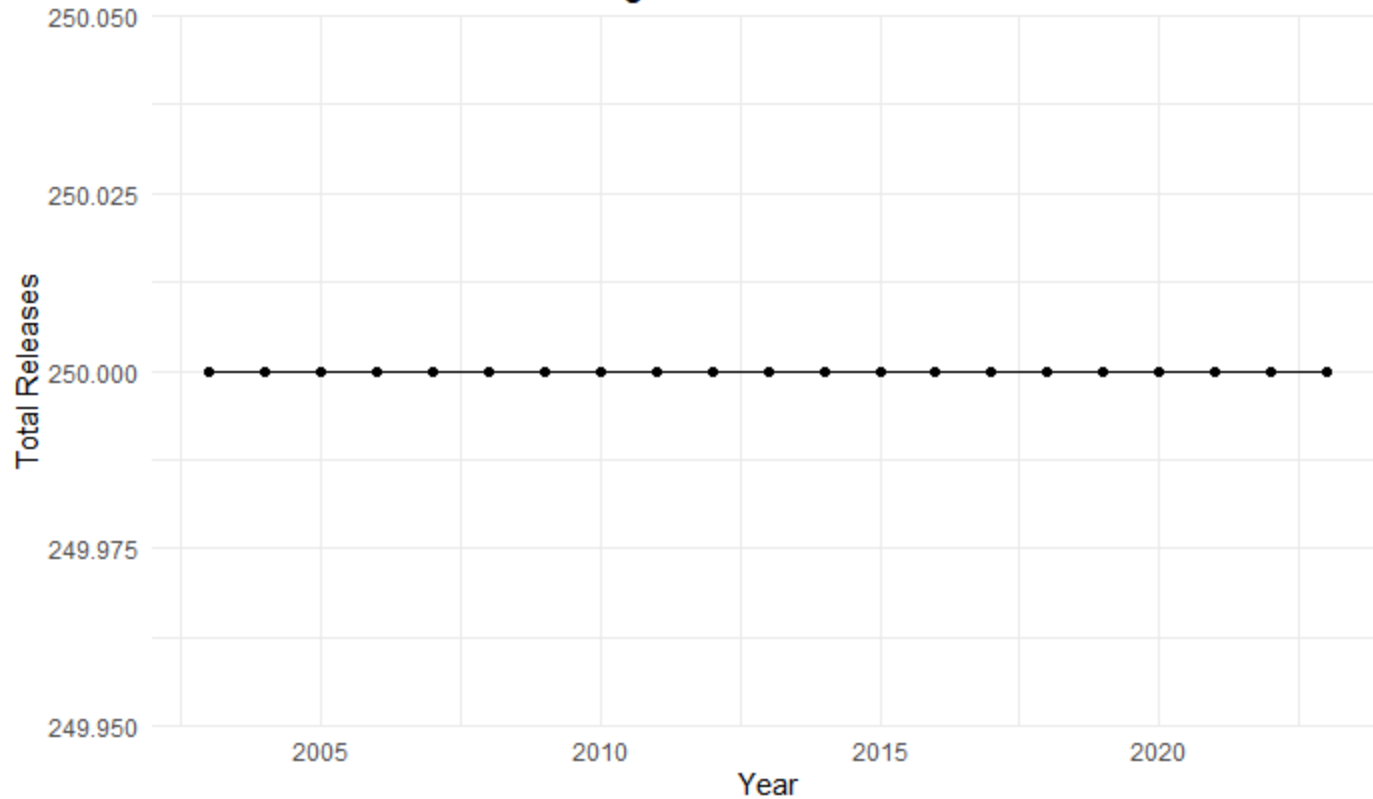
WHITESIDE Ammonia Change Point Detection



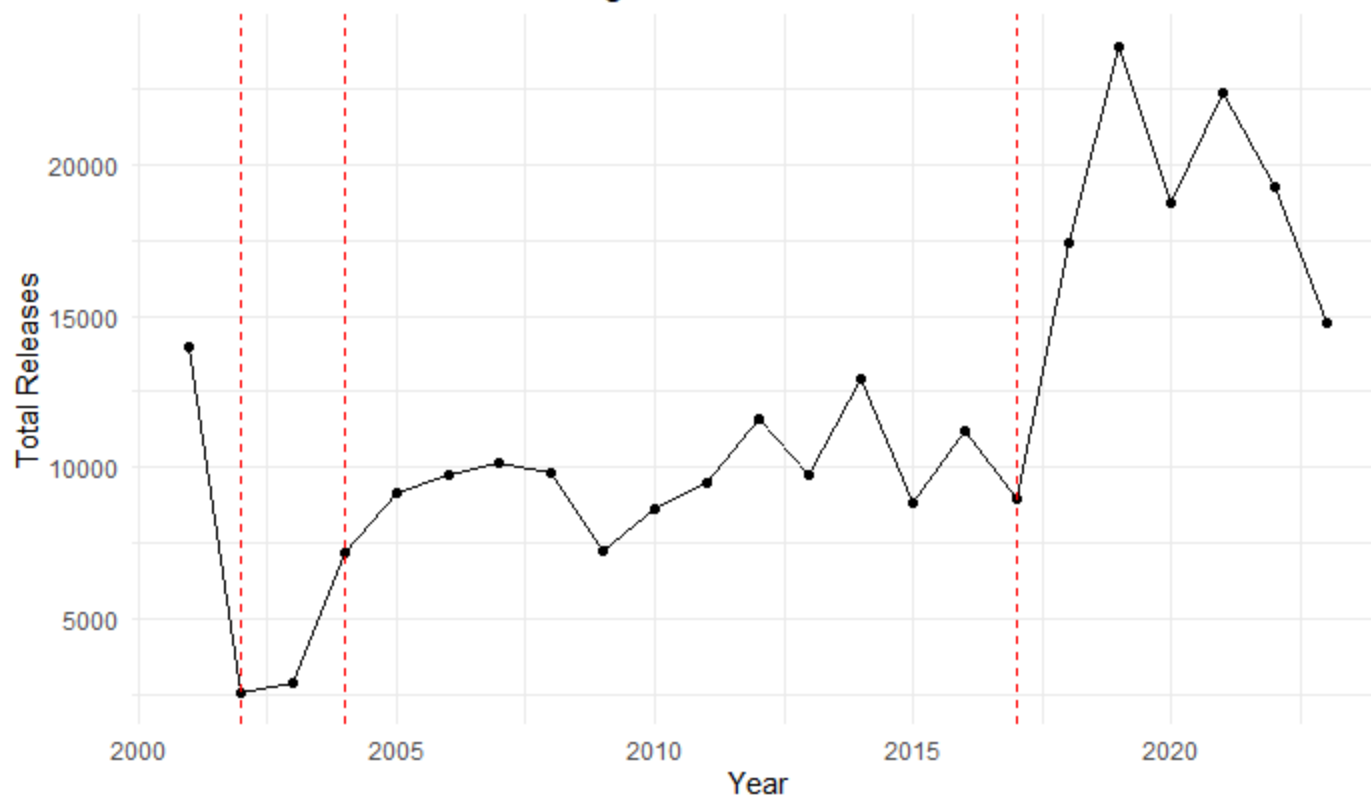
WILL Ammonia Change Point Detection



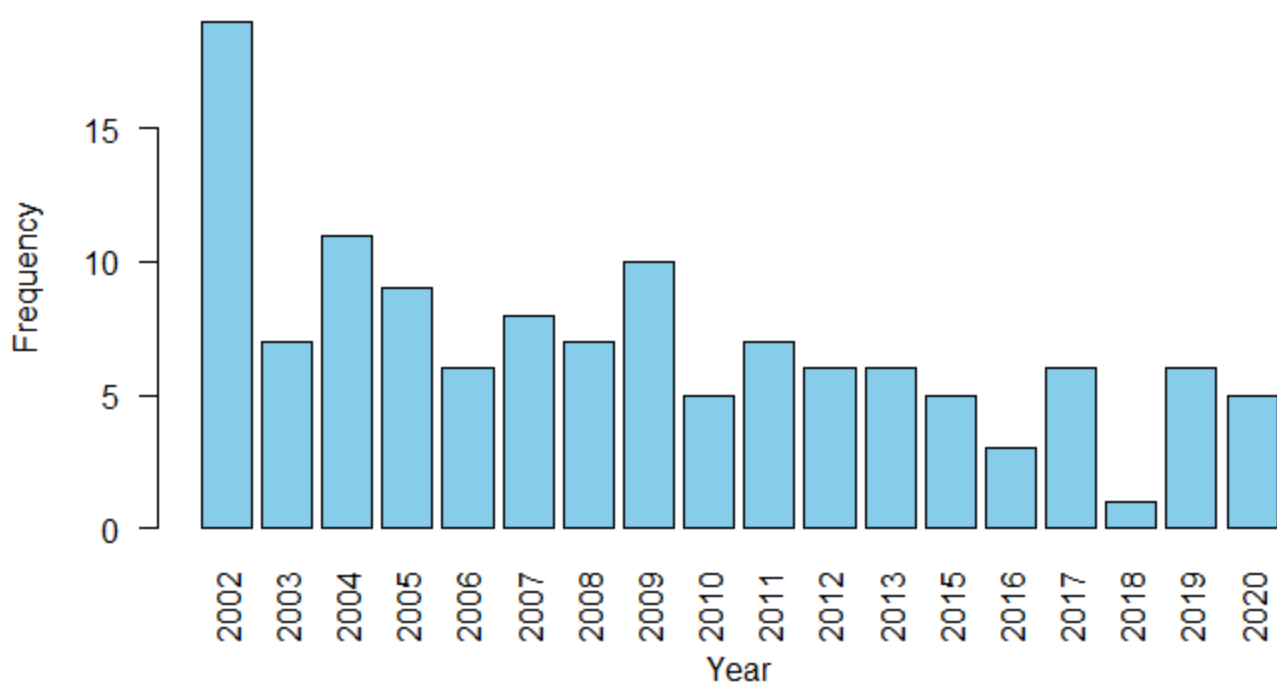
WILLIAMSON Ammonia Change Point Detection



WINNEBAGO Ammonia Change Point Detection



Frequency of Change Point Years for Ammonia

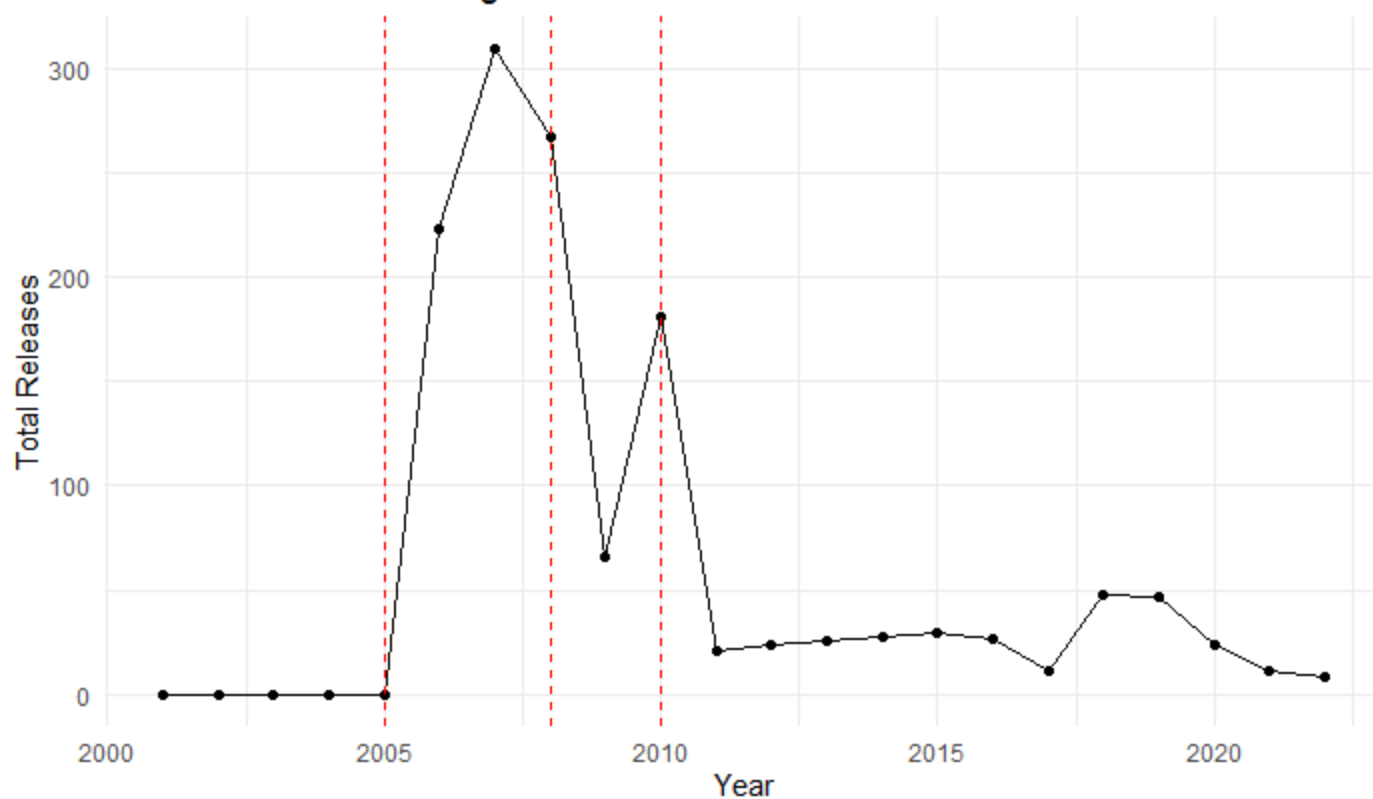


Benzene example

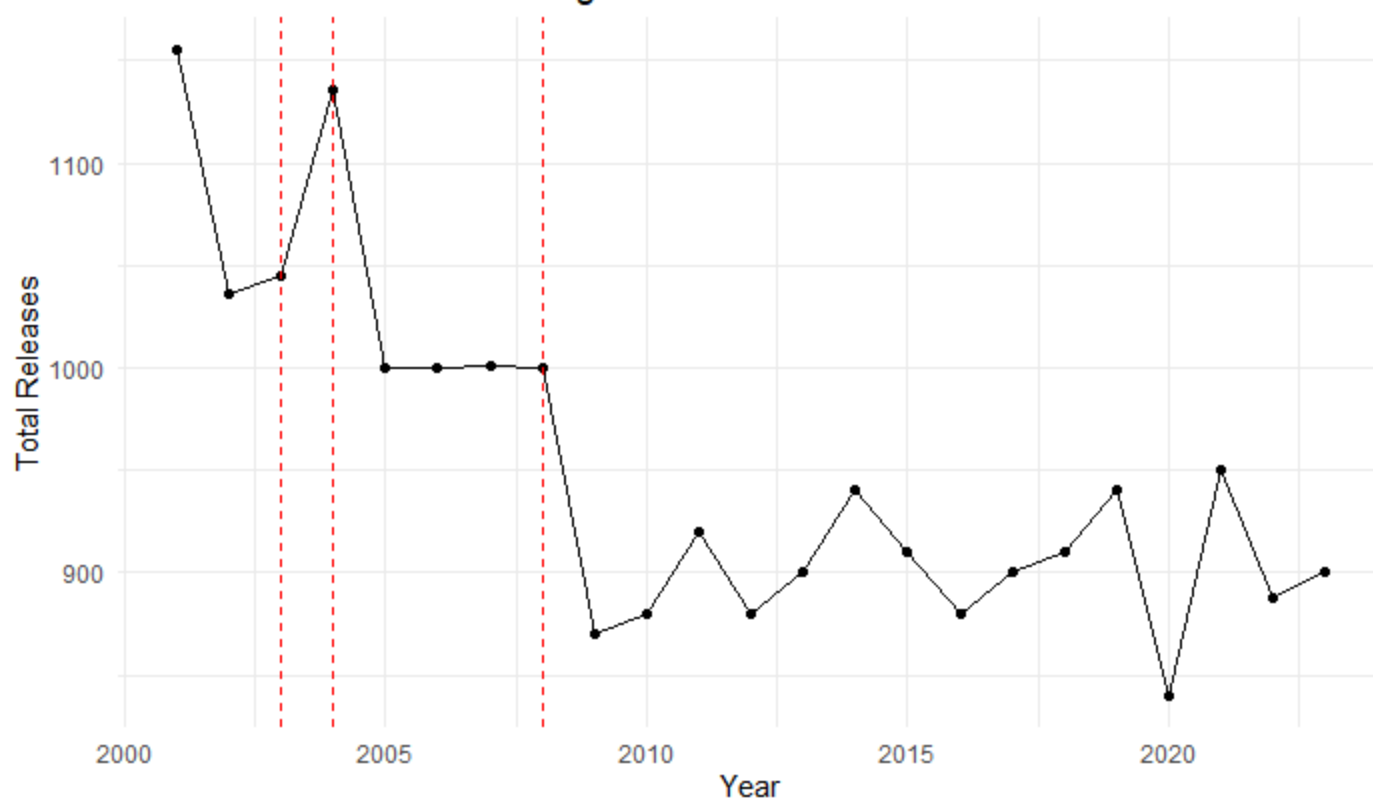
```
analyze_change_points("Benzene", chemical_by_county, change_points)
```

Hide

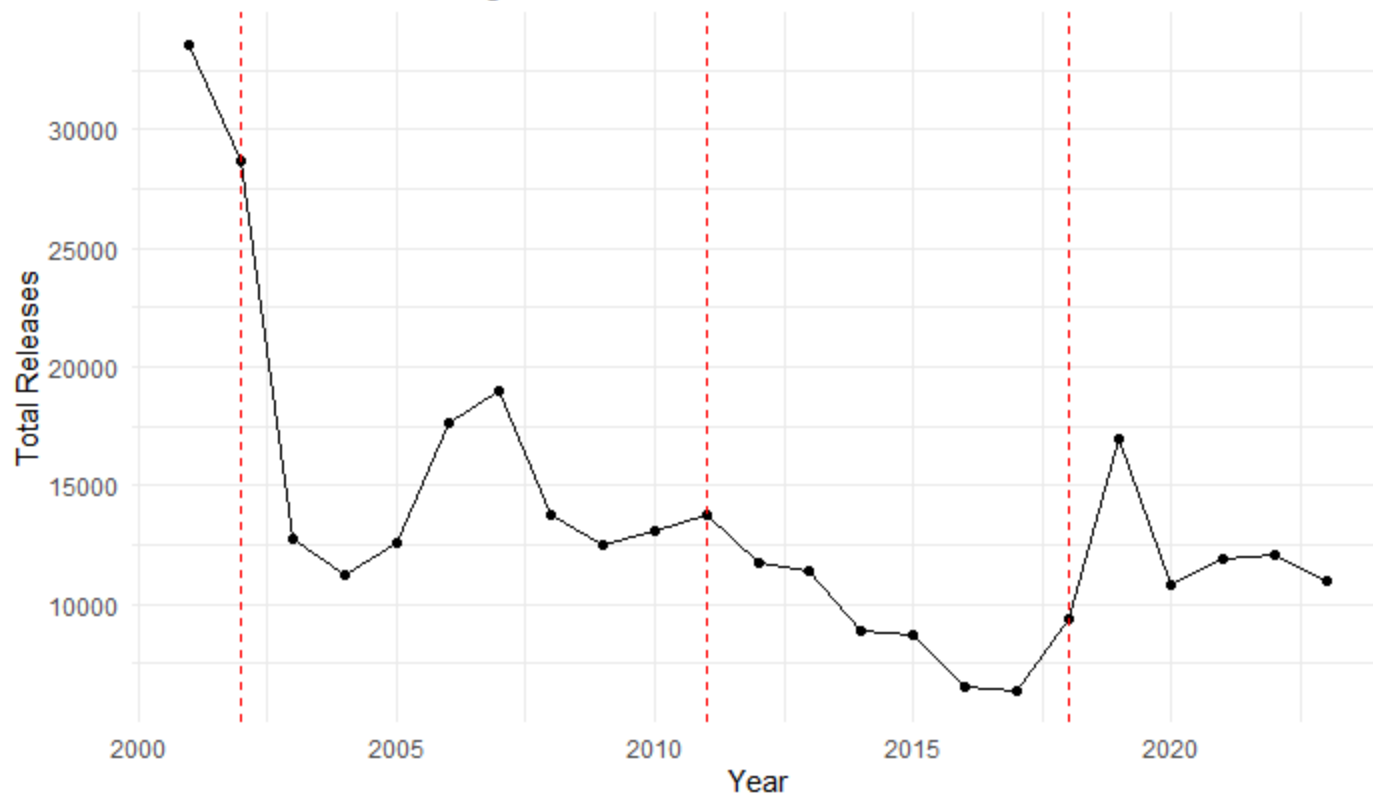
BOONE Benzene Change Point Detection



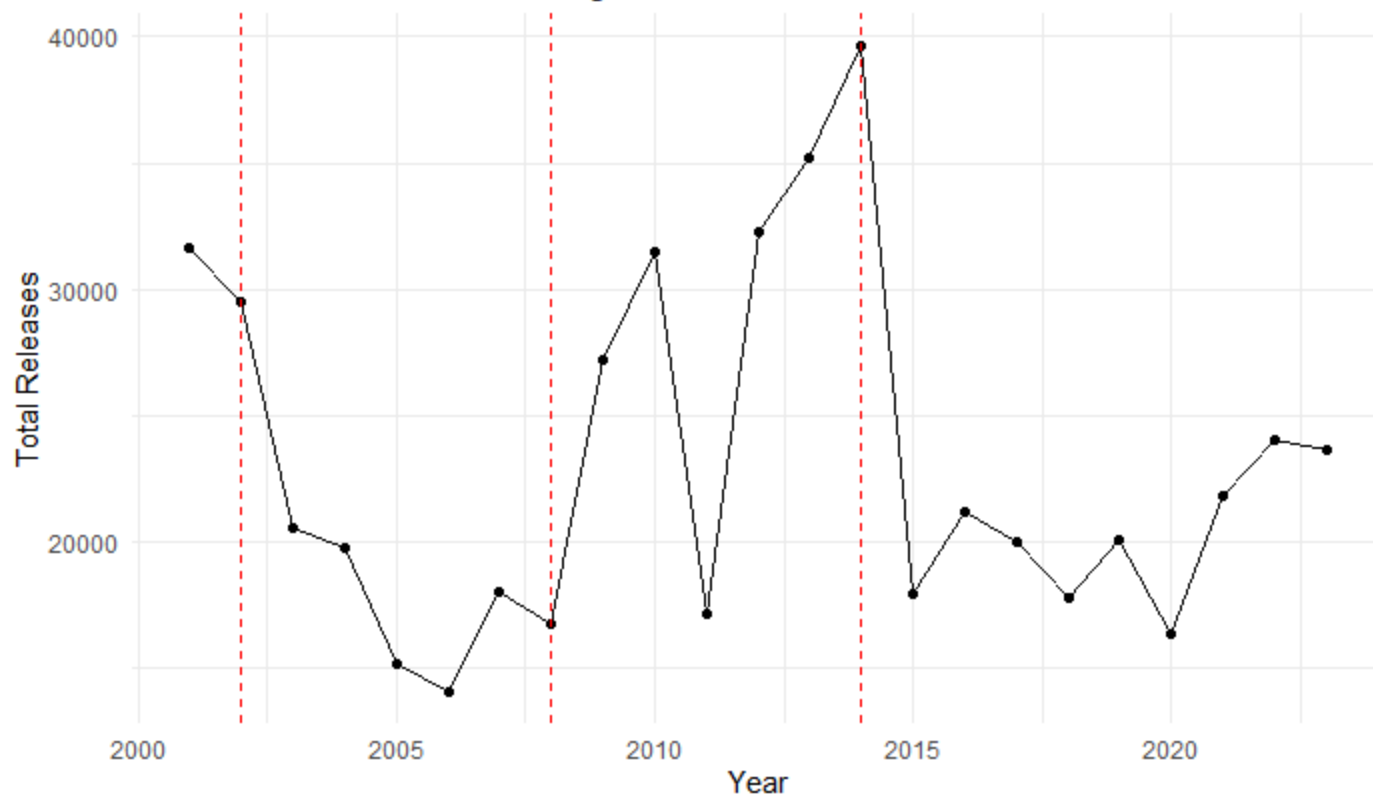
CHAMPAIGN Benzene Change Point Detection



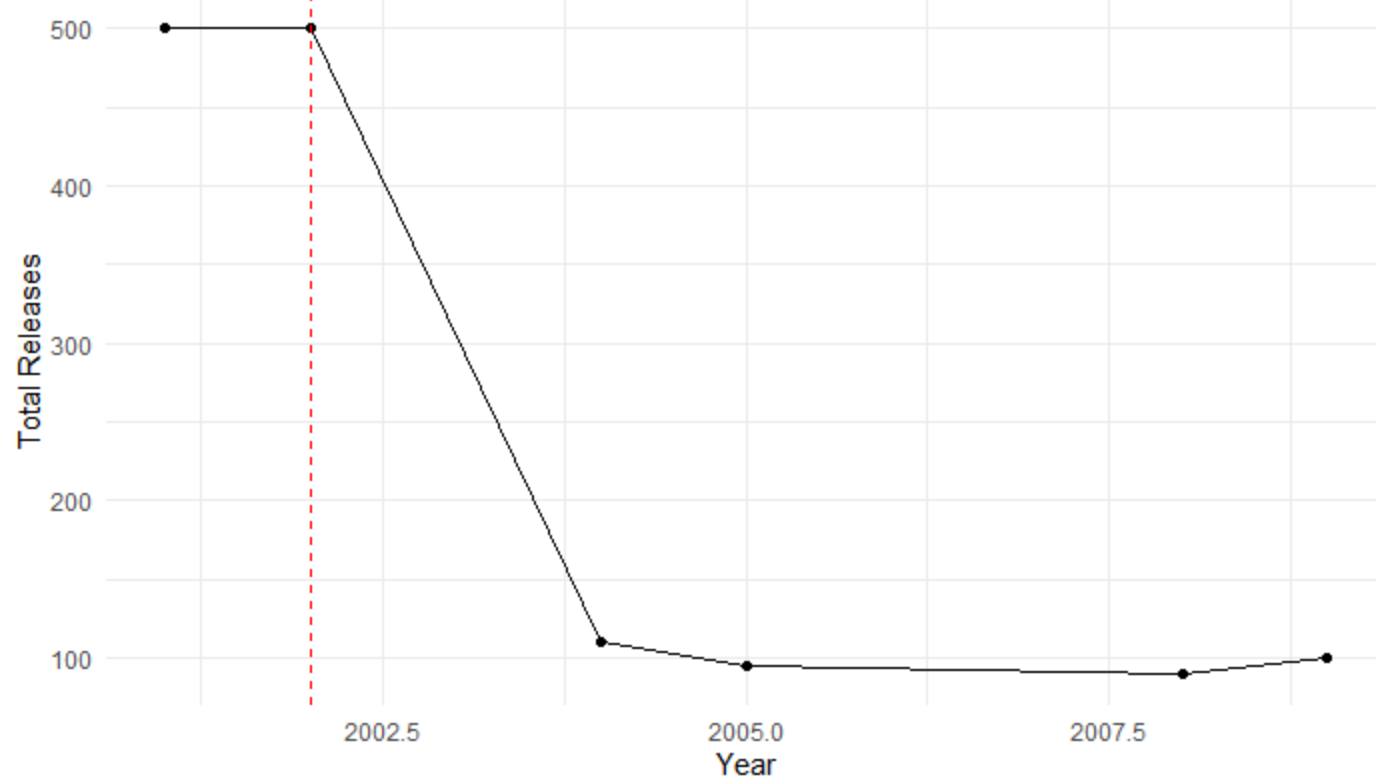
COOK Benzene Change Point Detection



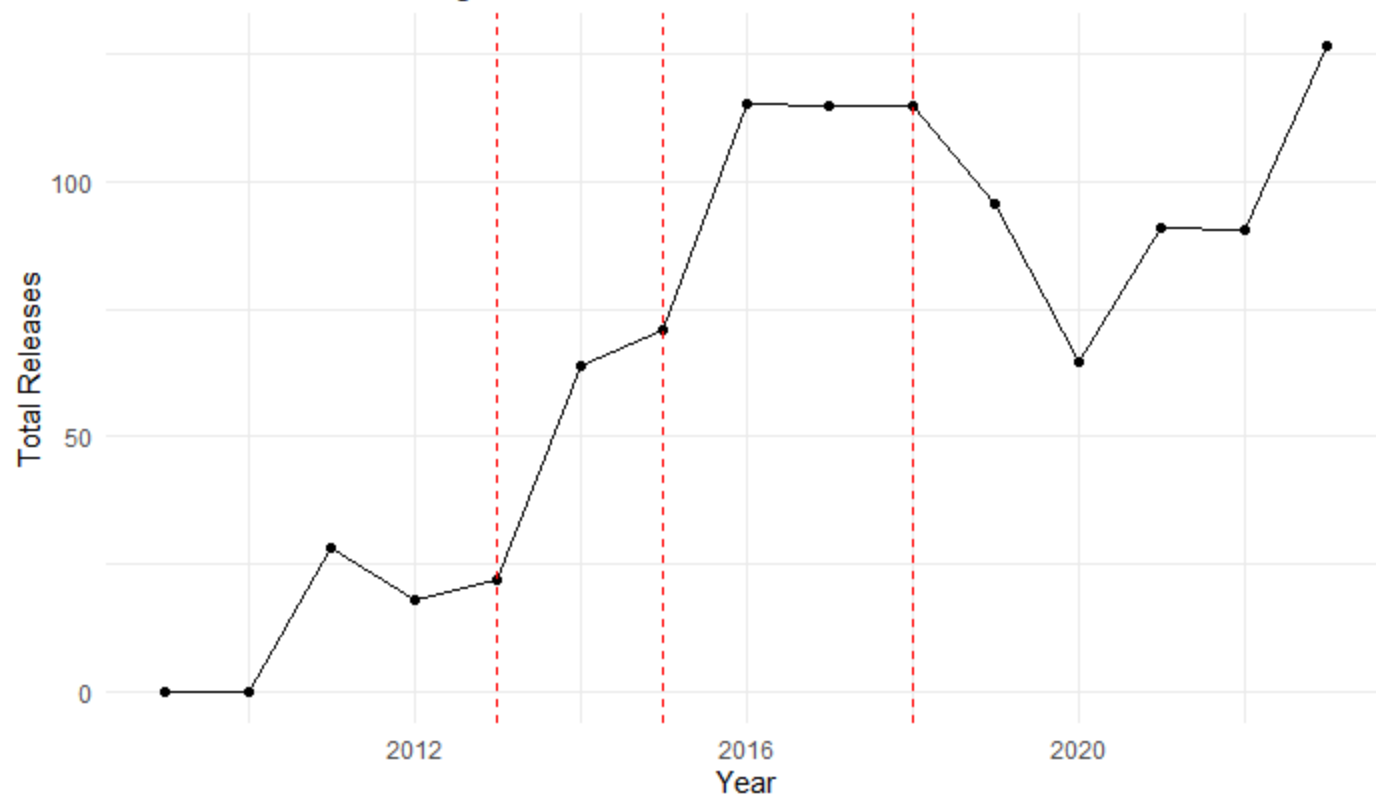
CRAWFORD Benzene Change Point Detection



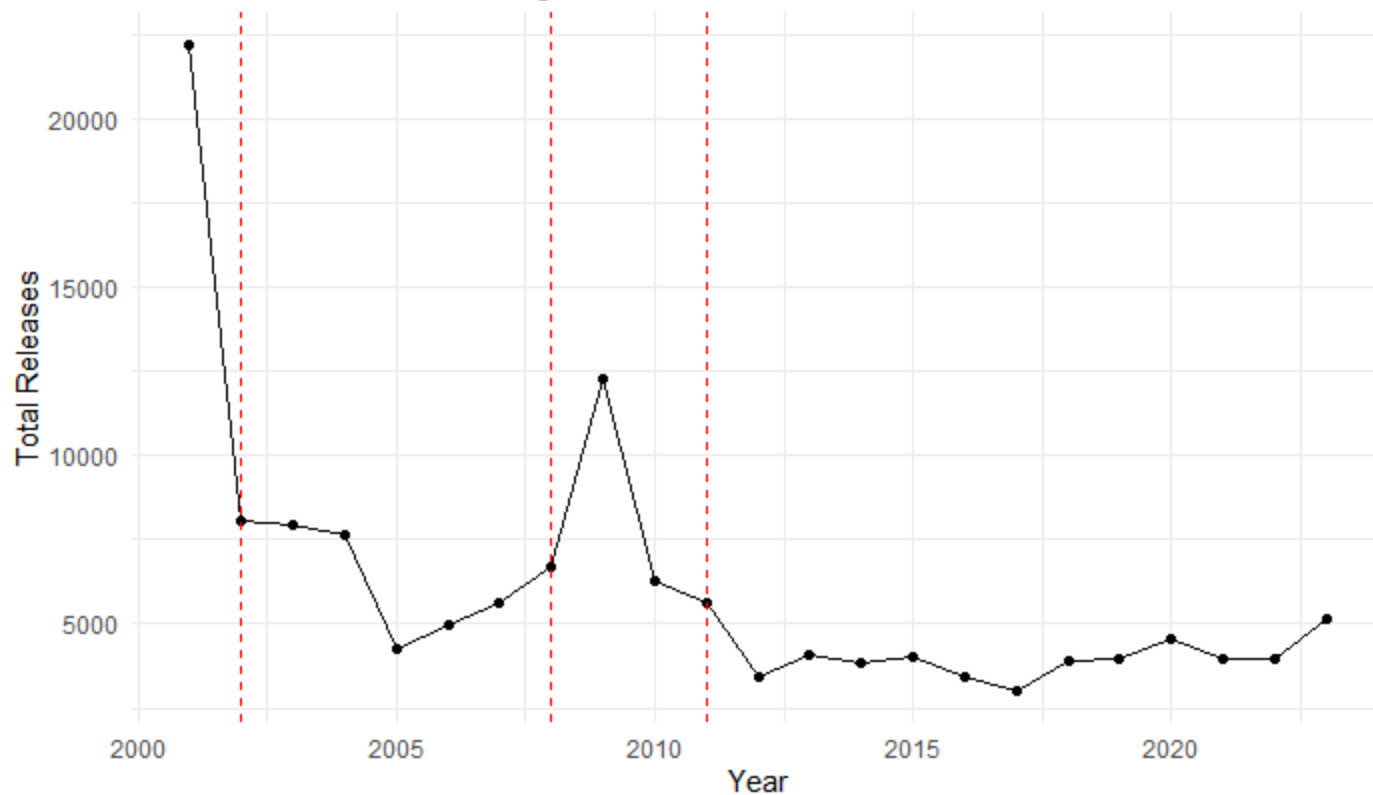
DUPAGE Benzene Change Point Detection



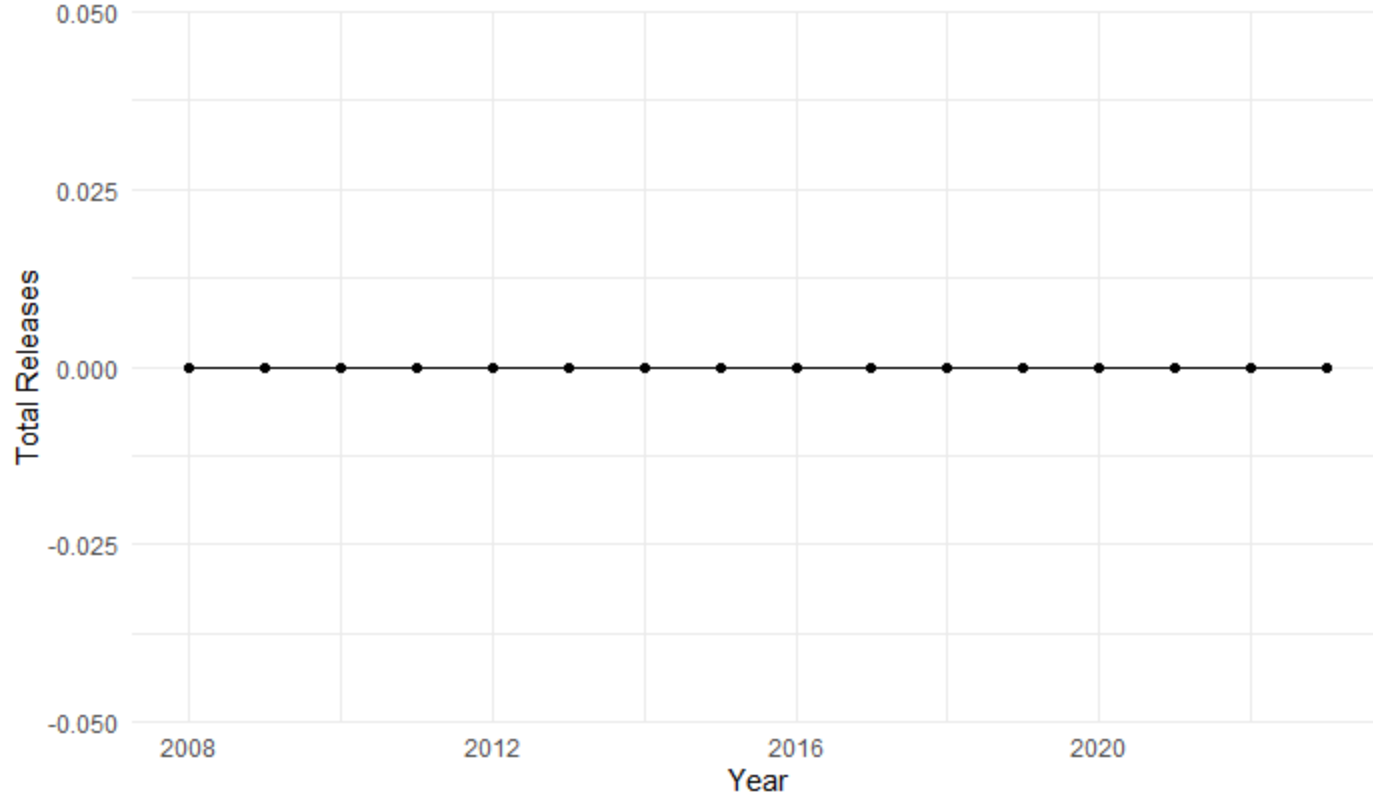
FORD Benzene Change Point Detection



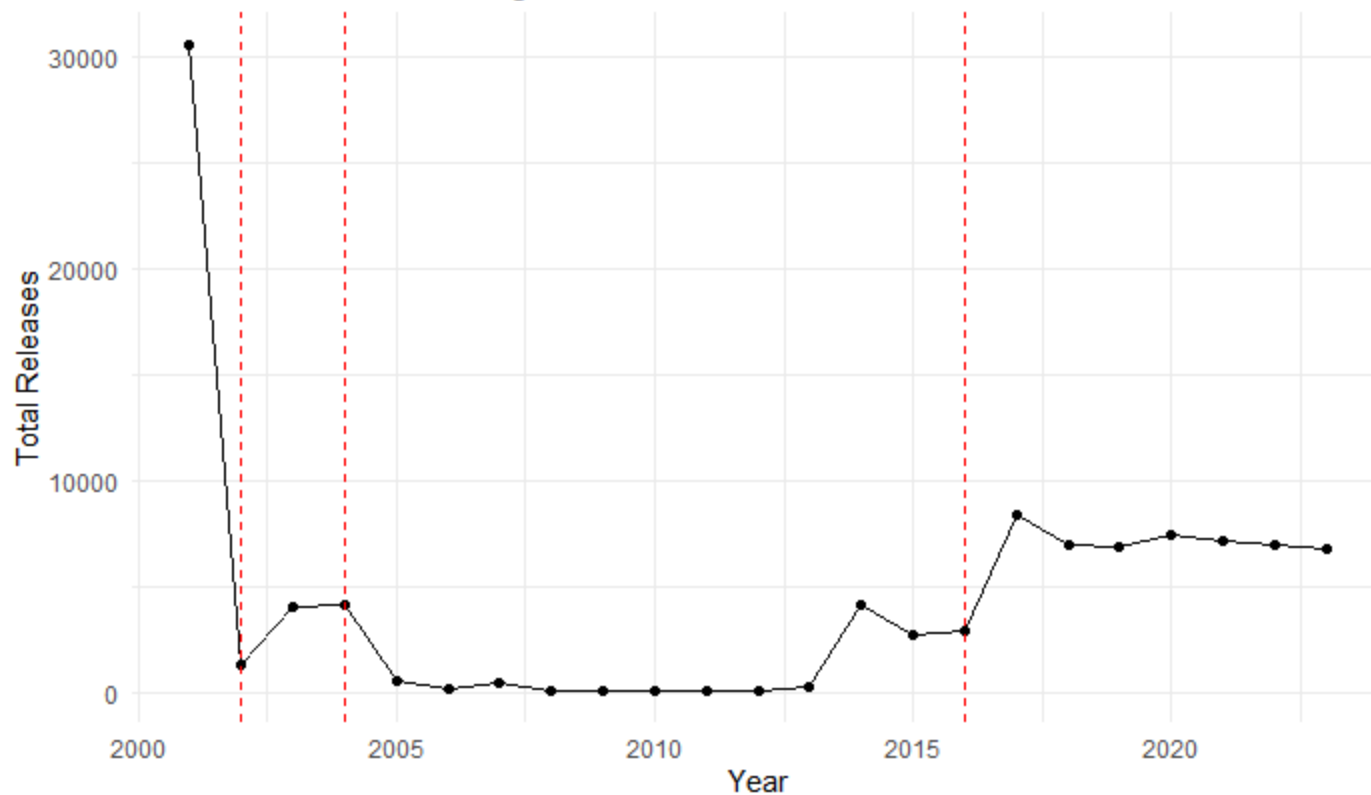
GRUNDY Benzene Change Point Detection



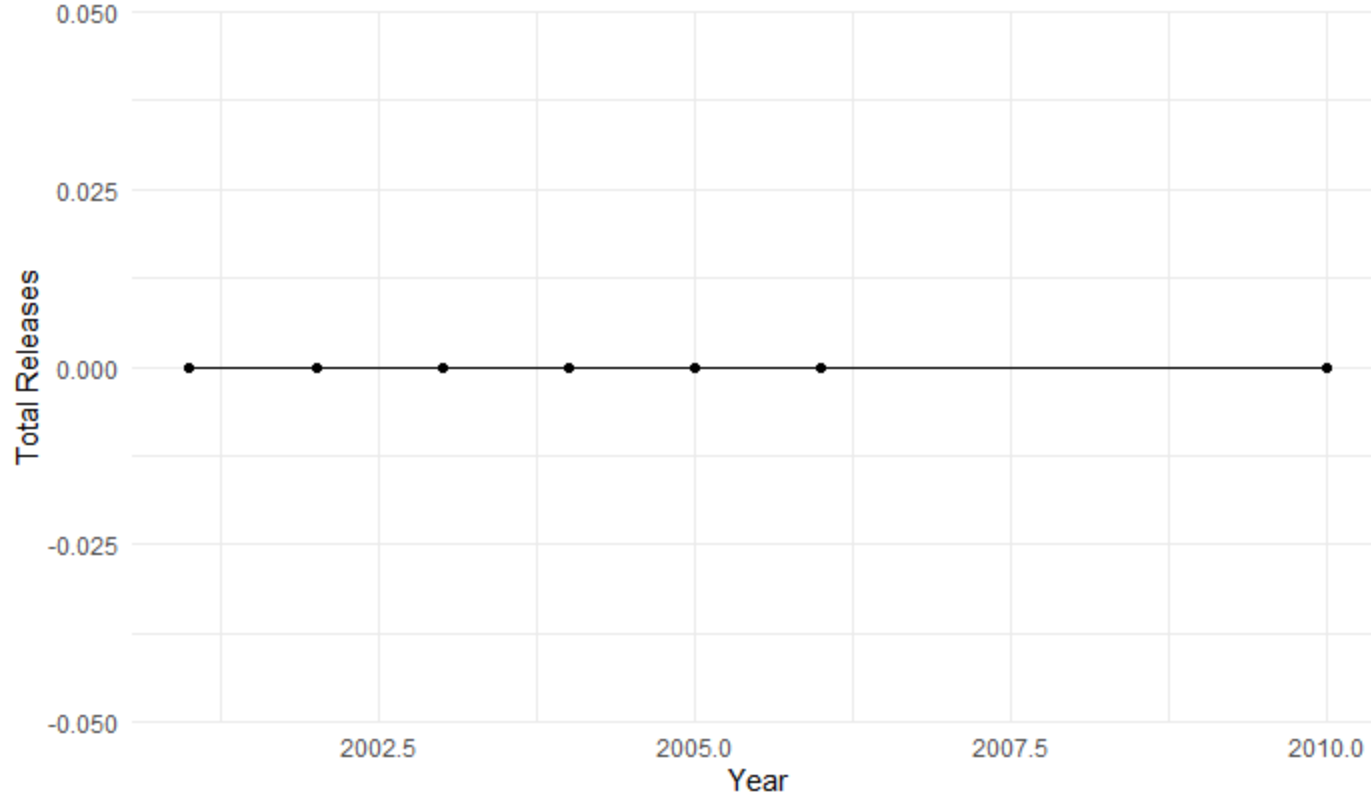
HENRY Benzene Change Point Detection



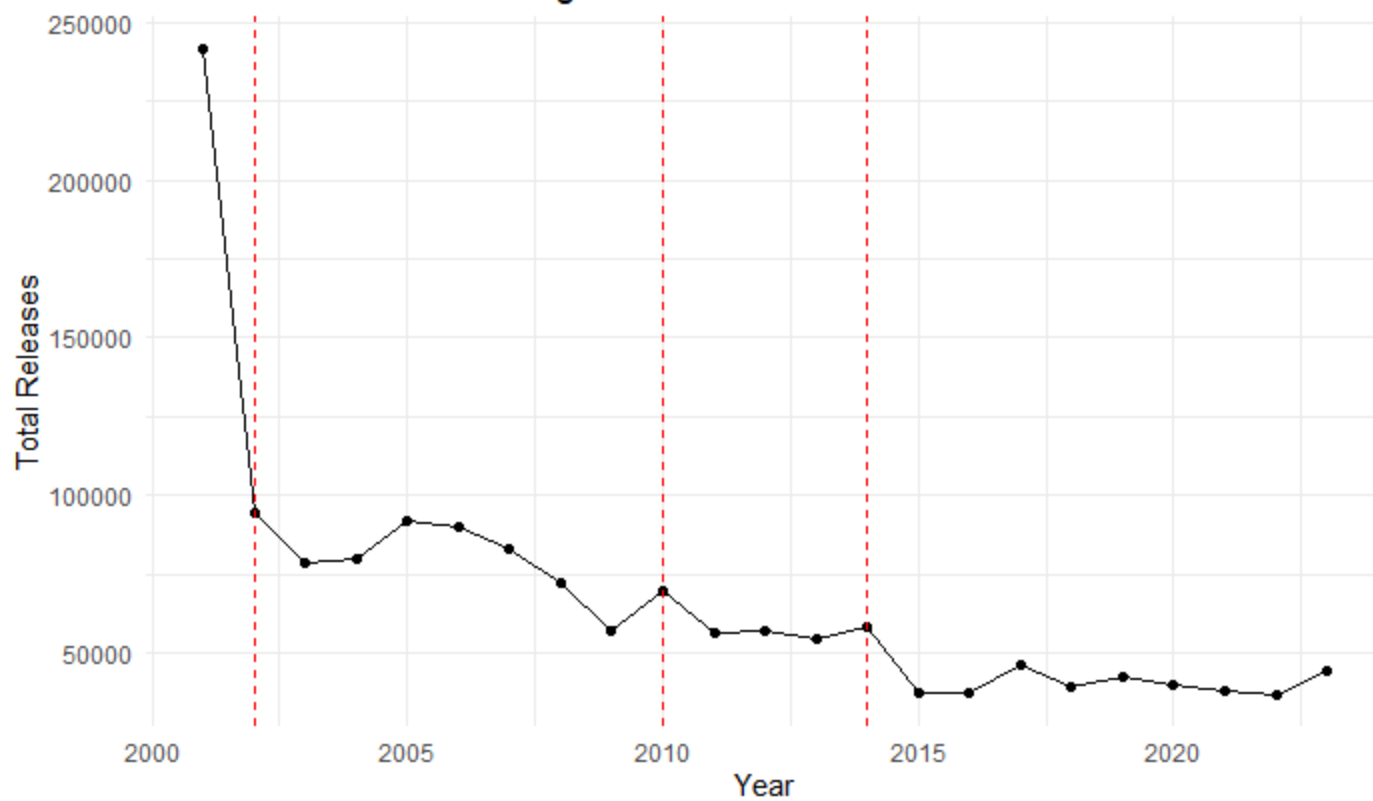
MACON Benzene Change Point Detection



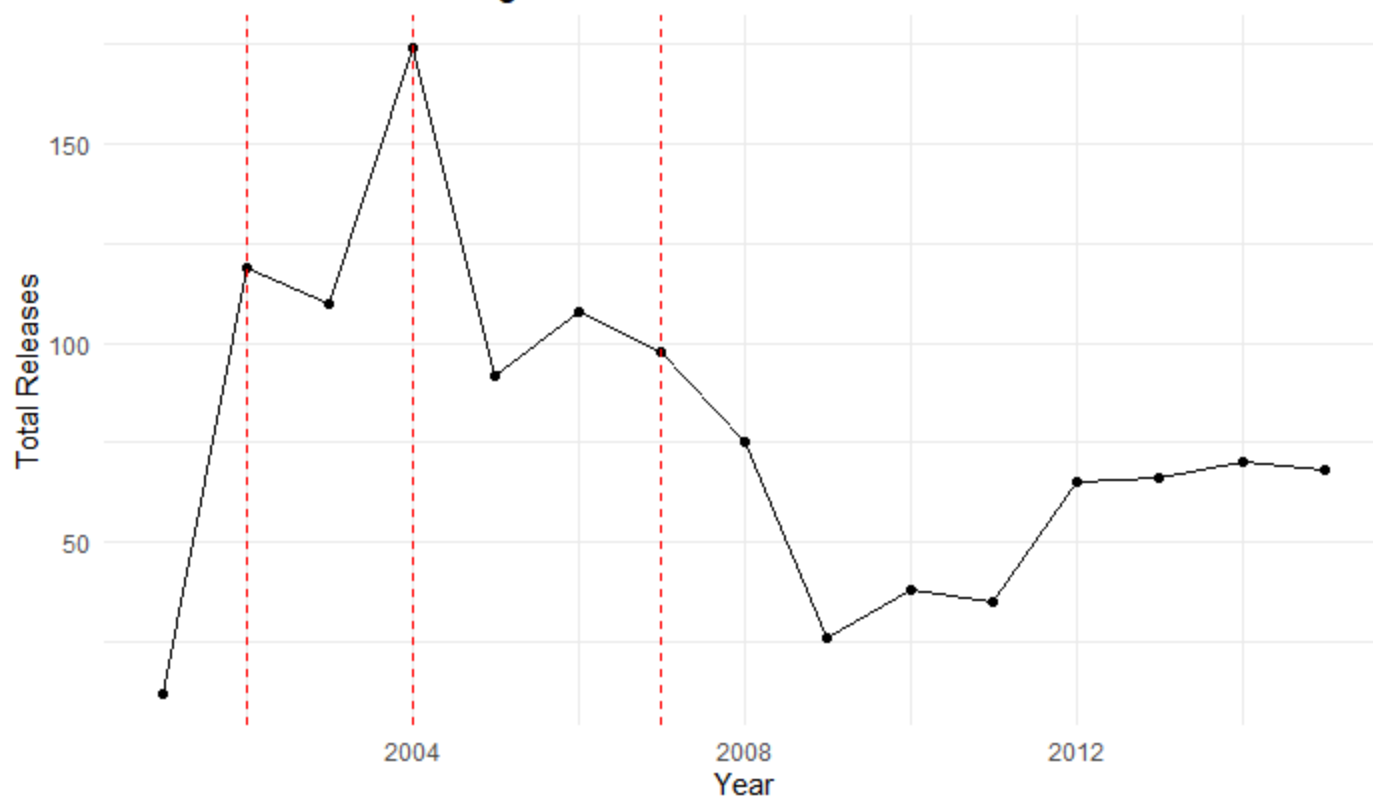
MACOUPIN Benzene Change Point Detection



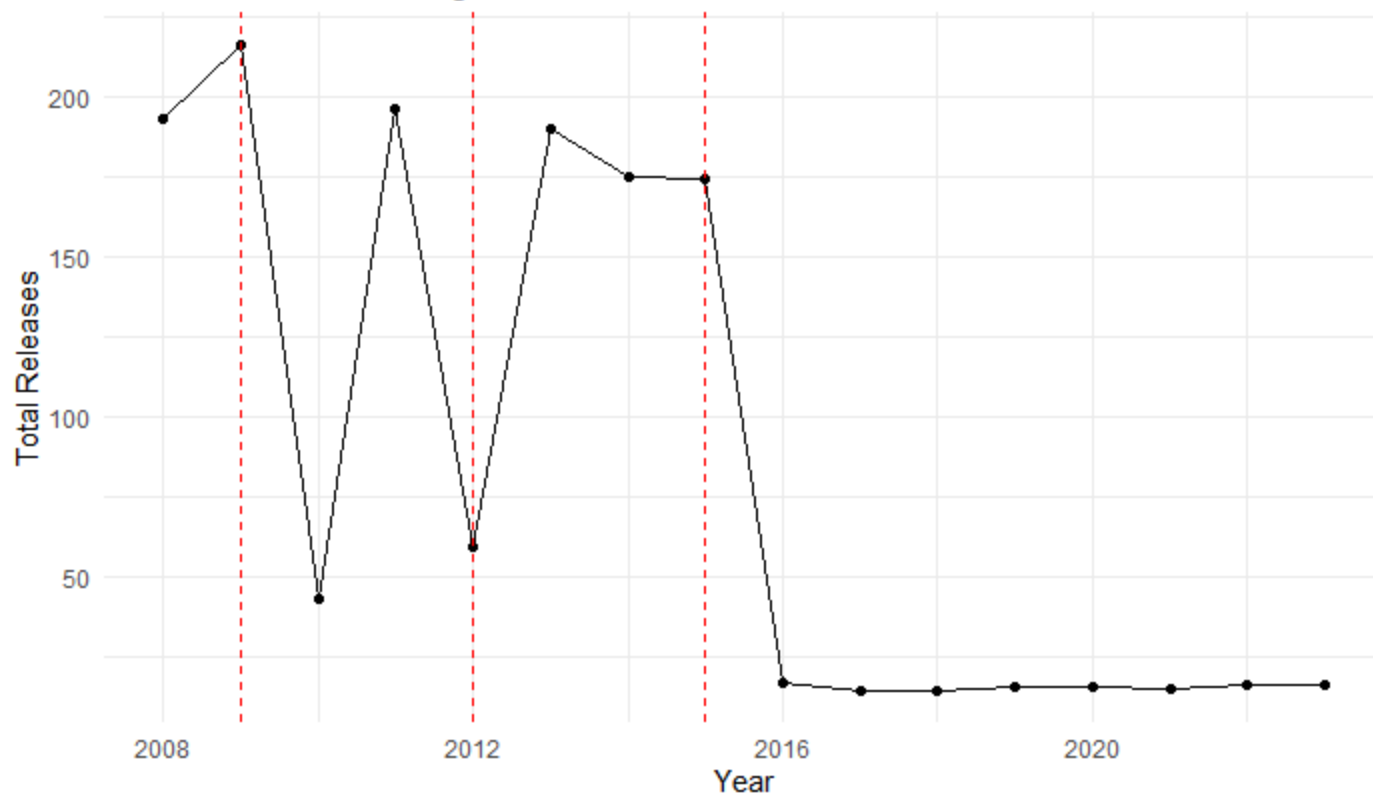
MADISON Benzene Change Point Detection



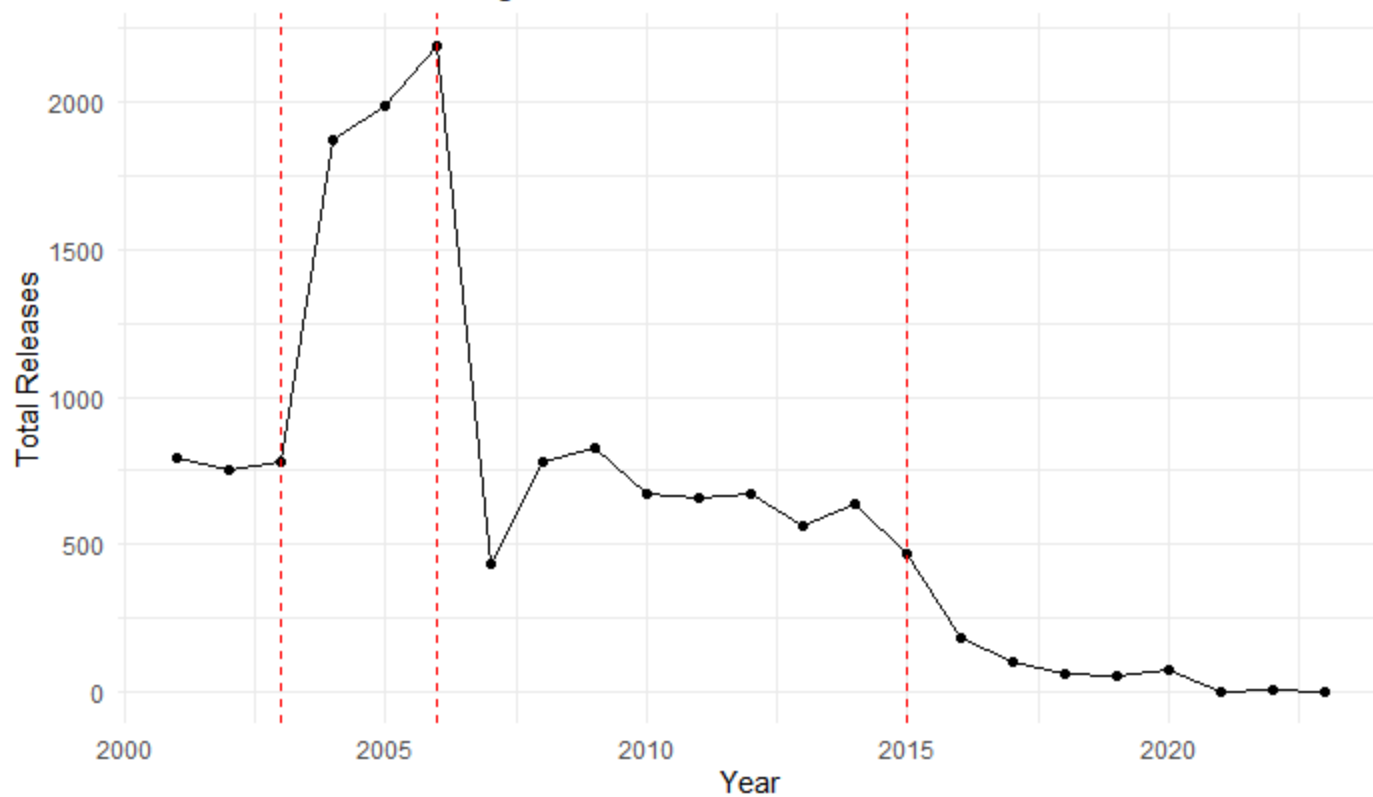
MCLEAN Benzene Change Point Detection



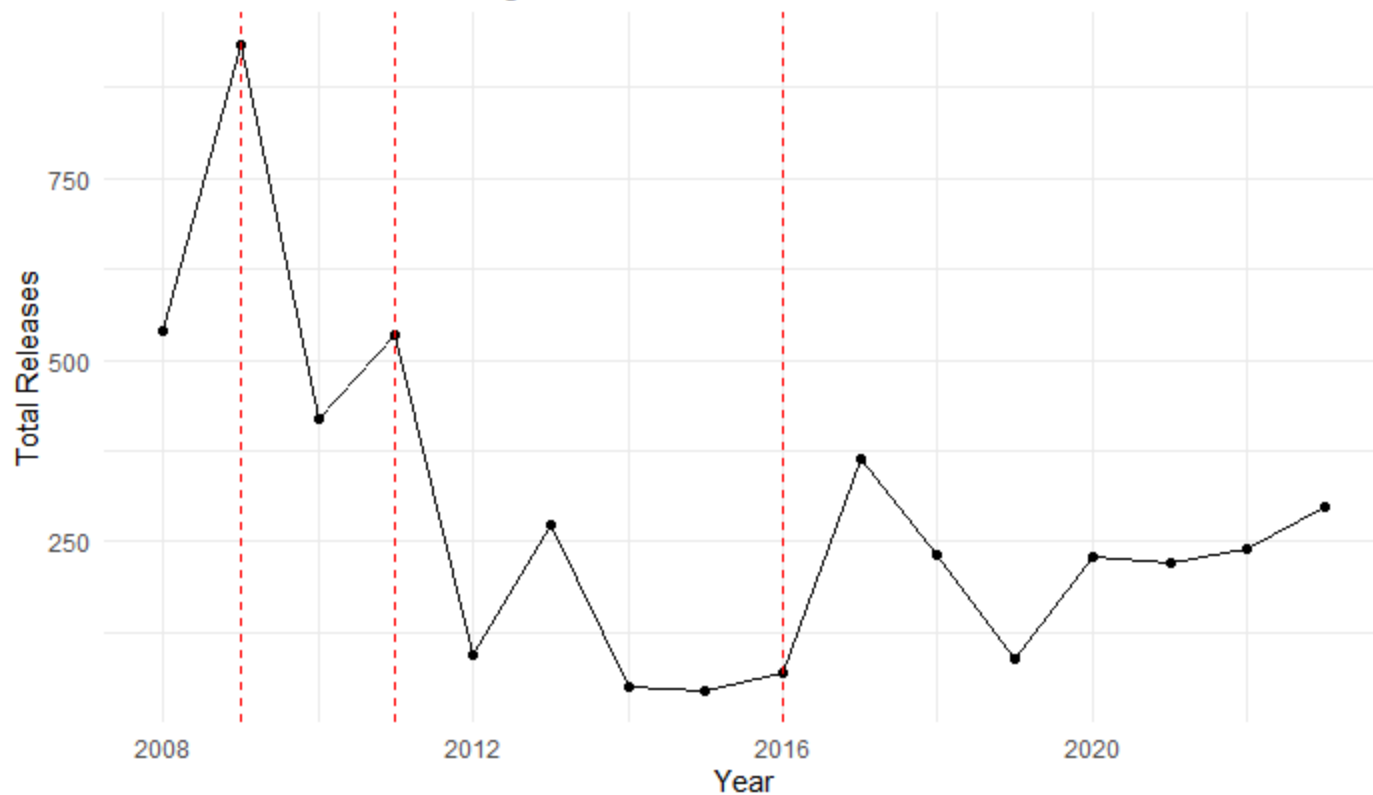
OGLE Benzene Change Point Detection



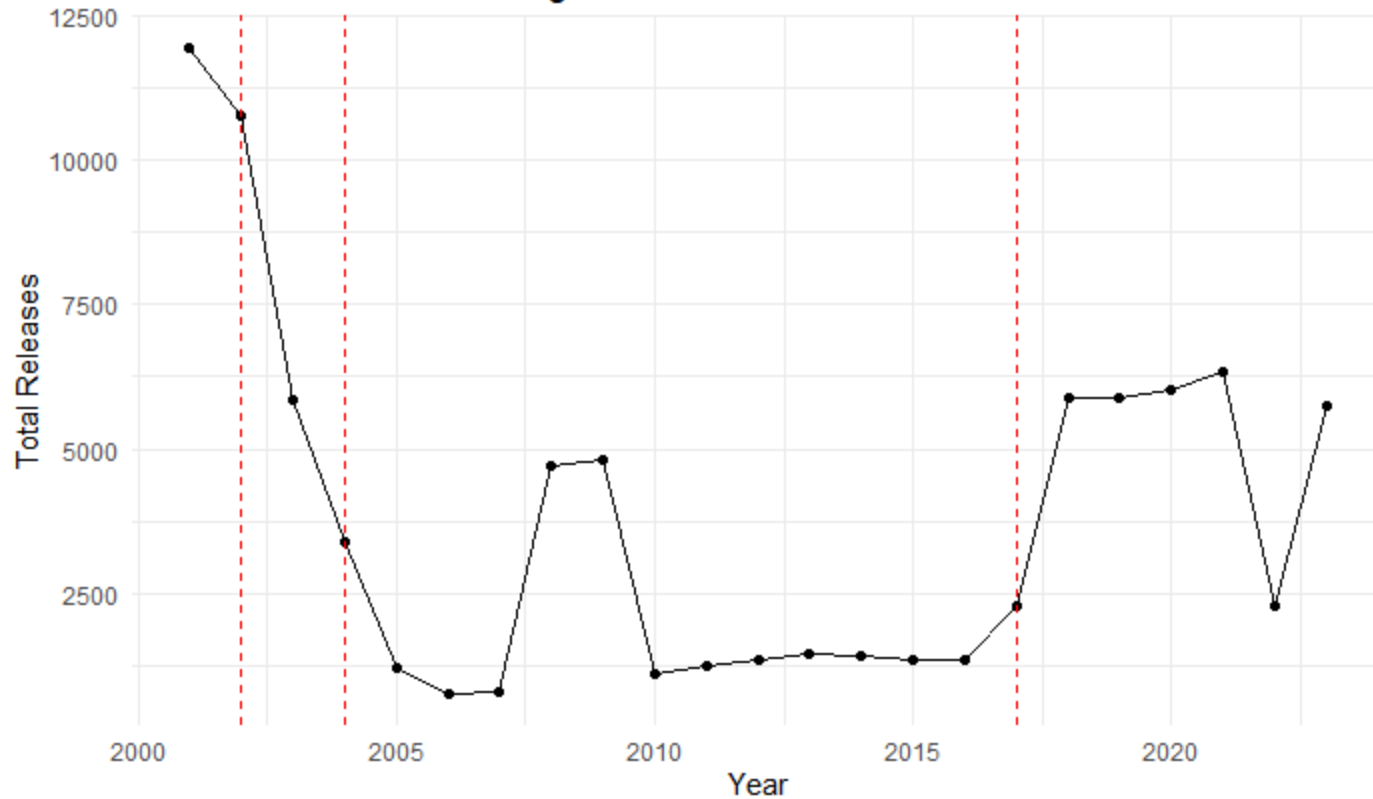
PEORIA Benzene Change Point Detection



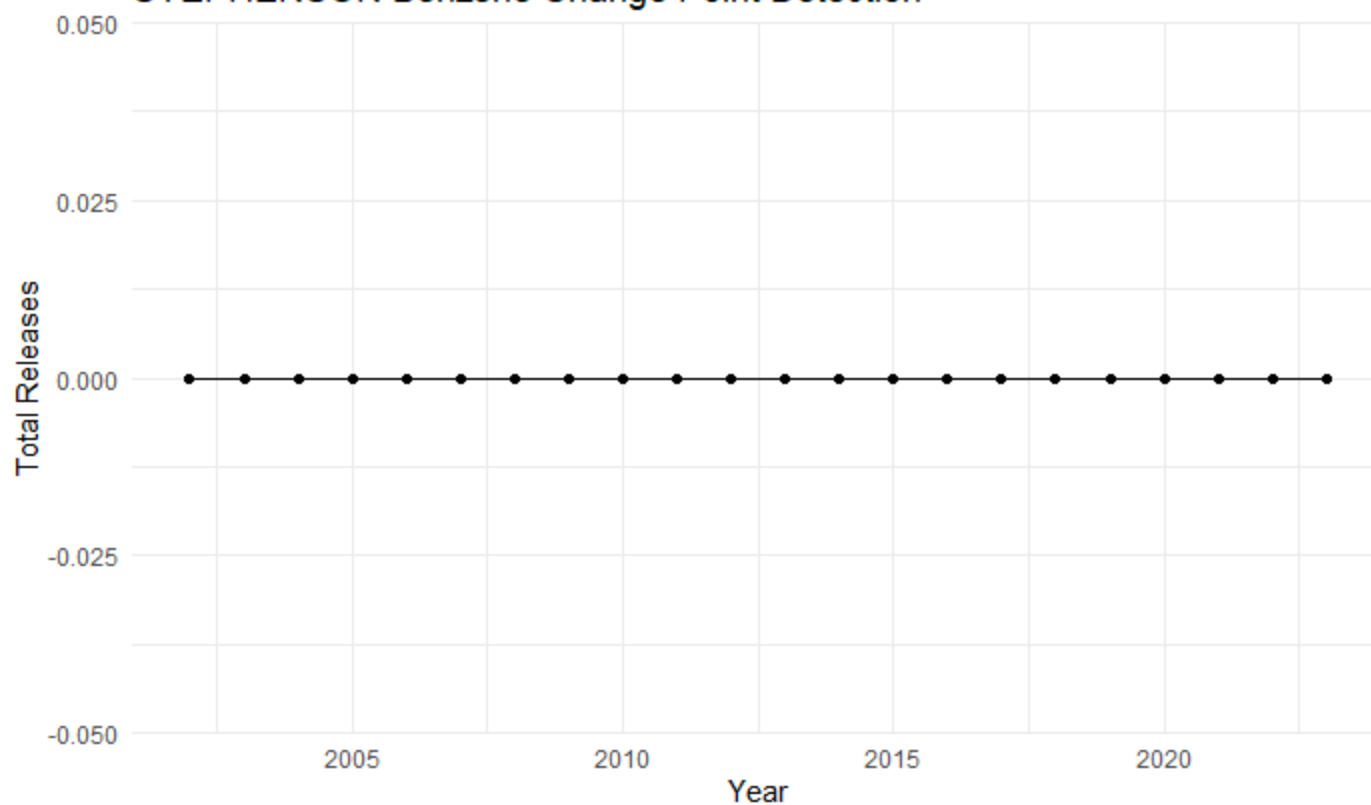
PUTNAM Benzene Change Point Detection



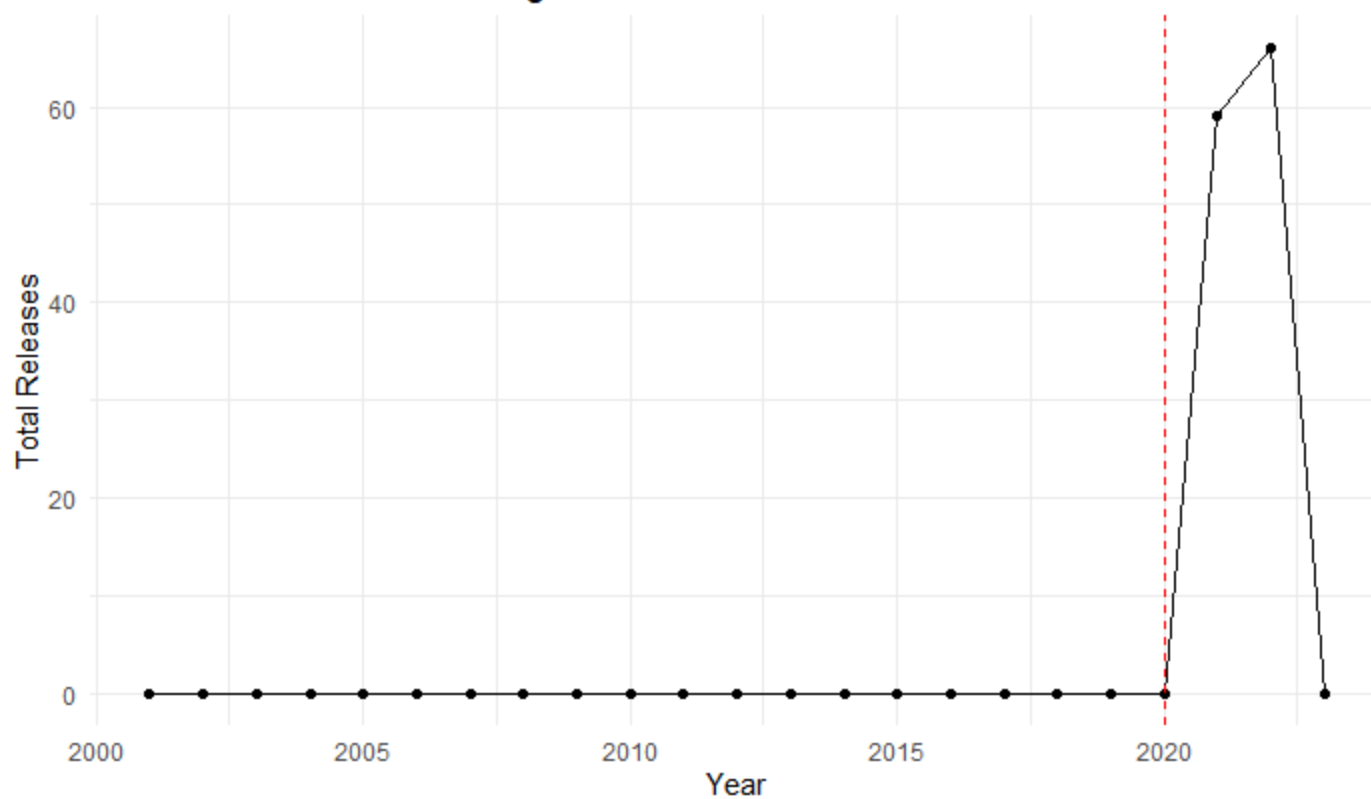
ST. CLAIR Benzene Change Point Detection



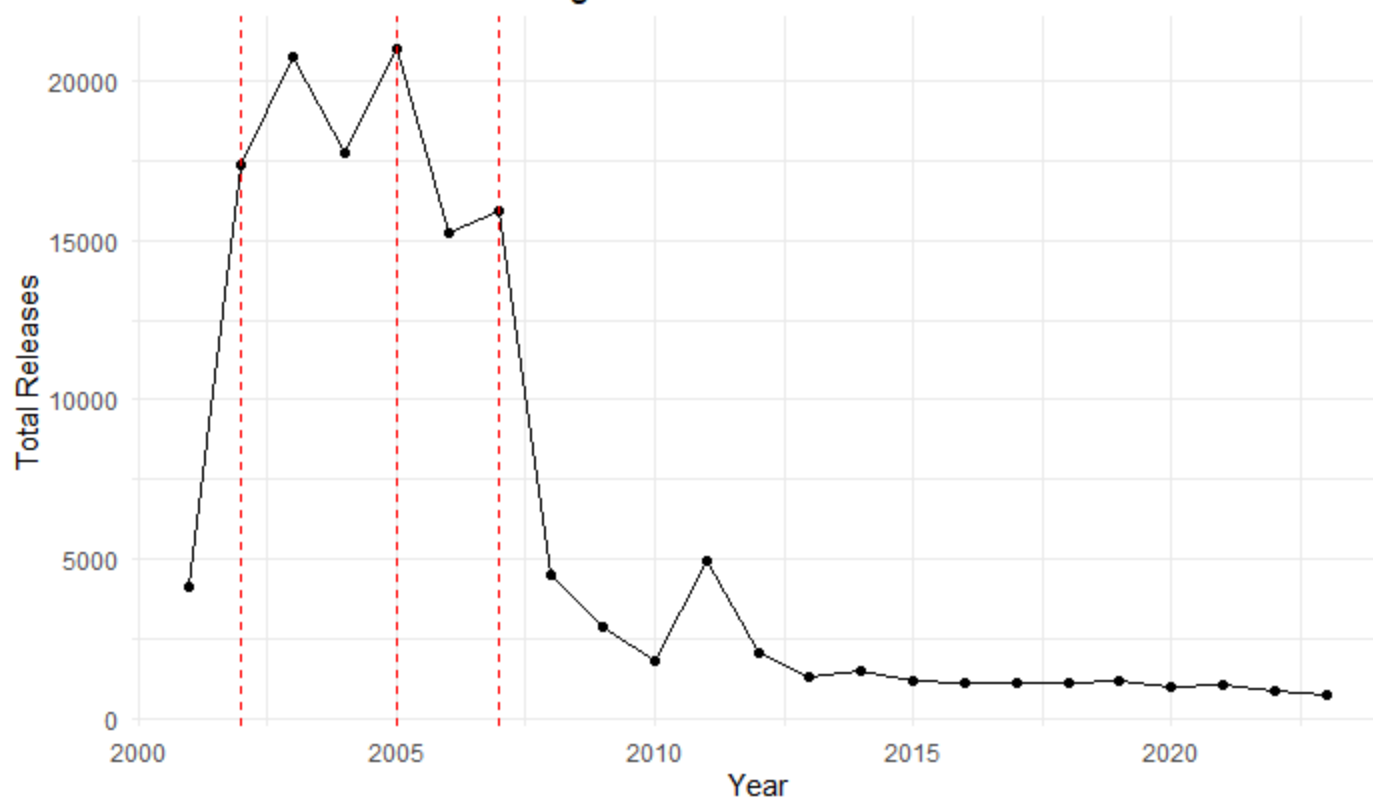
STEPHENSON Benzene Change Point Detection



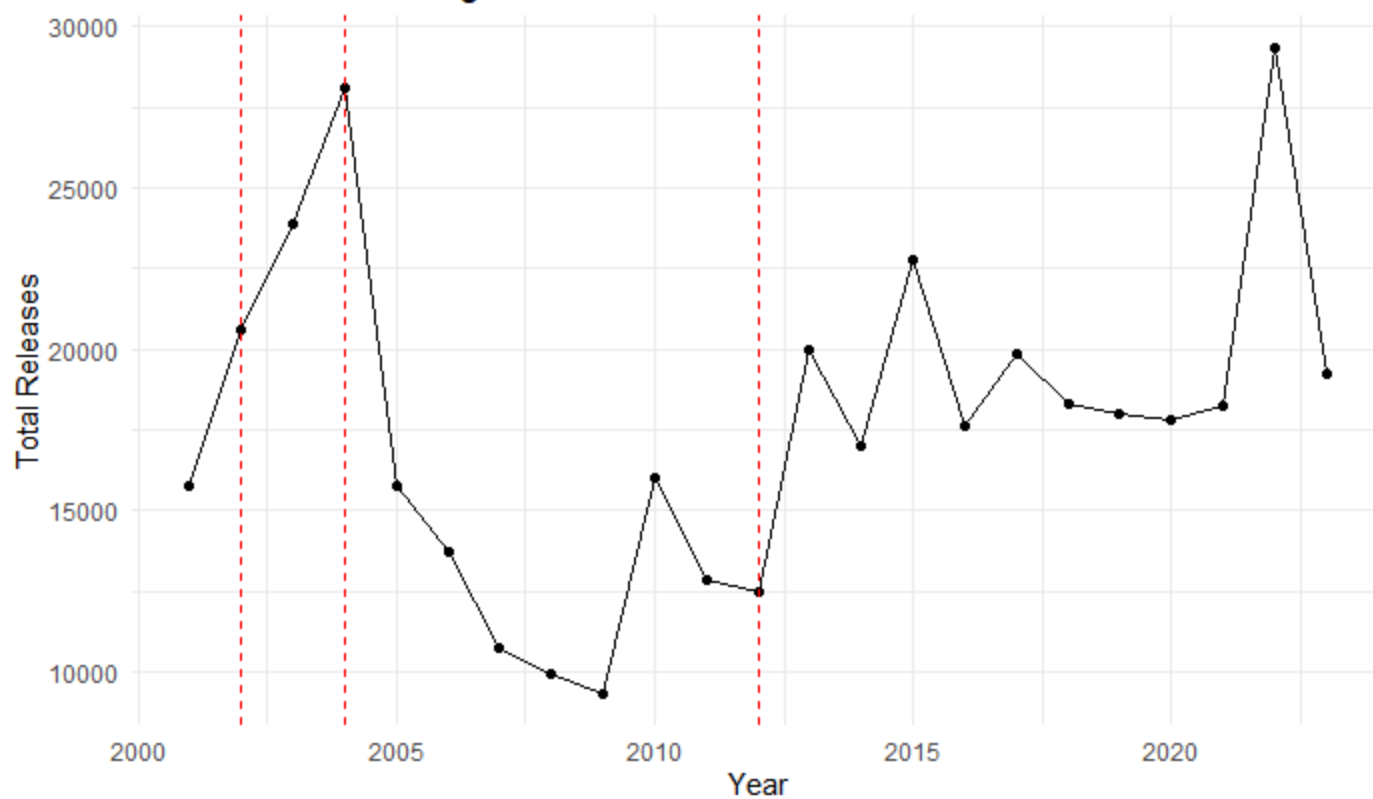
TAZEWELL Benzene Change Point Detection



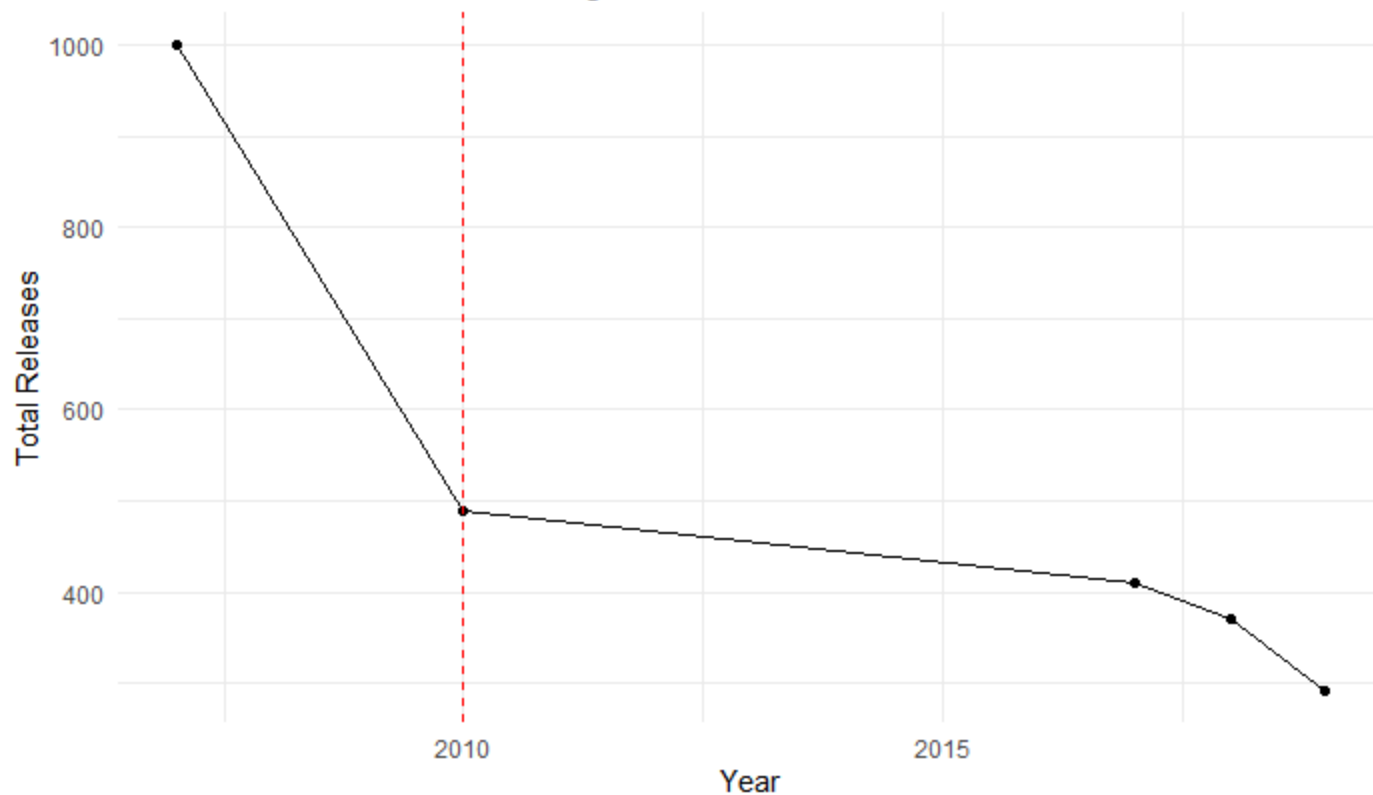
VERMILION Benzene Change Point Detection



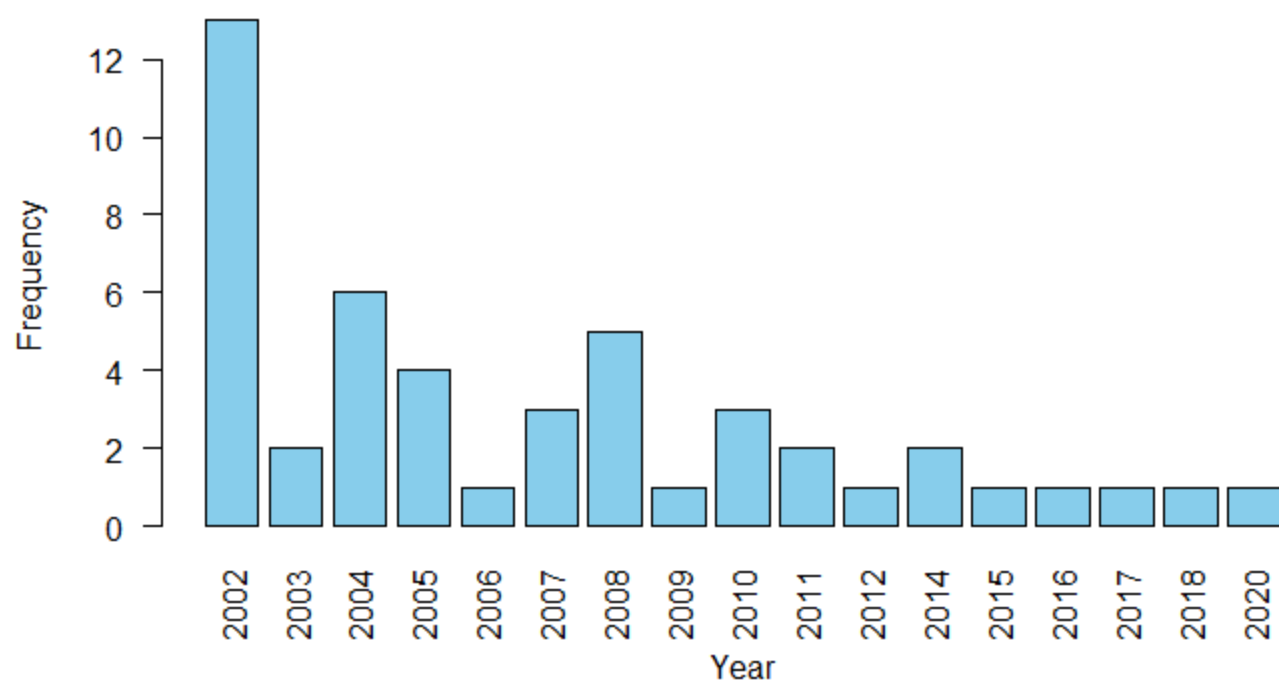
WILL Benzene Change Point Detection



WINNEBAGO Benzene Change Point Detection



Frequency of Change Point Years for Benzene



Change point detection by year

Hide

```
change_points <- list()
```

```
# Group by year and chemical this time
```

```
valid_data <- chemical_by_county %>%
```

```
  group_by(year, chemical) %>%
```

```
  summarise(total_releases = sum(total_releases, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
```

```
  filter(n() >= 3) %>%
```

```
  ungroup()
```

``summarise()`` has grouped output by 'year'. You can override using the ``.groups`` argument.

Hide

```

# Only unique chemicals since no counties
unique_chemicals <- unique(valid_data$chemical)

# For each unique chemical, take the subset of data and run get change points function
for (i in 1:length(unique_chemicals)) {
  chemical1 <- unique_chemicals[i]
  subset_data <- subset(valid_data, chemical == chemical1)

  result <- get_change_points(subset_data)

  if (!is.null(result)) {
    change_points[[chemical1]] <- result
  } else {
    change_points[[chemical1]] <- "No valid data or change points"
  }
}

plot_change_points <- function(df, change_points) {
  df$year <- as.numeric(df$year)

  # Order by year
  df <- df[order(df$year), ]

  # Create change point plot of total releases
  change_point_plot <- ggplot(df, aes(x = year, y = total_releases)) +
    geom_line() +
    geom_point() +
    labs(title = paste(df$chemical[1], "Change Point Detection"),
         x = "Year", y = "Total Releases") +
    theme_minimal()

  # Plotting change points using a vertical red line
  if (!is.null(change_points) && length(change_points) > 0) {
    change_point_plot <- change_point_plot + geom_vline(xintercept = df$year[change_points], color = "red",
linetype = "dashed")
  }
  print(change_point_plot)
}

analyze_change_points <- function(chemical_name, chemical_by_county, change_points) {
  subset_data <- subset(chemical_by_county, chemical == chemical_name) # Only chemical for this subset
  change_point_result <- change_points[[chemical_name]]

  if (!is.null(change_point_result)) {
    plot_change_points(subset_data, change_point_result)
    change_point_years <- change_point_result # Collect change point years
  } else {
    change_point_years <- c()
  }
}

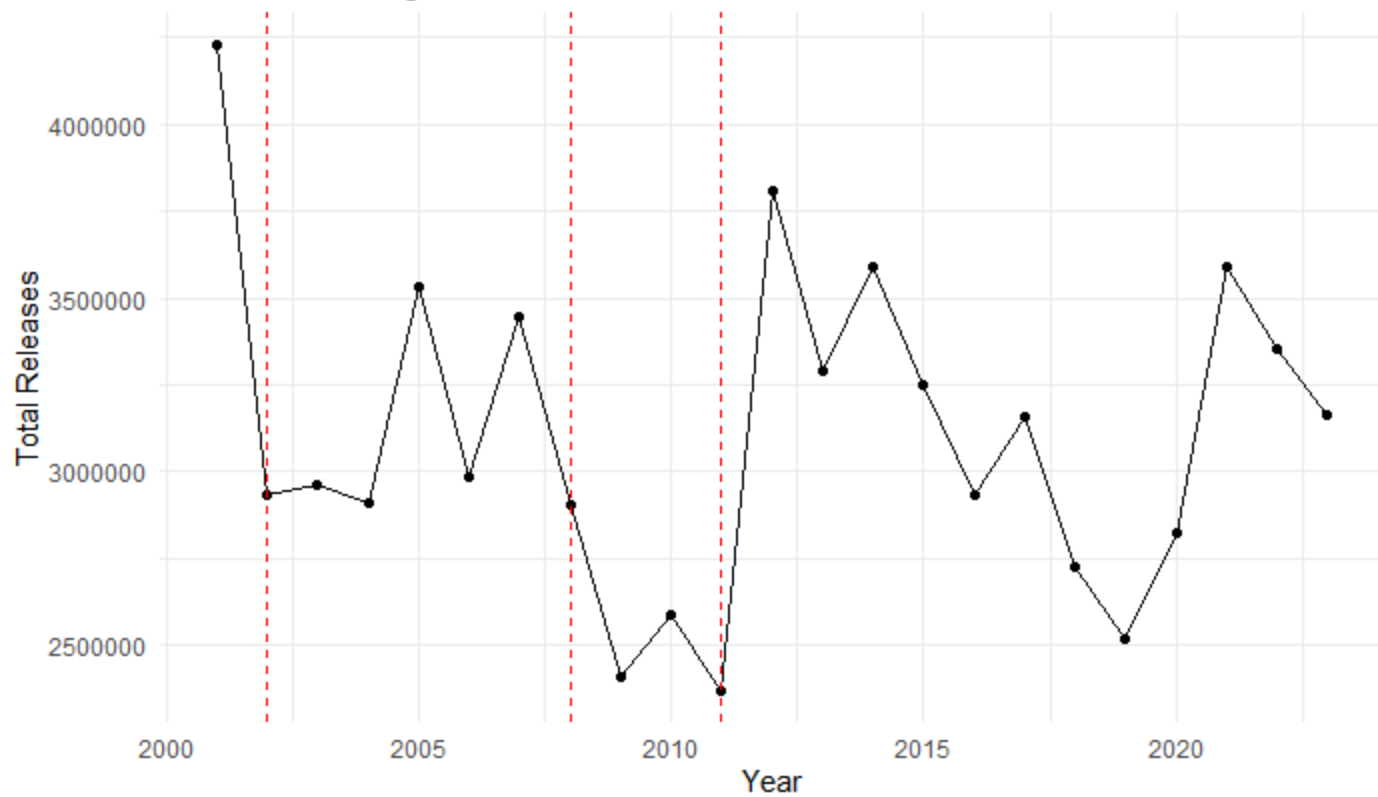
```

Ammonia change points statewide

Hide

```
analyze_change_points("Ammonia", valid_data, change_points)
```

Ammonia Change Point Detection

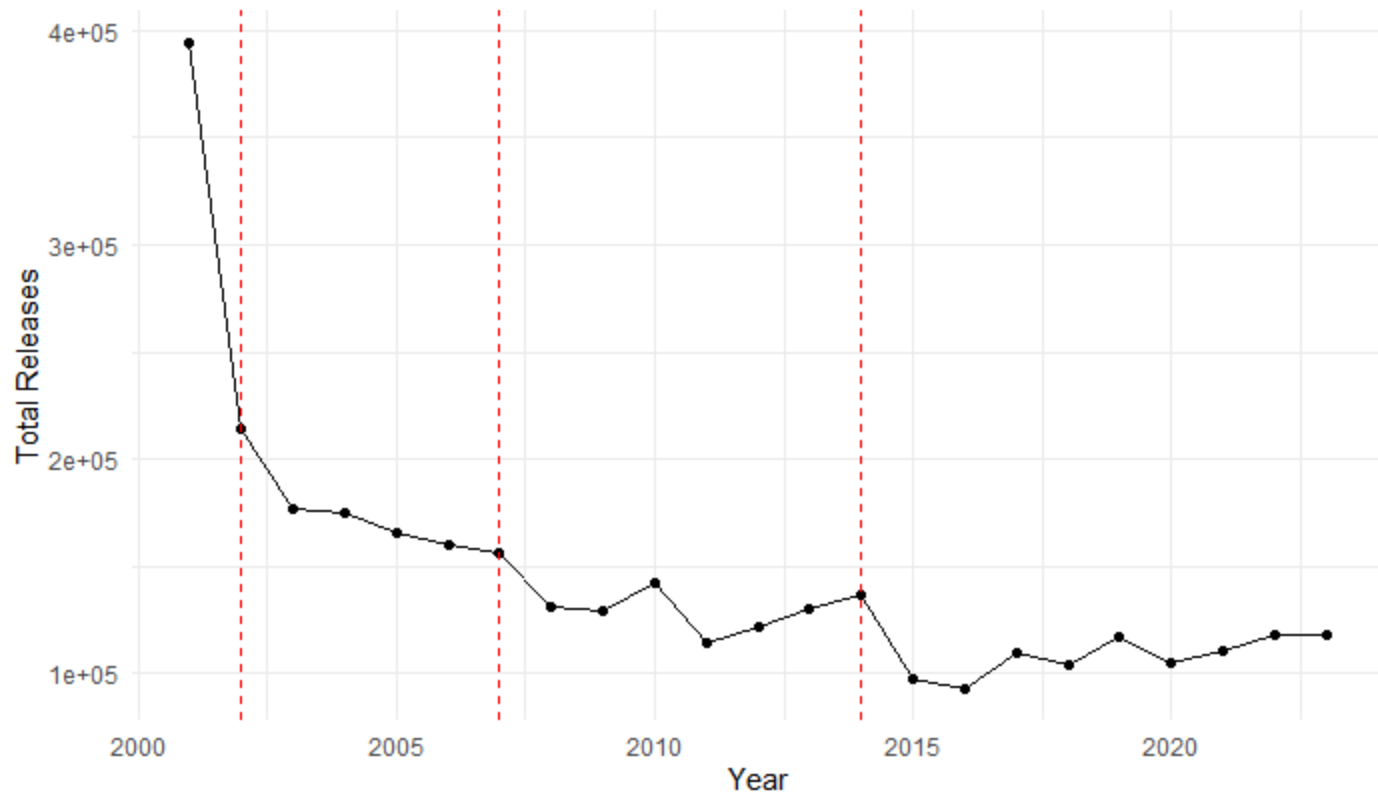


Benzene change points statewide

Hide

```
analyze_change_points("Benzene", valid_data, change_points)
```

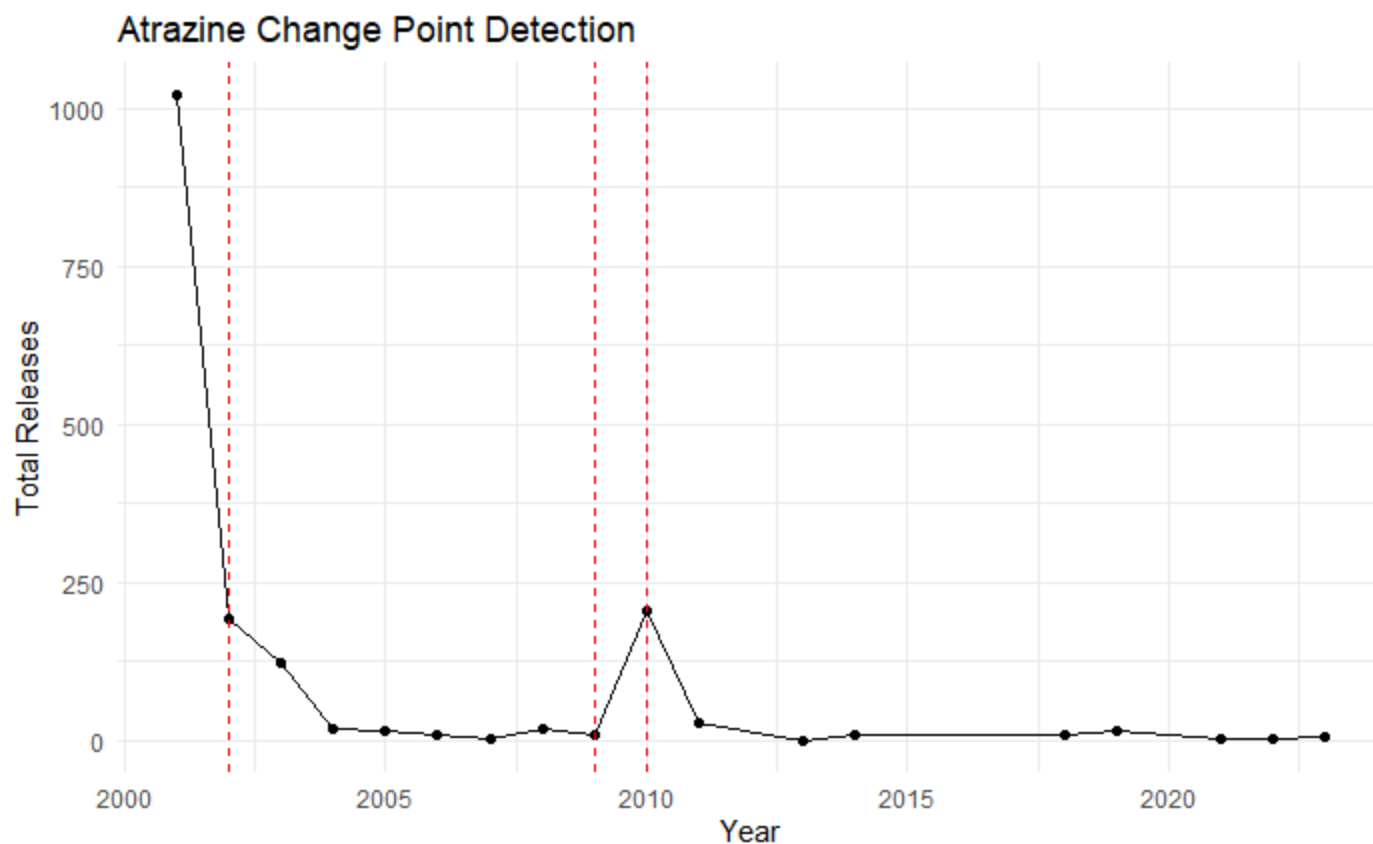
Benzene Change Point Detection



Atrazine change points statewide

Hide

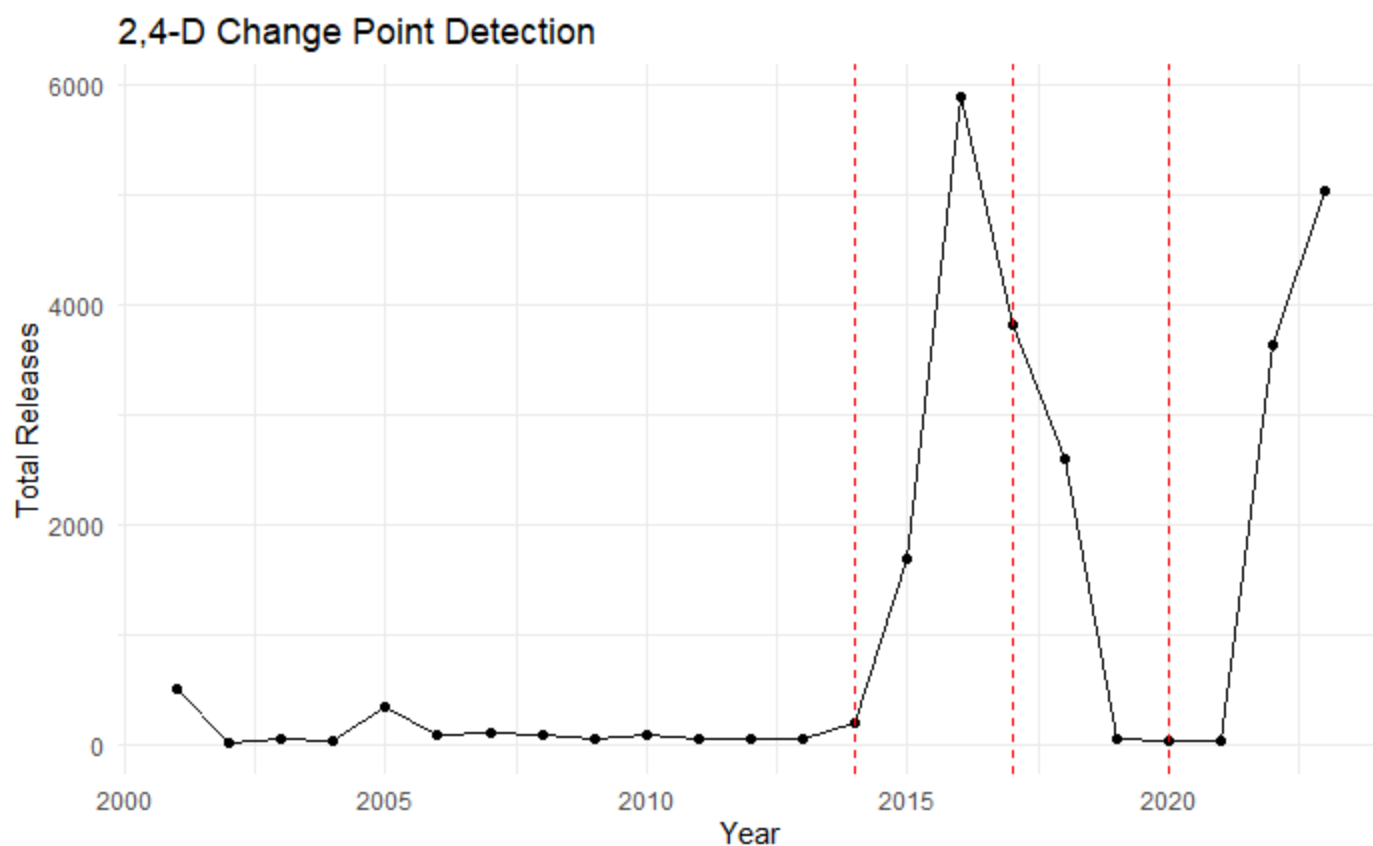
```
analyze_change_points("Atrazine", valid_data, change_points)
```



2,4-D change points statewide

Hide

```
analyze_change_points("2,4-D", valid_data, change_points)
```



7. Geospatial analysis for TRI program data

Average yearly increase function

[Hide](#)

```
plot_avg_yearly_increase <- function(chemical_name, chemical_by_county, illinois_counties) {

  # Filter by chemical of interest, group by county, arrange by year, calculate yearly change, take the mean and drop groups
  avg_increase_data <- chemical_by_county %>%
    filter(chemical == chemical_name) %>%
    group_by(county) %>%
    arrange(year) %>%
    mutate(yearly_change = total_releases - lag(total_releases)) %>%
    summarize(avg_yearly_increase = mean(yearly_change, na.rm = TRUE), .groups = "drop") %>%
    rename(county_name = county)

  # Convert county names to regular format ex "Jo Daviess County"
  avg_increase_data$county_name <- paste(tools::toTitleCase(tolower(avg_increase_data$county_name)), "County")

  # Set up counties data with average increase data by county name
  spatial_data <- left_join(illinois_counties, avg_increase_data, by = "county_name")

  # Plot using Albers projection to minimize warping, remove axis labels, and apply nice color scheme
  plot <- ggplot() +
    geom_polygon(data = spatial_data,
      mapping = aes(x = long, y = lat, group = group, fill = avg_yearly_increase),
      color = "#ffffff", size = 0.25) +
    coord_map(projection = "albers", lat0 = 39, lat1 = 45) +
    scale_fill_gradient2(midpoint = 0, low = "blue", mid = "lightblue", high = "orange",
      na.value = "grey", name = "Average Yearly Increase in lbs") +
    labs(title = paste("Average Yearly Increase in Total Releases of", chemical_name)) +
    theme_minimal() +
    theme(axis.title = element_blank(),
      axis.text = element_blank(),
      axis.ticks = element_blank())

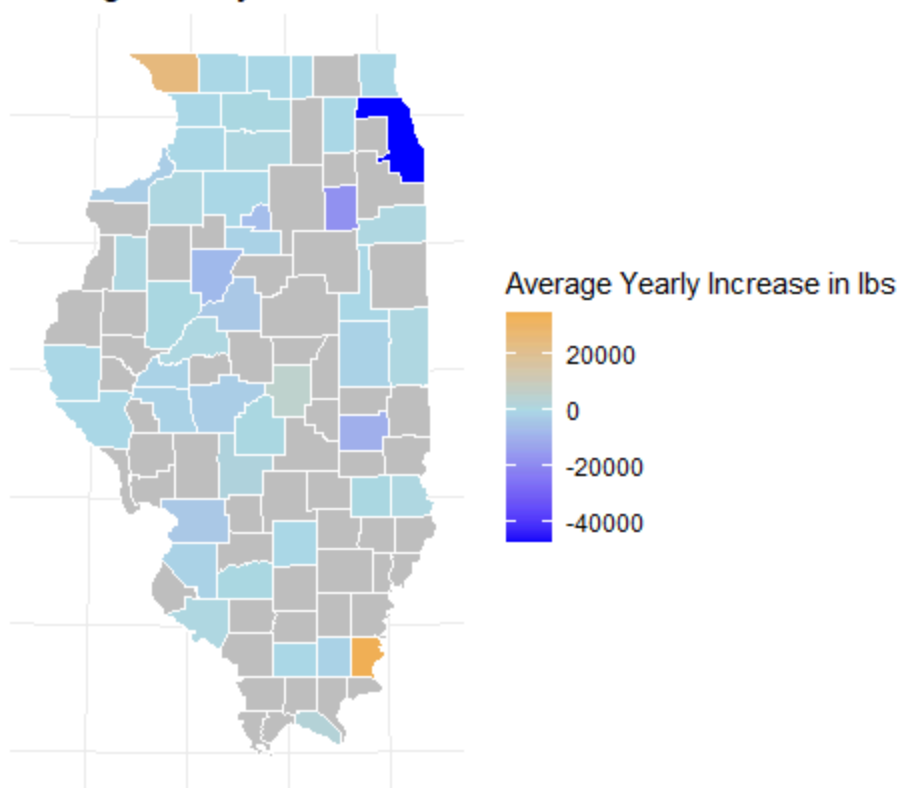
  print(plot)
}
```

Ammonia average yearly increase (Jo Daviess county of interest)

[Hide](#)

```
plot_avg_yearly_increase("Ammonia", chemical_by_county, illinois_counties)
```


Average Yearly Increase in Total Releases of Ammonia

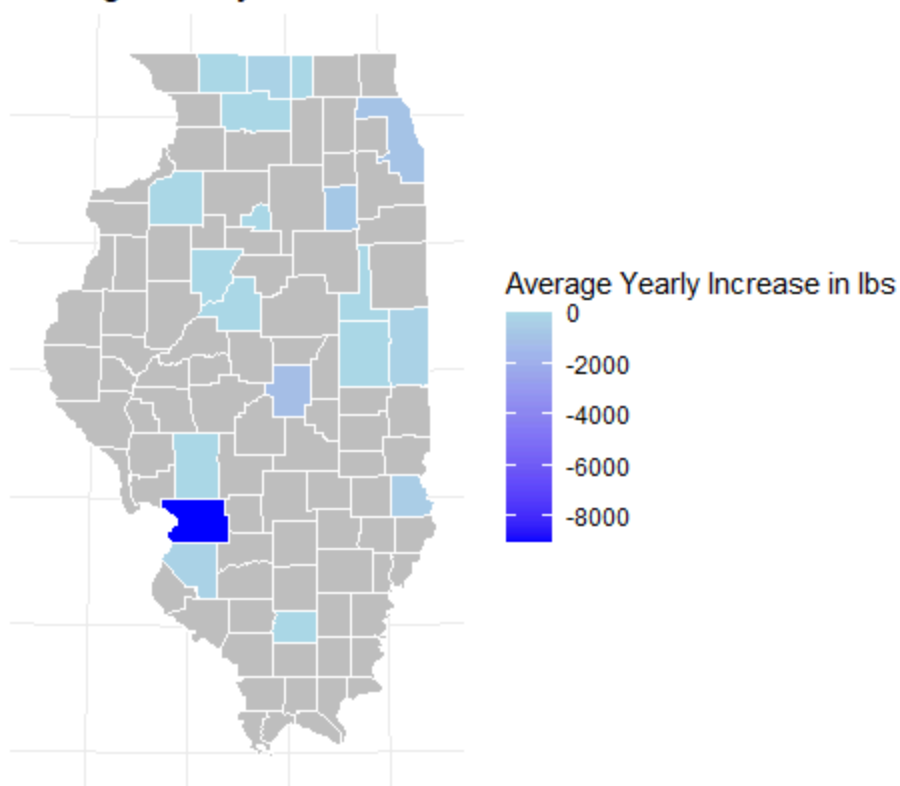


Benzene average yearly increase (Benzene generally decreasing)

Hide

```
plot_avg_yearly_increase("Benzene", chemical_by_county, illinois_counties)
```

Average Yearly Increase in Total Releases of Benzene

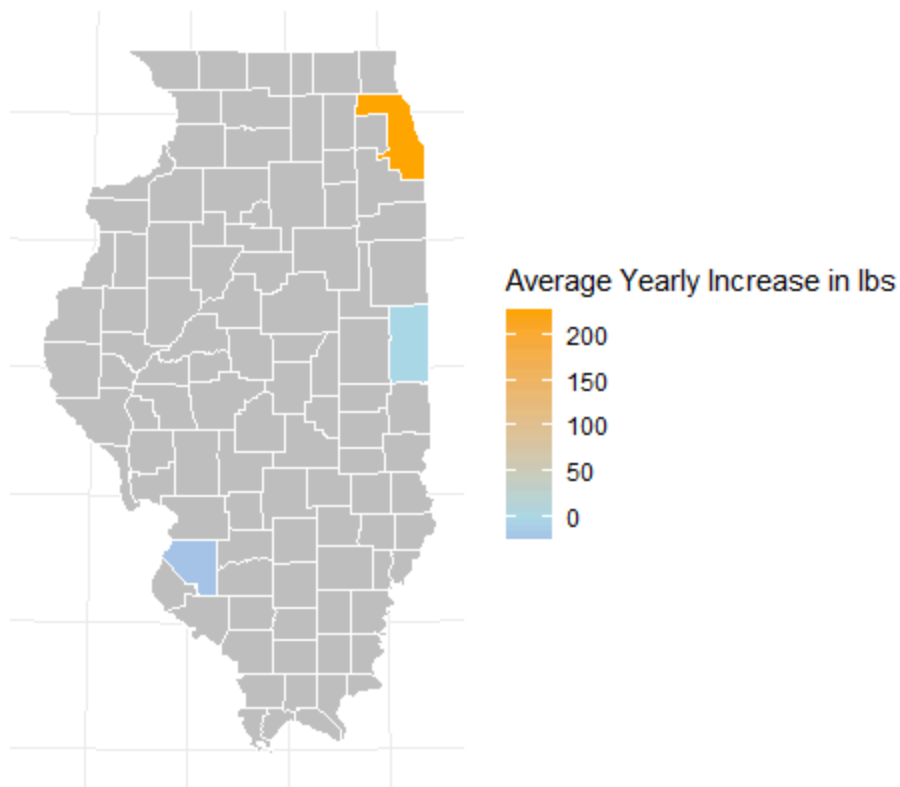


2,4-D average yearly increase (Cook county of interest)

Hide

```
plot_avg_yearly_increase("2,4-D", chemical_by_county, illinois_counties)
```

Average Yearly Increase in Total Releases of 2,4-D

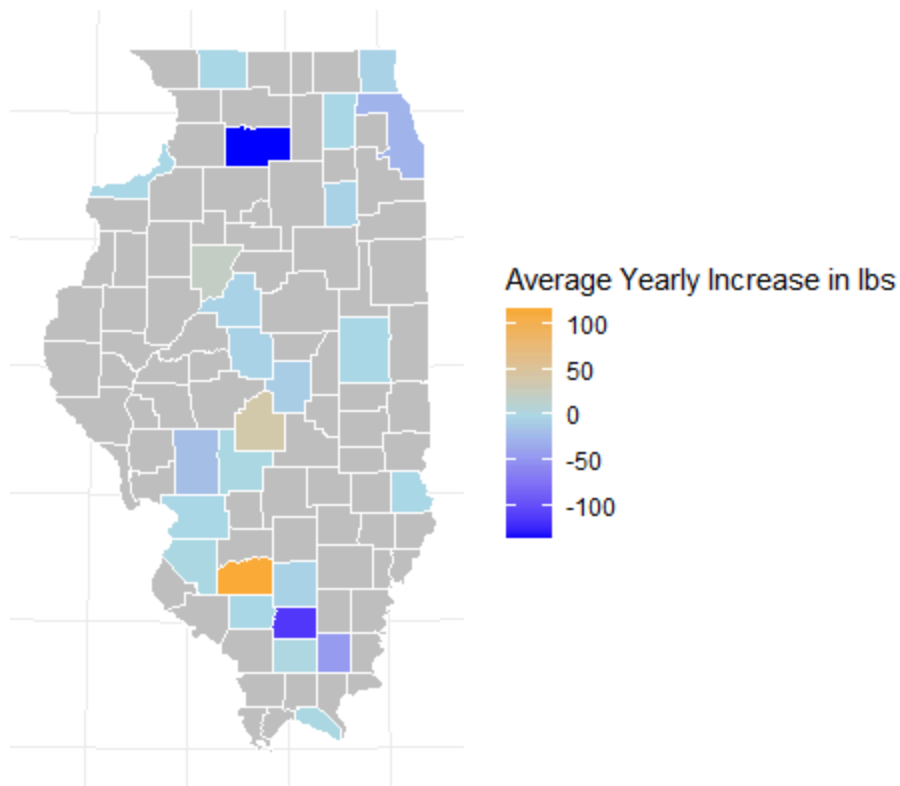


Mercury average yearly increase

Hide

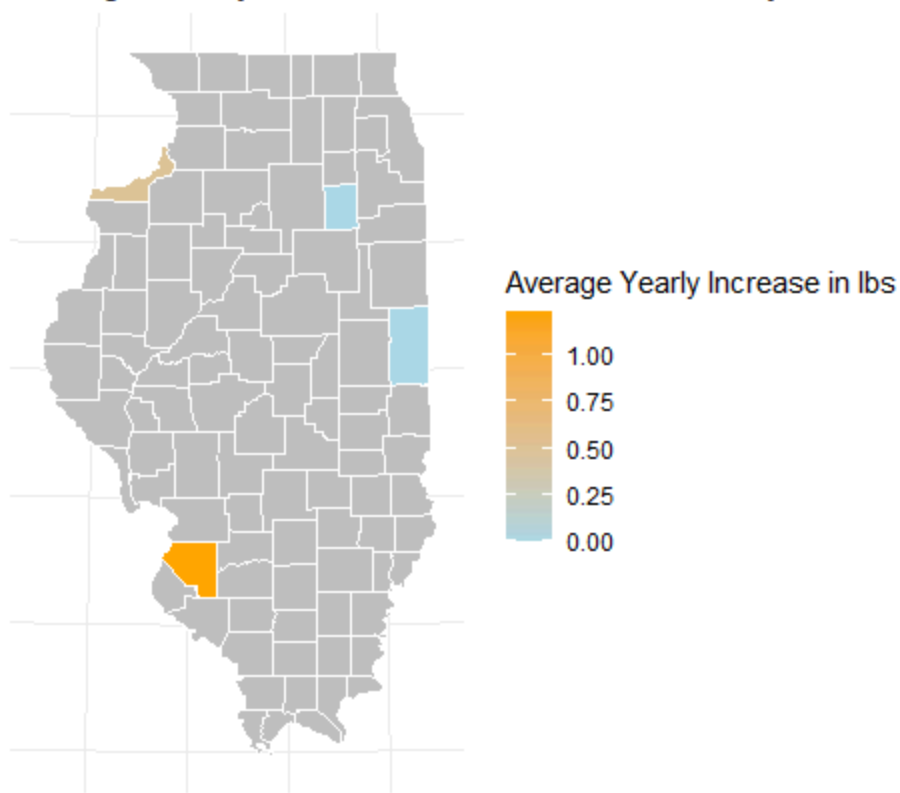
```
plot_avg_yearly_increase("Mercury", chemical_by_county, illinois_counties)
```

Average Yearly Increase in Total Releases of Mercury



Hide

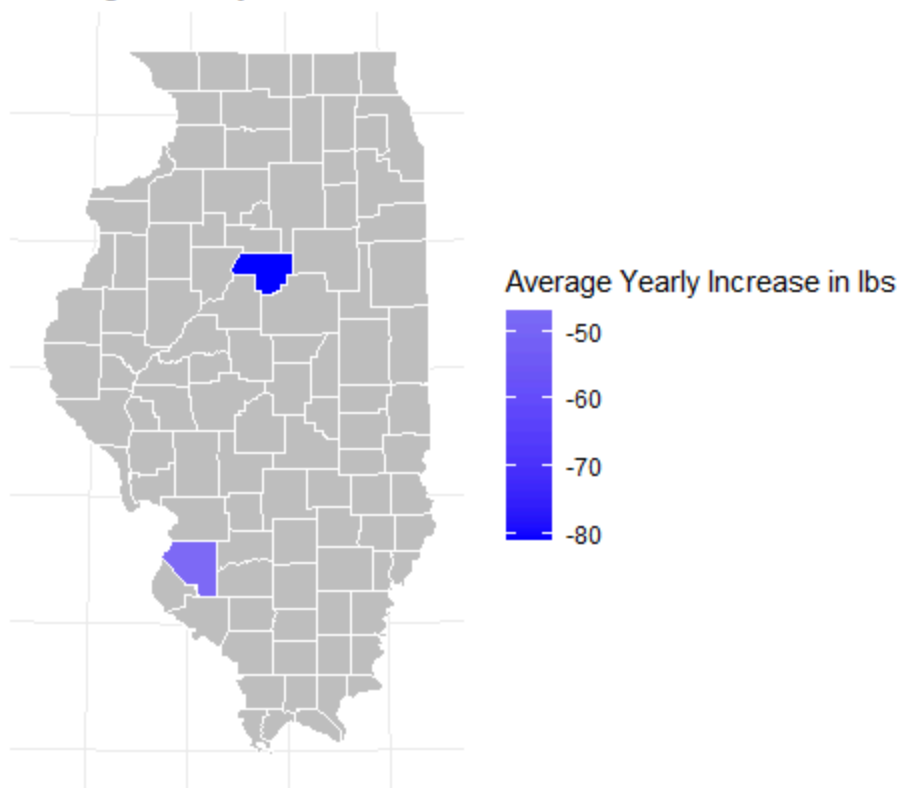
Average Yearly Increase in Total Releases of Hydrazine



Hide

```
plot_avg_yearly_increase("Atrazine", chemical_by_county, illinois_counties)
```

Average Yearly Increase in Total Releases of Atrazine



Acetochlor shows no reported releases

Hide

```
plot_avg_yearly_increase("Acetochlor", chemical_by_county, illinois_counties)
```

Average Yearly Increase in Total Releases of Acetochlor



1. Load in and format the USGS data

Hide

```
chemical_data <- fread("C:/Users/carso/Downloads/waterdata/waterdata.csv", sep = "\t", fill = TRUE, quote =
"")
```

```
|-----|
|=====|
```

Hide

```
# Format date field
chemical_data$sample_dt <- as.Date(chemical_data$sample_dt, format="%Y-%m-%d")
chemical_data <- chemical_data %>% drop_na(result_va)
```

Examine data

Hide

```
head(chemical_data)
```

agency_cd <chr>	site_no <S3: integer64>	sample_dt <date>	sample_tm <chr>	sample_end_dt <S3: IDate>	sample_end_tm <chr>	
USGS	3384500	1955-10-01		1955-10-10		
USGS	3384500	1955-10-01		1955-10-10		
USGS	3384500	1955-10-01		1955-10-10		
USGS	3384500	1955-10-01		1955-10-10		
USGS	3384500	1955-10-01		1955-10-10		
USGS	3384500	1955-10-01		1955-10-10		

6 rows | 1-6 of 34 columns

Hide

```
summary(chemical_data)
```

agency_cd	site_no	sample_dt	sample_tm	sample_end_dt	
sample_end_tm	sample_start_time_datum_cd				
Length:3742875	Min. : 3336280	Min. :1901-01-02	Length:3742875	Min. :1951-05-31	
Length:3742875	Length:3742875				
Class :character	1st Qu.: 5527500	1st Qu.:1984-11-05	Class :character	1st Qu.:1957-06-30	
Class :character	Class :character				
Mode :character	Median : 5572000	Median :1989-10-31	Mode :character	Median :1981-06-16	
Mode :character	Mode :character				
	Mean : 63559090058734	Mean :1992-11-10		Mean :1979-03-01	
	3rd Qu.: 5595200	3rd Qu.:1997-01-07		3rd Qu.:1990-06-21	
	Max. :423784088133401	Max. :2024-03-08		Max. :2020-02-20	
	NA's :3534			NA's :3725526	
tm_datum_rlbty_cd	coll_ent_cd	medium_cd	project_cd	aqfr_cd	tu_id
body_part_id	hyd_cond_cd	samp_type_cd			
Length:3742875	Length:3742875	Length:3742875	Length:3742875	Length:3742875	Min. :
0 Min. : 6	Length:3742875	Length:3742875			
Class :character	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character	Class :character	1st Qu.:
0 1st Qu.:59	Class :character	Class :character			
Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character	Mode :character	Median :
0 Median :94	Mode :character	Mode :character			
					Mean : 73
193 Mean :69					
					3rd Qu.:163
344 3rd Qu.:94					
					Max. :163
998 Max. :94					
					NA's :373
7504 NA's :3737504					
hyd_event_cd	sample_lab_cm_tx	parm_cd	remark_cd	result_va	val_qual_tx
meth_cd	dqi_cd	rpt_lev_va			
Length:3742875	Length:3742875	Min. : 1	Length:3742875	Min. : -3.830e+02	Length:37428
75 Length:3742875	Length:3742875	Min. : 0			
Class :character	Class :character	1st Qu.: 610	Class :character	1st Qu.: 1.000e+00	Class :chara
cter Class :character	Class :character	1st Qu.: 0			
Mode :character	Mode :character	Median : 1027	Mode :character	Median : 8.000e+00	Mode :chara
cter Mode :character	Mode :character	Median : 1			
		Mean :18787		Mean : 9.134e+03	
Mean : 28					
		3rd Qu.:32730		3rd Qu.: 6.300e+01	
3rd Qu.: 8					
		Max. :99995		Max. : 1.000e+10	
Max. :18950					
NA's :3308987					
rpt_lev_cd	lab_std_va	prep_set_no	prep_dt	anl_set_no	anl_dt
result_lab_cm_tx	anl_ent_cd	V34			
Length:3742875	Min. : 0	Length:3742875	Min. :20010530	Length:3742875	Min. :2001
0606 Length:3742875	Length:3742875	Mode:logical			
Class :character	1st Qu.: 0	Class :character	1st Qu.:20110624	Class :character	1st Qu.:2009
1114 Class :character	Class :character	NA's:3742875			
Mode :character	Median : 0	Mode :character	Median :20130916	Mode :character	Median :2013
0825 Mode :character	Mode :character				
	Mean : 955		Mean :20137288		Mean :2013
3588					
	3rd Qu.: 1		3rd Qu.:20170814		3rd Qu.:2017
0731					

	Max.	:1301508	Max.	:20240221	Max.	:2024
0307						
	NA's	:3741510	NA's	:3421702	NA's	:3282
264						

2. Load in and format parameter data

Hide

```
param_data <- read.delim("C:/Users/carso/Downloads/waterdata/param_dictionary.txt", sep = "\t", header = FALSE, stringsAsFactors = FALSE, col.names = "field")

# Format param data so we can match it. Don't need field
param_data <- param_data %>%
  mutate(
    parm_cd = as.numeric(sub(" - .*", "", field)),
    description = sub("^[0-9]+ - ", "", field)
  ) %>%
  select(-field)
```

3. Function for filtering by chemicals in the parameter codes and using a SARIMA model to forecast

Hide

```

forecast_chemical <- function(chemical_name, start_date, param_data, chemical_data, forecast_horizon = 36)
{

  # Get data for chemical of interest using grepl
  data <- param_data %>%
    filter(grepl(chemical_name, description, ignore.case = TRUE))

  # Get parameter codes that match that chemical and select data after start date
  filtered_chemical_data_after_start <- chemical_data %>%
    filter(parm_cd %in% data$parm_cd, sample_dt > as.Date(start_date)) %>%
    select(site_no, sample_dt, sample_end_dt, result_va, result_lab_cm_tx) %>%
    mutate(year_month = format(sample_dt, "%Y-%m"))

  # Get outlier threshold
  outlier_threshold <- quantile(filtered_chemical_data_after_start$result_va, 0.99, na.rm = TRUE)

  # Remove outliers above the threshold
  filtered_chemical_data_no_outliers <- filtered_chemical_data_after_start %>%
    filter(result_va <= outlier_threshold)

  # Get data by year month and get mean
  data_by_month <- filtered_chemical_data_no_outliers %>%
    group_by(year_month) %>%
    summarise(result_va = mean(result_va, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
    ungroup() %>%
    arrange(year_month)

  # Convert year month to date
  data_by_month <- data_by_month %>%
    mutate(year_month = as.Date(paste0(year_month, "-01")))

  # Create time series using the data
  result_va_ts_monthly <- ts(
    data_by_month$result_va,
    start = c(
      as.numeric(format(min(data_by_month$year_month), "%Y")),
      as.numeric(format(min(data_by_month$year_month), "%m"))
    ),
    frequency = 12
  )

  # Fit SARIMA model
  sarima_model <- auto.arima(result_va_ts_monthly, seasonal = TRUE)

  # Get forecast
  forecast_monthly <- forecast(sarima_model, h = forecast_horizon)

  # Plot forecast
  plot(
    forecast_monthly,
    main = paste("Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for", chemical_name),
    xlab = "Year",
    ylab = "Average Amount in Water Supply"
  )

  # Extract forecasted values

```



```

forecast_values <- as.data.frame(forecast_monthly)$`Point Forecast`

# Calculate the difference between the first and last forecasted values
forecast_increase <- forecast_values[length(forecast_values)] - forecast_values[1]

# Print increase or decrease
if (forecast_increase > 0) {
  cat("The forecast indicates an increase of", forecast_increase, "over the next", forecast_horizon, "months.\n")
} else if (forecast_increase < 0) {
  cat("The forecast indicates a decrease of", abs(forecast_increase), "over the next", forecast_horizon, "months.\n")
} else {
  cat("The forecast indicates no significant change over the forecast period.")
}

# Print summary
print(summary(sarima_model))

# Return the forecast and model summary
return(list(
  model = sarima_model,
  forecast = forecast_monthly
))
}

```

2,4-D SARIMA forecast post 2014 since the EPA approved use in 2014. It picks up a decrease but when reading the chart you can see its just the top end of the season its starting at so note this as possible increase

Hide

```

result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "2,4-D",
  start_date = "2014-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 36
)

```

The forecast indicates a decrease of 4.559721 over the next 36 months.

Series: result_va_ts_monthly

ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,0,0)[12] with non-zero mean

Coefficients:

	ar1	sar1	mean
	0.2180	0.4260	103.8303
s.e.	0.0899	0.0846	6.4850

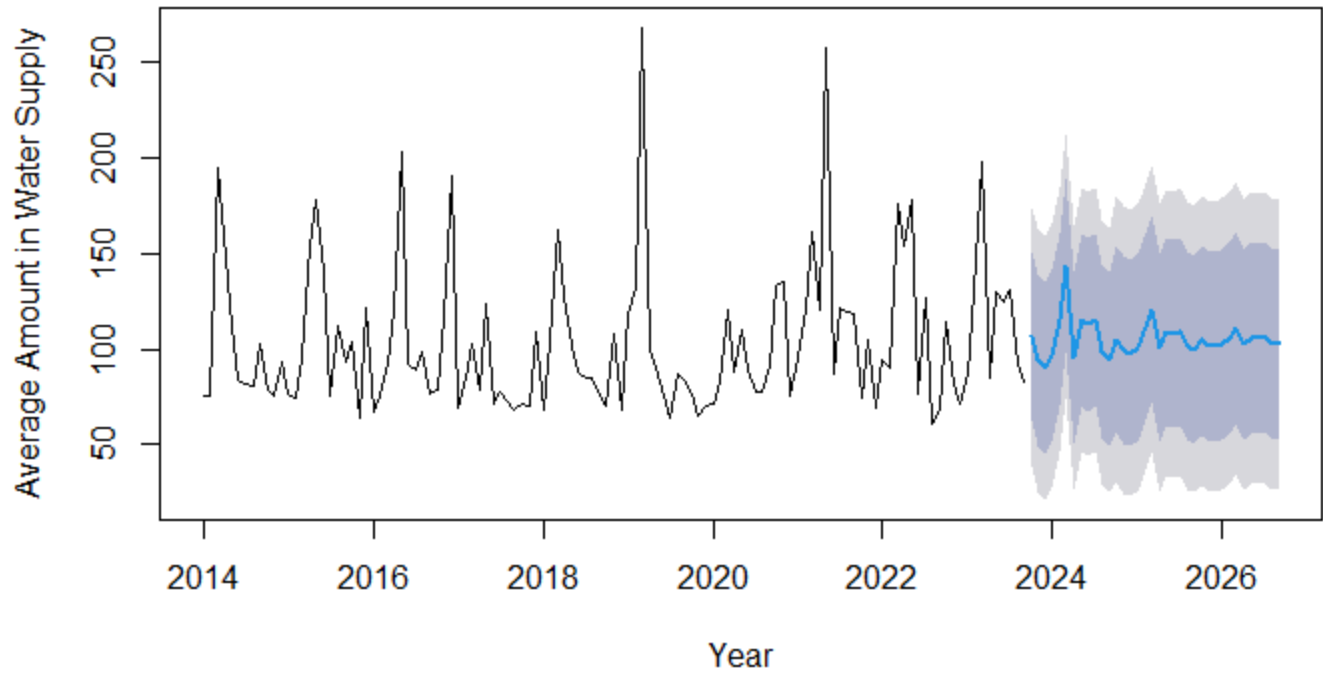
sigma^2 = 1177: log likelihood = -579.34

AIC=1166.69 AICc=1167.05 BIC=1177.74

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	0.1651061	33.8604	25.16816	-7.974954	24.06877	0.8373728	-0.006531367

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for 2,4-D



Hide

result

```
$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,0,0)[12] with non-zero mean

Coefficients:
      ar1      sar1      mean
    0.2180  0.4260  103.8303
s.e.  0.0899  0.0846   6.4850

sigma^2 = 1177:  log likelihood = -579.34
AIC=1166.69  AICc=1167.05  BIC=1177.74

$forecast
```

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Oct 2023	106.73410	62.77299	150.6952	39.50138	173.9668
Nov 2023	93.95748	48.96375	138.9512	25.14550	162.7695
Dec 2023	90.04299	45.00077	135.0852	21.15685	158.9291
Jan 2024	96.62030	51.57577	141.6648	27.73064	165.5100
Feb 2024	115.11246	70.06782	160.1571	46.22263	184.0023
Mar 2024	143.82212	98.77747	188.8668	74.93227	212.7120

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Apr 2024	95.64435	50.59971	140.6890	26.75451	164.5342
May 2024	114.85187	69.80723	159.8965	45.96203	183.7417
Jun 2024	112.65474	67.61009	157.6994	43.76490	181.5446
Jul 2024	115.21937	70.17472	160.2640	46.32952	184.1092
1-10 of 36 rows	Previous 1 2 3 4 Next				

NA

Ammonia SARIMA forecast. Slight increase detected though it starts at the bottom of the season. Peaks are higher for years post 2020.

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(  
  chemical_name = "Ammonia",  
  start_date = "2000-01-01",  
  param_data = param_data,  
  chemical_data = chemical_data,  
  forecast_horizon = 36  
)
```

The forecast indicates an increase of 0.3990033 over the next 36 months.
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,0,1)(1,0,0)[12] with non-zero mean

Coefficients:

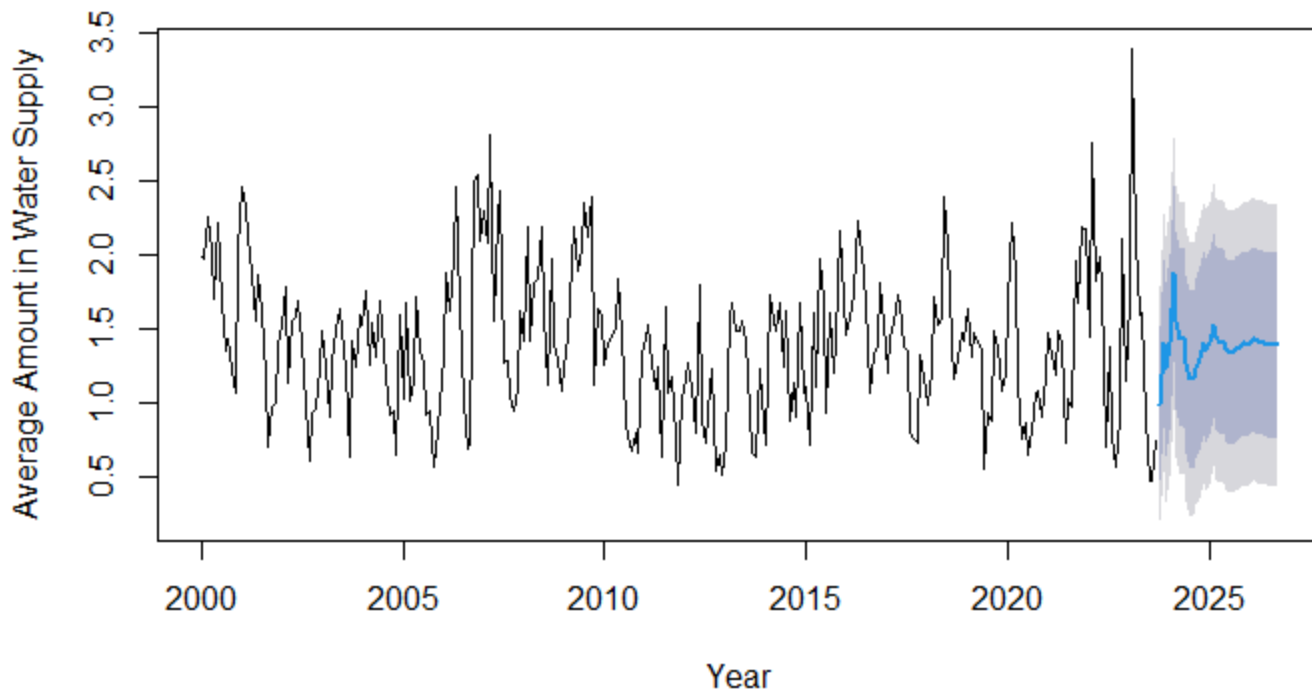
ar1	ma1	sar1	mean
0.6366	-0.1770	0.2611	1.4056
s.e. 0.0826	0.1033	0.0624	0.0713

sigma^2 = 0.1626: log likelihood = -144.12
AIC=298.24 AICc=298.45 BIC=316.5

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	-0.003353968	0.4003976	0.3046954	-10.10617	25.75158	0.7259315	-0.006283936

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Ammonia



Hide

result

\$model

Series: result_va_ts_monthly

ARIMA(1,0,1)(1,0,0)[12] with non-zero mean

Coefficients:

	ar1	ma1	sar1	mean
	0.6366	-0.1770	0.2611	1.4056
s.e.	0.0826	0.1033	0.0624	0.0713

sigma^2 = 0.1626: log likelihood = -144.12

AIC=298.24 AICc=298.45 BIC=316.5

\$forecast

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Oct 2023	0.994671	0.4779016	1.511440	0.2043404	1.785002
Nov 2023	1.409832	0.8411104	1.978553	0.5400476	2.279615
Dec 2023	1.225905	0.6374376	1.814373	0.3259215	2.125889
Jan 2024	1.408235	0.8119518	2.004518	0.4962985	2.320171
Feb 2024	1.878981	1.2795596	2.478401	0.9622454	2.795716
Mar 2024	1.557139	0.9564509	2.157826	0.6384660	2.475811

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Apr 2024	1.435825	0.8346245	2.037025	0.5163684	2.355281
May 2024	1.447479	0.8460711	2.048887	0.5277050	2.367253
Jun 2024	1.265575	0.6640833	1.867067	0.3456727	2.185478
Jul 2024	1.158952	0.5574259	1.760478	0.2389973	2.078906
1-10 of 36 rows	Previous 1 2 3 4 Next				

NA

Atrazine SARIMA forecast. It picks up a decrease but when reading the chart you can see its just the top end of the season its starting at. Note this as possible increase because the bottom line of the prediction looks like it is increasing.

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "Atrazine",
  start_date = "2000-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 60
)
```

The forecast indicates an increase of 9.810902 over the next 60 months.
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,1,2)[12] with drift

Coefficients:

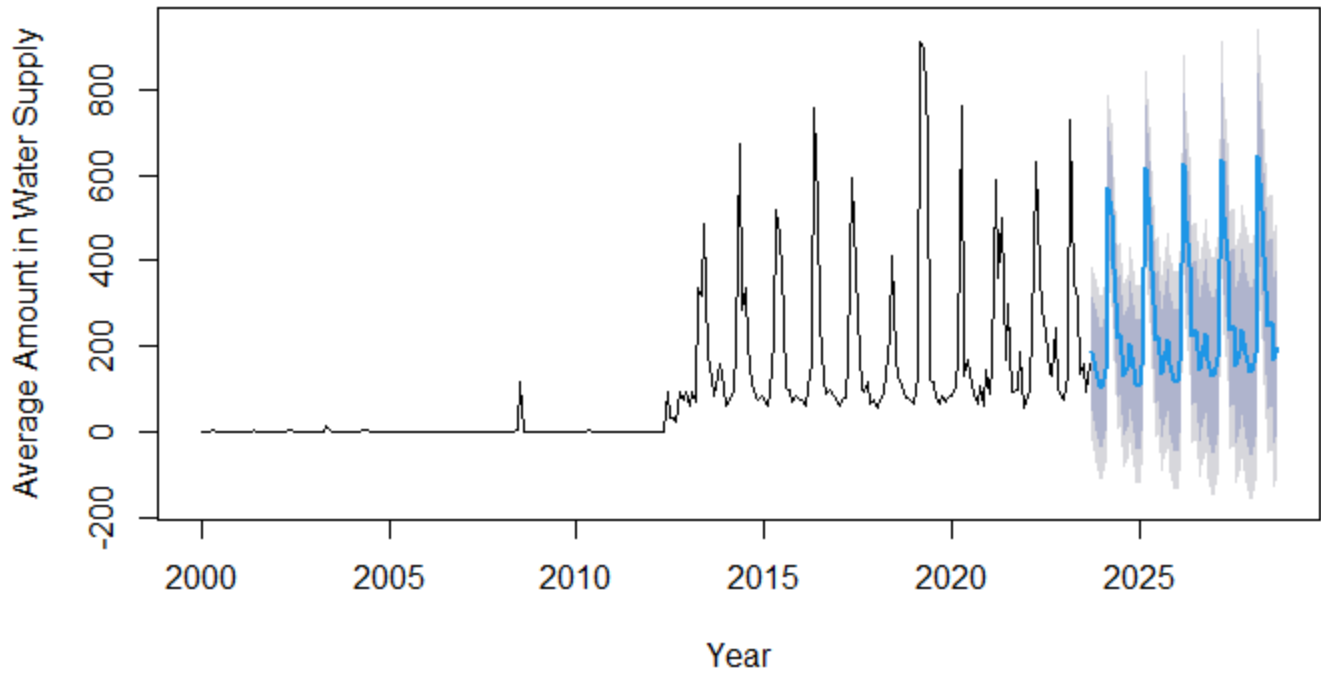
	ar1	sma1	sma2	drift
	0.3471	-0.6308	0.1374	0.8493
s.e.	0.0586	0.0626	0.0596	0.4157

sigma^2 = 10762: log likelihood = -1655.09
AIC=3320.18 AICc=3320.4 BIC=3338.23

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	-0.261197	100.7862	43.3391	-5201.369	5237.927	0.8554528	-0.02752251

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Atrazine



Hide

result

```
$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,1,2)[12] with drift

Coefficients:
      ar1      sma1      sma2      drift
      0.3471  -0.6308   0.1374   0.8493
s.e.  0.0586   0.0626   0.0596   0.4157

sigma^2 = 10762:  log likelihood = -1655.09
AIC=3320.18  AICc=3320.4  BIC=3338.23

$forecast
```

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Oct 2023	185.3289	52.380483	318.2774	-17.998174	388.6560
Nov 2023	146.7128	5.983487	287.4421	-68.514116	361.9397
Dec 2023	105.3472	-36.290642	246.9851	-111.269209	321.9637
Jan 2024	102.6465	-39.100410	244.3935	-114.136714	319.4298
Feb 2024	143.6000	1.839930	285.3601	-73.203327	360.4034
Mar 2024	571.4437	429.682035	713.2054	354.637941	788.2495

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Apr 2024	509.5392	367.777377	651.3011	292.733182	726.3453
May 2024	382.9636	241.201671	524.7254	166.157463	599.7696
Jun 2024	219.1350	77.373074	360.8968	2.328865	435.9411
Jul 2024	228.8925	87.130655	370.6544	12.086446	445.6986
1-10 of 60 rows	Previous123456Next				

NA

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "Atrazine",
  start_date = "2012-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 60
)
```

The forecast indicates a decrease of 24.82873 over the next 60 months.

Series: result_va_ts_monthly

ARIMA(1,0,0)(2,0,0)[12] with non-zero mean

Coefficients:

	ar1	sar1	sar2	mean
	0.4224	0.4888	0.1316	186.4247
s.e.	0.0769	0.0848	0.0850	52.9737

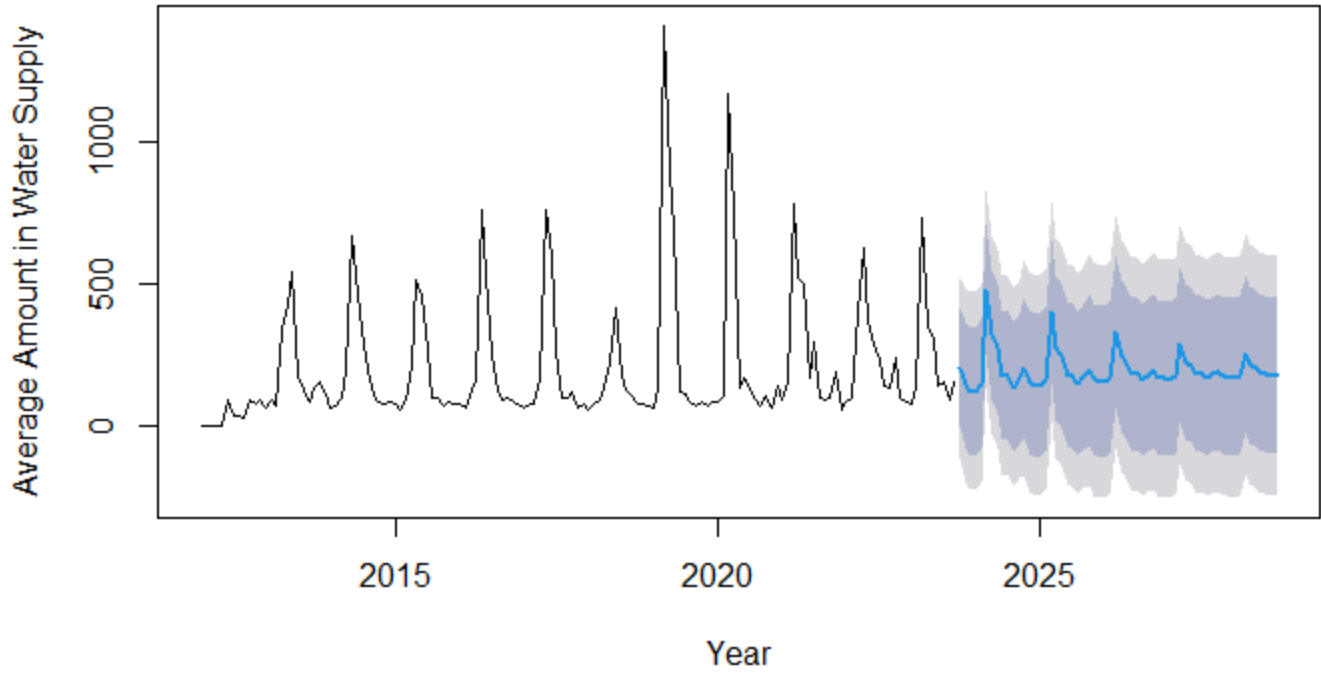
sigma^2 = 26271: log likelihood = -918.06

AIC=1846.12 AICc=1846.56 BIC=1860.86

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	7.044405	159.7668	80.60892	-3622.318	3639.897	0.8120273	0.01773624

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Atrazine



Hide

result

```
$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,0,0)(2,0,0)[12] with non-zero mean

Coefficients:
      ar1      sar1      sar2      mean
    0.4224  0.4888  0.1316  186.4247
s.e.  0.0769  0.0848  0.0850   52.9737

sigma^2 = 26271:  log likelihood = -918.06
AIC=1846.12  AICc=1846.56  BIC=1860.86
```

\$forecast

	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
Oct 2023	206.7542	-0.9627693	414.4711	-110.92147	524.4298
Nov 2023	144.3263	-81.1631498	369.8158	-200.53006	489.1827
Dec 2023	119.8762	-108.6393367	348.3918	-229.60817	469.3606
Jan 2024	119.2531	-109.7982370	348.3045	-231.05070	469.5569
Feb 2024	150.2334	-78.9134265	379.3802	-200.21643	500.6832
Mar 2024	481.0344	251.8705034	710.1982	130.55849	831.5102

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Apr 2024	321.8427	92.6757852	551.0096	-28.63784	672.3232
May 2024	272.9874	43.8199581	502.1548	-77.49396	623.4687
Jun 2024	175.2758	-53.8917552	404.4433	-175.20572	525.7573
Jul 2024	178.1494	-51.0181315	407.3170	-172.33211	528.6309
1-10 of 60 rows			Previous 1	23456	Next

NA

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "Atrazine",
  start_date = "2012-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 36
)
```

The forecast indicates a decrease of 30.01999 over the next 36 months.

Series: result_va_ts_monthly

ARIMA(1,0,0)(2,0,0)[12] with non-zero mean

Coefficients:

	ar1	sar1	sar2	mean
	0.4224	0.4888	0.1316	186.4247
s.e.	0.0769	0.0848	0.0850	52.9737

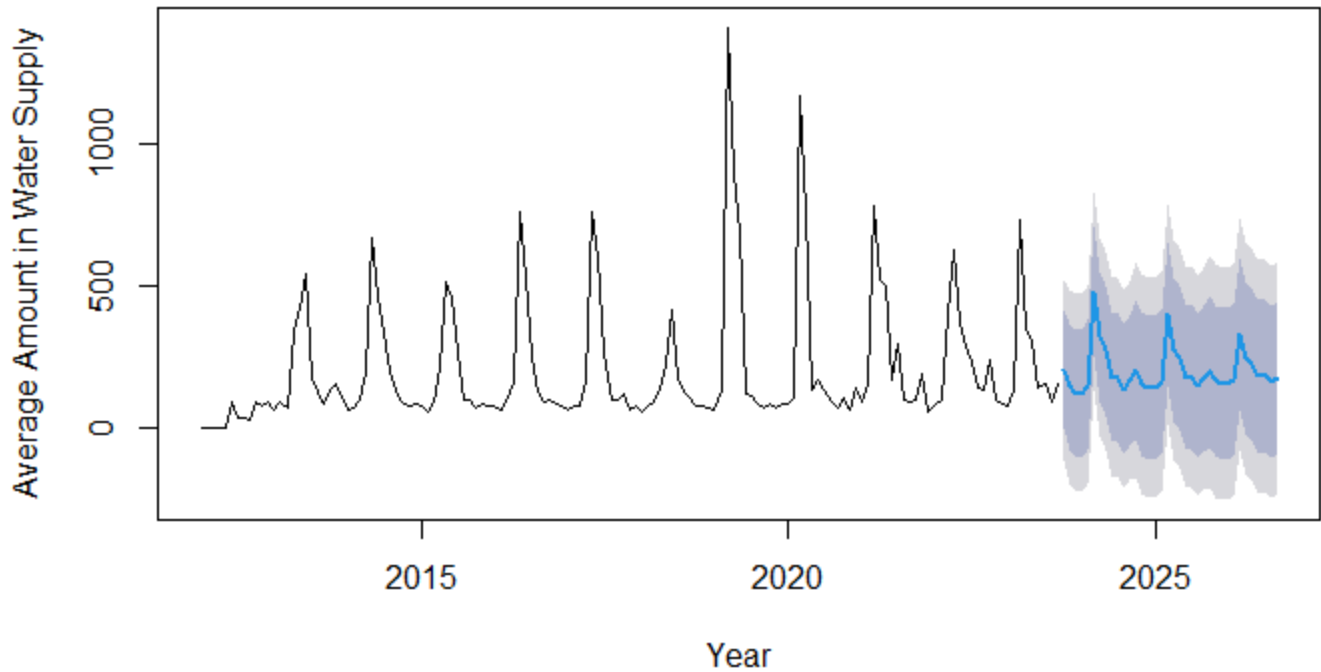
sigma^2 = 26271: log likelihood = -918.06

AIC=1846.12 AICc=1846.56 BIC=1860.86

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	7.044405	159.7668	80.60892	-3622.318	3639.897	0.8120273	0.01773624

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Atrazine



Hide

result

```
$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,0,0)(2,0,0)[12] with non-zero mean

Coefficients:
      ar1      sar1      sar2      mean
    0.4224  0.4888  0.1316  186.4247
s.e.  0.0769  0.0848  0.0850   52.9737

sigma^2 = 26271:  log likelihood = -918.06
AIC=1846.12  AICc=1846.56  BIC=1860.86
```

\$forecast

	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
Oct 2023	206.7542	-0.9627693	414.4711	-110.92147	524.4298
Nov 2023	144.3263	-81.1631498	369.8158	-200.53006	489.1827
Dec 2023	119.8762	-108.6393367	348.3918	-229.60817	469.3606
Jan 2024	119.2531	-109.7982370	348.3045	-231.05070	469.5569
Feb 2024	150.2334	-78.9134265	379.3802	-200.21643	500.6832
Mar 2024	481.0344	251.8705034	710.1982	130.55849	831.5102

	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
Apr 2024	321.8427	92.6757852	551.0096	-28.63784	672.3232
May 2024	272.9874	43.8199581	502.1548	-77.49396	623.4687
Jun 2024	175.2758	-53.8917552	404.4433	-175.20572	525.7573
Jul 2024	178.1494	-51.0181315	407.3170	-172.33211	528.6309
1-10 of 36 rows				Previous 1 2 3 4 Next	

NA

Benzene SARIMA forecast. Not enough data to predict anything with the model.

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(  
  chemical_name = "Benzene",  
  start_date = "2000-01-01",  
  param_data = param_data,  
  chemical_data = chemical_data,  
  forecast_horizon = 36  
)
```

The forecast indicates no significant change over the forecast period.Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(0,0,0) with non-zero mean

Coefficients:

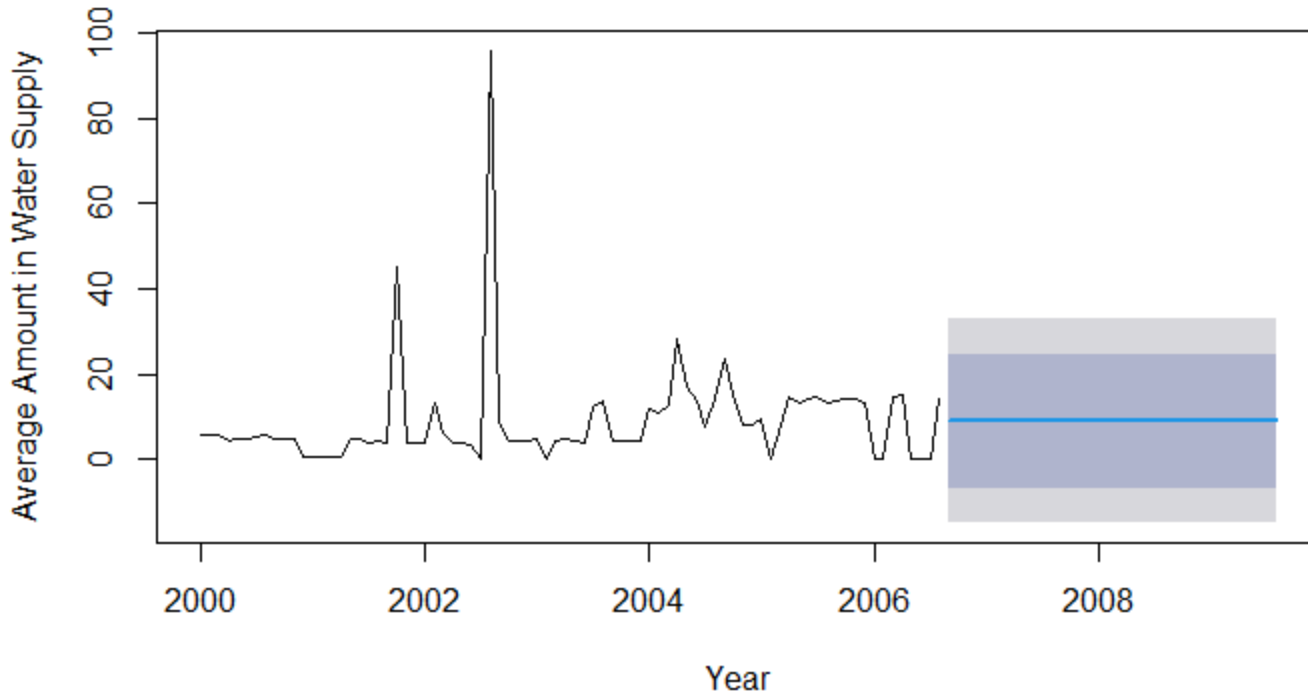
mean
8.8200
s.e. 1.3542

sigma^2 = 148.6: log likelihood = -313.05
AIC=630.1 AICc=630.26 BIC=634.87

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	-3.098129e-15	12.11215	6.678332	-1437.831	1465.066	0.7630948	0.04636652

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Benzene



Hide

result

\$model

Series: result_va_ts_monthly

ARIMA(0,0,0) with non-zero mean

Coefficients:

mean

8.8200

s.e. 1.3542

sigma^2 = 148.6: log likelihood = -313.05

AIC=630.1 AICc=630.26 BIC=634.87

\$forecast

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Sep 2006	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
Oct 2006	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
Nov 2006	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
Dec 2006	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
Jan 2007	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
Feb 2007	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915

	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
Mar 2007	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
Apr 2007	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
May 2007	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
Jun 2007	8.819998	-6.80028	24.44028	-15.06916	32.70915
1-10 of 36 rows				Previous 1 2 3 4 Next	

NA

Metolachlor SARIMA forecast. Found post 2012 was where most measurements happen. Increase detected

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "Metolachlor",
  start_date = "2012-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 60
)
```

The forecast indicates an increase of 20.30976 over the next 60 months.
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(3,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]

Coefficients:

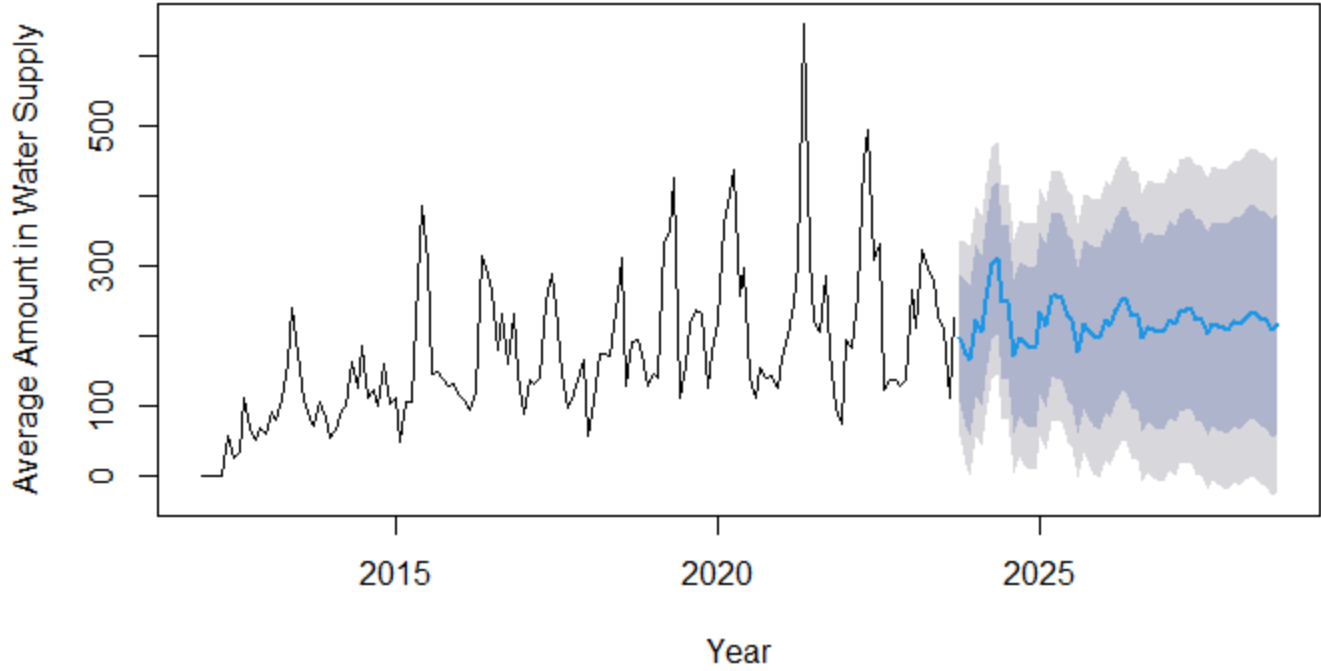
	ar1	ar2	ar3	ma1	sar1	sar2
	0.4670	-0.0092	-0.0830	-0.9430	0.2009	0.2915
s.e.	0.0938	0.0947	0.0904	0.0306	0.0843	0.0856

sigma^2 = 5145: log likelihood = -795.94
AIC=1605.88 AICc=1606.73 BIC=1626.48

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	8.180157	69.92323	48.94842	-2.731818	30.29614	0.6899594	-0.01712536

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Metolachlor



Hide

result

```
$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(3,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]

Coefficients:
      ar1      ar2      ar3      ma1      sar1      sar2
    0.4670  -0.0092  -0.0830  -0.9430   0.2009   0.2915
s.e.  0.0938   0.0947   0.0904   0.0306   0.0843   0.0856

sigma^2 = 5145:  log likelihood = -795.94
AIC=1605.88  AICc=1606.73  BIC=1626.48

$forecast
```

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Oct 2023	197.0880	105.16698	289.0090	56.5069437	337.6690
Nov 2023	175.6214	71.84622	279.3967	16.9109318	334.3320
Dec 2023	165.2023	58.00066	272.4039	1.2515446	329.1530
Jan 2024	223.1507	115.50947	330.7920	58.5276290	387.7738
Feb 2024	207.5748	99.79162	315.3581	42.7346376	372.4150
Mar 2024	252.7217	144.79833	360.6450	87.6671505	417.7762

	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
Apr 2024	302.7518	194.60507	410.8986	137.3556384	468.1480
May 2024	312.4816	204.04138	420.9218	146.6366019	478.3265
Jun 2024	247.9121	139.14397	356.6803	81.5655813	414.2587
Jul 2024	250.5685	141.46640	359.6705	83.7112589	417.4257
1-10 of 60 rows	Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 Next				

NA

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "Metolachlor",
  start_date = "2012-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 36
)
```

The forecast indicates an increase of 15.71984 over the next 36 months.

Series: result_va_ts_monthly

ARIMA(3,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]

Coefficients:

	ar1	ar2	ar3	ma1	sar1	sar2
	0.4670	-0.0092	-0.0830	-0.9430	0.2009	0.2915
s.e.	0.0938	0.0947	0.0904	0.0306	0.0843	0.0856

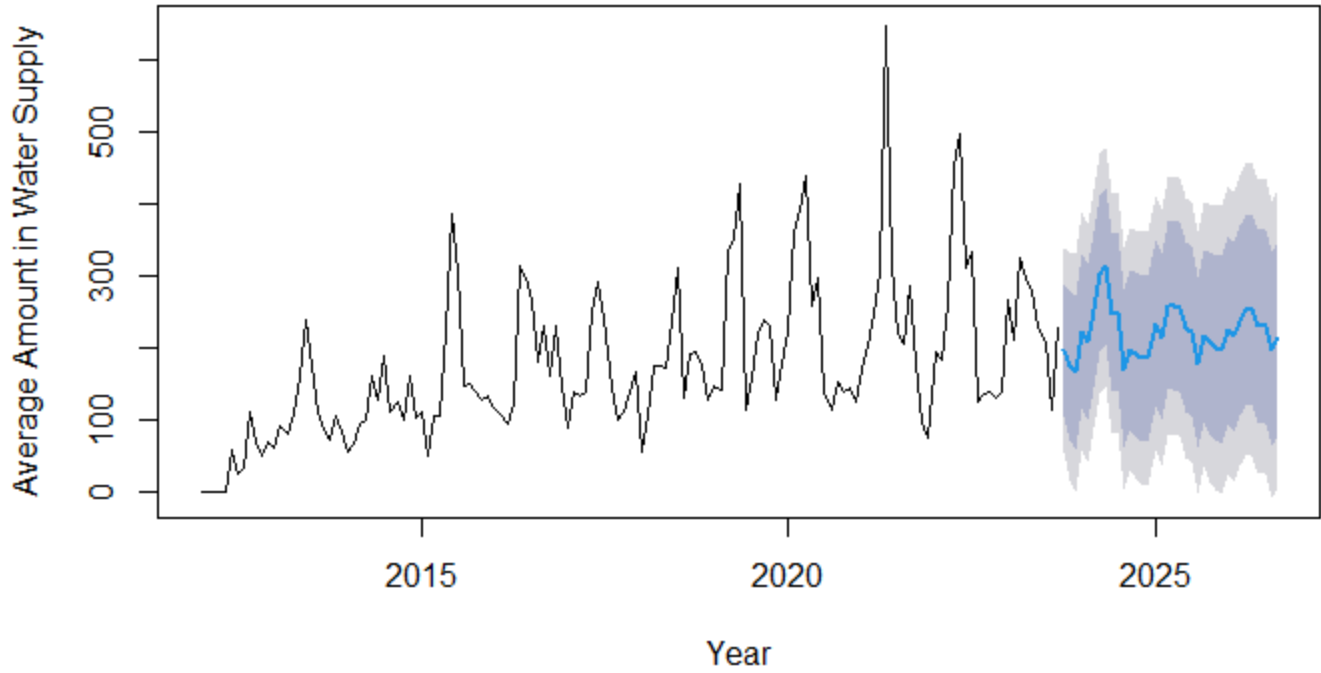
sigma^2 = 5145: log likelihood = -795.94

AIC=1605.88 AICc=1606.73 BIC=1626.48

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	8.180157	69.92323	48.94842	-2.731818	30.29614	0.6899594	-0.01712536

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Metolachlor



Hide

result

```
$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(3,1,1)(2,0,0)[12]

Coefficients:
      ar1      ar2      ar3      ma1      sar1      sar2
    0.4670  -0.0092  -0.0830  -0.9430   0.2009   0.2915
s.e.  0.0938   0.0947   0.0904   0.0306   0.0843   0.0856

sigma^2 = 5145:  log likelihood = -795.94
AIC=1605.88  AICc=1606.73  BIC=1626.48

$forecast
```

	Point Forecast<dbl>	Lo 80<dbl>	Hi 80<dbl>	Lo 95<dbl>	Hi 95<dbl>
Oct 2023	197.0880	105.16698	289.0090	56.506944	337.6690
Nov 2023	175.6214	71.84622	279.3967	16.910932	334.3320
Dec 2023	165.2023	58.00066	272.4039	1.251545	329.1530
Jan 2024	223.1507	115.50947	330.7920	58.527629	387.7738
Feb 2024	207.5748	99.79162	315.3581	42.734638	372.4150
Mar 2024	252.7217	144.79833	360.6450	87.667151	417.7762

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Apr 2024	302.7518	194.60507	410.8986	137.355638	468.1480
May 2024	312.4816	204.04138	420.9218	146.636602	478.3265
Jun 2024	247.9121	139.14397	356.6803	81.565581	414.2587
Jul 2024	250.5685	141.46640	359.6705	83.711259	417.4257
1-10 of 36 rows				Previous 1 2 3 4 Next	

NA

Acetochlor SARIMA forecast. Increase detected

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "Acetochlor",
  start_date = "2013-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 36
)
```

The forecast indicates an increase of 33.41419 over the next 36 months.
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,1,3)(1,0,1)[12]

Coefficients:

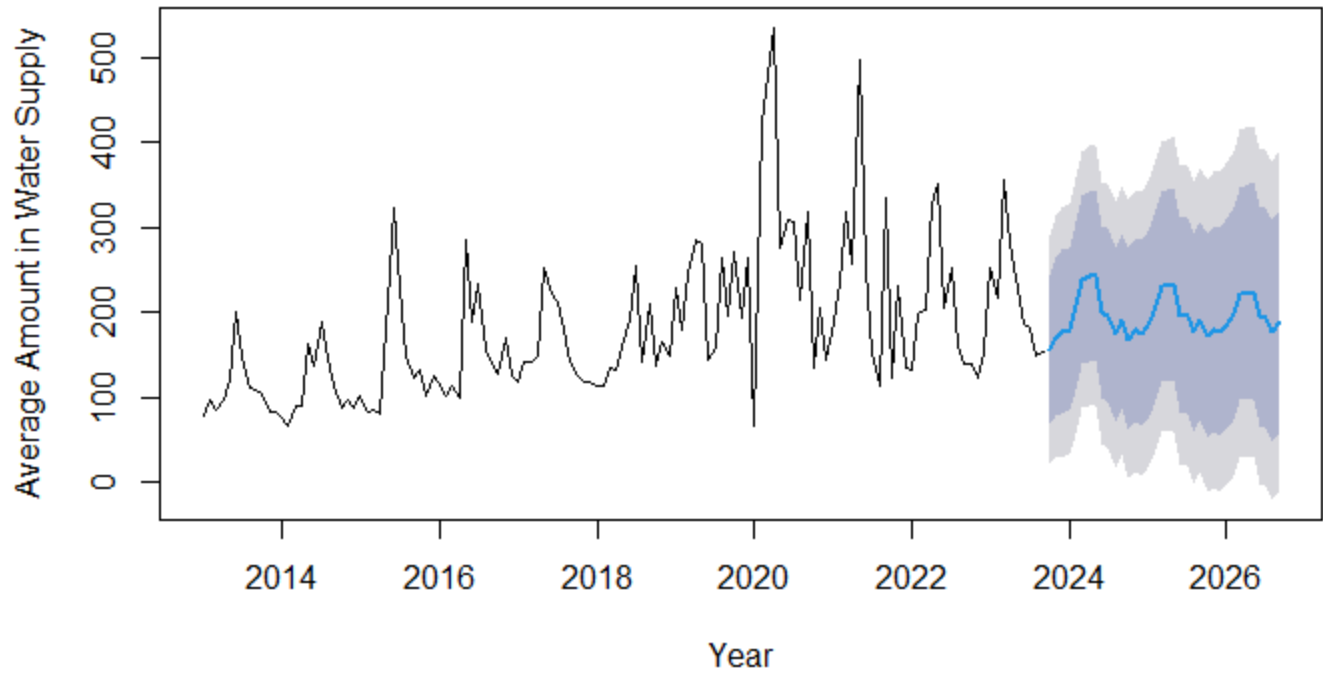
	ar1	ma1	ma2	ma3	sar1	sma1
	-0.7580	0.1155	-0.5537	-0.3269	0.8118	-0.6299
s.e.	0.1298	0.1511	0.1120	0.0859	0.1512	0.1961

sigma^2 = 4671: log likelihood = -720.85
AIC=1455.7 AICc=1456.63 BIC=1475.66

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	2.732303	66.46761	45.09393	-7.075041	24.36949	0.7112018	-0.001749886

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Acetochlor



Hide

result

```
$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,1,3)(1,0,1)[12]

Coefficients:
      ar1      ma1      ma2      ma3      sar1      sma1
    -0.7580  0.1155  -0.5537  -0.3269  0.8118  -0.6299
s.e.   0.1298  0.1511   0.1120   0.0859  0.1512   0.1961

sigma^2 = 4671:  log likelihood = -720.85
AIC=1455.7   AICc=1456.63   BIC=1475.66

$forecast
```

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Oct 2023	155.9643	68.37263	243.5561	22.004373	289.9243
Nov 2023	170.8929	77.87231	263.9136	28.630168	313.1557
Dec 2023	176.1579	79.71257	272.6032	28.657487	323.6583
Jan 2024	180.2952	83.84165	276.7487	32.782230	327.8081
Feb 2024	207.0990	108.67142	305.5265	56.567032	357.6309
Mar 2024	238.2643	139.67166	336.8569	87.479886	389.0486

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Apr 2024	242.3073	142.38497	342.2296	89.489283	395.1253
May 2024	243.8287	143.56596	344.0914	90.490089	397.1673
Jun 2024	199.4642	98.18505	300.7434	44.571090	354.3574
Jul 2024	196.7184	94.97382	298.4631	41.113471	352.3234
1-10 of 36 rows				Previous 1 2 3 4 Next	

NA

Diazinon SARIMA forecast. Data has inconsistent drops and peaks, no forecast

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "Diazinon",
  start_date = "2000-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 36
)
```

The forecast indicates a decrease of 0.02370768 over the next 36 months.
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(0,1,2)

Coefficients:

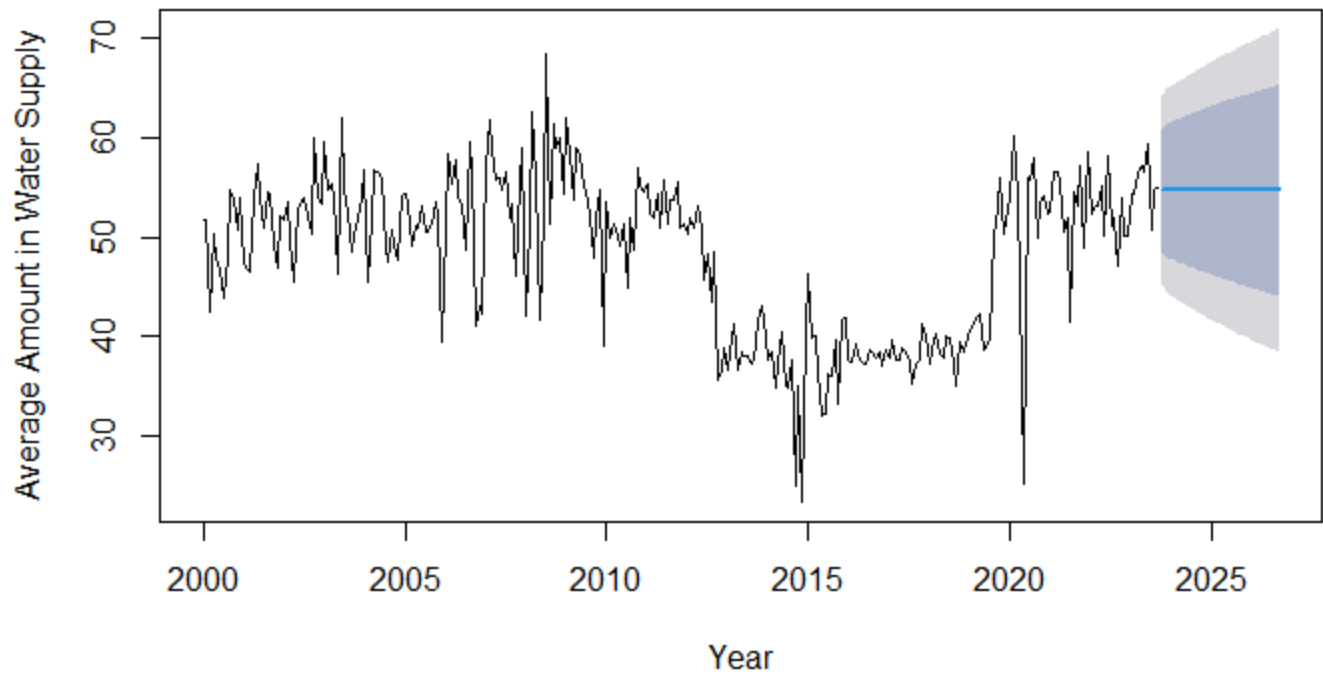
	ma1	ma2
	-0.6385	-0.1300
s.e.	0.0579	0.0557

sigma^2 = 23.09: log likelihood = -848.16
AIC=1702.31 AICc=1702.4 BIC=1713.26

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	0.06639633	4.779556	3.344419	-0.8824121	7.284437	0.6176786	-0.001053708

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Diazinon



Hide

result

\$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(0,1,2)

Coefficients:
ma1 ma2
-0.6385 -0.1300
s.e. 0.0579 0.0557

sigma^2 = 23.09: log likelihood = -848.16
AIC=1702.31 AICc=1702.4 BIC=1713.26

\$forecast

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Oct 2023	54.67059	48.51285	60.82833	45.25313	64.08804
Nov 2023	54.64688	48.09910	61.19466	44.63292	64.66084
Dec 2023	54.64688	47.94575	61.34801	44.39839	64.89538
Jan 2024	54.64688	47.79583	61.49794	44.16910	65.12466
Feb 2024	54.64688	47.64911	61.64465	43.94472	65.34904
Mar 2024	54.64688	47.50542	61.78835	43.72495	65.56881

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Apr 2024	54.64688	47.36455	61.92921	43.50952	65.78424
May 2024	54.64688	47.22636	62.06740	43.29818	65.99559
Jun 2024	54.64688	47.09070	62.20306	43.09070	66.20306
Jul 2024	54.64688	46.95743	62.33633	42.88688	66.40688
1-10 of 36 rows	Previous 1 2 3 4 Next				

NA

Azoxystrobin SARIMA forecast. Increase detected

Hide

```
result <- forecast_chemical(
  chemical_name = "Azoxystrobin",
  start_date = "2000-01-01",
  param_data = param_data,
  chemical_data = chemical_data,
  forecast_horizon = 36
)
```

The forecast indicates an increase of 2.598618 over the next 36 months.
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,1,0)[12]

Coefficients:

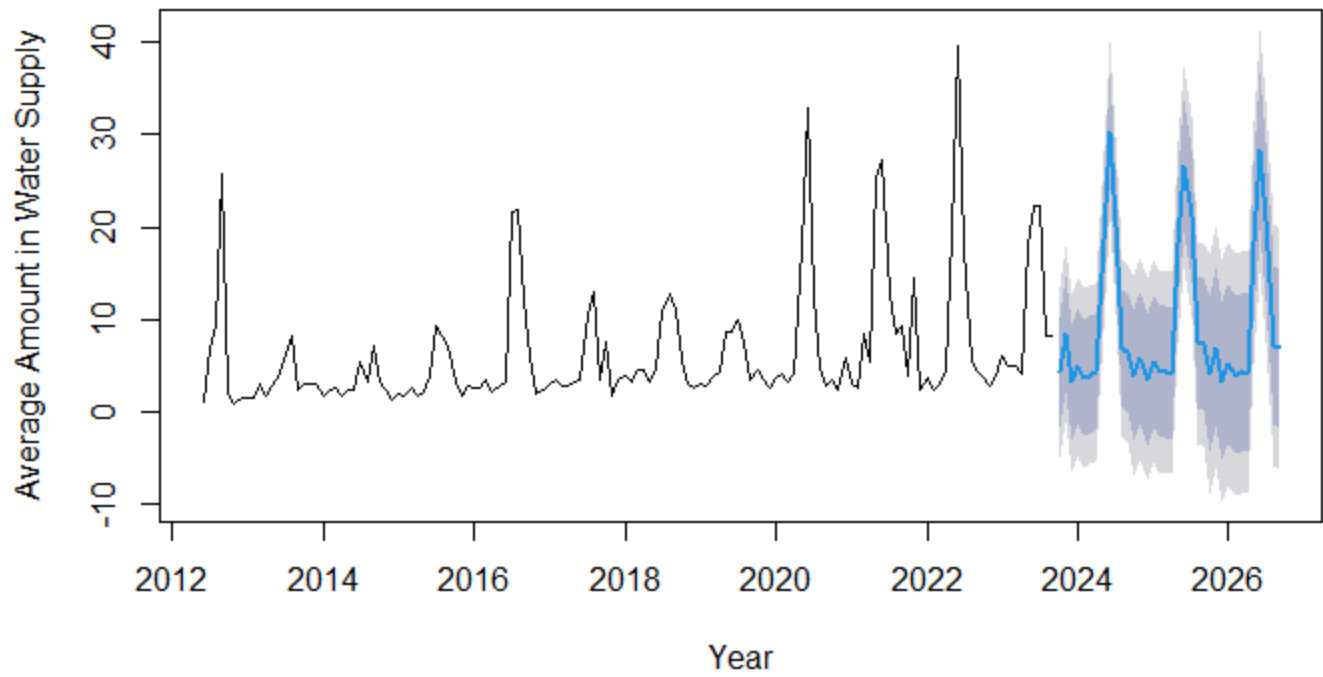
	ar1	sar1
	0.3123	-0.4643
s.e.	0.0886	0.0955

sigma^2 = 21.82: log likelihood = -367.59
AIC=741.17 AICc=741.37 BIC=749.63

Training set error measures:

	ME	RMSE	MAE	MPE	MAPE	MASE	ACF1
Training set	0.4181157	4.424291	2.443488	-8.475068	41.71326	0.8250618	0.01634823

Forecast of Monthly Average result_va for Azoxystrobin



Hide

result

```
$model
Series: result_va_ts_monthly
ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,1,0)[12]

Coefficients:
      ar1      sar1
    0.3123  -0.4643
s.e.  0.0886   0.0955

sigma^2 = 21.82:  log likelihood = -367.59
AIC=741.17  AICc=741.37  BIC=749.63

$forecast
```

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>
Oct 2023	4.261333	-1.72511658	10.247783	-4.894152	13.41682
Nov 2023	8.402956	2.13130043	14.674613	-1.188714	17.99463
Dec 2023	3.184986	-3.11380208	9.483773	-6.448179	12.81815
Jan 2024	4.907953	-1.39347543	11.209381	-4.729250	14.54516
Feb 2024	3.680759	-2.62092656	9.982445	-5.956837	13.31836
Mar 2024	3.993377	-2.30833415	10.295088	-5.644258	13.63101

	Point Forecast <dbl>	Lo 80 <dbl>	Hi 80 <dbl>	Lo 95 <dbl>	Hi 95 <dbl>			
Apr 2024	4.263749	-2.03796386	10.565463	-5.373889	13.90139			
May 2024	18.522842	12.22112863	24.824556	8.885203	28.16048			
Jun 2024	30.294207	23.99249304	36.595920	20.656567	39.93185			
Jul 2024	20.157130	13.85541644	26.458844	10.519491	29.79477			
1-10 of 36 rows			Previous	1	2	3	4	Next

NA