**time**: time the event occurred, format is date, then time

**latitude**: decimal degrees latitude, negative values for southern latitudes

**longitude**: decimal degrees longitude. negative values for western longidues

**depth**: depth of the event in kilometers

**mag**: magnitude of the event (-1, 10)

**magtype**: method or algorithm used to calculate the preferred magnitude for the event

**nst**: total number of seismic stations used to determine earthquake location

**gap**: largest azimuthal gap between azimuthally adjacent stations (in degrees). The smaller the station, the more reliable is the calculated horizontal position of the earthquake. Exceeds 180 degrees typically have large location and depth uncertainties

**dmin**: Horizontal distance from the epicenter to the nearest station (in degrees). 1 degree is approximately 111.2 kilometers. In general, the smaller this number, the more reliable is the calculated depth of the earthquake.

**rms**: The root-mean-square (RMS) travel time residual, in sec, using all weights. This parameter provides a measure of the fit of the observed arrival times to the predicted arrival times for this location. Smaller numbers reflect a better fit of the data. The value is dependent on the accuracy of the velocity model used to compute the earthquake location, the quality weights assigned to the arrival time data, and the procedure used to locate the earthquake.

**net**: The ID of a data contributor. Identifies the network considered to be the preferred source of information for this event.

**id**: Unique identifier for a specific version of a product

**updated**: Time when the event was most recently updated. Times are reported in milliseconds since the epoch. In certain output formats, the date is formatted for readability.

**place**: Textual description of named geographic region near to the event. This may be a city name, or a Flinn-Engdahl Region name.

**type**: Type of seismic event.

**horizontalError**: Uncertainty of reported location of the event in kilometers.

**depthError**: Uncertainty of reported depth of the event in kilometers.

magerror: Uncertainty of reported magnitude of the event. The estimated standard error of the magnitude. The uncertainty corresponds to the specific magnitude type being reported and does not take into account magnitude variations and biases between different magnitude scales. We report an "unknown" value if the contributing seismic network does not supply uncertainty estimates.

**magnst**: The total number of seismic stations used to calculate the magnitude for this earthquake.

**status**: Indicates whether the event has been reviewed by a human.

**locationSource**: The network that originally authored the reported location of this event.

**magsource**: Network that originally authored the reported magnitude for this event.