

Using DPR's Surface Water Database

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Salton Sea, Imperial County

Photo: Kean Goh

Surface Water Database

- What is the Surface Water database?
- What is in the database?
- What can be done with the data?
- How do you get the data?

What is the Surface Water Database?

- A database containing pesticide concentration data from a wide variety of environmental monitoring studies designed to test for the presence or absence of pesticides in California surface waters
- The purpose of the database is to collect and make available information concerning the presence of pesticides in California surface waters
- As part of the [Surface Water Protection Program](#), DPR uses monitoring data from the database in the development of monitoring, mitigation, modeling, policy and regulatory efforts
- More information at <http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/surfwtr/surfdata.htm>

What is in the database?

- Monitoring results for pesticides in California surface water (and sediment)
- Over 275,000 analyses; over 20,000 detections
- Data from over 700 sites in 48 counties
- Results for over 250 analytes
- Data from USGS NAWQA, Coalition monitoring, Sac River Watershed Program, SWAMP, as well as DPR and others

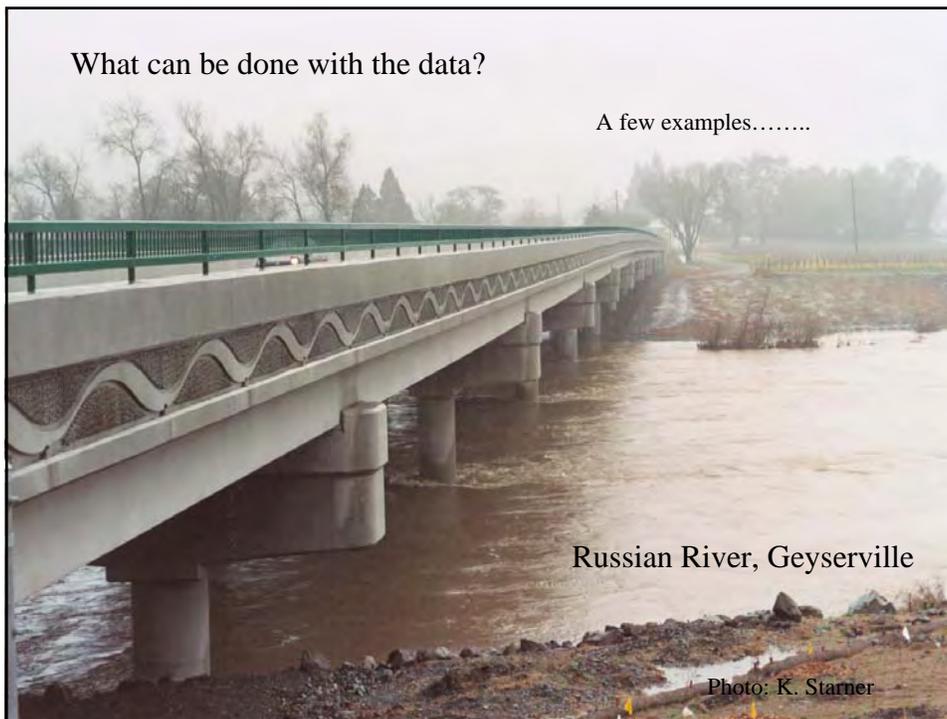


What is in the database?

- When: Date sampled
- Where: Location of water body sampled (lat/long)
- What: Chemical sampled and results
- Who: Agency or organization who sampled
- How: methodology such as analytical method, sampling equipment, sample type (short descriptions)
- Why: Reference to background information (reports, protocols, etc.) when applicable/available

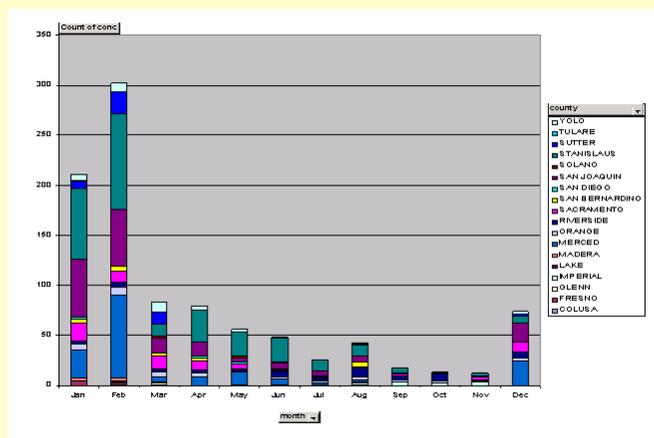
What can be done with the data?

A few examples.....



Analysis of detections

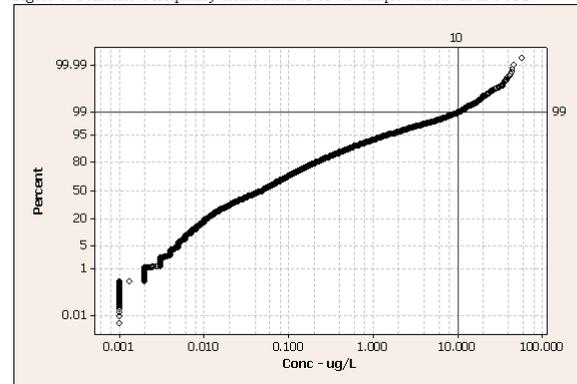
Simazine Detections by County and Month (1996-2006)



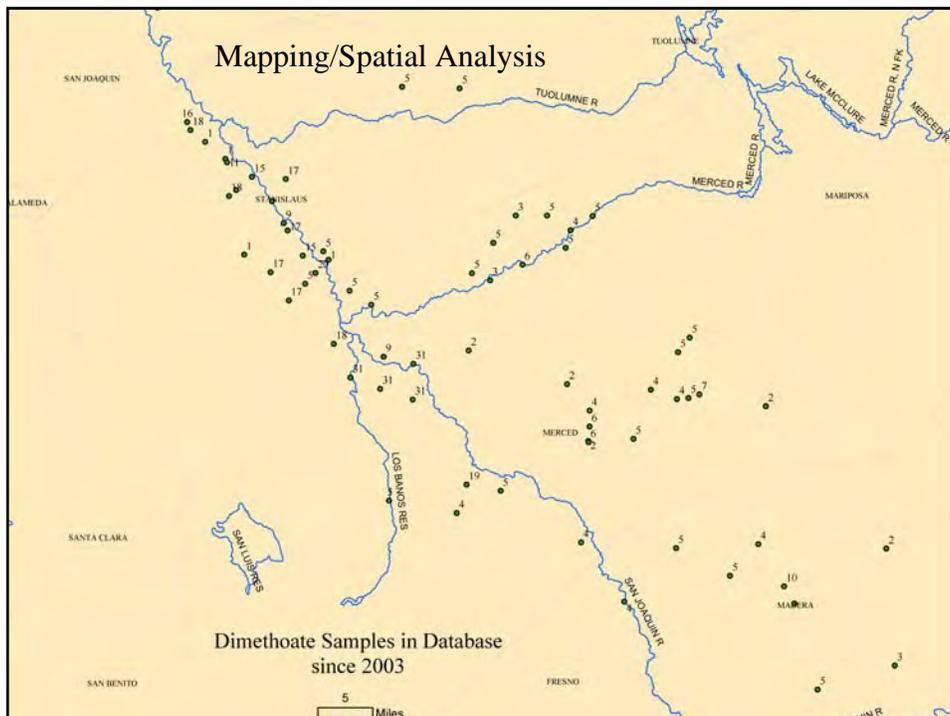
Bergin et al 2008

Statistical analyses

Figure 1. Cumulative frequency distribution of 18419 unique detections in SURF



Spurlock, unpublished data



Mapping/Spatial Analysis

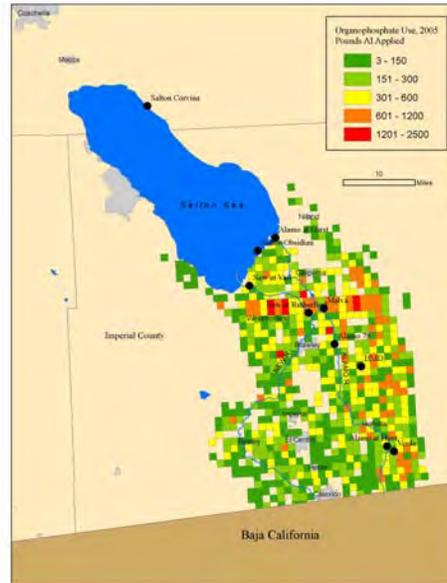
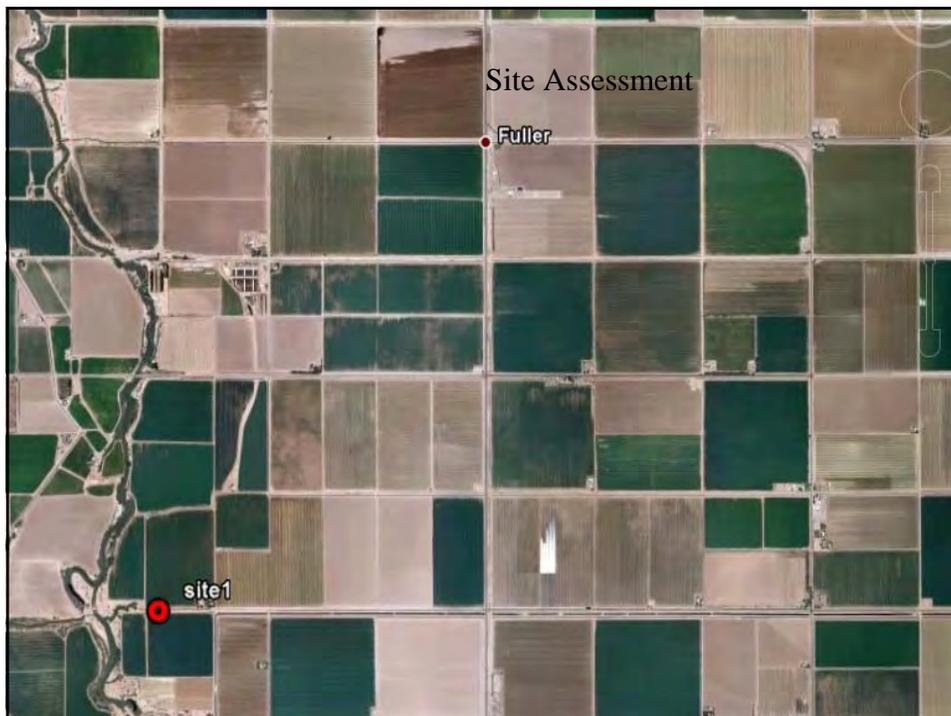
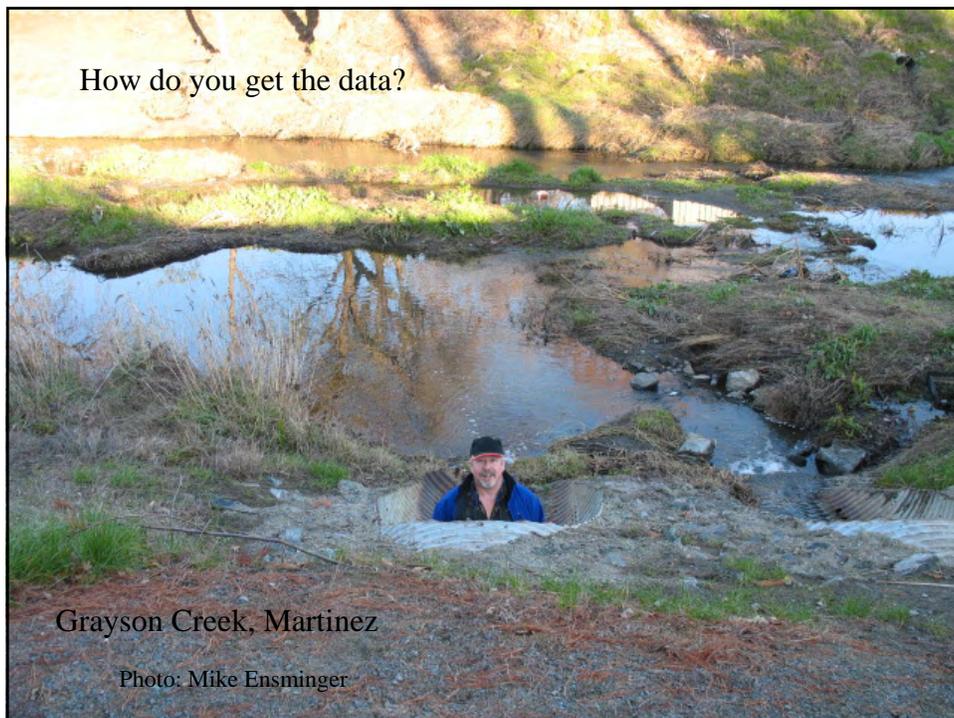


Figure 8. Imperial County Organophosphate Use, 2005.





How do you get the data?

- Access data from spreadsheets
- Query main database using SQL

Accessing data from spreadsheets

- Full contents of database are available in a set of spreadsheets
[<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/surfwtr/surfcont.htm>, currently being updated]
- Allows accessing data without use of SQL
- Not as versatile as querying full database
- Spreadsheets are updated less frequently than full database
- Requires multiple spreadsheets for all data

Accessing data from spreadsheets

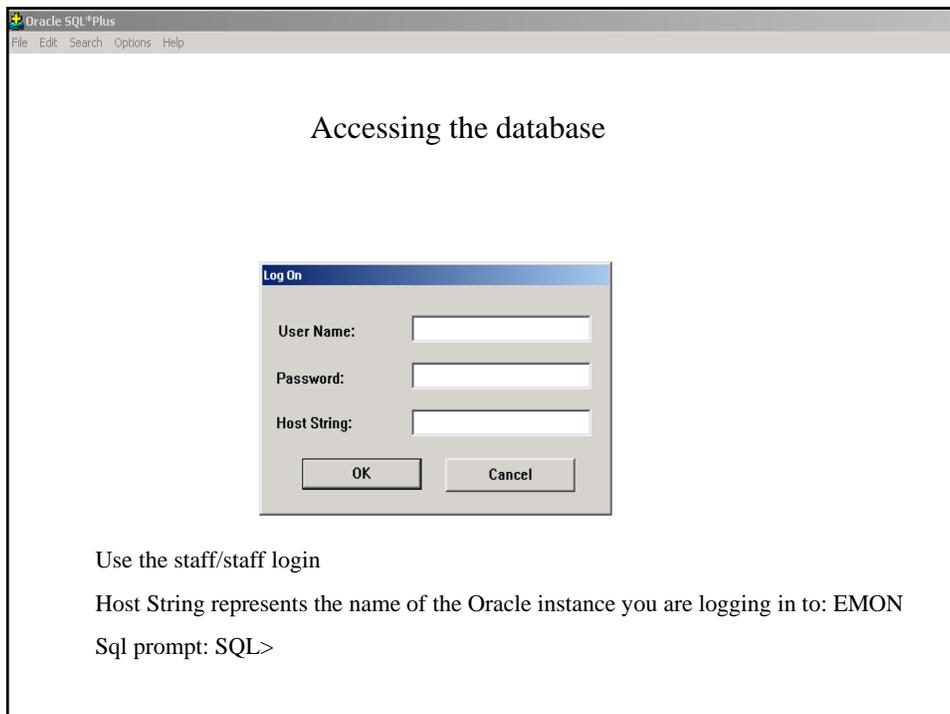
County_Name	site description	chemical	date	Conc [ug/L]	loq	study_cd	latitude	longitude
IMPERIAL	Alamo River downstream of Verde Drain	carbofuran	3/15/1993	5.15	0.05	13	32.7669	-115.3547
IMPERIAL	Lat/long approx. In Salton Sea at mouth of Alamo River	eptc	11/12/1996	5.06	0.005	77	33.2073	-115.6138
CONTRA COSTA	Marsh Creek at Cypress Rd bridge (IWTF)	diuron	2/10/1992	4.5	0.4	43	37.9915	-121.7083
IMPERIAL	Alamo River downstream of Verde Drain	diuron	2/14/1994	4.4	0.4	13	32.7669	-115.3547
SANTA CRUZ	Beach Street Drainage Ditch located above tide	toxaphene	1/27/1995	3.9	1	60	36.8749	-121.8069
IMPERIAL	Lat/long approx. In Salton Sea at mouth of Alamo River	eptc	10/1/1996	3.35	0.005	77	33.2063	-115.6126
IMPERIAL	Lat/long approx. In Salton Sea at mouth of Alamo River	eptc	10/31/1996	3.25	0.005	77	33.2073	-115.6138
IMPERIAL	Alamo River at Garst	atrazine	2/27/1997	3.18	0.005	77	33.1992	-115.5962
IMPERIAL	Alamo River at Garst	carbofuran	2/27/1997	3.01	0.008	77	33.1992	-115.5962
IMPERIAL	Lat/long approx. In Salton Sea at mouth of Alamo River	eptc	11/12/1996	2.65	0.005	77	33.2073	-115.6138
IMPERIAL	Alamo River at Worthington Road	carbofuran	3/15/1993	2.53	0.05	13	32.8472	-115.4333
IMPERIAL	Alamo River at Garst	carbofuran	3/5/1997	2.45	0.008	77	33.1992	-115.5962
SANTA CRUZ	Pajaro River Lagoon located in the Watsonville	toxaphene	1/27/1995	2.4	1	60	36.8605	-121.8073
IMPERIAL	Alamo River at Holtville WTP	diuron	11/1/1993	2.2	0.4	13	32.8064	-115.4331
IMPERIAL	Alamo River at Outlet	linuron	12/13/1993	0.56	0.07	13	33.1992	-115.5964
IMPERIAL	Alamo River downstream of Verde Drain	methomyl	11/1/1993	0.56	0.07	13	32.7669	-115.3547
IMPERIAL	Alamo River at Garst	diazinon	10/1/1996	0.553	0.003	77	33.1992	-115.5962
SAN BERNARDINO	Warm C Nr TEPPAH	tebutiuron	9/28/1999	0.546	0.005	100	34.0778	-117.3
IMPERIAL	Alamo River at Albright Road (Nectarine Drain)	diazinon	10/4/1993	0.53	0.1	13	33.1028	-115.5431
IMPERIAL	In Salton Sea at mouth of Alamo River, approx.	eptc	9/10/1996	0.525	0.005	77	33.2063	-115.6126
IMPERIAL	Lat/long approx. In Salton Sea at mouth of Alamo River	chlorthal-dimet	10/1/1996	0.523	0.003	77	33.2073	-115.6138
IMPERIAL	Alamo River downstream of Verde Drain	carbofuran	2/14/1994	0.52	0.07	13	32.7669	-115.3547

Querying main database using SQL

- Requires knowledge of SQL
- Requires an understanding of the structure of the database
- Very versatile and powerful

Accessing the database

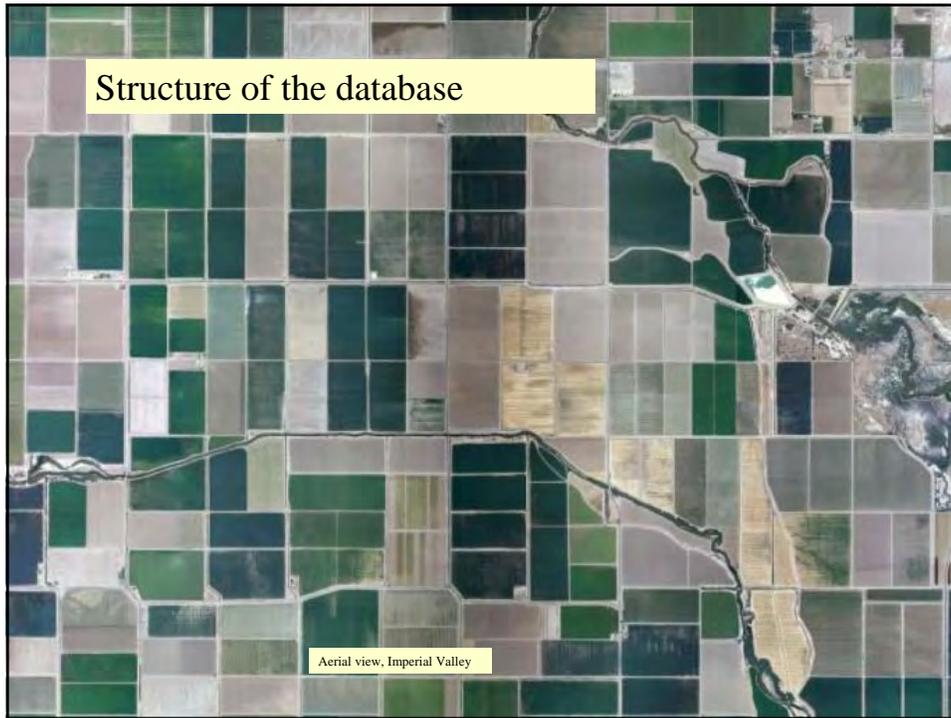
- Access the database through SQLPlus (most are set up already)
- Use the “staff/staff” log-in
- Edit queries through Notepad



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL*Plus application window. The title bar reads "Oracle SQL*Plus" and the menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Search", "Options", and "Help". The main content area displays the text "Accessing the database". A "Log On" dialog box is open, featuring three input fields: "User Name:", "Password:", and "Host String:". Below these fields are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

Use the staff/staff login
Host String represents the name of the Oracle instance you are logging in to: EMON
Sql prompt: SQL>

Structure of the database



Previous example (spreadsheets)

County_Name	site description	chemical	date	Conc [ug/L]	loq	study_cd	latitude	longitude
IMPERIAL	Alamo River downstream of Verde Drain	carbofuran	3/15/1993	5.15	0.05	13	32.7669	-115.3547
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IMPERIAL	Alamo River downstream of Verde Drain	carbofuran	2/14/1994	0.52	0.07	13	32.7669	-115.3547

Data are not actually in one table in the database

Rather, one "main" data table and multiple "look-up" tables

MAIN DATA TABLE						
"SURF"						
SAMP_DATE	CHEM_CD	CONC	LOQ	COUNTY_CD	LOC_CD	STUDY_CD
3/1/2006	216	0.0372	0.05	9	3	102
7/13/2004	216	0.05	0.05	10	22	102
7/5/2005	216	1.06	0.05	10	4	102
3/15/1993	216	1.44	0.05	13	7	13
3/15/1993	216	0.28	0.05	13	8	13
3/15/1993	216	0.47	0.05	13	9	13
3/15/1993	216	1.39	0.05	13	20	13
3/15/1993	216	0.23	0.05	13	21	13
1/24/1994	216	0.066	0.05	13	8	13
1/24/1994	216	0.35	0.1	13	20	13
1/24/1994	216	0.106	0.05	13	20	13
1/24/1994	216	0.067	0.05	13	9	13
5/13/2002	216	0.057	0.05	13	47	101
5/14/2002	216	0.067	0.05	13	49	101
5/14/2002	216	0.055	0.05	13	52	101
3/23/2005	216	0.0516	0.04	13	24	83
3/23/2005	216	0.069	0.04	13	10	83
3/23/2005	216	0.119	0.04	13	25	83
4/15/1992	216	2.03	0.05	24	8	10
4/15/1992	216	2.23	0.05	24	8	10
7/28/1992	216	0.23	0.05	24	8	10
8/25/1992	216	0.88	0.05	24	8	10
9/5/1994	216	0.13	0.05	24	6	14
9/26/1994	216	0.13	0.05	24	6	14
7/29/2002	216	0.0462	0.04	24	13	76

SURF table: standard relational database design (also: SED table)

Codes: chem_cd, loc_cd, instead of chemical names, etc.

MAIN DATA TABLE							LOOK UP TABLE		LOOK UP TABLE	
"SURF"							"CHEM"		"COUNTY"	
SAMP_DATE	CHEM_CD	CONC	LOQ	COUNTY_CD	LOC_CD	STUDY_CD	CHEM_CD	NAME	county_cd	name
3/1/2006	216	0.037	0.05	9	3	102	108	carbon disulfide	1	Alameda
7/13/2004	216	0.05	0.05	10	22	102	110	carbophenothion	2	Alpine
7/5/2005	216	1.06	0.05	10	4	102	179	chlorthal-dimethyl	3	Amador
3/15/1993	216	1.44	0.05	13	7	13	180	dalepon	4	Butte
3/15/1993	216	0.28	0.05	13	8	13	181	fensulfiothion	5	Calaveras
3/15/1993	216	0.47	0.05	13	9	13	183	dbcp	6	Colusa
3/15/1993	216	1.39	0.05	13	20	13	184	ddd	7	Contra Costa
3/15/1993	216	0.23	0.05	13	21	13	192	dioxathion	8	Del Norte
1/24/1994	216	0.066	0.05	13	8	13	198	diaznon	9	El Dorado
1/24/1994	216	0.35	0.1	13	20	13	200	dicamba	10	Fresno
1/24/1994	216	0.106	0.05	13	20	13	210	dieldrin	11	Glenn
1/24/1994	216	0.067	0.05	13	9	13	211	mancozeb	12	Humboldt
5/13/2002	216	0.057	0.05	13	47	101	216	dimethoate	13	Imperial
5/14/2002	216	0.067	0.05	13	49	101	221	2,4-dinitrophenol		
5/14/2002	216	0.055	0.05	13	52	101	226	diphenamid		
3/23/2005	216	0.0516	0.04	13	24	83	229	diquat dibromide		
3/23/2005	216	0.069	0.04	13	10	83	230	disulfoton		
3/23/2005	216	0.119	0.04	13	25	83	231	diuron		
4/15/1992	216	2.03	0.05	24	8	10				
4/15/1992	216	2.23	0.05	24	8	10				
7/28/1992	216	0.23	0.05	24	8	10				
8/25/1992	216	0.88	0.05	24	8	10				
9/5/1994	216	0.13	0.05	24	6	14				
9/26/1994	216	0.13	0.05	24	6	14				
7/29/2002	216	0.0462	0.04	24	13	76				

Chemical and county names are in separate tables, with their respective codes.

Through queries, join the tables and get the chemical name from the code, etc.

Surface Water Database Documentation
May 2008

SURF - surface water analysis - Analytical results for pesticides in water samples taken from California surface water.

Field Name	Description
study_cd	Number assigned to a monitoring study for database tracking purposes.
county_cd	County code established by numbering an alphabetized list of California's 58 counties. For example, '01' = Alameda; '58' = Yuba.
loc_cd	Number assigned to each sampling site. When combined with the county_cd, provides a unique code for each sampling site.
samp_date	Date of sampling.
extrac_date	Date of sample extraction.
anly_date	Date of analysis.
agency_cd	Code assigned to each agency or other organization conducting and reporting surface water monitoring data.
chem_cd	DFR code for pesticide active ingredients and breakdown products.
conc	Concentration of the analyte in ug/L (parts per billion). Non-detects are reported as zero. Concentrations below the limit of quantitation are reported in the database as zero. See 'trace'.
loq	Limit of quantitation reported for the analytical method in ug/L (parts per billion).
coll_meth_cd	Code assigned for each sample collection method (e.g. grab).
anly_meth_cd	Code assigned for each method of analysis (e.g. GC/MS).
sampler_cd	Code assigned for the type of sampler used to collect sample (e.g. composite autosampler).
samp_type_cd	Code assigned for each type of sample (e.g. filtered or whole water).
samp_id	Used to distinguish between duplicate samples taken on same day.
lab_cd	Code assigned to each analytical laboratory.
storm_flag	'Y' indicates sample was taken during a storm event to determine pesticide loading in runoff water.
rmk_flag	Indicates information in remarks field: 'E' = other; 'E' = estimated.
remarks	Supplemental information pertaining to a sample (e.g., concentration of 0.03 ppb was reported below the loq of 0.05 ppb).
samp_time	Time of day for sample collection.
trace_flag	Indicates a trace detection (analyte was detected, but at concentration too low for accurate quantification).
samp_lo2	Original ID. For DFR samples, samp_lo2 is the study code followed by the field-assigned sample number.

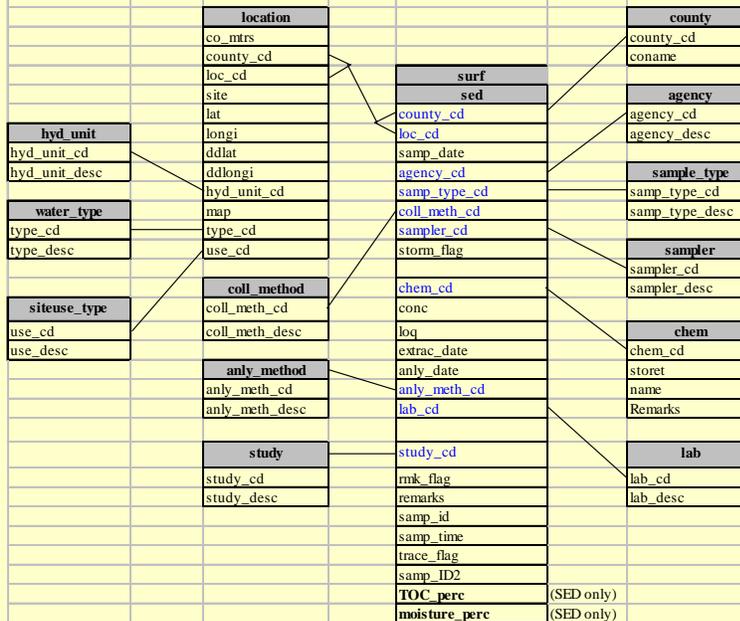
Descriptions of field (column) contents

Full documentation available for all tables

Table Relationships- Chemical Analysis Information (SURF)

Updated 5/2008

Each box (with a gray header) is a table in the database- the gray box is the name of the table and the others are fields in the table. SURF and SED are separate tables but have identical field names except as indicated.





Basic Query – No Joins

Querying the main data table (SURF) only, no lookup tables

```
select samp_date, chem_cd, conc, loq, county_cd, loc_cd,  
study_cd  
from surf  
where chem_cd=216  
and county_cd=50  
and conc>1  
order by samp_date
```

Basic Query – No Joins

```
select samp_date, chem_cd, conc, loq, county_cd, loc_cd, study_cd
```

```
from surf
```

```
where chem_cd=216
```

```
and county_cd=50
```

```
and conc>1
```

```
Order by samp_date
```

SELECT statement:

samp_date: date that sample was collected

chem_cd: chemical code for the pesticide (look up) [chem_cd 216 = dimethoate]

conc: concentration, in ug/L. Nondetects shown as zero

loq: limit of quantitation/reporting limit in ug/L

county_cd: code for county where the sample was collected (look up) [50=Stanislaus]

loc_cd: location code for the specific sample site – paired with the county code for unique identification (look up)

study_cd: code for the monitoring study – (not the DPR study number) (look up)

Basic Query – No Joins

```
select samp_date, chem_cd, conc, loq, county_cd, loc_cd, study_cd
```

```
from surf
```

```
where chem_cd=216
```

```
and county_cd=50
```

```
and conc>1
```

```
order by samp_date
```

from surf: all data are in the main SURF table

where chem._cd=216: only data for chem._cd 216 (dimethoate) are included in the query

and county_cd=50: only county code 50 (Stanislaus) included

and conc>1: only samples with concentration greater than 1 are included

order by samp_date: results are in order of date sampled

```

1 select samp_date, chem_cd, conc, loq, county_cd, loc_cd, study_cd
2 from surf
3 where chem_cd=216
4 and county_cd=50
5 and conc>1
6* order by samp_date
SQL> /

```

SAMP_DATE	CHEM_CD	CONC	LOQ	CO	LOC_CD	STUDY_CD
1991/09/06	216	1.05	.05	50	23	10
1992/08/19	216	2.44	.05	50	29	10
2003/07/15	216	1.2	.04	50	28	82
2003/07/22	216	1.05	.04	50	28	82
2003/07/22	216	2.36	.04	50	32	82
2003/07/29	216	6.62	.04	50	31	82
2003/08/12	216	1.24	.04	50	28	82
2003/08/19	216	5.46	.04	50	32	82
2003/08/26	216	1.57	.04	50	28	82
2003/08/26	216	1.7	.04	50	31	82
2003/09/09	216	5.72	.04	50	31	82
2003/09/16	216	7.73	.04	50	31	82
2003/09/30	216	1.07	.04	50	28	82
2004/07/06	216	3		50	59	102
2004/07/06	216	1.9		50	69	102
2004/08/10	216	1.4		50	80	102
2005/08/09	216	1.9		50	69	102
2005/08/09	216	1.1		50	71	102
2005/08/09	216	1.3		50	59	102
2006/04/04	216	2.9		50	68	102
2006/07/11	216	1.4		50	59	102
2006/07/11	216	1.2		50	68	102
2006/08/08	216	1.7		50	59	102
2006/08/09	216	1.8		50	71	102

24 rows selected.

Basic Query – No Joins

SAMP_DATE	CHEM_CD	CONC	LOQ	CO	LOC_CD	STUDY_CD
1991/09/06	216	1.05	.05	50	23	10
1992/08/19	216	2.44	.05	50	29	10
2003/07/15	216	1.2	.04	50	28	82
2003/07/22	216	1.05	.04	50	28	82
2003/07/22	216	2.36	.04	50	32	82
2003/07/29	216	6.62	.04	50	31	82
2003/08/12	216	1.24	.04	50	28	82
2003/08/19	216	5.46	.04	50	32	82
2003/08/26	216	1.57	.04	50	28	82
2003/08/26	216	1.7	.04	50	31	82
2003/09/09	216	5.72	.04	50	31	82
2003/09/16	216	7.73	.04	50	31	82
2003/09/30	216	1.07	.04	50	28	82
2004/07/06	216	3		50	59	102
2004/07/06	216	1.9		50	69	102
2004/08/10	216	1.4		50	80	102
2005/08/09	216	1.9		50	69	102
2005/08/09	216	1.1		50	71	102
2005/08/09	216	1.3		50	59	102
2006/04/04	216	2.9		50	68	102
2006/07/11	216	1.4		50	59	102
2006/07/11	216	1.2		50	68	102
2006/08/08	216	1.7		50	59	102
2006/08/09	216	1.8		50	71	102

Query results can be used in conjunction with lookup tables (also available in spreadsheet form)

Determine sample sites, chemical, etc for quick use

Look up tables in Excel – Location table excerpt

CO	LOC_CD	co_loc	SITE	DDLAT	DDLONGI
50	13	50_13	Tuolumne River at Roberts Ferry Bridge	37.63583	-120.61722
50	14	50_14	Ingram/Hospital Creek (trib. to SJR)	37.61583	-121.20417
50	15	50_15	San Joaquin River at Laird Park	37.56167	-121.15167
50	16	50_16	Tuolumne River at Shiloh	37.60333	-121.13055
50	17	50_17	Tuolumne River at Carpenter Rd Bridge	37.60889	-121.02972
50	18	50_18	Del Puerto Creek (trib. to SJR)	37.53917	-121.12056
50	19	50_19	Turlock Irrig. Dist. Drain #3 at Jennings Rd Bridge	37.53694	-121.06611
50	20	50_20	Tuolumne River at Mitchell Rd Bridge	37.61694	-120.93778
50	21	50_21	Westside stormdrain at Neece Dr. Modesto	37.62528	-120.99833
50	22	50_22	Turlock Irr Dist Ceres Main Spillway	37.61083	-120.91944
50	23	50_23	San Joaquin River at West Main	37.49333	-121.07944
50	24	50_24	Turlock Irrig. Dist. Drain #5	37.46444	-121.03
50	25	50_25	Spanish Grant Drain (trib. to SJR)	37.43556	-121.03222
50	26	50_26	Orestimba Creek at State Hwy. 33 bridge	37.37722	-121.05694
50	27	50_27	Orestimba Creek above Crow Creek Drain	37.37139	-121.06167
50	28	50_28	Orestimba Creek at River Road (trib. to SJR)	37.41361	-121.015
50	29	50_29	San Joaquin River at Hills Ferry	37.34944	-120.97528
50	30	50_30	Westport Drain at Quisenberry Road	37.53955	-121.0842
50	31	50_31	Unamed Drain at Pomelo Ave nr Paradise Ave, drains to San Joaquin River	37.46924	-121.0619
50	32	50_32	Del Puerto Creek at Vineyard Ave. (trib to San Joaquin River)	37.52174	-121.14806
50	33	50_33	San Joaquin River at Crows Landing	37.43174	-121.01225
50	34	50_34	Westport Drain Nr Modesto California_USGS NAWQA site	37.54224	-121.094

(Slightly) more sophisticated queries

- Can write a query to return the same sample data in a more complete and useful format
- Can use joins, column aliases, table aliases, other formatting techniques

Query with joins, etc.

```

select a.samp_date as sampled_on,
substr(b.name,1,10) as chemical,
a.conc as conc_ppb,
substr(d.coname,1,12) as county,
substr(c.agency_desc,1,50) as conducting_agency,
a.study_cd
from surf a, chem b, agency c, county d
where a.chem_cd=b.chem_cd
and a.agency_cd=c.agency_cd
and a.county_cd=d.county_cd
and a.chem_cd=216
and a.county_cd=50
and a.conc>1

```

SAMPLED_ON	CHEMICAL	CONC_PPB	COUNTY	CONDUCTING_AGENCY	STUDY_CD
1991/09/06	dimethoate	1.05	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	10
1992/08/19	dimethoate	2.44	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	10
2003/07/15	dimethoate	1.2	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/07/22	dimethoate	1.05	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/07/22	dimethoate	2.36	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/07/29	dimethoate	6.62	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/08/12	dimethoate	1.24	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/08/19	dimethoate	5.46	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/08/26	dimethoate	1.57	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/08/26	dimethoate	1.7	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/09/09	dimethoate	5.72	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/09/16	dimethoate	7.73	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2003/09/30	dimethoate	1.07	STANISLAUS	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	82
2004/07/06	dimethoate	3	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2004/07/06	dimethoate	1.9	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2004/08/10	dimethoate	1.4	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2005/08/09	dimethoate	1.9	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2005/08/09	dimethoate	1.1	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2005/08/09	dimethoate	1.3	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2006/04/04	dimethoate	2.9	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2006/07/11	dimethoate	1.4	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2006/07/11	dimethoate	1.2	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2006/08/08	dimethoate	1.7	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102
2006/08/09	dimethoate	1.8	STANISLAUS	CALIF. REGIONAL WQCB NO. 5 CENTRAL VALLEY REGION	102

24 rows selected.

Query with joins

- A 'join' is a mechanism used to associate multiple tables within a query
- Using special syntax, multiple tables can be joined so that a single output is returned
- The join associates the correct rows in each table 'on-the-fly'

Source: Teach Yourself SQL, Ben Forta

Query with joins

- Joins the 'MAIN' data table with the 'lookup' tables
- Provides more detail: instead of the chem_cd, returns the actual name of the chemical, etc.
- No need to look up codes manually in look up tables

Joins, etc.

- Column alias – renaming a column for use in output: ‘chem_cd’ column head becomes ‘Chemical’
- Table alias – in the query, ‘renaming’ a table: SURF in the example is ‘a’.
Enables the use of the abbreviated ‘a’ instead of the full text ‘surf’

```
select a.samp_date as sampled_on,  
       substr(b.name,1,10) as chemical,  
       a.conc as conc_ppb,  
       substr(d.coname,1,12) as county,  
       substr(c.agency_desc,1,50) as conducting_agency,  
       a.study_cd  
from surf a, chem b, agency c, county d  
where a.chem_cd=b.chem_cd  
and a.agency_cd=c.agency_cd  
and a.county_cd=d.county_cd  
and a.chem_cd=216  
and a.county_cd=50  
and a.conc>1
```

Learning SQL

- Run/modify practice queries (sample queries available)
- Start simple and progress to more complex

Resources :

Knowledgeable coworkers

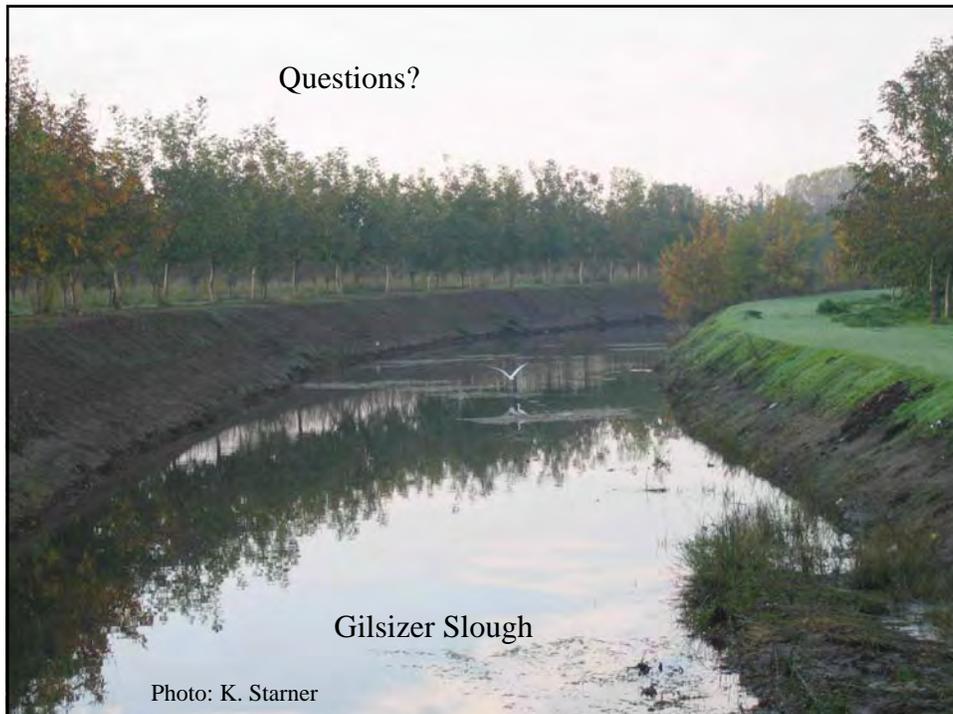
Classes: University extension, etc.

Book: Teach Yourself SQL in 10 Minutes (Ben Forta)

Or..... in 24 hours

Or..... in 21 days

Questions?



Gilsizer Slough

Photo: K. Starner