SWPP Monitoring Prioritization Model User Manual
(Version 2.5)

Revision Date: October 14, 2014

Contact Information:

Yuzhou Luo, Ph.D.
Research Scientist III
Department of Pesticide Regulation
Sacramento, CA 95816
yuzhou.luo@cdpr.ca.gov

OVERVIEW

A major goal of the California Department of Pesticide Regulation's (CDPR) Surface Water Protection Program (SWPP) is to characterize pesticide residues in surface water for both agricultural and urban areas of the state. This is done primarily through surface water monitoring to assess pesticide concentrations for high priority chemicals and their spatial and temporal distributions of detections in high use or problem areas. SWPP Prioritization Workgroup has been developing a methodology and computer implementation to prioritize pesticides for surface water monitoring. The developed criteria and schemes are used to integrate and facilitate the automation of updating the monitoring priority lists in agricultural and urban areas of California. Details of the model development and validation have been documented in the technical reports (Luo et al., 2013; 2014). A computer program is developed to implement the model with a graphical user interface (GUI). The purpose of this document is to provide instructions to use the program.

In summary, two processes (phases) are incorporated in the prioritization: [1] pesticide ranking according to their use amounts and toxicity data, and [2] pesticide screening based on historical monitoring results, physiochemical properties, and registered use sites and application methods. Pesticide ranking process generates a preliminary priority list of pesticides in the domain (counties, months, and use pattern) of interest; and pesticide screening process identifies pesticides with relatively high risks (labelled with a "True") to surface water quality. The top prioritized pesticides with "True" monitoring recommendations are candidates to be considered in surface water monitoring studies. Modeling options are mainly provided for the phase-1 process of pesticide ranking, such as years of pesticide use reporting (PUR), counties and months of interest, and types of toxicity data. This user's manual will provide descriptions and instructions to these options with the following sections:

- Model and documentation
- PUR data preparation
- Functions and options in the model
- Modeling results and interpretations
- Use of prioritization results in monitoring projects

MODEL AND DOCUMENTATION

- Computer implementation: available in DPR internal share drive, \\dprhq01\SurfaceWater\Monitoring Priority\[*version number*]
- Technical reports (http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/surfwtr/monitoring_methods.htm)
    - Yuzhou Luo, Xin Deng, Robert Budd, Keith Starner, Michael Ensminger, 2013. Methodology for Prioritizing Pesticides for Surface Water Monitoring in Agricultural and Urban Areas
    - Yuzhou Luo, Michael Ensminger, Robert Budd, Xin Deng, and April DaSilva, 2014. Methodology for Prioritizing Pesticides for Surface Water Monitoring in Agricultural and Urban Areas II: Refined Priority List.
- Supporting documents, data, and links
    - Robert Budd, Xin Deng, Michael Ensminger, Keith Starner, and Yuzhou Luo. 2013. Method for Prioritizing Urban Pesticides for Monitoring California's Urban Surface Waters. DPR analysis report (http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/pubs/analysmemos.htm)
    - Related monitoring study protocols (studies 269, 270, and 290) (http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/pubs/protocol.htm)
    - Presentations (http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/surfwtr/presentations.htm)
        - Presentation for methodology and modeling training, August 20, 2014
        - Presentation at SFIREG-EQI, May 20, 2013

INSTALLATION

The model package is available in CDPR internal share drive, \\dprhq01\SurfaceWater\Monitoring Priority\[*version number*]. Please copy the two files of "Prioritization.exe" (the program executable file) and "data.dat" (supporting database) into a local hard disk of your computer. Figure 1 shows an example of the model package in D:\priority\. Double click "Prioritization.exe" to start the model. When the program starts, it will report the PUR data (organized by years) available in the local database. Please refer to "PUR data preparation" for more information.

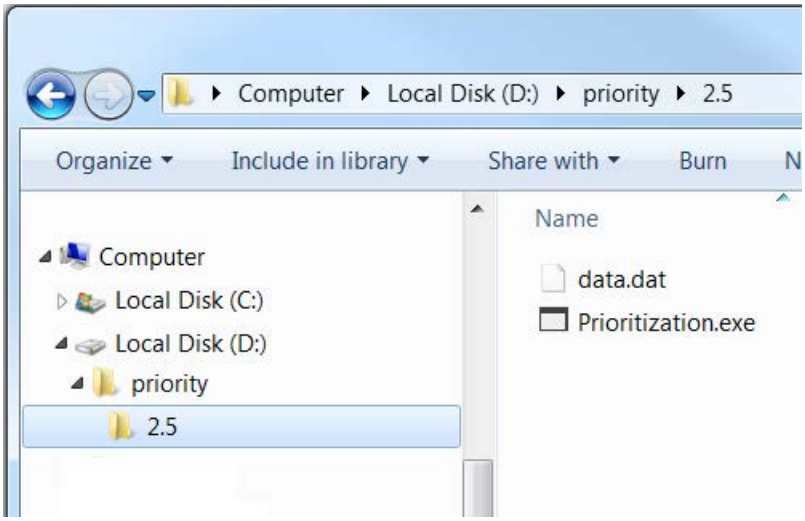
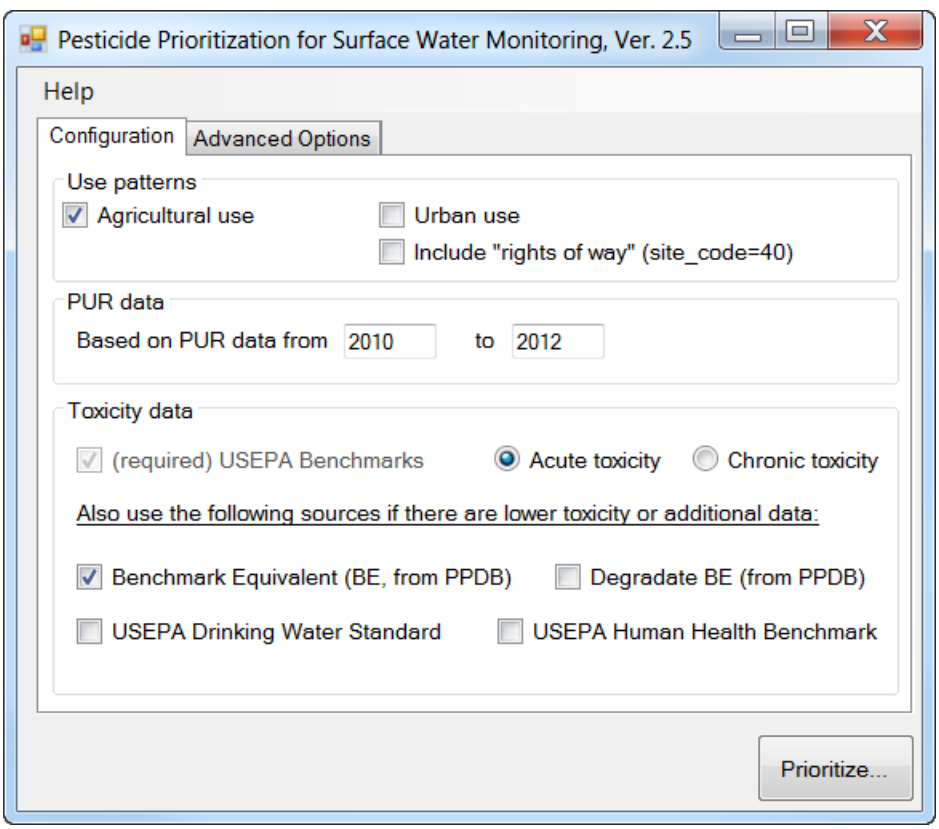


Figure 1. Monitoring prioritization model in a local computer

OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL GUI (GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE)

The program includes two panels and a "Prioritize" button (Figure 2). "Configuration" page specifies basic settings for prioritization, including pesticide use pattern, years of PUR, and toxicity data sources. The basic settings can be refined with the "Advanced Options" according to the specific objectives of a monitoring study.



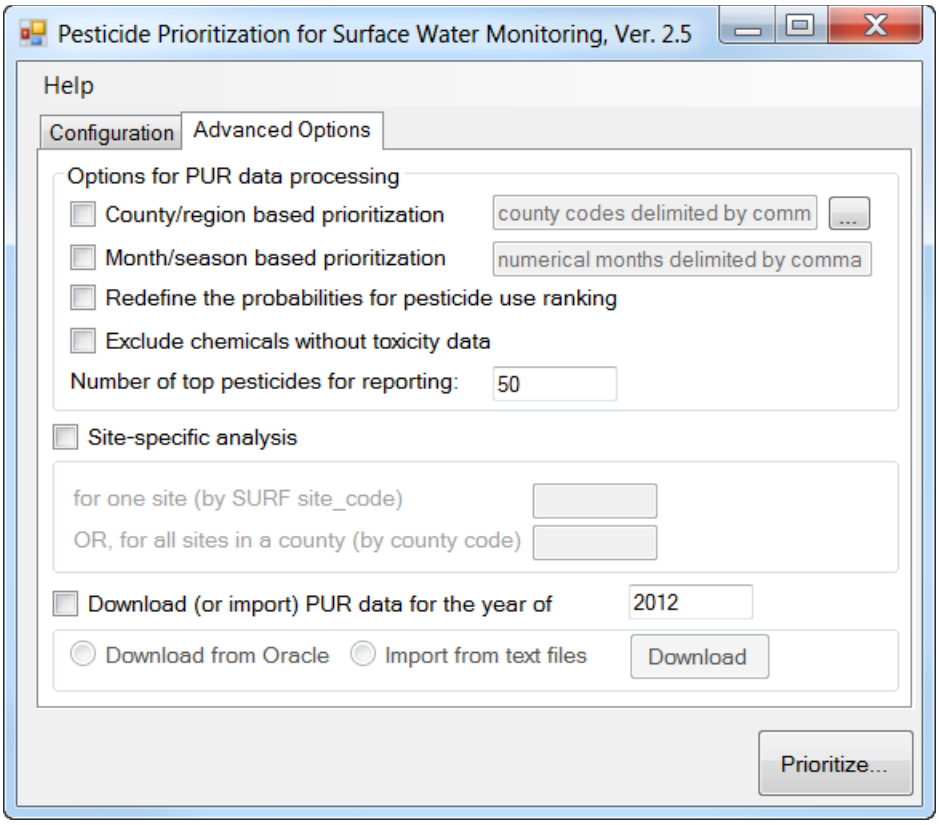


Figure 2. Graphical user interface for the prioritization program with panels for basic configuration and advanced options

PUR DATA PREPARATION

When the program starts, it will report the PUR data (organized by years) available in the local database (Figure 3). Click [OK] to proceed. One should determine the years of PUR data to be used in prioritization, and prepare the missing data (if applicable) by *importing* from online PUR data in text format or *downloading* from CDPR internal database.

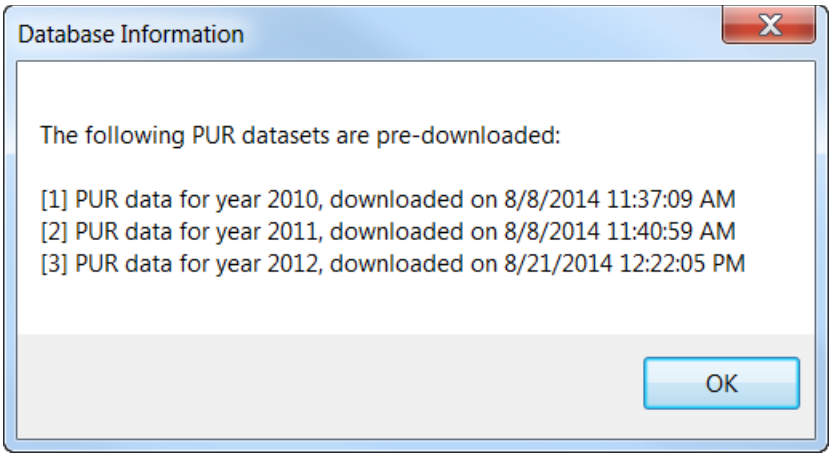


Figure 3. Message summarizing PUR data existing in the database

IMPORT PUR DATA

PUR data can be downloaded from CDPR' FTP (File Transfer Protocol) site (ftp://pestreg.cdpr.ca.gov/pub/outgoing/pur_archives). Data are provided as .ZIP files for each year, for example "pur2008.zip" for PUR data of year 2008. By extracting into a folder, the data files are organized by counties as "udc[YY]_[CC].txt" where [YY] is 2-digit year and [CC] are 2-digit California county code. County codes are defined by the Secretary of State of California (http://www.sos.ca.gov/business/notary/forms/notary-county-codes.pdf).

PUR data can be imported by following the steps (Figure 4):

1) Select the option for "Download (or import) PUR data" in the panel for advanced options,
2) Specify the year of PUR to be imported (data will be imported for one year at a time),
3) Select the option for "Import from text files",
4) Click the button "Download" and locate the folder containing extracted PUR data,
5) Wait until the program presents a message box for completion (Figure 5).
6) The above processes will import PUR data for one year. Repeat these processes for all years to be imported one by one.

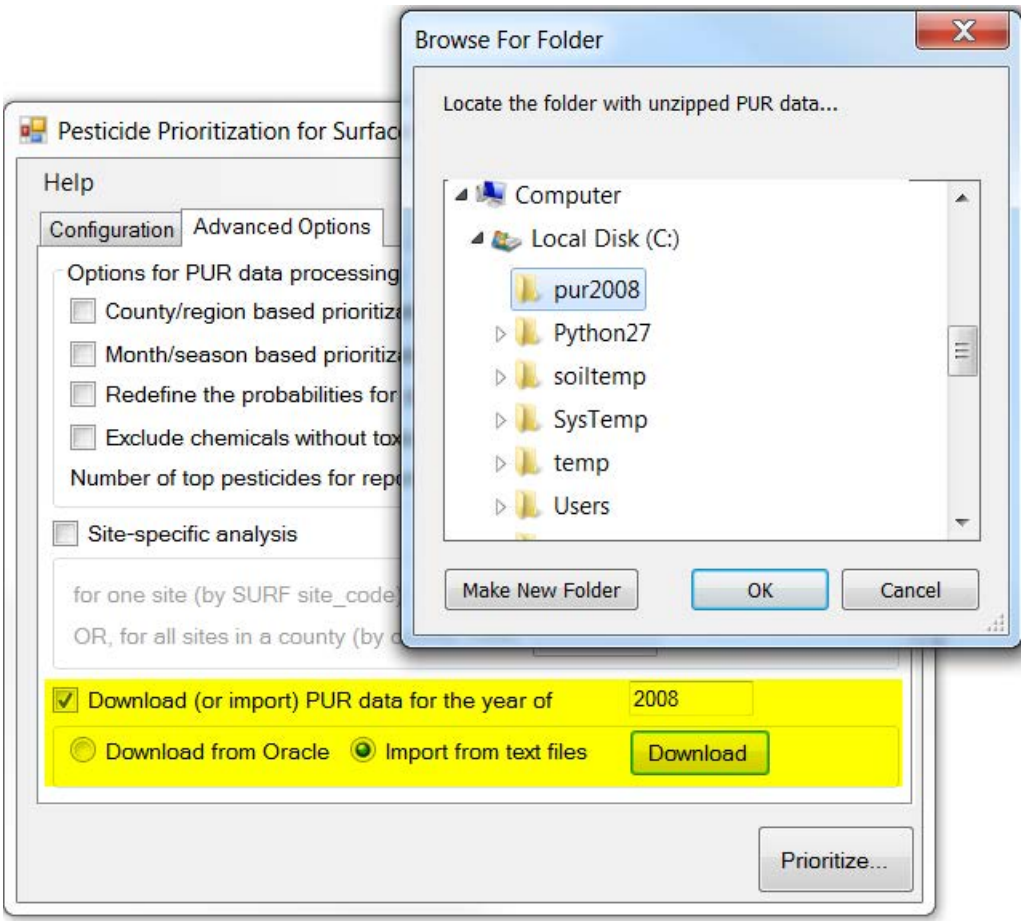


Figure 4. PUR data importing (data for year 2008 as an example, with downloaded and extracted data files in the folder "pur2008")

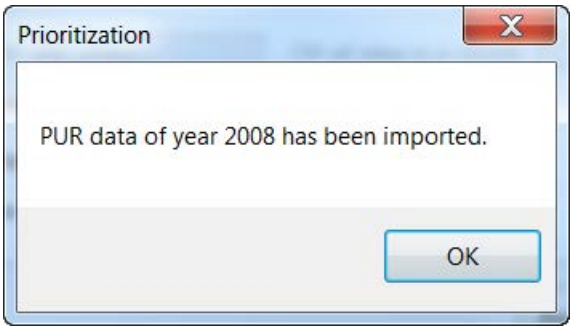


Figure 5. Message for the completion of PUR data downloading (or importing)

DOWNLOAD PUR DATA

To download PUR data from CDPR internal database, one should have direct or VPN (Virtual Private Network) connection to CDPR internal network and prepare Oracle account and ODBC configurations. Please contact IT help desk if you have questions on the network, account, or ODBC. Details for ODBC configuration are also provided in Appendix 1 of this document.

Select the option of "Download from Oracle" on the program GUI (Figure 4) for PUR data downloading. The procedures are similar to those for PUR data importing.

FUNCTIONS AND OPTIONS IN THE MODEL

PESTICIDE USE PATTERNS

The following three use patterns and their combinations can be used for prioritization:

- Agricultural uses, defined based on SITE_CODE in PUR: "SITE_CODE between 150 and 40000 OR SITE_CODE=40008" (Luo et al., 2013),
- Urban uses: SITE_CODE=10 ("structural pest control" as defined in PUR) or 30 ("landscape maintenance"),
- Right-of-way applications: SITE_CODE=40 ("rights of way")

YEARS OF PUR DATA

Users are asked to specify the years of PUR data to be used in prioritization. Please make sure the required years of data have been prepared according to the "PUR data preparation" processes. For monitoring study planning, we suggest three years up to the latest available PUR data. For example, the latest PUR data is for year 2012 at the time of the document, so three years of 2010-2012 could be used for prioritization.

TOXICITY DATA TYPE AND SOURCES

Toxicity data are selected according to their sources and type (acute or chronic). USEPA aquatic life benchmarks are required for the prioritization, while toxicity data from other sources can be used optionally (Table 1).

Table 1. Available toxicity databases for prioritization

Toxicity data	Notes and flags
USEPA Benchmarks (Required) aquatic life benchmarks maintained by USEPA Office of Pesticide Program (OPP) (USEPA, 2014b).The lowest value in the reported benchmarks for fish, invertebrates, nonvascular plants, and vascular plants is used in prioritization, for acute and chronic data, respectively. In addition, there are 5 chemicals with toxicity data retrieved from the Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (RED)	Flags: “>” if the toxicity is reported as larger than a certain value; “<” if the toxicity is reported as less than a certain value; “R” if the toxicity is from RED Otherwise, no flags
Benchmark Equivalent (BE, from PPDB) (Optional and suggested) OPP benchmark equivalents based on IUPAC FOOTPRINT pesticide property data base (PPDB) (FOOTPRINT, 2014), acute and chronic data. The methodology for the development of benchmark equivalents is documented in the technical report (Luo et al., 2013)	If this option is selected, benchmark equivalents will be used to supplement (not replace) the USEPA benchmarks. Flag: “P”
Degradate BE (from PPDB) (Optional, for degradate analysis only) OPP benchmark equivalents for pesticide degradates, acute data only	If this option is selected, monitoring recommendations for pesticide degradates will be generated. Flag: no flag
USEPA Drinking Water Standard (Optional) USEPA drinking water standard (USEPA, 2014a), maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG)	If this option is selected, MCLG will be used for prioritization if it’s the lowest available toxicity value in all selected toxicity sources. Flag: “D”
USEPA Human Health Benchmark (Optional) USEPA human health benchmarks (HHBP) (USEPA, 2013), including both acute (“acute or one day HHBP”) and chronic (“chronic or life time HHBP”) data	If this option is selected, HHBP will be used for prioritization if it’s the lowest available toxicity value in all selected toxicity sources. Flag: “H”

Based on user's selection, the model will determine the toxicity value for each pesticide with the following steps:

- Initialize the toxicity value of a pesticide as its USEPA Benchmark value (or NULL if no BE is available).
- Supplement (not replace) with Benchmark Equivalent if the option is selected (i.e., if there is BE, but no BM available for a pesticide, the BE value will be used. If both BM and BE are available for a pesticide, however, the model will use BM anyway).
- The above steps establish aquatic life toxicity. If the drinking water standard and/or human health benchmark are selected, the lowest available toxicity values (in the toxicity for aquatic life, drinking water, and/or human health) will be used in prioritization.

A toxicity score is determined from the numerical toxicity value finally used in prioritization (Table 2). The score is just related to the magnitude of toxicity value, therefore, no modeling options are provided for toxicity ranking.

Table 2. Ranking schemes for pesticide toxicity (Luo et al., 2013)

Toxicity score	Toxicity value (TOX,ppb) used in prioritization
8	TOX≤0.001
7	0.001<TOX≤0.01
6	0.01<TOX≤0.1
5	0.1<TOX≤1
4	1<TOX≤10
3	10<TOX≤100
2	100<TOX≤1000
1	TOX>1000
0	No Data

PRIORITIZATION FOR SPECIFIC COUNTIES

By default the program will make monitoring recommendations for the entire California. To refine the spatial resolution, user may specify counties of interest. By selecting the option for "County/region based prioritization", one can type or select required counties (by clicking the little button on the right of the option) in terms of county codes delimited by comma (Figure 6). For example, the text of "1,2,3" specifies three counties of Alameda, Alpine, and Amador. With this option, only PUR data in the selected counties will be used for prioritization.

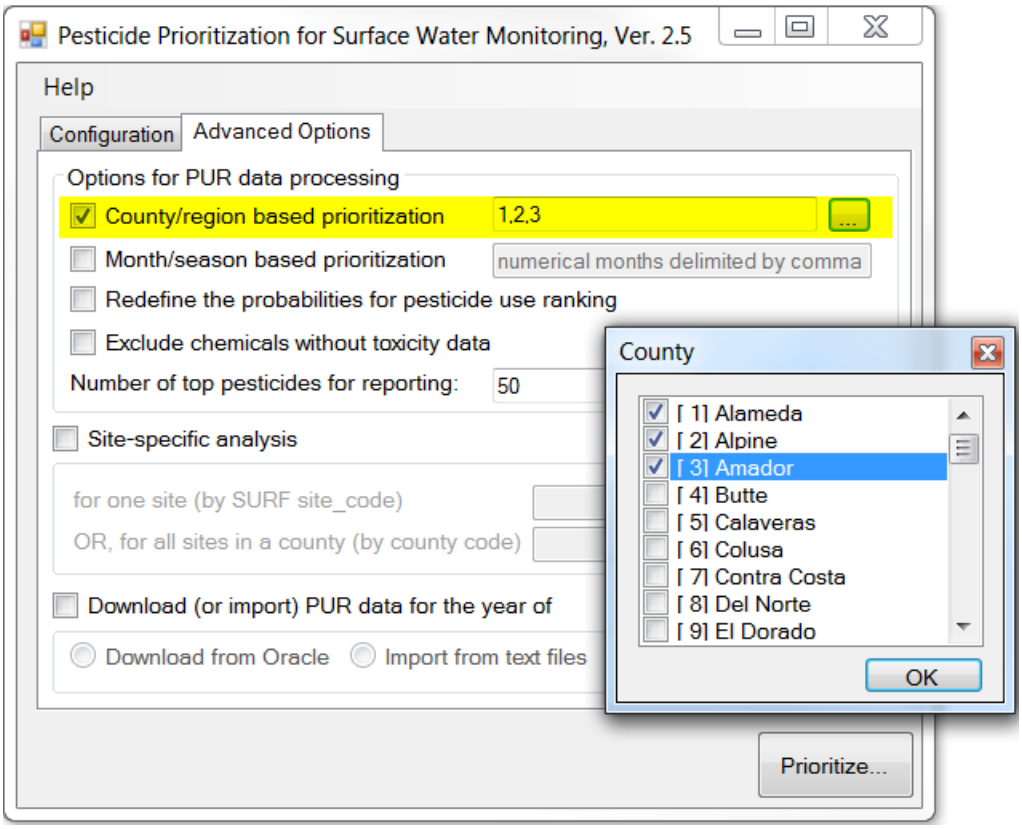


Figure 6. County/region based prioritization

PRIORITIZATION FOR SPECIFIC MONTHS

By default the program will make monitoring recommendations for all months of the PUR years defined in the "Years of PUR data". To refine the temporal resolution, a user may specify months of interest. By selecting the options of "Month/season based prioritization", one can type the required months (in numerical format) delimited by comma (Figure 7). For example, the text of "1,2,3" specifies three months of January, February, and March. With this option, only PUR data in the selected months will be used for prioritization.

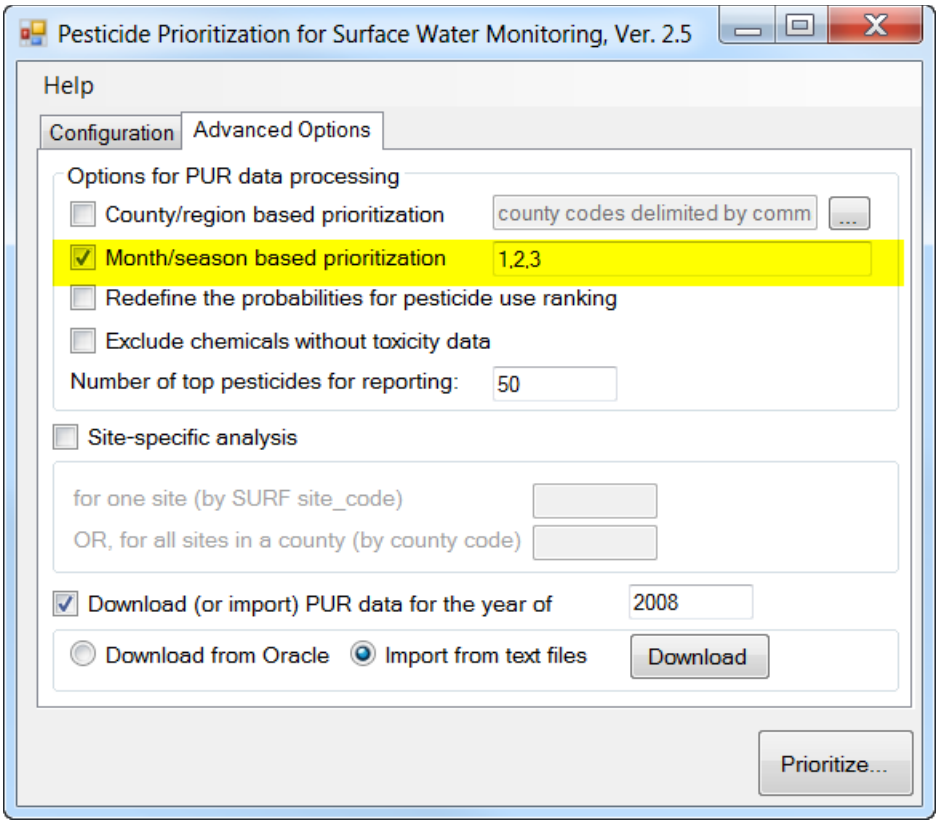


Figure 7. Month/season based prioritization

USER-DEFINED PESTICIDE USE RANKING

Probability-based method is used for pesticide use data ranking. Default critical percentages are 70%, 16%, 8%, 4%, and 2% to classify very low (use score =1), low (4), moderate (3), high (4), and very high (5) uses, respectively. This means that the top 2% of the total number of pesticides (sorted by their use amount) will be assigned with a use score of 5 (very high use), the next 4% with a score of 4, and so on. Development of the default percentage values were documented in the technical report (Luo et al., 2013). User may change the critical percentages by selecting the option of "Redefine the probabilities for use ranking" during the prioritization procedure (Figure 8). Please note that the sum of the five critical percentages should be 100.

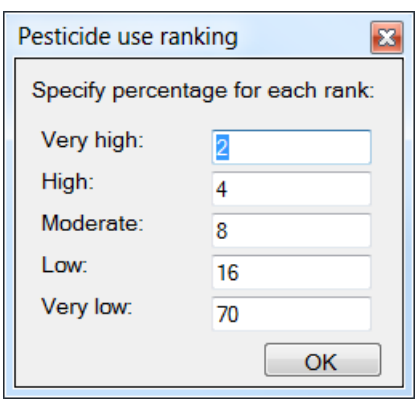


Figure 8. User-defined percentages for pesticide use ranking

OPTIONS FOR SIMPLIFYING RESULTS

Hundreds of pesticide AIs with PUR data will be processed in the prioritization. Two options are available to simplify the reported priority list:

- "Exclude chemicals without toxicity data": by selecting this option, pesticides without any toxicity data (based on the selected toxicity databases) will not be reported in the prioritization results.
- "Number of top pesticides for reporting": one can specify the total number of top pesticides to be reported. Default number is 50, and a large number such as 1000 can be used if a full priority list of pesticides is needed.

MONITORING DATA ANALYSIS FOR SPECIFIC SITE(S)

This option ("Site-specific analysis") is developed to assist monitoring project principal investigators in their final selection of monitoring candidates for a specific site, or all sites in one county (Figure 9). By selecting this option, the model will report detection frequency (DF) and benchmark exceedance (BE) of pesticides in the sites of interest based on historical monitoring data. Monitoring data analysis is conducted in the domain defined by:

- Database: CDPR surface water database (SURF), version April 2014 (CDPR, 2014),
- Site(s): the user is required to provide the "site_code" in the SURF for one site (for example, "27_14" for "Salinas River@ Del Monte"), or provide the county code for all SURF sites within the corresponding county,
- Years of monitoring data, are the same as the years of PUR data used in the prioritization (see "Years of PUR data").

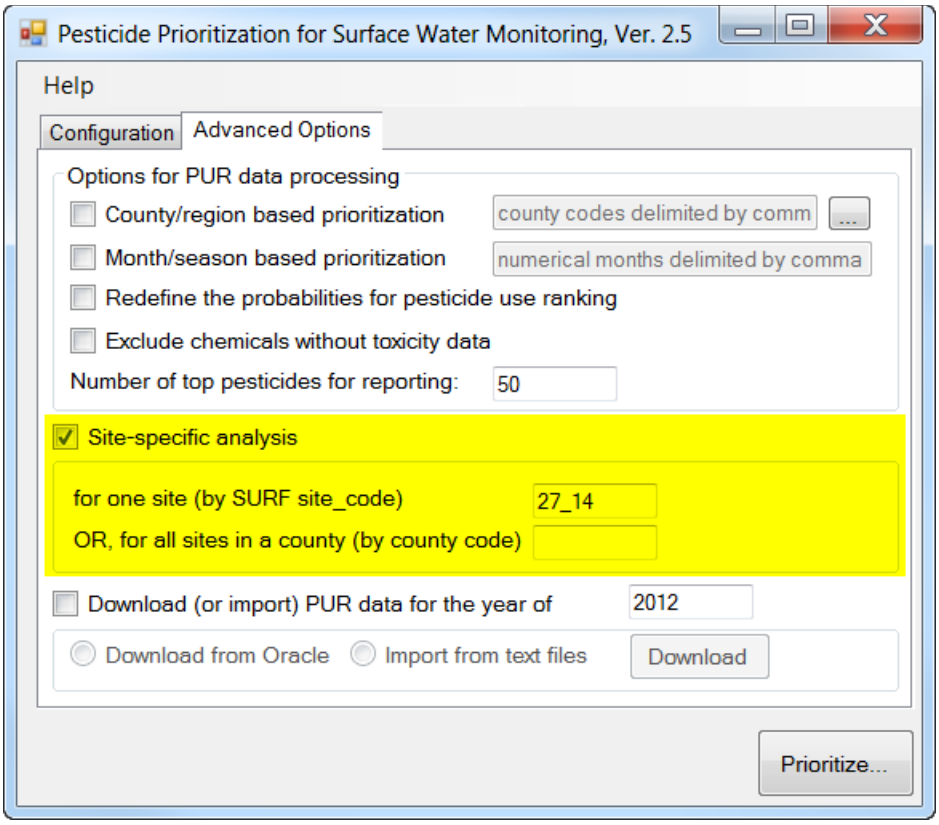


Figure 9. Site-specific analysis for historic monitoring data

The difference between the two options of "County/region based prioritization" and "Site-specific analysis":

- "County/region based prioritization" refines PUR data analysis within the counties of interest. This option will affect the prioritization results due to the spatial variation of pesticide uses in California.
- "Site-specific analysis" summarizes the historical monitoring results for the selected site(s). This option won't change the pesticide ranking or model-based monitoring recommendations, just provide additional information for monitoring project planning.

DOWNLOAD OR IMPORT PUR DATA

Please refer to the early section of "PUR data preparation" for details on these options.

MODELING RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Results of prioritization will be displayed in a web browser, including a report summary, priority list with monitoring recommendations, and notes for supporting information (Figure 10). The priority list and notes can be downloaded separately in EXCEL and text formats, respectively. The links are provided on the top of the results ("Click here to download …", Figure 10)).

file:///D:/DPR/prioritization/program2013/Prioritization/bin/Release

Click here to download the priority list in Excel format.
Click here to download notes with supporting information for monitoring recommendations.

Monitoring Prioritization, Version 2.5, Report Summary:

Use Data: Agriculture (excluding the rights-of-way applications)
Year(s) of PUR data: 2010 ~ 2012
PUR data version: Year2012 (8/21/2014 12:22:05 PM); Year2011 (8/8/2014 11:40:59 AM); Year2010 (8/8/2014 11:37:09 AM);
Type of toxicity benchmarks: Acute toxicity data
Method for use ranking: Probabilistic method

- **use rate > 6.034E05 lb[AI]/year (or selected months), score=5, with 12 chemicals (2%)**
- **use rate > 1.672E05 lb[AI]/year (or selected months), score=4, with 22 chemicals (4%)**
- **use rate > 4.653E04 lb[AI]/year (or selected months), score=3, with 46 chemicals (8%)**
- **use rate > 6.569E03 lb[AI]/year (or selected months), score=2, with 90 chemicals (16%)**
- **use rate < 6.569E03 lb[AI]/year (or selected months), score=1, with 396 chemicals (70%)**

Region of interest (by county codes or sampling site): Statewide
Months of interest: Annual
Historical monitoring data analysis for the site of 17_24, reported as detection freqency (DFlocal) and benchmark exceedance (BElocal).

chem_code	CHEMNAME	use	usescore	benchmark	toxscore	finalscore	toxflag	recom	deg	DFlocal	BElocal
253	CHLORPYRIFOS	1225664.4	5	0.05	6	30		True	False	NoData	NoData
1601	PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE	856215.1	5	0.396	5	25		True	False	NoData	NoData
2008	PERMETHRIN	109891.3	3	0.01	7	21		True	False	NoData	NoData
2297	LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN	46527	3	0.0035	7	21		True	False	NoData	NoData
1929	PENDIMETHALIN	1828873.6	5	5.2	4	20		True	False	NoData	NoData
677	CHLOROTHALONIL	994394.8	5	1.8	4	20		False	False	NoData	NoData
629	ZIRAM	890609.6	5	9.7	4	20		False	False	NoData	NoData
1973	OXYFLUORFEN	580856.2	4	0.29	5	20		True	False	NoData	NoData
367	MALATHION	463663.4	4	0.3	5	20		True	False	NoData	NoData
2300	BIFENTHRIN	115285.8	3	0.075	6	18		True	False	NoData	NoData
597	TRIFLURALIN	475117.8	4	7.52	4	16		True	False	NoData	NoData

Figure 10. Example of prioritization results (you may have less columns in the priority list according to the selected options. For example, “DFlocal” and “BElocal” will not show if the option for “site-specific analysis” is not selected.)

“Report summary” summarizes the input data and modeling options used in the current prioritization process, including pesticide use pattern, PUR data information (years, date of updating, counties, and months), toxicity data, and calculated ranges for use ranking.

The priority list provides quantitative data for pesticide uses, toxicity, and monitoring recommendations:

- Chemical codes and chemical names, consistent to those used in PUR.
- Use amount in lbs [AI] per year within the user-defined years, counties and months.
- Use score (1-5), based on the ranges of pesticide use amounts presented in the report summary.
- Toxicity values (ppb) based on selected toxicity databases.
- Toxicity scores (1-8), based on the toxicity values.

- The final score is the product of use score and toxicity score. The priority list is organized by pesticides sorted by their final scores in descending order. Since all data in the priority list can be downloaded in Excel format, users may develop and test their own formulas of final scores according to their specific study objectives.
- Flag of toxicity data ("*toxflag*")
    - Blank: from USEPA Benchmarks, provided as a specific value,
    - "<":from USEPA Benchmarks, provided as "less than" a certain value,
    - ">":from USEPA Benchmarks, provided as "larger than" a certain value,
    - "R": from USEPA Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (RED),
    - "P": from IUPAC FOOTPRINT Pesticide Property Data Base (PPDB),
    - "D": from USEPA drinking water standard, or
    - "H": from USEPA human health benchmarks.
- Monitoring recommendations for pesticide AIs ("*recom*"): "True" indicates that this pesticide is recommended for surface water monitoring for the region of interest. With "False" it's suggested that the pesticide may not have high potentials to cause surface water toxicity and should be excluded from monitoring, even its use amount and aquatic toxicity are relatively high as indicated by the final score. Details on the exclusion are provided in the supporting information ("notes.txt").
- Monitoring recommendations for pesticide degradates ("*deg*"): This result will only be reported if the option of "Degradate Benchmark Equivalents" is selected. "True" suggests consideration of some degradates of the pesticide AI for monitoring. Details for the degradates with high risk potentials are provided in the supporting information ("notes.txt").
- Detection frequency ("*DFlocal*") and benchmark exceedance ("*BElocal*"): Those results will only be reported if the option of "Site-specific analysis" is selected. The results are reported as the number of detections or exceedances over the total number of records in the SURF database in the selected site(s) and years. "NoData" is shown if there is no historical monitoring data available during the sites/years of interest.

The model also generates a separate file "notes.txt" for supporting information in the prioritization recommendations, especially for those pesticides given a "False" and/or recommended for degradate monitoring. For example, the model does not recommend chlorothalonil for monitoring because of its short persistence in water column (Figure 11).

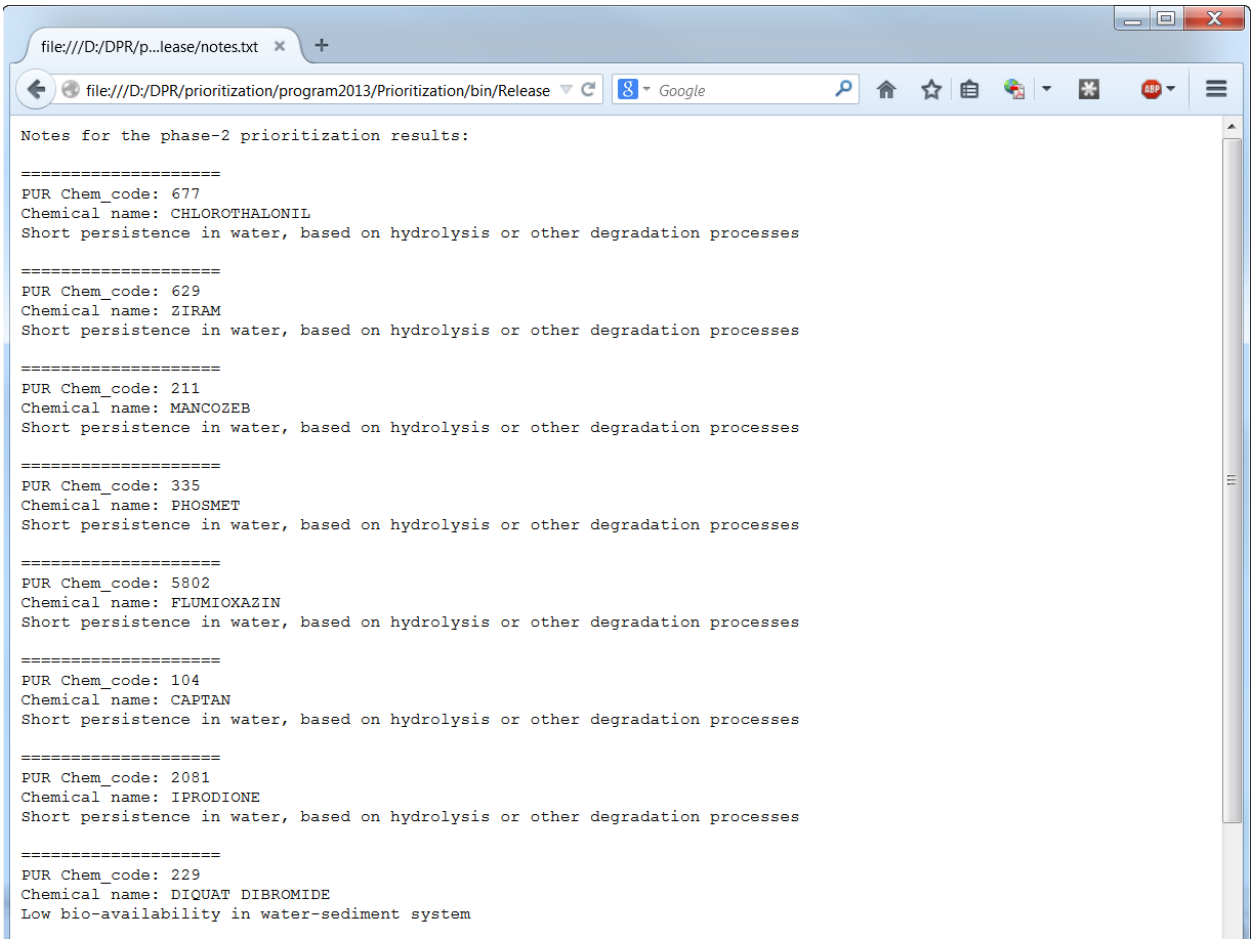


Figure 11. Detailed information for monitoring recommendations

USE OF PRIORITIZATION RESULTS IN MONITORING PROJECTS

Prioritization results especially the top pesticides in the priority list with "True" recommendations are expected to support the selection of pesticide candidates in a monitoring project. In addition to the modeling results, site-specific considerations and professional judgments should be incorporated in monitoring project design. For example, if a pesticide is prioritized by the model, but no detection or benchmark exceedance has been observed based on sufficient historical data at a monitoring site, this pesticide may be excluded for monitoring. In addition, the prioritization procedures are based on county-level PUR data analysis, which may not represent the pesticide use patterns and use amounts in the drainage areas to be sampled. In summary, final list of pesticides for monitoring would be mainly from the prioritization results and refined by additional considerations. Suggested procedures are:

1) Estimate the total number of pesticides to be monitored based on the study objective, scope, and budget.
2) Run the prioritization program for the regions and seasons of interest, and retrieve top recommended pesticides For example, SWPP monitoring projects usually include 20-30

pesticides in each site. In this case, top 30 "True" pesticides in the priority list could be retrieved as preliminary monitoring candidates.

3) Generate the final list of pesticides with site-specific considerations and professional judgments by
    a. Removing some of the model-suggested pesticides, and
    b. Adding additional pesticides not in the top modeling results.

The final consideration will be the availability of analytical method. For any of the selected pesticides if there is no analytical method available, this pesticide won't be included in the current project. But a case study is suggested for the pesticide with further investigation of environmental fate and aquatic exposure. Based on the results, SWPP may request the development of analytical method and include the pesticide in future monitoring studies.

REFERENCES

CDPR (2014). Surface Water Database (http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/sw/), version Apr2014. Sacramento, CA, California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

FOOTPRINT (2014). The FOOTPRINT Pesticide Properties Database, http://sitem.herts.ac.uk/aeru/footprint/en/index.htm. Hatfield, Herts, UK, The Agriculture & Environment Research Unit (AERU) at the University of Hertfordshire.

Luo, Y., X. Deng, R. Budd, K. Starner and M. Ensminger (2013). Methodology for Prioritizing Pesticides for Surface Water Monitoring in Agricultural and Urban Areas (http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/surfwtr/monitoring_methods.htm), California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Sacramento, CA.

Luo, Y., M. Ensminger, R. Budd, X. Deng and A. DaSilva (2014). Methodology for Prioritizing Pesticides for Surface Water Monitoring in Agricultural and Urban Areas II: Refined Priority List (http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/emon/surfwtr/monitoring_methods.htm), California Department of Pesticide Regulation, Sacramento, CA.

USEPA (2013). Human health benchmarks for pesticides (http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=HHBP:home), US Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

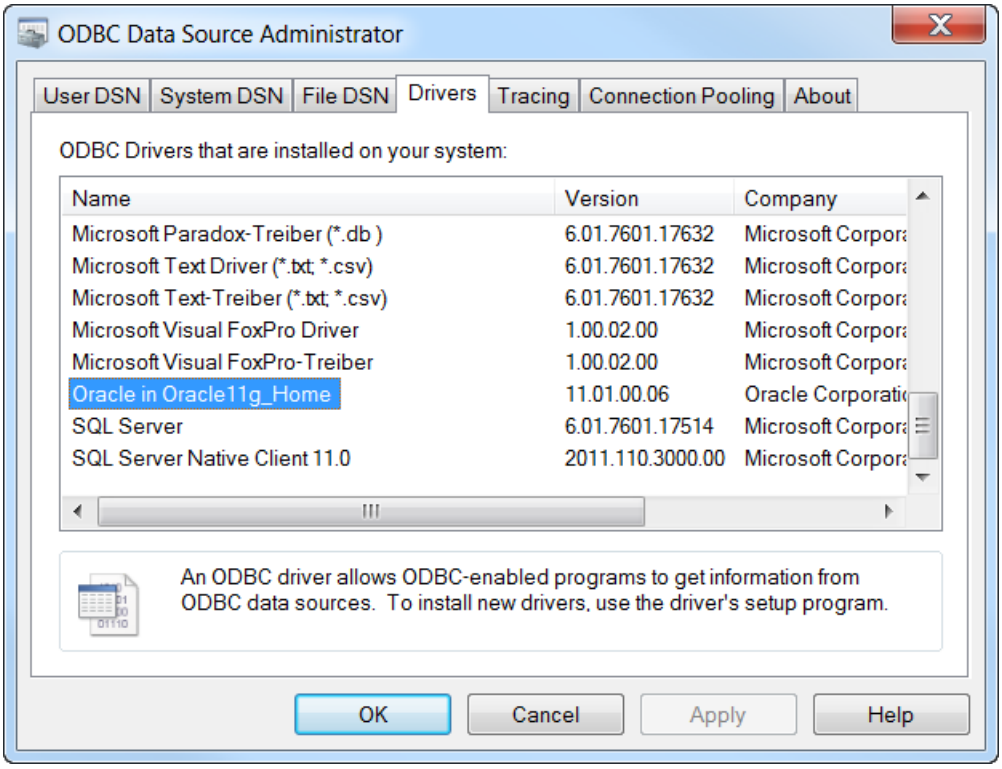
USEPA (2014a). Drinking water contaminants, List of contaminats and their maximum contaminant level (MCLs) (http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/index.cfm), US Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC.

USEPA (2014b). Office of Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmark database (http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk_ders/aquatic_life_benchmark.htm). Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Arlington, VA.

APPENDIX 1. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION FOR ORACLE CONNECTION

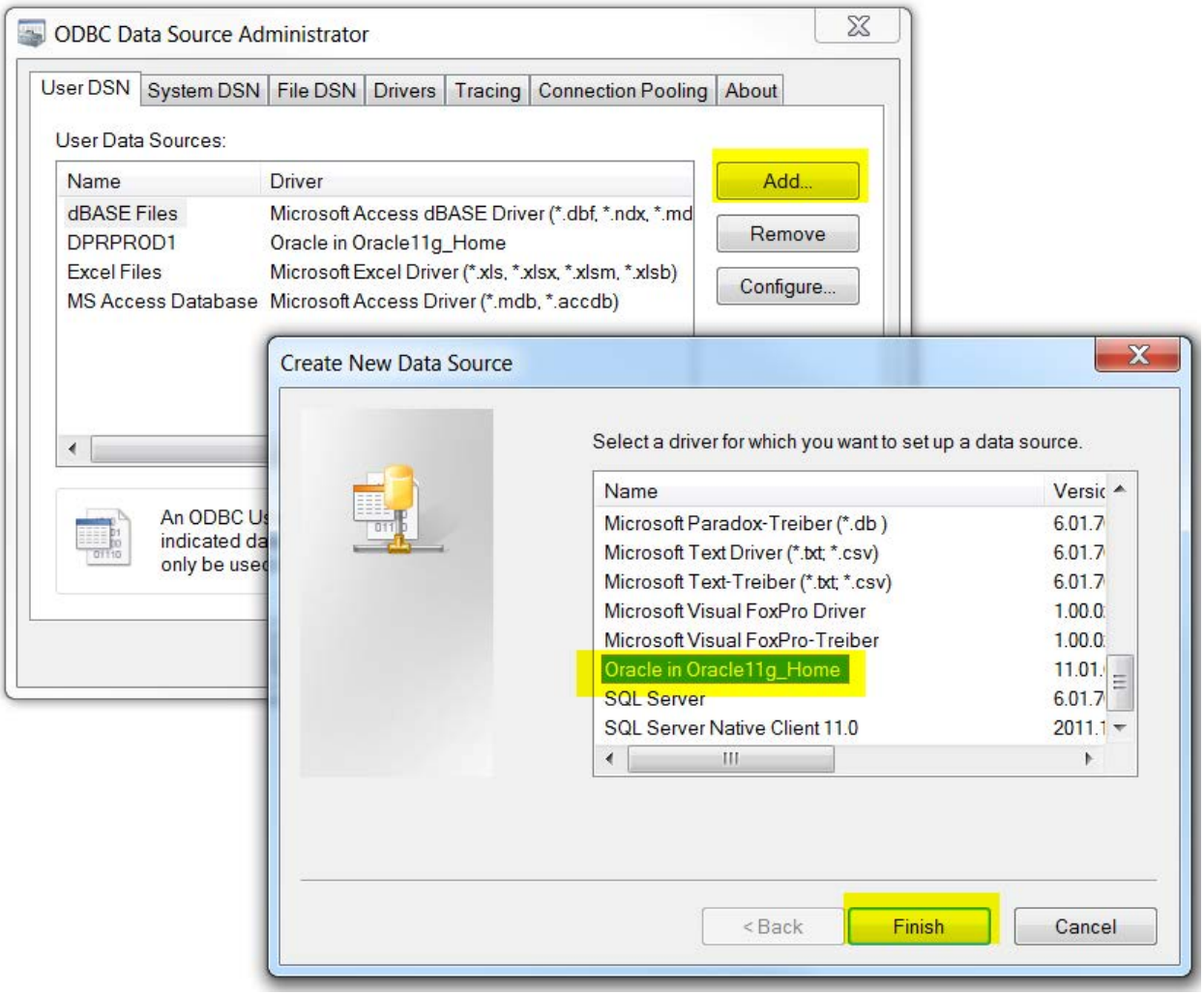
Note: the following demonstration is based on Windows 7. In other Windows versions, some names and dialog windows may look different

1) Locate and open “ODBC Data source Administrator”: Your computer -> Control Panel -> Administrative Tools -> Data Sources (ODBC)
2) Under the "Drivers" tag, make sure the Oracle driver ("Oracle in Oracle 11g_Home") is installed in your computer. If not, please contact IT.



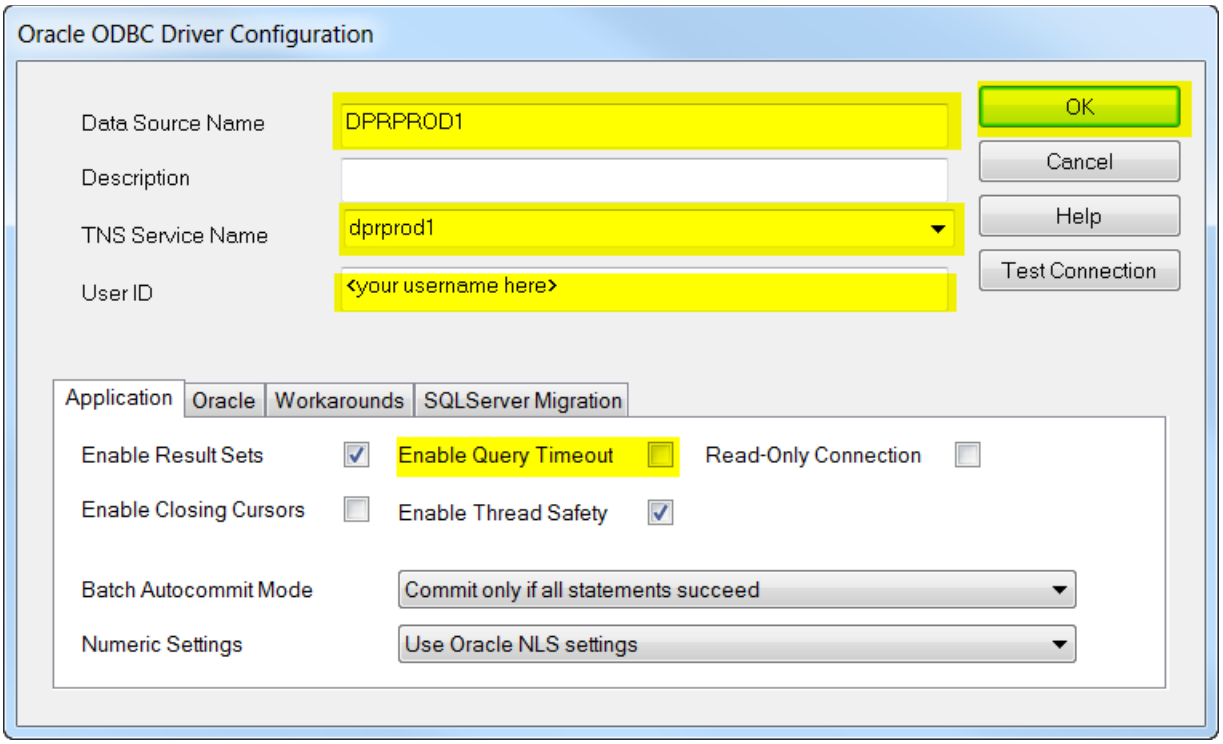
3) Under the "User DSN" tag, add "DPRPROD1" from the Oracle driver if it does not already exist.

[Step 1] Click [Add] for the dialog window of “Create New Data Source”
[Step 2] Select “Oracle in Orace11g_Home”, and click [Finish]



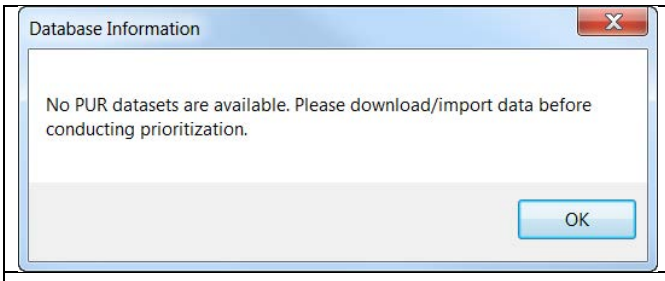
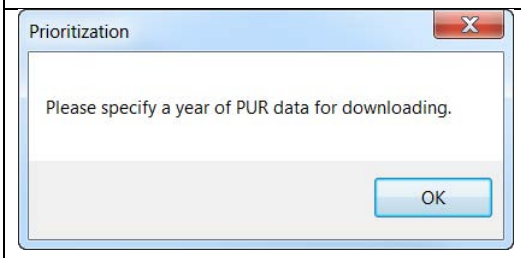
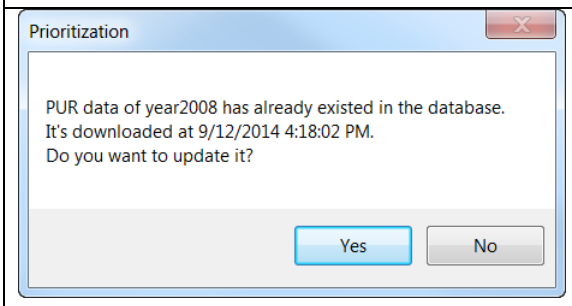
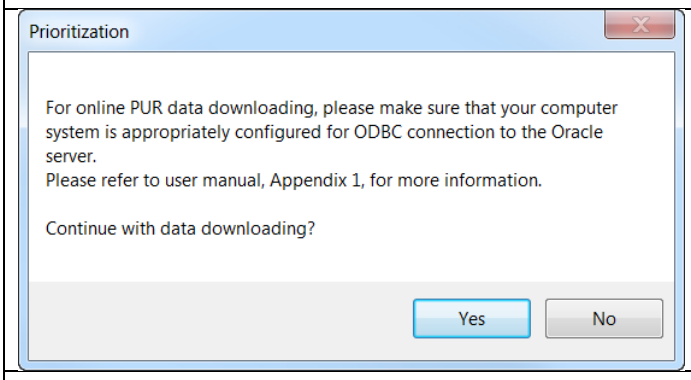
[Step 3] the dialog window for "Oracle ODBC Drive Configuration" will show.

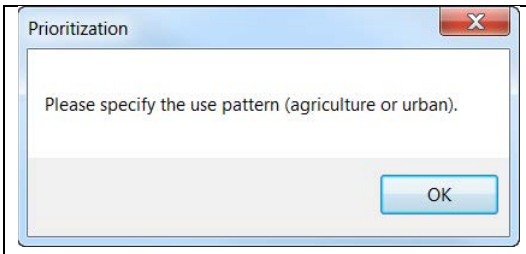
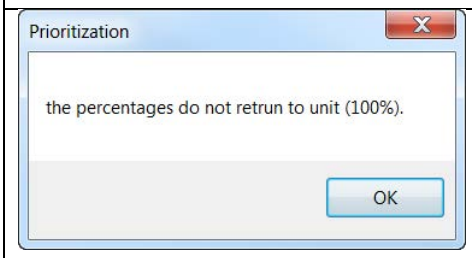
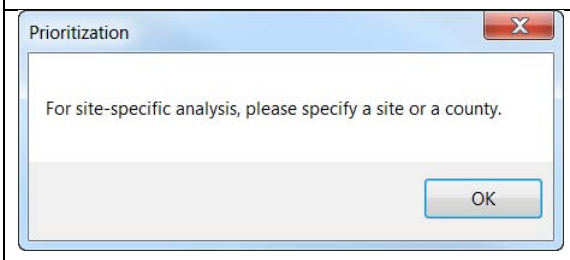
- "Data Source Name" = "DPRPROD1"
- "TNS Service Name" = "dprprod1" (select from the pull-down menu)
- "User ID" = the username of your Oracle account
- Uncheck "Enable Query Timeout" (it's checked by default)
- Click [OK]



[Step 4] Oracle account name and password may be required for connection

APPENDIX 2. WARNING MESSAGES IN THE PROGRAM

	During the program initialization, a warming message will be presented if there is no PUR data pre-downloaded in the built-in database. [OK] to return to the program to prepare PUR data
	During PUR data importing or downloading, a warning message will be presented if a user does not specify the year of PUR data to be imported or downloaded. [OK] to return to the program to specify the year of PUR data
	During PUR data importing or downloading, a warning message will be presented if PUR data for the specified year has already existed in the database. [Yes] to continue PUR data importing or downloading and overwrite the existing data. [No] to cancel the operation
	During PUR data downloading, a warning message will be presented before executing online query. [Yes] to continue PUR data downloading [No] to cancel the operation

	During the prioritization, a warming message will be presented if the user forgets to specify pesticide use patterns for monitoring prioritization. [OK] to return to the program to specify the use patterns
	With the option of user-defined pesticide use ranking selected, a warning message will be presented if the sum of input percentages is not equal to 100 (%). [OK] to return to the program to correct the inputs
	User selected the option for site-specific analysis for historic monitoring data, but did not specify a monitoring site or a county where the site(s) are located. [OK] to return to the program to provide the required info