

## Well Inventory Database Excluded Data

1. The majority of the data in the database is reported to DPR by other agencies. The database contains raw data that was submitted to DPR before full review by the reporting agencies. Because DPR follows up on all reports of pesticide detections, we are aware of some errors, or likely errors in the data set. For the sake of completeness, these data are available in the database, but will not display unless specifically requested by the user. These data include reported detections with a high probability of being reporting errors, detections determined to be the result of point source contamination, and data from shallow monitoring wells positioned around pesticide test fields. Known reporting errors are removed from the database but many entries may lack the confirming evidence for removal. For example, there is an entry from 2002 by the Department of Health Services reporting 549.1 parts-per-billion of diquat dibromide. The Environmental Protection Agency method number for detecting diquat dibromide in drinking water is 549.1. Previous reports from this well have no diquat dibromide indicating this report is almost certainly an error.
2. There are 236 reports of aldicarb sulfone (a degradate of aldicarb) reported by Rhone-Poulenc Agricultural Company. These were all shallow monitoring wells around small fields where a new application method for aldicarb was being tested. Results from this study showed the new method was unacceptable.
3. Point-source wells have been contaminated by a source other than the proper agricultural use of the pesticide. These sources include: faulty backflow prevention devices allowing contaminated irrigation water to return down the well, the spilling of pesticide around the wellhead during the filling of spray tanks or other handling, and poor well construction that allows surface runoff water to drain into a well. Although locally a concern, none of these factors would relate to the probability of a pesticide reaching ground water when used correctly.

In the **Overview Table** this data may be viewed by filtering for records that have “CEN” in the “Has Censored Reports” column. These wells include at least one censored result. The “#Cen” field shows the number of censored results. Subtract this number from the “# POS SAMP” to derive the number of non-erroneous reported detections. An “CEN” in the DNI column means at least one record (but not all) has been censored. A “DNI” in the DNI column means all reported detections are considered errors.

In the **Summary Tables**, there are 2 options in the DNI column, DNI and CEN. The CEN means the well contains one or more detections for that pesticide that are considered errors and not shown in the record. The CEN records are visible in the default filtering, the DNI records must be specifically selected during filtering. A DNI record shows the reported suspect detections for that chemical. Thus some wells will have two records for the same pesticide. All of the data from test plot monitoring wells are excluded (DNI) by default.

EXCLUDED DATA CODES	These reports are of a questionable nature due to probable laboratory reporting errors or point source contamination of the well.
<b>DNI</b>	Data Not Included. Detection report(s) for this well are likely errors and have been excluded from normal display. This type of data includes: Point Source contamination, Laboratory reporting errors, and monitoring wells surrounding test plot fields. This data can be viewed if specifically filtered for.
<b>CEN</b>	Censored data. Some of the reported detections for this well are considered erroneous or the result of point source contamination. The remaining tests for this well are acceptable.