

State Water Resources Control Board Division of Drinking Water Data Dictionary for SDWIS.CSV Files [Revision date: 12/2021]

The California State Water Resources Control Board (CASWRCB) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) regulates approximately 7,500 public water systems throughout the State of California. Part of this regulatory oversight ensures that required water quality sampling has been conducted and that follow-up actions are taken when the concentrations of certain chemicals exceed set limits. To streamline its regulatory oversight, DDW launched a portal known as CLIP (California Laboratory Intake Portal) on September 1, 2021. This change to the electronic submission of water quality analyses replaces the WQM (Water Quality Management) portal and ensures that data from laboratories flow to DDW's database of record, the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). This process will not only allow for quicker compliance determinations but will also provide for improved data quality by ensuring that minimum data validations have been met.

In addition to implementing CLIP, DDW copied water quality data from WQM to SDWIS for the time period spanning January 1, 2011 up to September 1, 2021. As a result, the csv files listed below have been extracted from SDWIS and represent data that was received via WQM (prior to September 1, 2021) and via CLIP (post September 1, 2021).

SDWIS3.CSV – contains data from January 1, 2021 through present

SDWIS2.CSV – contains data from January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2020

SDWIS1.CSV – contains data from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2015

A Data Dictionary is provided on the following pages to explain the each of the fields available in the .CSV files.

Notice to the users of the data - use care in interpreting the data. A single detection of a contaminant may not indicate contamination of a drinking water supply. If this detection is not confirmed with a follow-up detection, it may represent a false positive. Additionally, the presence of a contaminant in raw water at a given concentration does not necessarily mean that the water was served by the water system to its customers, or if served, that the contaminant was present at that concentration. Water systems may not use certain sources or may treat or blend them prior to service.

Questions about contaminants in particular sources are best addressed by the public water system or by the DDW District Office. Click the following link for more information about chemical contaminants in drinking water: [Chemicals and Contaminants in Drinking Water](#).

Field Name	Description	Valid Values
Regulating Agency	Entity that provides regulatory oversight of the water system	District [XX] = District Office within the Division of Drinking Water that has regulatory primacy over the water system. Information on the District Offices can be found at the following link: Division of Drinking Water District Offices LPA [XX] = Local Primacy Agency that has regulatory primacy over the water system. LPAs are County Agencies that have been delegated primacy over water systems that are 200 service connections or less. Information on the LPAs can be found at the following link: Local Primacy Agency Contact Information
Water System Number	Unique identification number of the water system. More information on specific water systems can be found at the following link: Water System Details	[CXXXXXXXX]
Water System Name	Name of the water system	[Name]
System Status	Current operating status of the water system	A = Active I = Inactive – Water system not supplying water P = Proposed – Water system undergoing construction/permitting processes
Water System Classification	Classification of the water system. More information on classifications can be found at the following link: Water System Classifications	C = Community NC = Noncommunity – Also known as Transient-Noncommunity NTNC = Nontransient-Noncommunity NP = NonPublic – Water system may represent a Recycled Water System, State Small Water System or Local Small System
Principal County Served	County the water system serves	[County]
Population Served	Population the water system serves	[Number]
Service Connections	Number of service connections of the water system	[Number]
PS Code	PS Code (Primary Station Code) is used to identify the water system's sampling location from which water quality data was collected	[Water System Number]_[Facility ID#]_[Sampling Point#]
Sampling Point Name	Name of sampling point from which water quality data was collected	[Name] [LCR Tap Sample] = Lead and Copper Rule Tap Sample [DBPR Sample] = Disinfection/Disinfectants ByProduct Rule Sample
Facility Type	Type of water system facility from which the water quality data was collected	CS = Cistern CW = Clear Well CH = Common Headers CC = Consecutive Connect. DS = Distribution System IG = Infiltration Gallery IN = Intake NN = Non-piped, Non-Purchased NP = Non-piped, Purchased OT = Other PC = Pressure Control PF = Pump Facility RS = Reservoir RC = Roof Catchment SS = Sampling Station SP = Spring ST = Storage SI = Surface Impoundment

Field Name	Description	Valid Values
		TM = Transmission Main (Manifold) TP = Treatment Plant WL = Well
Facility Status	Current operating status of the facility	A = Active I = Inactive – Facility not supplying water P = Proposed – Facility undergoing construction/permitting processes
Sample Date	Date sample was collected	[YYYY-MM-DD]
Sample Time	Time sample was collected	[HH:MM:SS]
Analysis Date	Date sample was analyzed	[YYYY-MM-DD]
ELAP Cert#	Four-digit certification number ELAP (Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program) assigned to laboratory that performed the analysis	[Number]
Lab Name	Name of laboratory that performed the analysis. More information on laboratories can be found on ELAP's webpage at the following link: Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP)	[Name]
Analyte Code	Unique, four-digit number referencing the analyte being measured	[Number]
Analyte Name	Name of the analyte being measured	[Name]
Result	Numerical result of analysis	[Number]
Counting Error (±)	Statistical variability in the analytical procedure for radionuclides	[Number]
Units of Measure	Reporting units	[Text]
Less Than Reporting Level	Modifier for finding	Y = Yes – Indicates that the analysis resulted in a non-detect N = No – Indicates that the analysis resulted in a detection
Reporting Level	Level to which the laboratory reported the presence of an analyte	[Number]
DLR	Detection Limit for purposes of Reporting (DLR) means the designated minimum level at or above which any analytical finding of a contaminant in drinking water resulting from monitoring required under Chapter 15 of Title 22 shall be reported to the State Board (California Code of Regulations Section § 64400.34).	[Number]
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is an enforceable drinking water standard. MCLs take into account not only health risk but also factors such as their detectability and treatability, as well as costs of treatment. Health & Safety Code §116365(a) requires that a MCL be set as close to its Public Health Goal (PHG) as is technically and economically feasible, placing primary emphasis on the protection of public health.	[Number]
Method	Analytical method employed by the laboratory. Values will only be populated for this field if the data was submitted via CLIP.	[Name]