



Designation: D 5254 – 92 (Reapproved 1998)

Standard Practice for Minimum Set of Data Elements to Identify a Ground-Water Site¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5254; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice specifies what information should be obtained for any individual ground-water site, also known as monitoring location or sampling station. As used in this practice, a site is meant to be a single point, not a geographic area or property. A ground-water site is defined as any source, location, or sampling station capable of producing water or hydrologic data from a natural stratum from below the surface of the earth. A source or facility can include a well, spring or seep, and drain or tunnel (nearly horizontal in orientation). Other sources, such as excavations, driven devices, bore holes, ponds, lakes, and sinkholes, that can be shown to be hydraulically connected to the ground water, are appropriate for the use intended (see 6.4.2.3).

NOTE 1—There are many additional data elements that may be necessary to identify a site, but are not included in the minimum set of data elements. An agency or company may require additional data elements as a part of their minimum set.

1.2 This practice includes those data elements that will distinguish a site as to its geographical location on the surface of the earth, political regimes, source identifiers, and individual site characteristics. These elements apply to all ground-water sites. Each category of site, such as a well or spring, may individually require additional data elements to be complete. Many of the suggested components and representative codes for coded data elements are those established by the Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey and used in the National Water Information Systems computerized data base (1).²

NOTE 2—The data elements presented in this practice do not uniquely imply a computer data base, but rather the minimum set of ground-water data elements that should be collected for entry into any type of permanent file.

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The inch-pound units given in parentheses are for information only.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.21 on Ground Water and Vadose Zone Investigations.

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² The boldface numbers given in parentheses refer to a list of references at the end of the text.

1.4 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

1.5 This practice offers a set of instructions for performing one or more specific operations. This document cannot replace education or experience and should be used in conjunction with professional judgment. Not all aspects of this practice may be applicable in all circumstances. This ASTM standard is not intended to represent or replace the standard of care by which the adequacy of a given professional service must be judged, nor should this document be applied without consideration of a project's many unique aspects. The word "Standard" in the title of this document means only that the document has been approved through the ASTM consensus process.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids³

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 For definitions of terms applicable to this practice refer to Terminology D 653.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 This practice includes the following data elements to identify a ground-water site:

4.1.1 *Geographic Location*—Including latitude, longitude, latitude-longitude coordinate accuracy, altitude, and altitude accuracy.

4.1.2 *Political Regimes*—Including state or country identification, and county or county equivalent.

4.1.3 *Source Identifiers*—Including owner's name, source agency or company and address, unique identification, and date of first record for the ground-water site.

4.1.4 *Individual Site Characteristics*— Including hydrologic unit, setting, type of ground-water site, use of site, use of water from site, reason for data collection.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 04.08.



5. Significance and Use

5.1 Normally, the basic ground-water data are gathered by trained personnel during the field investigation phase of a study. Each agency or company has its own methods of obtaining, recording, and storing the information. Usually, these data are recorded onto forms that serve both in organizing the information in the field and the office, and many times as entry forms for a computer data base. For ground-water data to be of maximum value to the current project and any future studies, it is essential that a minimum set of key data elements be recorded for each site. The data elements presented in this practice do not uniquely imply a computer data base, but rather the minimum set of ground-water data elements that should be collected for entry into any type of permanent file.

5.2 When obtaining basic data concerning a ground-water site, it is necessary to identify thoroughly that site so that it may be readily field located again with minimal uncertainty and that it may be accurately plotted and interpreted for data parameters in relationship to other sites. For example, information can be presented on scientific maps and in summary tables.

6. Documentation

6.1 Geographic Location:

6.1.1 *Introduction*—The universally accepted coordinates defining the absolute two-dimensional location of a site on the Earth's surface are latitude and longitude. The coordinates are determined by careful measurement from an accurate map or by survey. The third-dimension of the location is established by determining the altitude at the site, usually from topographic maps or by surveying techniques (2).⁴

NOTE 3—If sites are located by plane coordinates, plant location grids, or referenced to recoverable benchmarks, they may be recorded if the position is converted to absolute location coordinates by an acceptable method.

6.1.2 Documentation Procedures:

6.1.2.1 *Latitude*—Latitude is a coordinate representation that indicates locations on the surface of the earth using the earth's equator as the respective latitudinal origin. Record the best available value for the latitude of the site in degrees, minutes, seconds and fractions of a second (DDMMSSs). If latitude of the site is south of the Equator, precede the numbers with a minus sign (–). The use of *N* or *S* is also appropriate (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

6.1.2.2 *Longitude*—Longitude is a coordinate representation that indicates locations on the surface of the Earth using the prime meridian (Greenwich, England) as the longitudinal origin. Record the best available value for the longitude of the site, in degrees, minutes, seconds, and fractions of a second (DDMMSSs). If longitude of the site is measured east of the Greenwich Meridian, precede the numbers with a minus sign (–). The use of *E* or *W* is also appropriate (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

6.1.2.3 *Latitude-Longitude Coordinate Accuracy*—Record the accuracy of the latitude and longitude values. Suggested

coordinate accuracy components and representative codes are as follows (1, 6, 7, 8):

- H — The measurement is accurate to ± 0.01 s.
- U — The measurement is accurate to ± 0.1 s.
- S — The measurement is accurate to ± 1 s.
- F — The measurement is accurate to ± 5 s.
- T — The measurement is accurate to ± 10 s.
- M — The measurement is accurate to ± 1 min.

NOTE 4—Components and corresponding codes listed under data elements, such as latitude-longitude coordinate accuracy and setting, are only suggestions. An agency or company may require additional components to fully describe their ground-water sites. Also, having the data element components written out, for example, “accurate to within 1 s” for the latitude-longitude accuracy, may be preferred to the use of codes. The important factor is that each data element in the “minimum set of data elements” be included with every ground-water site.

6.1.2.4 *Altitude*—Record the altitude of land surface or measuring point. Altitude of the land surface is the vertical distance in feet (or metres) either above or below a reference datum surface. The reference datum surface must be noted.

NOTE 5—In the United States, this reference surface should be the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 or National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929. If another vertical reference datum is used to determine the altitude, describe the system. Altitudes below the reference datum must be preceded by a minus sign (–) (1, 2, 4, 7, 8).

NOTE 6—The measuring point is usually a clearly defined mark or permanently fixed object at a ground-water site that is used for conducting repeated evaluations, such as water levels in a monitoring well.

6.1.2.5 *Altitude Accuracy*—Record the accuracy of the altitude. As an example, record 1.0 for an accuracy of ± 1 m or 0.1 for ± 0.1 “th” m to denote the judged error of the measurement (1, 3).

6.2 Political Regimes:

6.2.1 *Introduction*—The placement of the ground-water site into a political jurisdiction assists in the proper identification of the site.

6.2.2 Documentation Procedures:

6.2.2.1 *State or Country Identification*—Record the state or country in which the site is physically located. The common systems for identifying states and countries are the Federal Information Processing Standard code (FIPS), a two-digit numeric code or the American National Standard abbreviation two-letter code. The country codes are a two-character and a set of three-character alphabetic codes (1, 3, 9, 10, 11).

NOTE 7—The publications (9, 10, 12) containing the codes for countries, states, and counties are available from the address given in Footnote 4.

6.2.2.2 *County and County Equivalent*—Record the county or county equivalent in which the site is physically located. The common code system for identifying counties is the FIPS code, a three-digit numeric code. The documentation of political subdivisions will depend on the system used in each individual country (1, 3, 7, 11).

NOTE 8—In many cases it is necessary to record a subdivision of the local government to further identify the area where the ground-water site is located. Some of the local subdivisions are a city, town, village, municipality, township, or borough. Identify the local subdivision, for example “City of Rockville”, to clearly denote the unit.

6.3 Source Identifiers:

⁴ Available from National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.