United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Prevention, Pesticides,
And Toxics Substances
(7507C)

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July 1994

EPA

Ecological Incident Information System

USER MANUAL FOR THE

ECOLOGICAL INCIDENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Sponsored by

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Pesticide Programs
Mail Code: 7507C
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460

CHAPTER 1- ADD NEW INCIDENT

CHAPTER 2- UPDATE INCIDENT

CHAPTER 3- DELETE INCIDENT

CHAPTER 4- RETRIEVE INCIDENT

CHAPTER 5 - REINDEX DATABASES

CHAPTER 6- SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER 7- BACKUP SYSTEM ONTO FLOPPY DISK

CHAPTER 8- RESTORE SYSTEM FROM BACKUP FLOPPY DISK

CHAPTER 9- EIIS REPORTS TO PRINTER

CHAPTER 10- SUMMARY BY PESTICIDE TO SCREEN

CHAPTER 11- PRESCREEN /DUPLICATE PREVENTION

CHAPTER 12- EXIT PROGRAM

INTRODUCTION

The Environmental Fate and Effects Division within the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) has developed the Ecological Incident Information System (EIIS). The EIIS is a compilation of the data fields currently used for completing risk assessments in OPP. These fields have been identified as playing an essential role in understanding how the incident occurs. The incident data are entered into the database and will be electronically available worldwide through the Pesticide Information Network (PIN). Enclosed is an empty copy of the EIIS for your convenience in addition to a user manual. The EIIS is written in dBASEIII plus and should execute on almost any PC with this software installed. This may assist you in compiling data which are important in completing risk assessments. Approximately 10% of the state agencies have submitted their data, and there are a total of 550 incidents which have been entered as a result. Some state agencies have sent investigations to OPP, however, there are numerous others that have not yet submitted the information. We look forward to hearing from you! If you have questions, please contact Candy Brassard, US EPA, OPP, EFED, 401 M Street SW, Washington, D.C., 20460, USA. Telephone 703- 305-5392 FAX 703-305-6309.

USER MANUAL FOR ECOLOGICAL INCIDENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

Before beginning, you must have Shaughnessy number of the pesticide to enter the pesticide. In order to print a listing of Shaughnessy numbers and names, go into dBASEIII Plus. At the dot prompt, type USE SHANUM INDEX SHANAME. Press <Enter>. The status bar at the bottom should indicate the database SHANUM is open and the number of records it contains. Then, at the dot prompt, type LIST OFF TO PRINT and press <Enter>. A listing will be routed to your printer and may require a form feed to eject the last page. At the dot prompt, type CLOSE DATA Press <Enter>. Then type QUIT. Press <Enter>.

To install the EIIS software, make a separate subdirectory on your harddrive called "C:\INCID,"

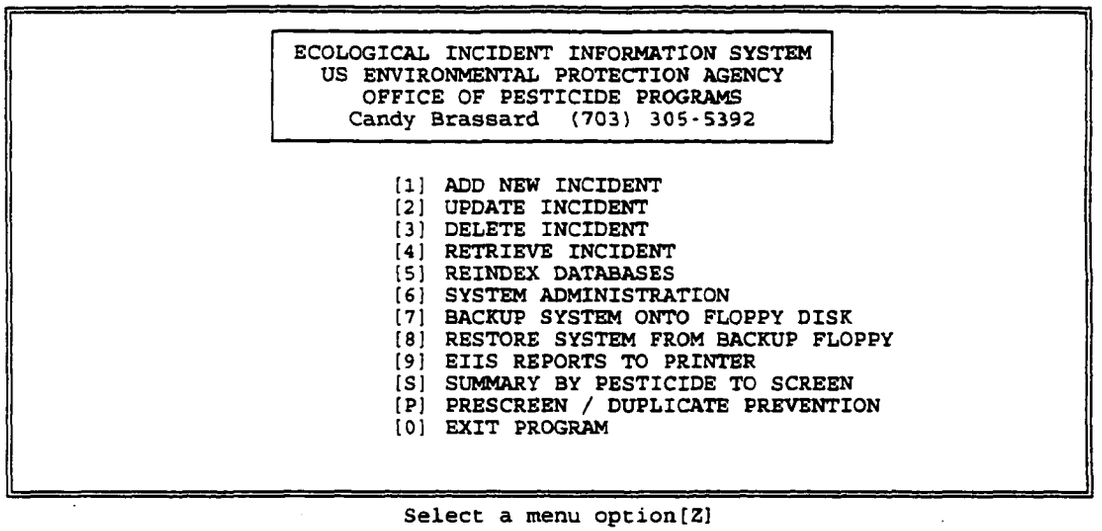
Go to new subdirectory
type CD <ENTER>
then C:\INCID <ENTER>
type COPY A:*.* or COPY B:*.* <ENTER>, depending on what drive you are using

Unpack the files by typing PKUNZIP EIIS.ZIP <ENTER>.
When the program asks you if you want to overwrite, type "N".
Start dBaseIII Plus in your usual way. Go to dot prompt.
type run cd C:\INCID

To change the default directory type
SET DEFAULT TO C:\INCID <ENTER>
To start the program, type DO INCIDENT <ENTER>
The database should appear automatically.

Enter your information into the fields as prompted by the cursor. Several fields will have "pop-up" windows with an alphabetical list of selections. Use the cursor keys and PgUp or PgDn keys to negotiate these windows and press <Enter> when the highlight bar is on the selection of your choice. If there is no appropriate choice for your entry, note that the top line of the window is often a blank and can be selected as well. This selection allows free-form entry into the field once selected. However, we recommend using the available choices within each popup box whenever possible to limit data entry errors. You also have the option of entering "N/R" (not reported) when the data field is not mandatory and no information is reported.

Once your database is installed you will begin with the first screen.

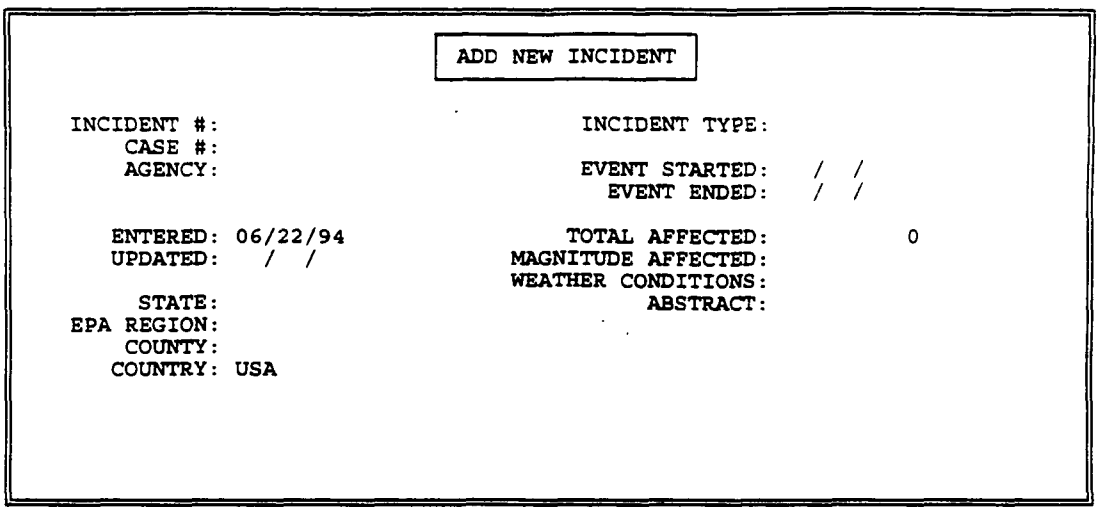


There are a total of 12 main menu options outlined on the first screen. Each can be located under their chapter heading. Definitions for each field included in this system are available in the data dictionary pages in Appendix 1. They are organized under the following databases:

Header information(location, dates, etc.) ----- HEADER.DBF
Pesticide information ----- PESTICID.DBF
Species information ----- AFFECTS.DBF
Species tissue residue analysis info. ----- LAB.DBF
Environmental residue analysis information----- RES.DBF

CHAPTER 1

ADD NEW INCIDENT



A. HEADER SCREEN

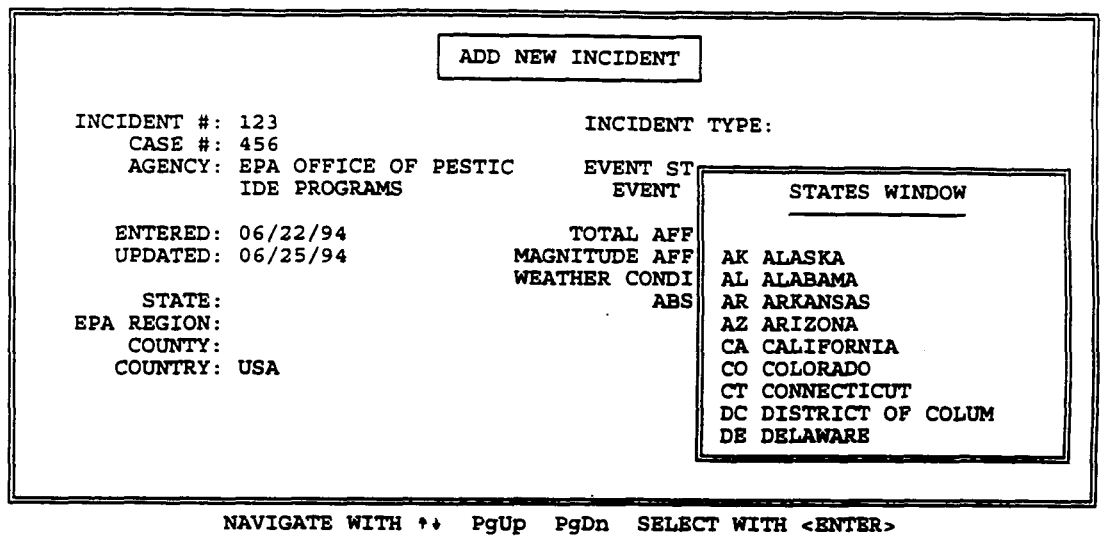
Definitions for all the fields on this screen are located in Header information(location, dates, etc.) —— HEADER.DBF

INCIDENT # is a number system we have developed within EPA. If you are going to enter data you must fill in an incident number. You may have already developed/ or wish to develop a number system of your own, or you may want to keep it the same as your case number.

CASE # is your number system you have developed within your state. For instance 94-01. This number is important so that when another interested party contacts you, you will know which incident they are discussing. Please be sure to enter the case number even if it is the same as the incident number so that when the data are transferred over, we will not lose the case number. The incident number will not be the same since we will be attaching a new incident number to coordinate with our system.

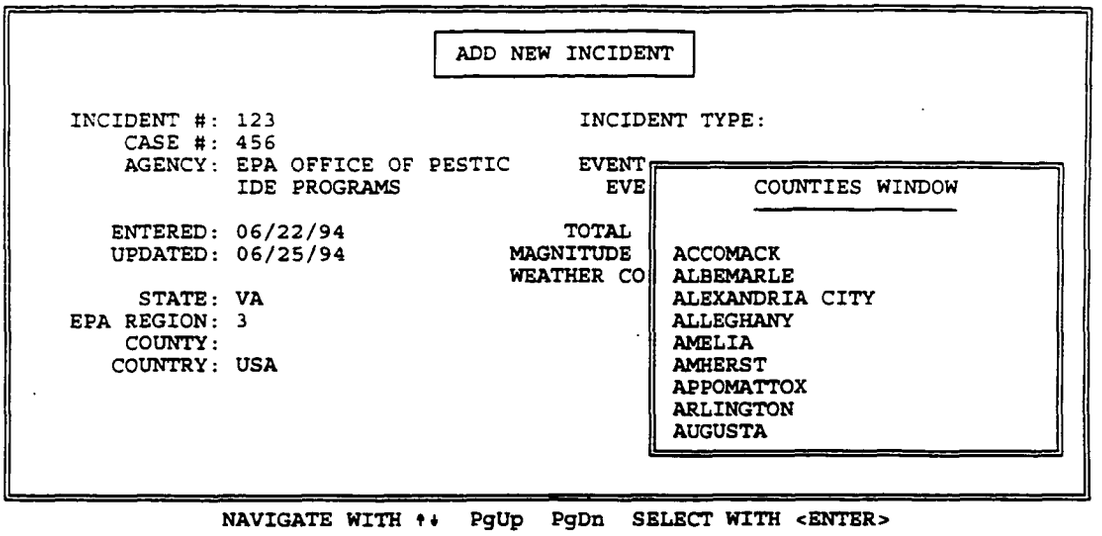
After entering the mandatory incident number and the requested case number, the blinking cursor will indicate the field awaiting input.
A data dictionary with field definitions is available as part of the user manual documentation. See Appendix 1.

AGENCY: This is the field where you identify your Agency. If you are a representative from industry, you should first indicate if these data are submitted as a 6(a)(2) report, then the name of your company.



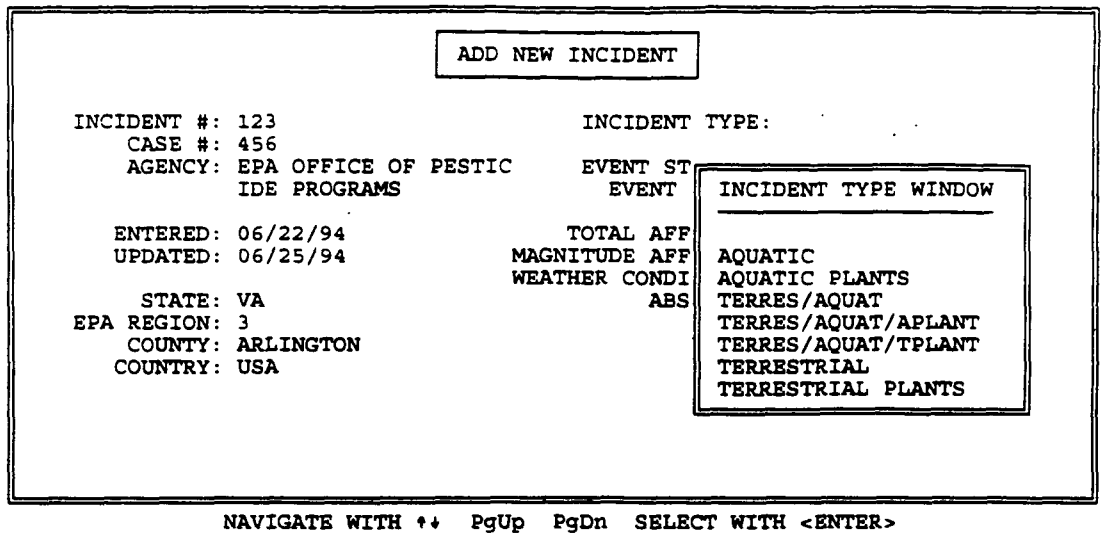
STATES WINDOW

As you input in the first screen, the first popup box will appear as the States Window. Press <Enter> for the state you wish to select. A state name must be given; a mandatory field. The EPA region will automatically be filled in on screen.



COUNTIES WINDOW

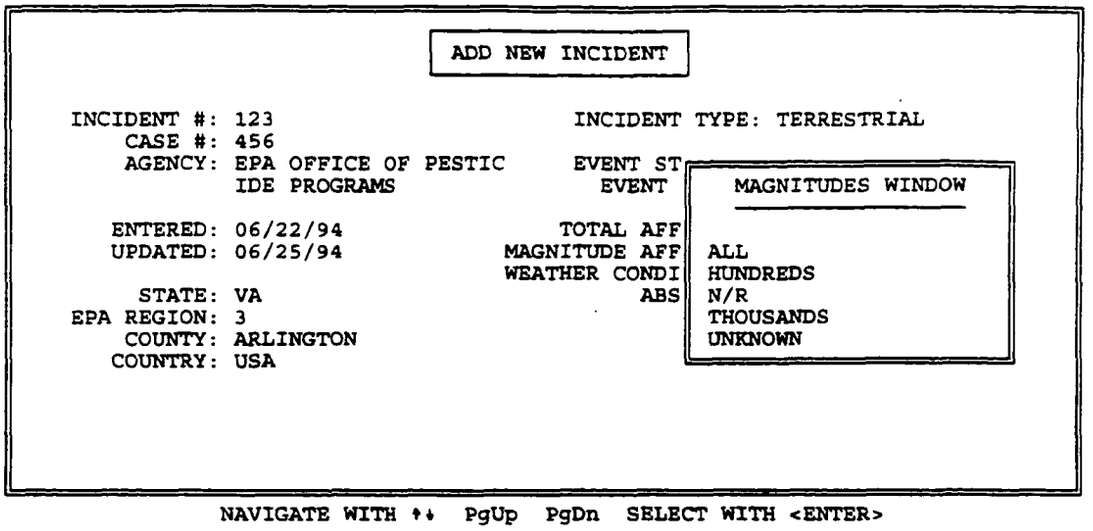
The next popup box selects the county within the state selected. Depending on the number of counties within the state, it may take a few seconds for the list to appear. If no county is given select the blank at the top of the county list; press <Enter>. Type in N/R for not reported.
The country will automatically read USA unless otherwise noted.



INCIDENT TYPE WINDOW

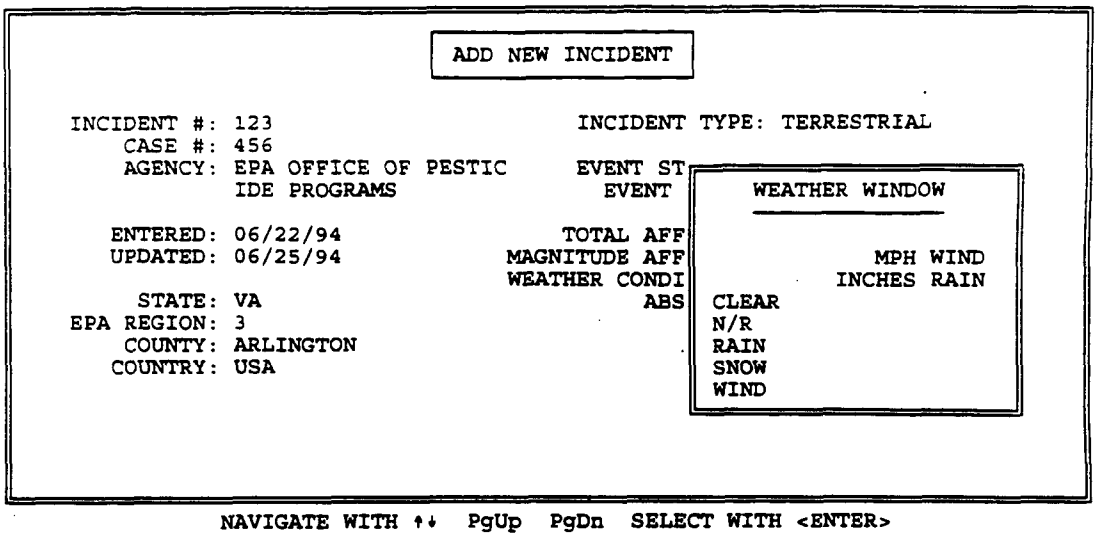
Select the type of incident that is being reported. Remember to refer to the definitions within the HEADER. DBF in Appendix 1 for a definition of the options within this box. The event started date is the date the incident occurred.

The event ended date indicates when the incident ended. For this example the dead birds were found on 6/10/94 through 6/12/94. The total affected is the number of total organisms found affected. If the number of organisms are unknown, then the magnitudes window will appear. Press <Enter> when number not available.



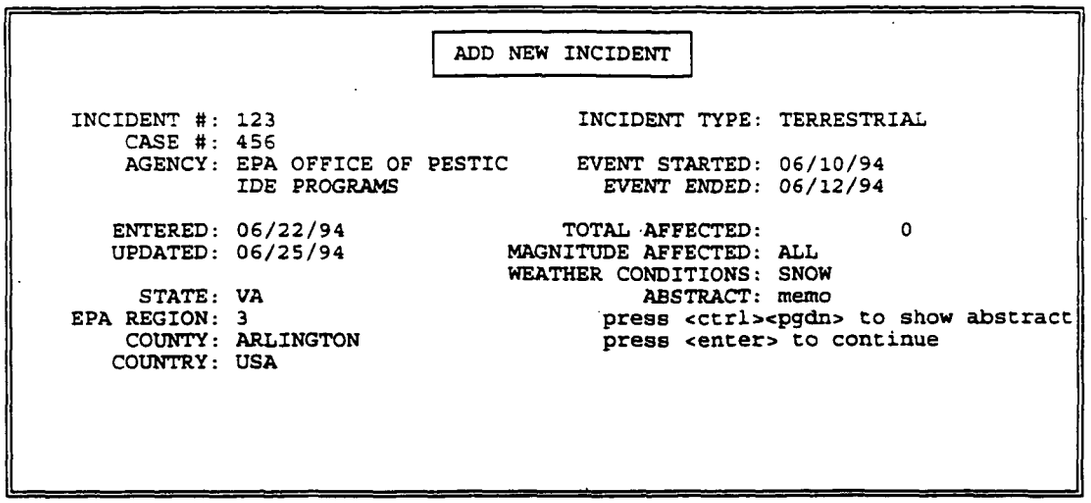
MAGNITUDES WINDOW

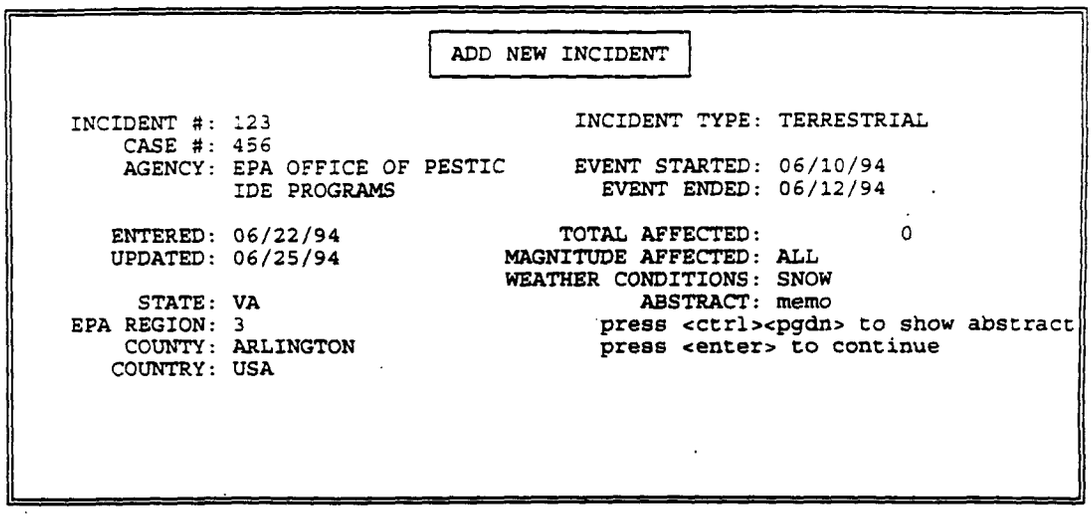
This popup box is available when the total affected is not available. Specifically we are addressing reported incidents where entire ponds have been affected, and all species of fish have been reported to die. Hopefully as reporting is improved, this option will be used less, and the total affected will be used more often, with specific numbers of each species being recorded and reported.



WEATHER WINDOW

When selecting the MPH WIND or INCHES RAIN you have the option of indicating the wind velocity as well as the rainfall that occurred prior to or during the event. For instance in fish kill incidents there may have been 2" of rainfall that may have occurred prior to the event, or there may have been 20 MPH wind while applying the pesticide, therefore causing significant drift. Press <Enter> to select the fields of information reported to input. For example press <Enter> MPH and the cursor will be ready to input numbers of MPH Wind reporting. Then Press <Enter>.


ADD NEW INCIDENT
INCIDENT #: 123
CASE #: 456
AGENCY: EPA OFFICE OF PESTIC
IDE PROGRAMS
ENTERED: 06/22/94
UPDATED: 06/25/94
STATE: VA
EPA REGION: 3
COUNTY: ARLINGTON
COUNTRY: USA
INCIDENT TYPE: TERRESTRIAL
EVENT STARTED: 06/10/94
EVENT ENDED: 06/12/94
TOTAL AFFECTED: 0
MAGNITUDE AFFECTED: ALL
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SNOW
ABSTRACT: memo
press <ctrl><pgdn> to show abstract
press <enter> to continue



Edit: ABSTRACT

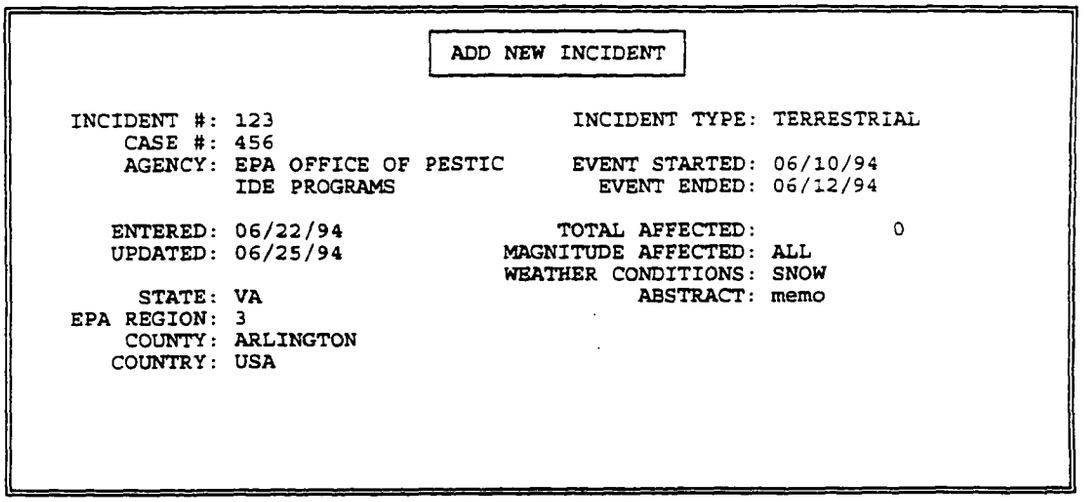
CURSOR: <-- -->	UP DOWN	DELETE	Insert Mode: Ins
Char: →	Line: ↑ ↓	Char: Del	Insert line: ^N
Word: Home End	Page: PgUp PgDn	Word: ^T	Save: ^W Abort:Esc
Line: ^ ^→	Find: ^KF	Line: ^Y	Read file: ^KR
Reformat: ^KB	Refind: ^KL		Write file: ^KW

Free-form entry regarding information about this incident may be entered into this abstract field. Contact persons for more information about the incident are always helpful.

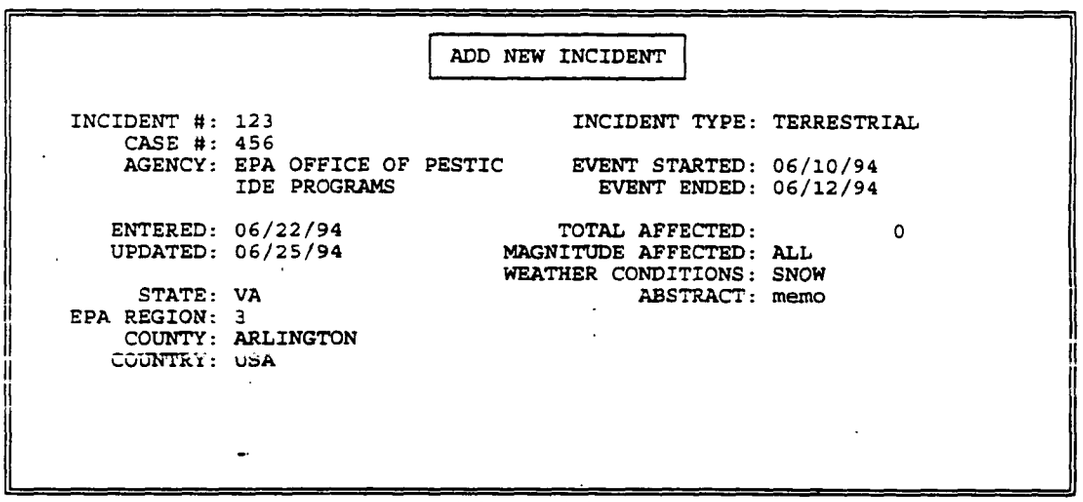
ABSTRACT

You have the opportunity to expound on information not covered in the database by entering <Ctrl> <PgDn>. Editing capabilities are available at the top of the abstract screen. For example to save the paragraph(s), enter ^W also referred to as <Ctrl> <W>. You also have the opportunity to add this header information to the database, and after adding Y, it will ask you to press [A] to continue entering pesticide records.

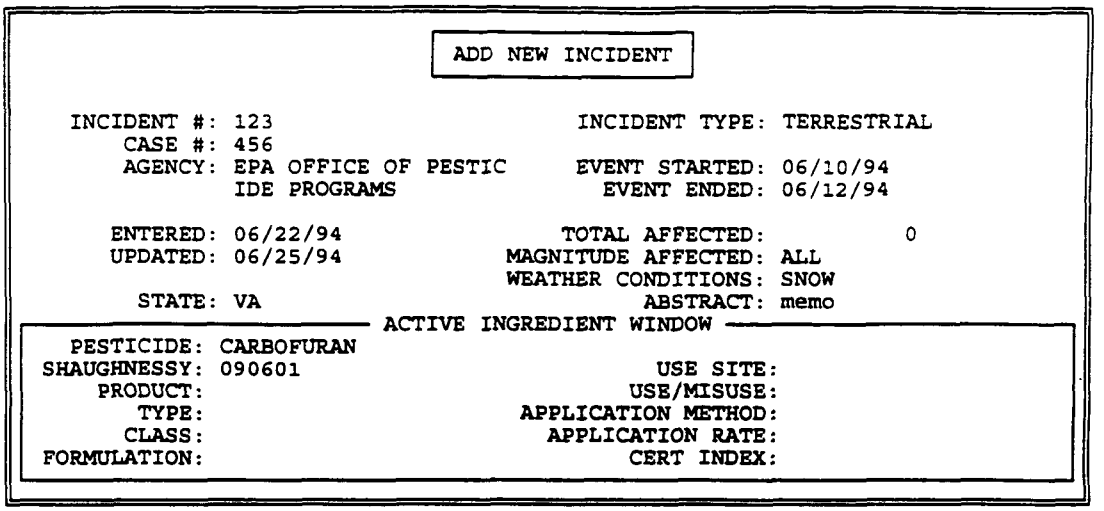
This is where you have the option of adding any additional information that is not addressed within the fields of the database. For instance, a description of how the incident occurred, such as the pesticide was applied 5:00 am and by 2:00 pm the neighbor of the field noticed 100 dead birds, the neighbor called the Department of Agriculture to report dead birds, etc...
Or it might give a better description of the weather or field conditions. All this information is valuable in evaluating the incident and the possible circumstances under which the incident occurred. In this field you should also indicate the name, address, telephone number and/or fax number of the contact person.



ADD THIS HEADER INFORMATION TO THE DATABASE? Y



[A]dd [E]xit
SELECT [A] TO ENTER PESTICIDE RECORDS

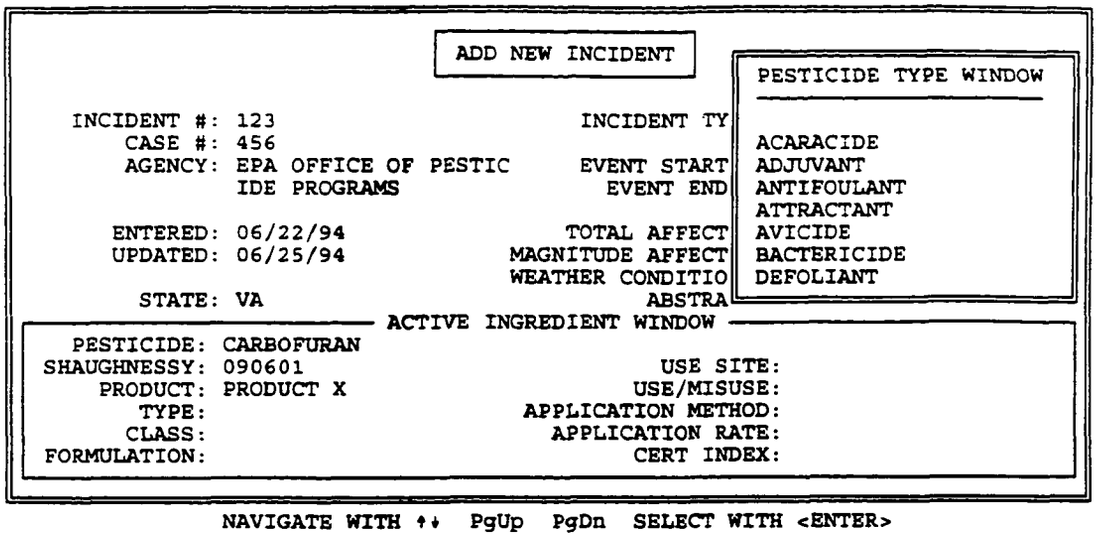


B. PESTICIDE SCREEN

Definitions for all the fields on this screen are located in Pesticide information —— PESTICID.DBF

Again as mentioned in the beginning of this user manual, you must have Shaughnessy number of the pesticide before entering the pesticide. In order to print a listing of shaughnessy numbers and names, go into DBASEIII Plus. At the dot prompt, type USE SHANUM INDEX SHANAME. Press <enter>. The status bar at the bottom should indicate the database SHANUM is open and the number of records it contains. Then, at the dot prompt, type
LIST OFF TO PRINT and press <enter>. A listing will be routed to your printer and may require a form feed to eject the last page. At the dot prompt, type CLOSE DATA Press <enter>. Then type QUIT, then Press <enter>.

After determining the Shaughnessy number of the pesticide enter the number in the field designated as SHAUGHNESSY: The pesticide name will automatically appear. Then the product field should be entered if known. For example in this window a product name for Carbofuran may be Furadan 15G.



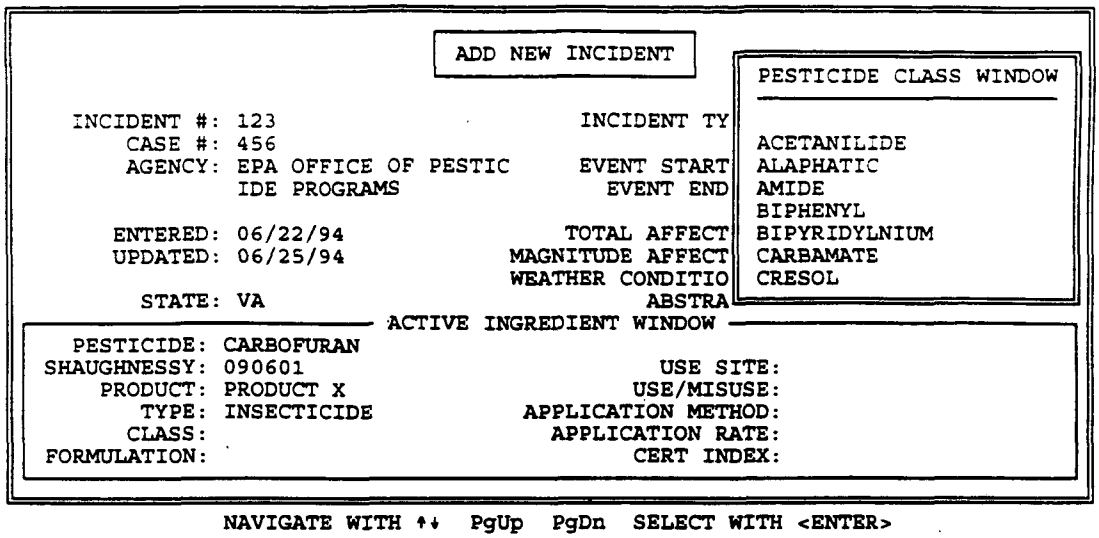
PESTICIDE TYPE WINDOW

This popup box lists the possible options, and how the pesticide was used. For instance it may have been used as an avicide, which is important especially if the pesticide had reported nontarget bird kills.

SHAUGHNESSY NUMBER- is an inhouse numbering system for each active ingredient.

PRODUCT- See PRODUCT in data dictionary . Example, the product name such as Guthion 2 L, Furadan 15G, etc. . Often times an incident may occur for only one type of product, which may lead to investigation of the inerts.

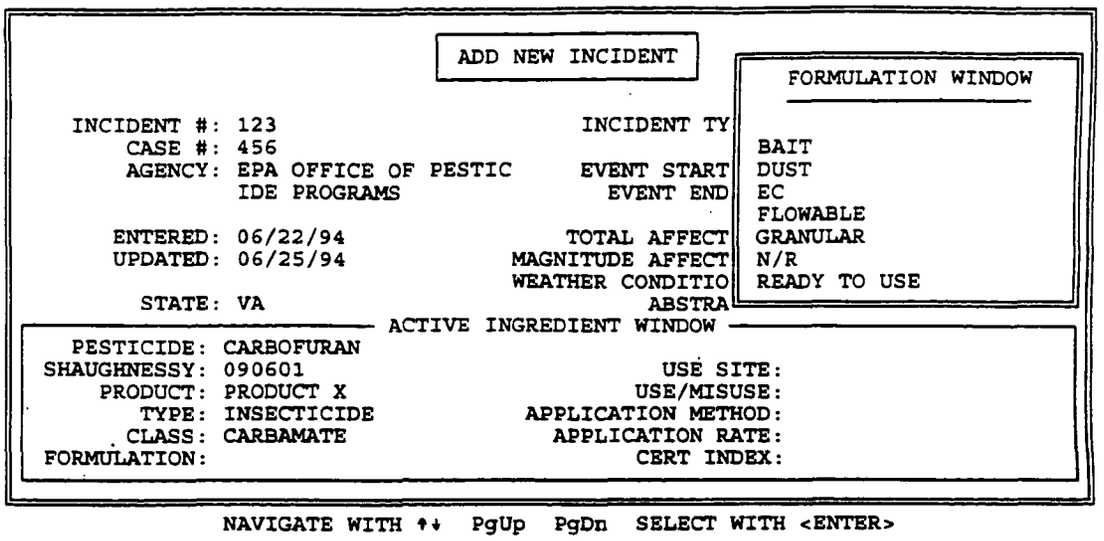
TYPE- See PESTTYPE in data dictionary.



PESTICIDE CLASS WINDOW

See PESTCLASS in data dictionary.

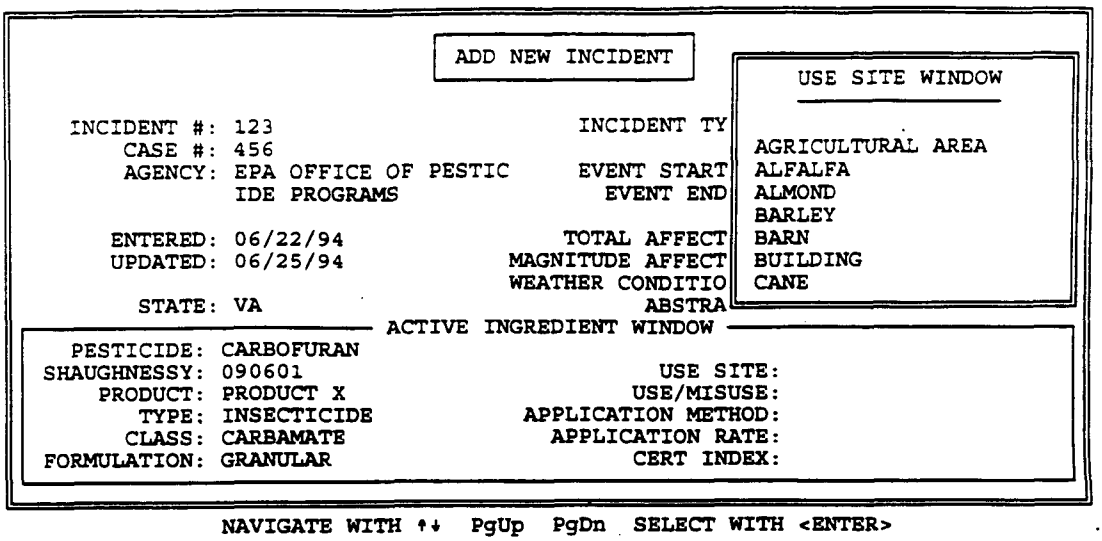
For the example used in this case, carbofuran is classified as a carbamate. Therefore carbamate was selected.



FORMULATION WINDOW

See FORMULATIO in the data dictionary.

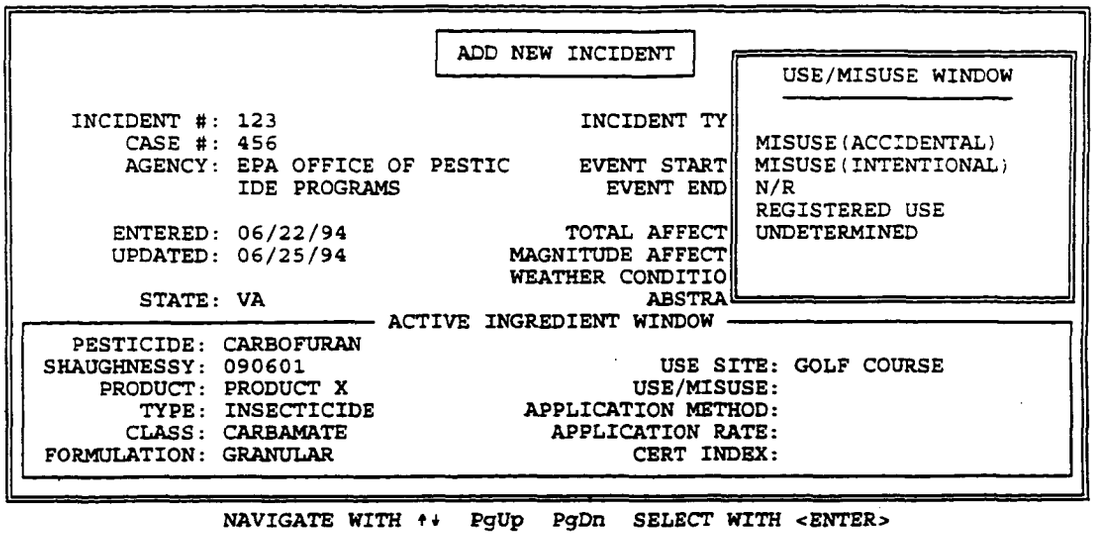
This field is important in trying to determine for potential risk mitigation in understanding if there is a difference between granular or a flowable product. This may play a role in future risk reduction recommendations by the Agency. For this example, carbofuran is a granular formulation and therefore should be selected.



USE SITE WINDOW

Use site is defined as TRTSITE in the data dictionary.

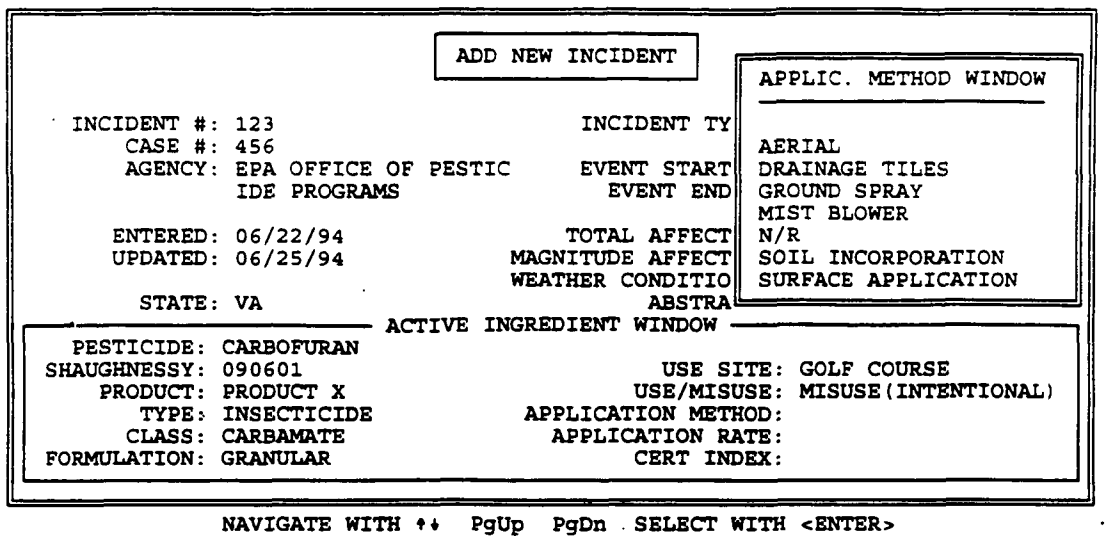
It is important for the use site to be recorded and reported, since the risk assessments are currently done based on use pattern. For instance a pesticide may cause bird kills when used on wheat but not for use on ornamental. The circumstances under which the pesticide is applied varies depending on use pattern. Therefore, reporting the use pattern is important for future regulatory decisions with regards to risk reduction recommendations. For this example, golf course was selected as the use site of the pesticide.



USE/MISUSE WINDOW

Use/ Misuse Is defined as CAUSE in the data dictionary.

It is important to understand if the bird kill occurred from intentional misuse of the pesticide. There have been repeated cases of lacing carcasses in the Western U.S. with a pesticide that inadvertently kills various birds of prey (misuse/intentional), in particular endangered species. Another incident occurred where the pesticide bag was adjacent to a pond and many birds died as a result from feeding in the pond, this would be considered a misuse/accidental). Our real purpose in the gathering of information is for the Agency to determine what types of incidents occur when the pesticide was applied according to the label, or in this case a "registered" use. For this example, misuse(intentional) was selected.



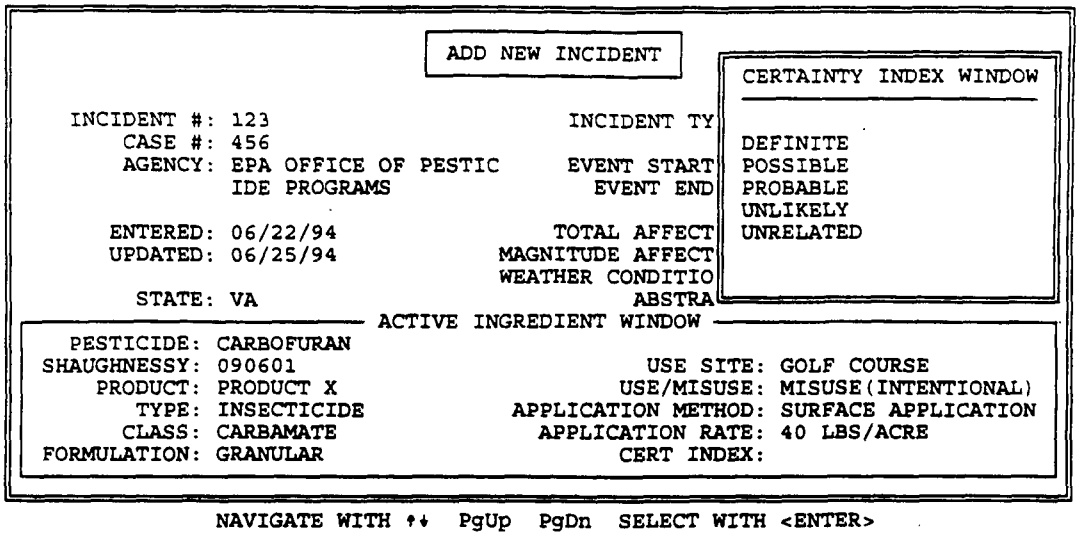
APPLIC. METHOD WINDOW

The application method is defined as METHODAPPL in the data dictionary.

It is important to report the method of application. Since exposure varies considerably depending on the method of application. Aerial application would provide greater spray drift when compared to ground spray. The level of soil incorporation is also important for granular pesticides. The more they are incorporated the lower potential exposure to terrestrial wildlife. For this example surface application was selected.

APPLICATION RATE

The rate of application is important as well, since the rate may vary depending on region as well as pest. Please report the rate based on the pounds active ingredient per acre. If you are reporting formulated product please indicate so. For this example 40 lbs /Acre of a.i. was applied to the golf course.



CERTAINTY INDEX WINDOW

See definition as CERTINDEX in data dictionary.

The certainty index is decided by the Agency. It basically indicates the Agency's level of confidence that the pesticide caused the incident.

Definite: In other words, if a there are residues of a particular pesticide in the carcass and there are measured cholinesterase values that are 80% inhibition, and the circumstances under which the pesticide was applied are clear, then the Agency would place a certainty index of a "definite" on the incident.

Probable: An incident would be considered to be probable when no chemical analysis was conducted or chemical analysis was conducted but the level of residues or pesticides detected were not considered toxic enough to have caused the observed effects. The incident may be considered probable if the pesticide was toxic enough to have caused observed effects and was used in close proximity.

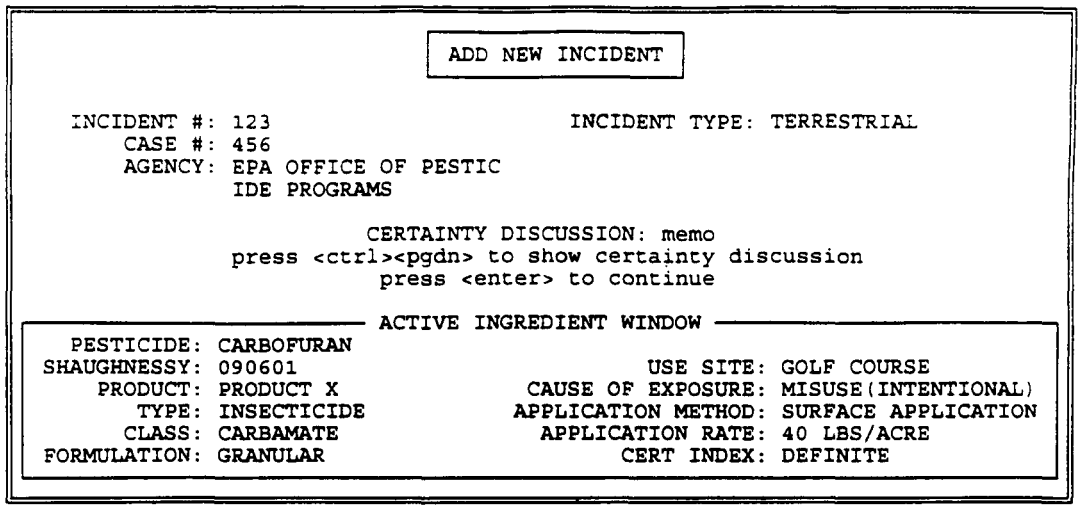
Possible: An example, is if there were multiple pesticides used and any one of them could have caused the incident based on exposure and toxicity data then the certainty index would be a "possible".

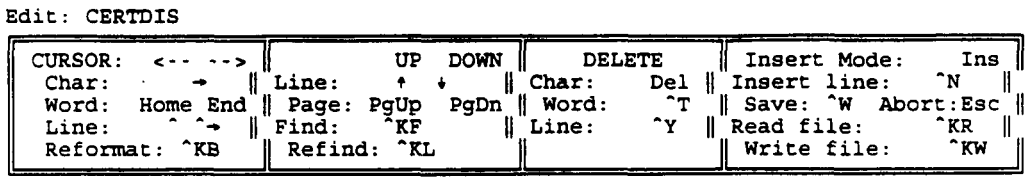
Unlikely is when there are no measured residues, no necropsy analysis. or the effects observed were not consistent with those caused by pesticides used in the area or there was no pesticide use known in area.

Unrelated: this is when an incident occurs and it is unrelated to pesticide use, for example, avian cholera may cause hundreds of birds to die, but they not be from pesticide poisoning.

Press <Enter> after completion of entering the certainty index. Immediately following you will have the opportunity to elaborate on the certainty discussion in a memo field.

Press <Ctrl> <PgDn> to enter the certainty discussion. Press <Enter> to continue.

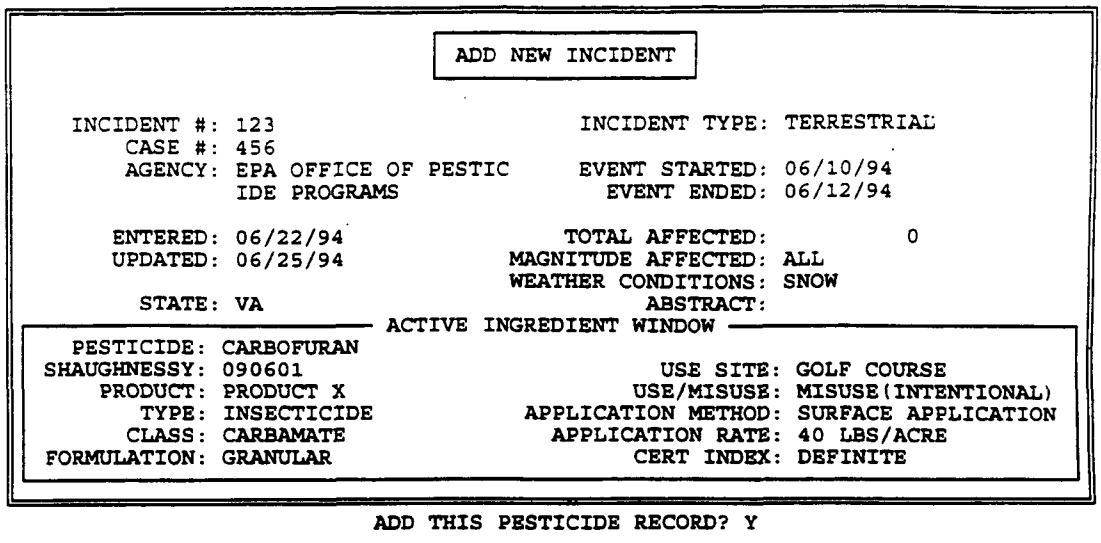




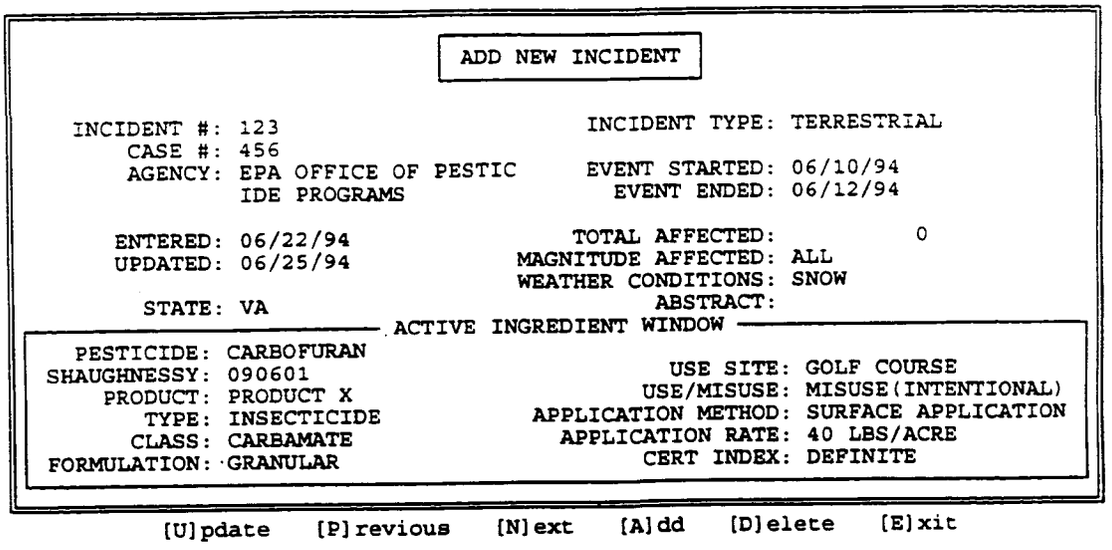
CERTAINTY DISCUSSION

Press <CTRL> and <PgDn> to enter additional information in the certainty memo field.

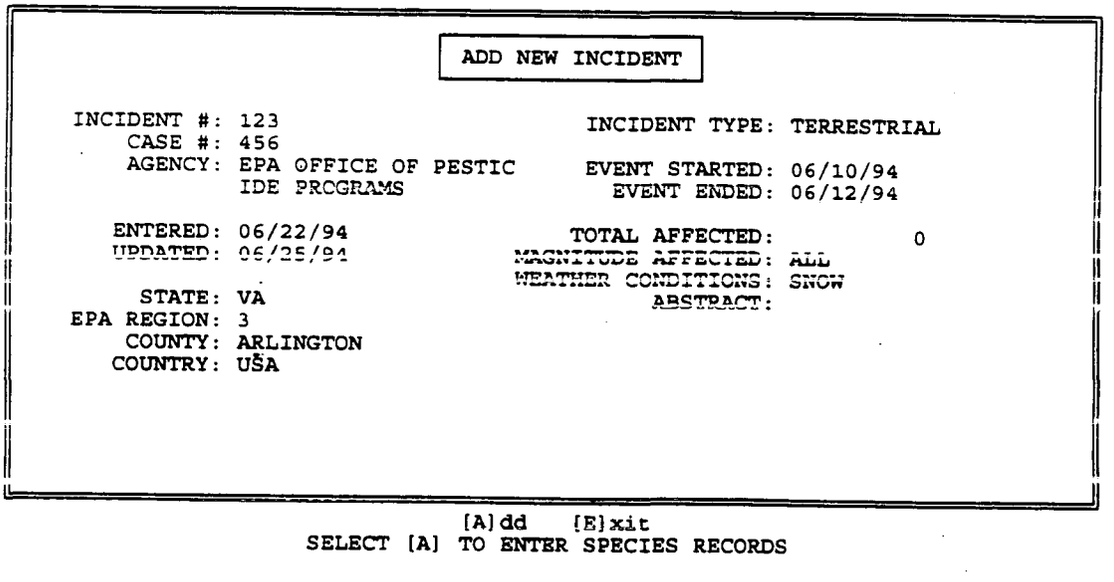
The certainty discussion will be a memo field where you have the opportunity to discuss the aspects that affect the certainty of the incident. In other words, if a pesticide is believed to have caused the fish kill based on the report, however, the sampling for residue analysis was done three days after the pesticide was applied, this will impact the certainty. This memo field is where you can capture this information.

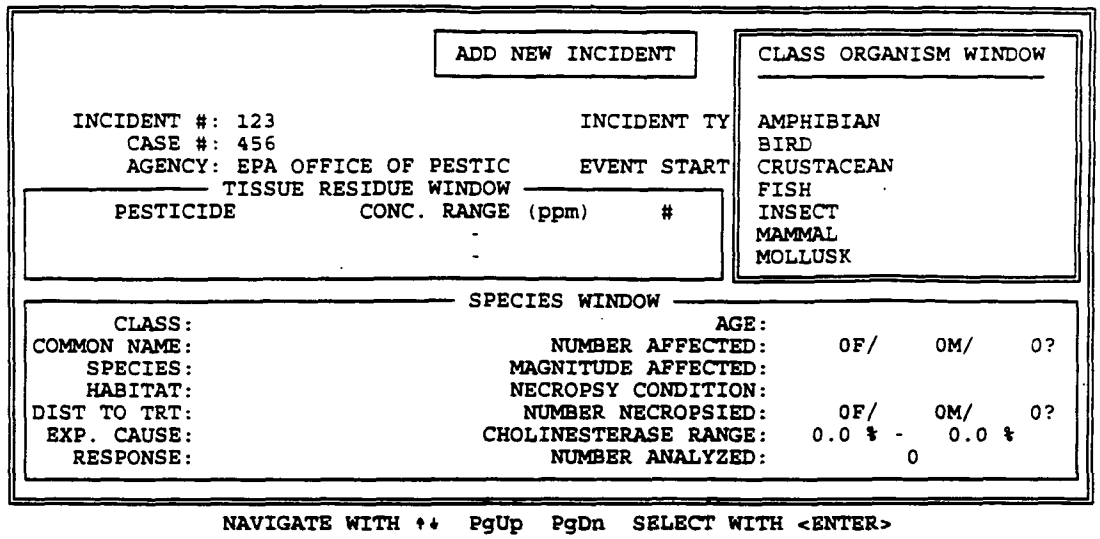


Add this pesticide record ? will appear. Press **<Y>** if you wish to add this pesticide information. Press **<E>** when ready to enter into species window.



The pesticide screen has the options: update, previous, next, add, delete, exit. After you have input the pesticide screen you have the option of inputting additional pesticides by pressing "A" for Add. Pressing "U" will allow you to make changes to the current pesticide screen. Pressing "P" will bring up previously entered pesticides, and "N" will bring up the next pesticide if it had already been entered. "D" indicates delete the record. Once you have completed the input the press "E" for exit.



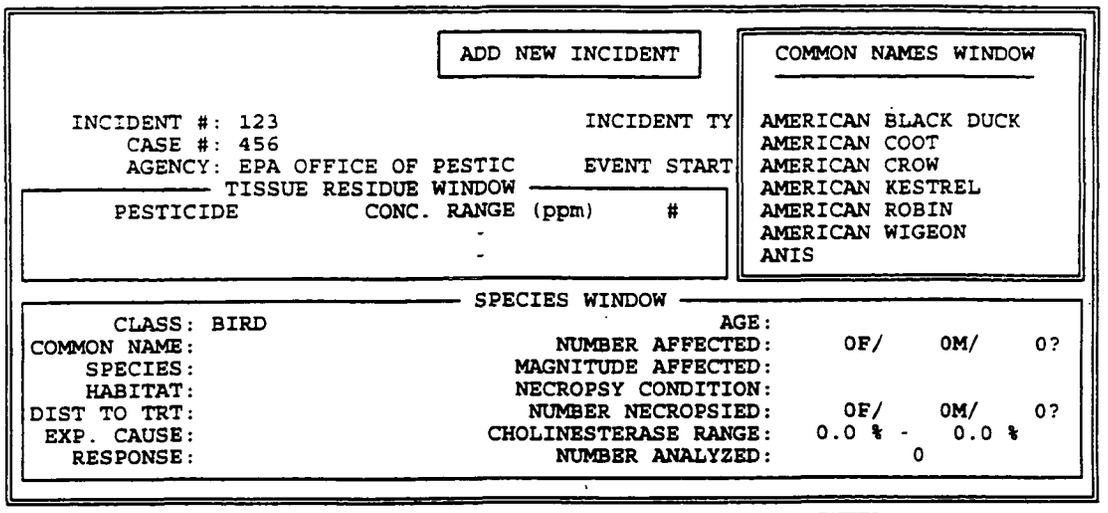


SPECIES WINDOW

Definitions for all the fields on this screen are located in Species information ----- AFFECTS.DBF

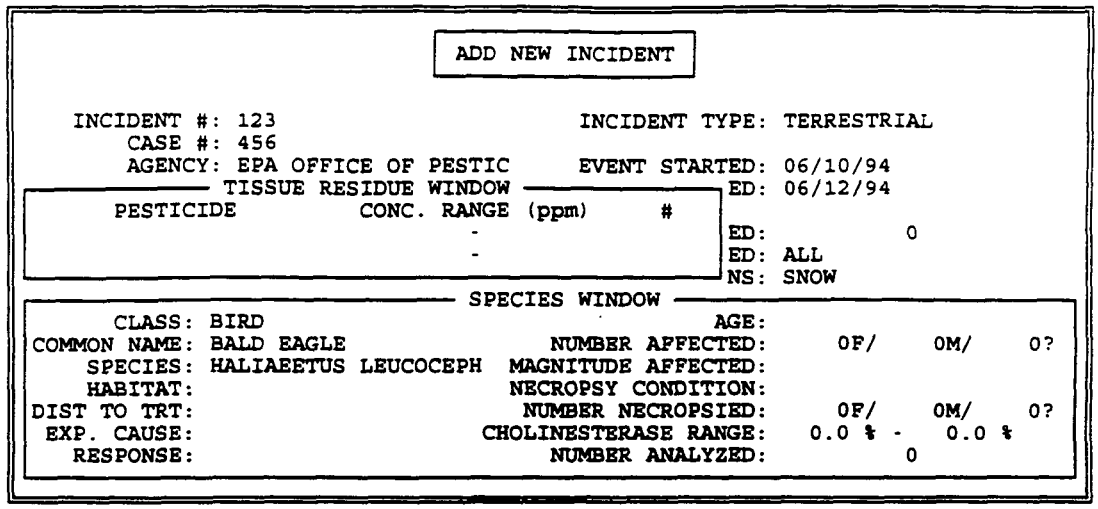
CLASS ORGANISM WINDOW

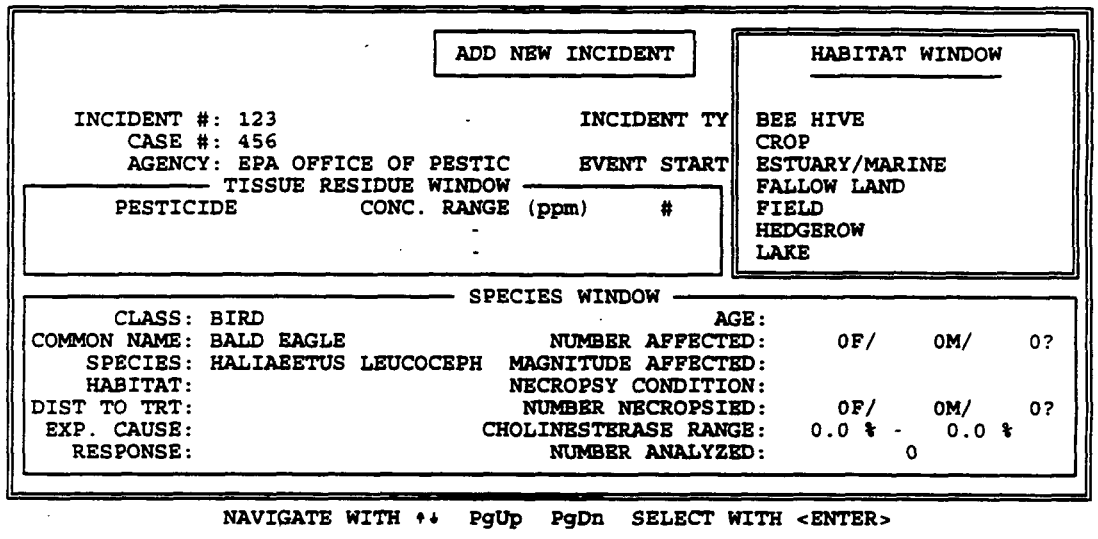
Defined as CLASSORGAN in the data dictionary.



COMMON NAMES WINDOW

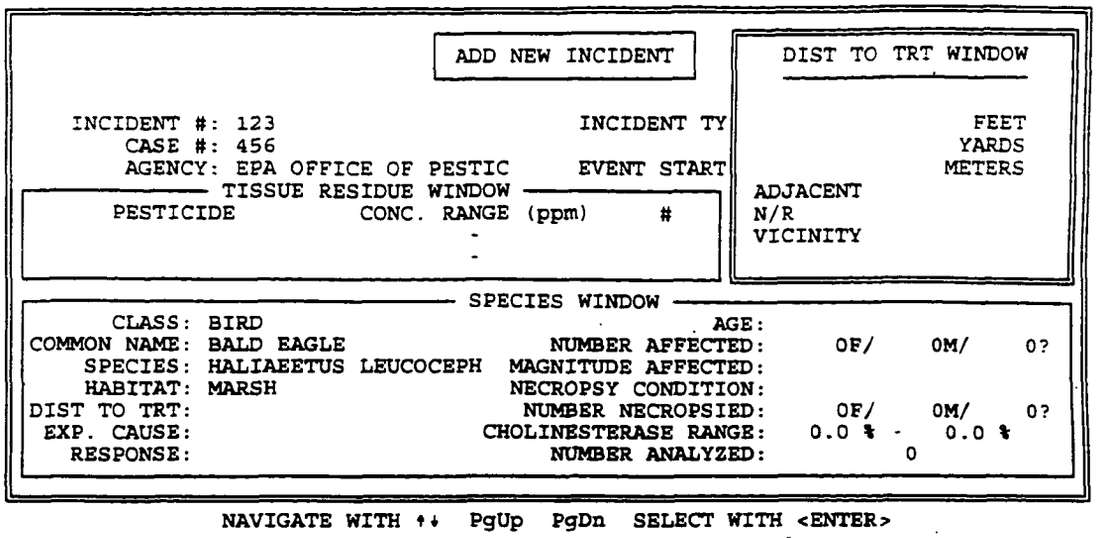
Common Name is defined as COMMON in the data dictionary. Many of the common names of that class of organism have already been input alphabetically in the common names window. Select the common name of the species, and Species Name will automatically be provided. For example the class organism affected in this incident was bird. The common names window will automatically appear with an established list for most common names. After the common name has been selected, the species automatically fill in. If CLASS is given, as FISH, and no common name is reported, as Black Bass, then enter FISH again in the common name window. For this incident, the Bald Eagle is affected.





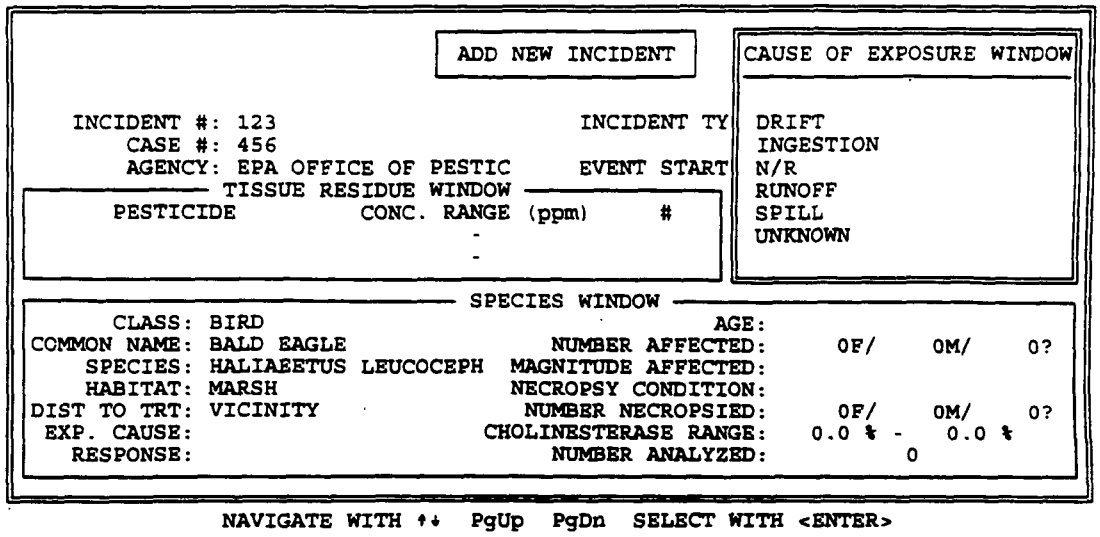
HABITAT WINDOW

See habitat defined as HABITATT in the data dictionary. It is important to understand where the organism was found. In other words was the dead bald eagle found in the middle of a corn field, or on a edge of a field, or were the dead mallards found in the middle of a lake or in the middle of a wheat field. All these facts are necessary in understanding the circumstances under which the incident occurred, in order to make future risk reduction recommendations. For this example, the marsh habitat was reported to be where the bald eagles were found.



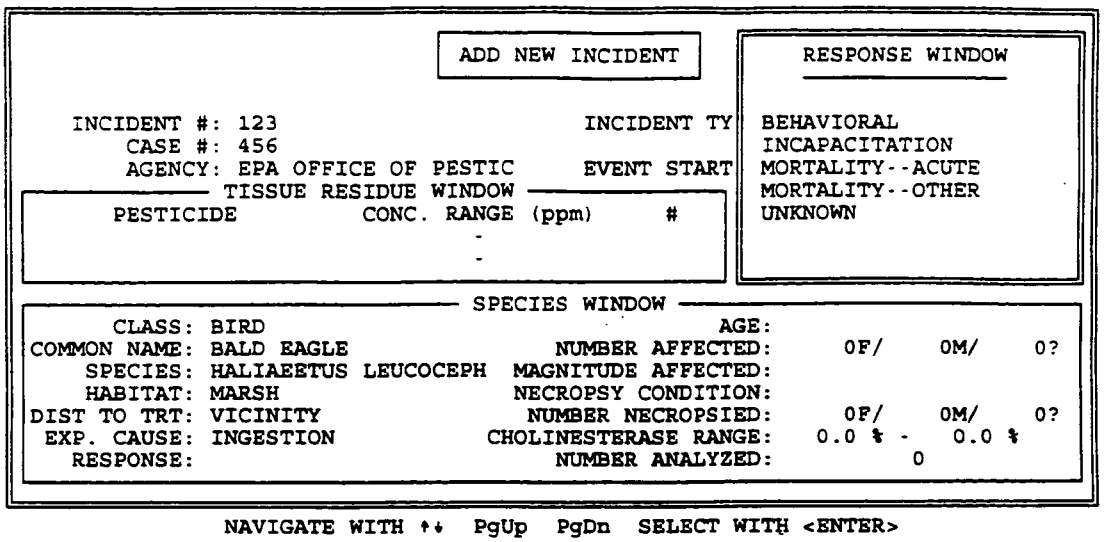
DIST TO TRT WINDOW

The distance the incident occurred from the treatment site is important. For example, if the pond with the 500 dead fish was 200 feet away from the field treated with the pesticide, or if plants were affected 1 mile away from the treated field, it is important to understand the potential spray drift that could occur from the treated field. Again understanding field conditions, is important in making sound regulatory recommendations. For this example, vicinity was the distance to the treatment site. In other words, the bald eagles were found in a marsh in the vicinity of the treated golf course.



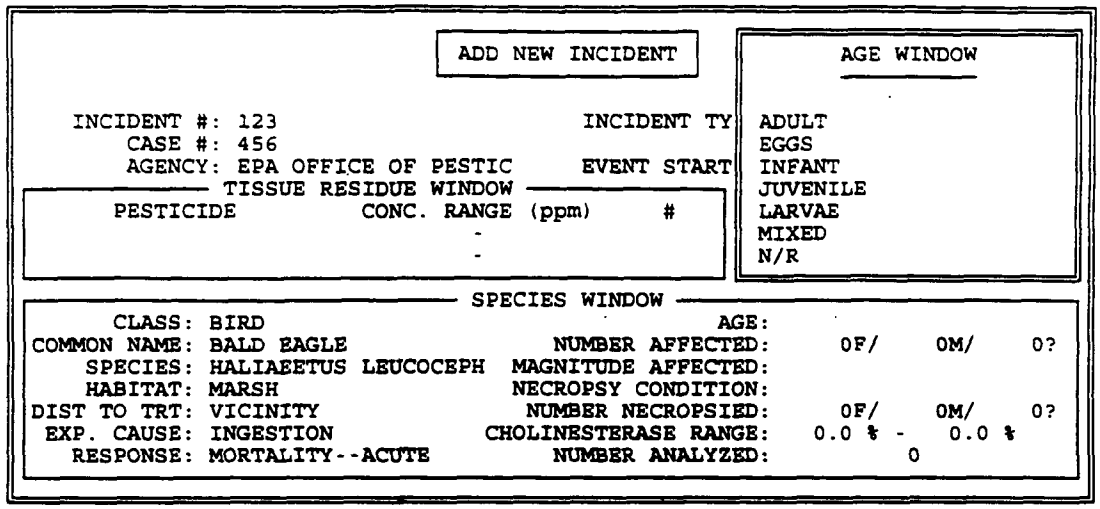
CAUSE OF EXPOSURE WINDOW

The cause of exposure window addresses the source of the contaminant such as drift, runoff, spills, etc. The reported fish kill may have occurred as a result of runoff or acres of nontarget plants may have been affected from drift. If the field investigator knows how the organism was exposed to the pesticide, it is important for the Agency to know for future label changes for the pesticide. The cause of exposure for this example was ingestion.



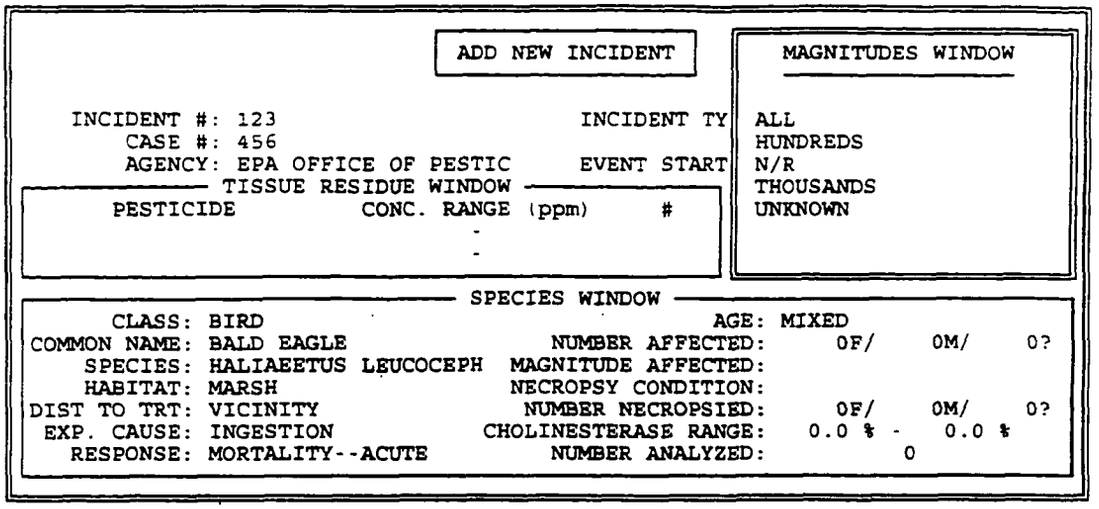
RESPONSE WINDOW

The response of the organism is important. In most instances, the response is noted a mortality. However, as reporting is improved so will the level of observation. Therefore, when the field investigator is observing the incident, other affects such as delayed reproduction, behavioral affects such as drooping head, etc. may also start to be reported. For this example, the response of the bird was mortality- acute.



AGE WINDOW

The age of the species is also relative. For example, a pesticide currently used on alfalfa has been found to cause mortality to sage grouse in Idaho. After field investigators retrieved carcasses and performed necropsies and residue analysis, it was discovered that it was primarily juvenile sage grouse that were affected. After studying the habits of this species, it is believed that the juvenile sage grouse are feeding on only the alfalfa treated field causing mortality, whereas the adult grouse are feeding on insects, etc. and therefore are not receiving the same extreme dosages as the juveniles. When reviewing the toxicity data, the risk assessor would not typically assume the pesticide would cause such high mortality, but after observing the age of the species, and the habits, it is apparent that with this species, the age plays an important role in the risk assessment. For this example, the age of the birds were mixed.



MAGNITUDE WINDOW

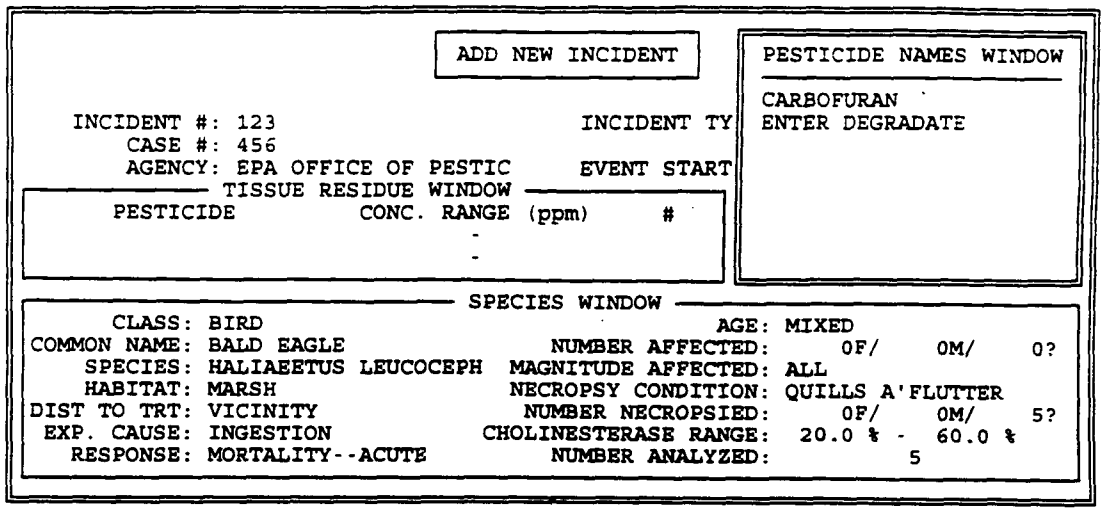
The magnitude window is a field to address the cases when there is not an actual count of organisms, but the field investigator actually will report cases such as "all the bluegill were killed by the pesticide". For this example, the magnitude affected was reported as all. Or all bald eagles in the area were found dead.

NECROPSY CONDITION, NUMBER NECROPSIED

It is important to know the condition of the carcass prior to necropsy as well as the number of species that were necropsied. For example, there may be an incident with over 100 robins found dead, but only 5 were necropsied and analyzed for residues. If the field investigator did not get to the site right after the incident occurred, then the carcasses may not be in a condition which would produce reliable results. For this example, the necropsy condition was quills a flutter. A typical necropsy condition would be excellent, good, fair or poor. The number necropsied was 5.

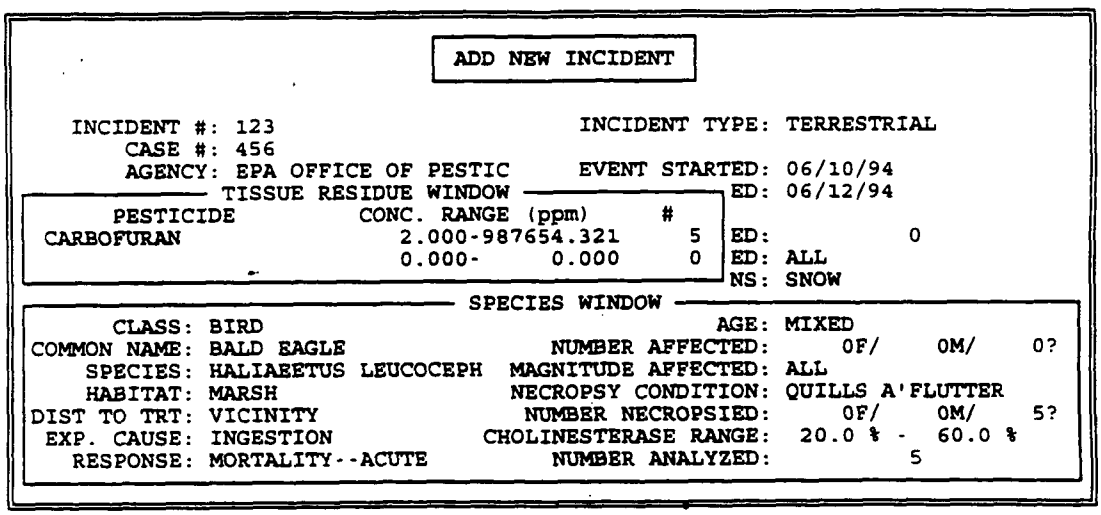
CHOLINESTERASE RANGE, NUMBER ANALYZED

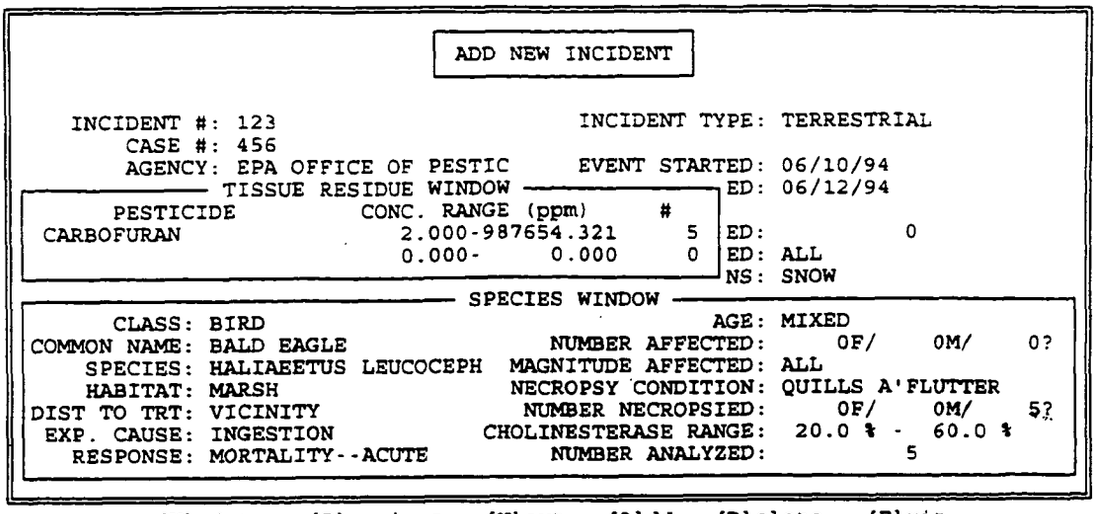
The level of cholinesterase activity is important to report since this is used in conjunction with the results from the residue analysis to determine the Agency's level of confidence that the incident occurred from exposure to that pesticide(the certainty index). The number analyzed for cholinesterase activity is also important, to get a full understanding of the possibilities at the site. For this example, the rage was reported to vary from 20% to 60 %. The number analyzed were reported to have been 5.



PESTICIDE NAMES WINDOW

This will bring up the pesticides that have been entered in the pesticide field, and will also allow you to have the opportunity to enter degradates that have been found in the residue analysis. There have been repported incidents in the past where the degrades of the pesticides are measured and not the actual parent compound due to the chemical's fate characteristics. For this example, carbofuran is the pesticide that appeared in the window, since that is the only pesticide reported in the incident.

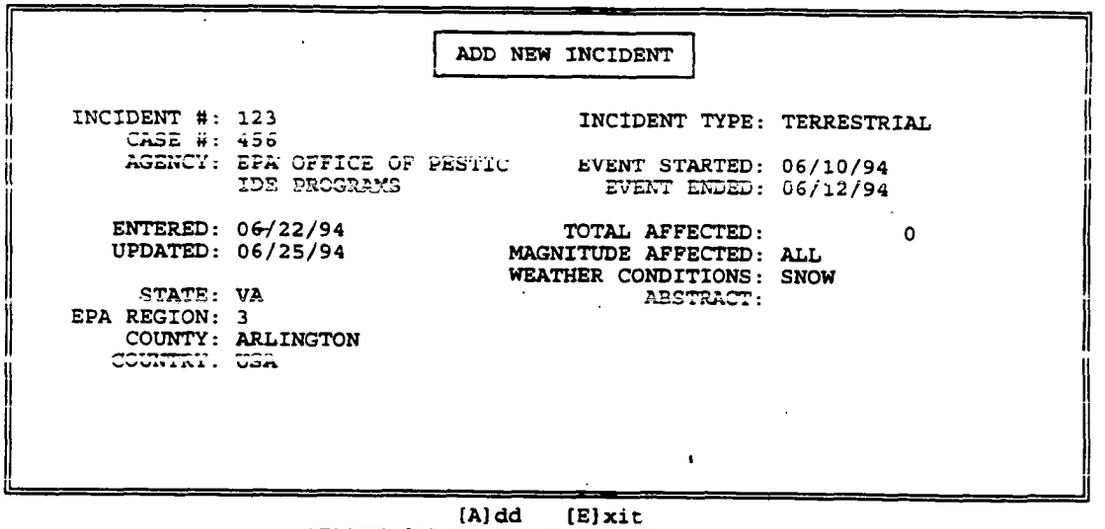


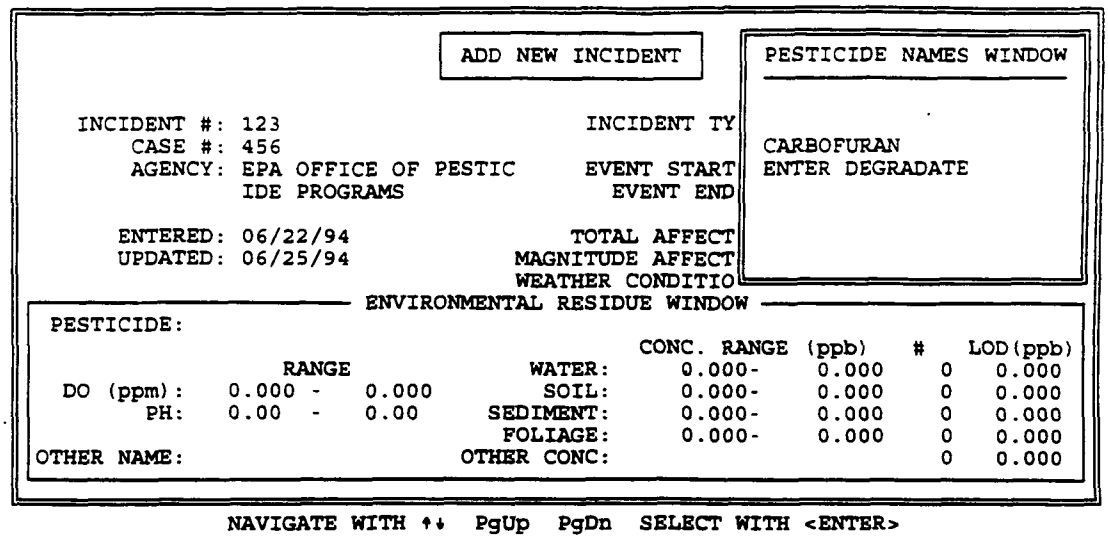


TISSUE RESIDUE WINDOW

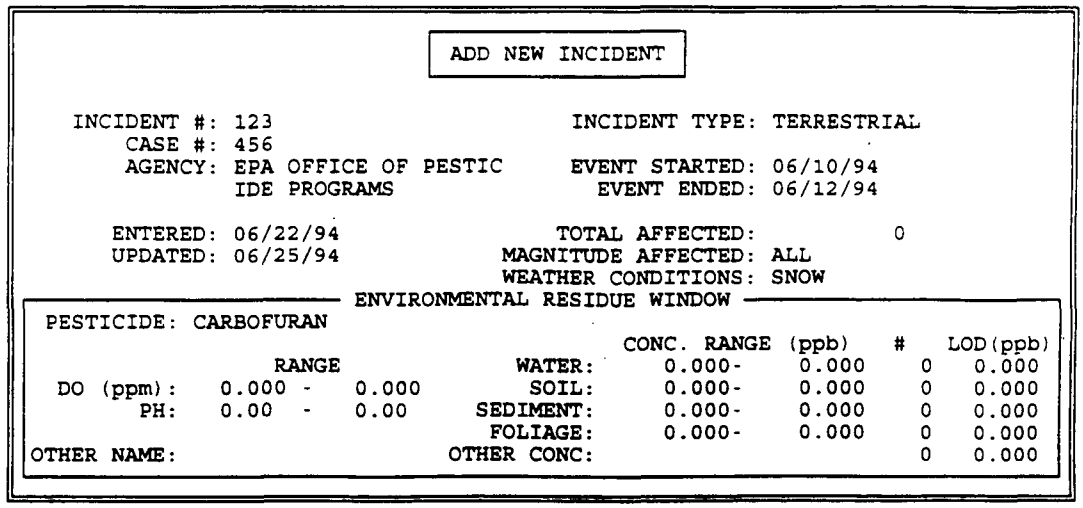
The tissue residue window allows you to enter the range of measured residues found in that species of organism. There may be 33 ppm found in the tissue of one bald eagle, and 500 ppm in the tissue of another bald eagle. It is important to know the lowest as well as the highest level which was measured pesticide for that species.

If you enter tissue residue information, you must enter 9999.999 all the way across for the last residue to go to the next option. This will not be presented that these are measured residues. It is just to exit the tissue residue box.





The Environmental Residue screen has update, previous, next, add, delete, and exit options. After you have input the pesticide screen you have the option of inputting additional pesticides by pressing "A" for Add. Pressing "U" will allow you to make changes to the current pesticide screen. Pressing "P" will bring up previously entered pesticides, and "N" will bring up the next pesticide if it had already been entered. "D" indicates delete the record. Once you have completed the Environmental Residue input, the press "E" for exit.



ADD NEW INCIDENT

INCIDENT #: 123
CASE #: 456
AGENCY: EPA OFFICE OF PESTIC IDE PROGRAMS

INCIDENT TYPE: TERRESTRIAL
EVENT STARTED: 06/10/94
EVENT ENDED: 06/12/94

ENTERED: 06/22/94
UPDATED: 06/25/94

TOTAL AFFECTED: 0
MAGNITUDE AFFECTED: ALL
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SNOW

ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUE WINDOW

PESTICIDE: CARBOFURAN

	RANGE		CONC. RANGE (ppb)		#	LOD(ppb)
		WATER:	0.000-	0.000	0	0.000
DO (ppm):	0.000 - 0.000	SOIL:	0.000-	0.000	0	0.000
PH:	0.00 - 0.00	SEDIMENT:	0.000-	0.000	0	0.000
		FOLIAGE:	0.000-	0.000	0	0.000
OTHER NAME:		OTHER CONC:			0	0.000

ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUE WINDOW

DISSOLVED OXYGEN

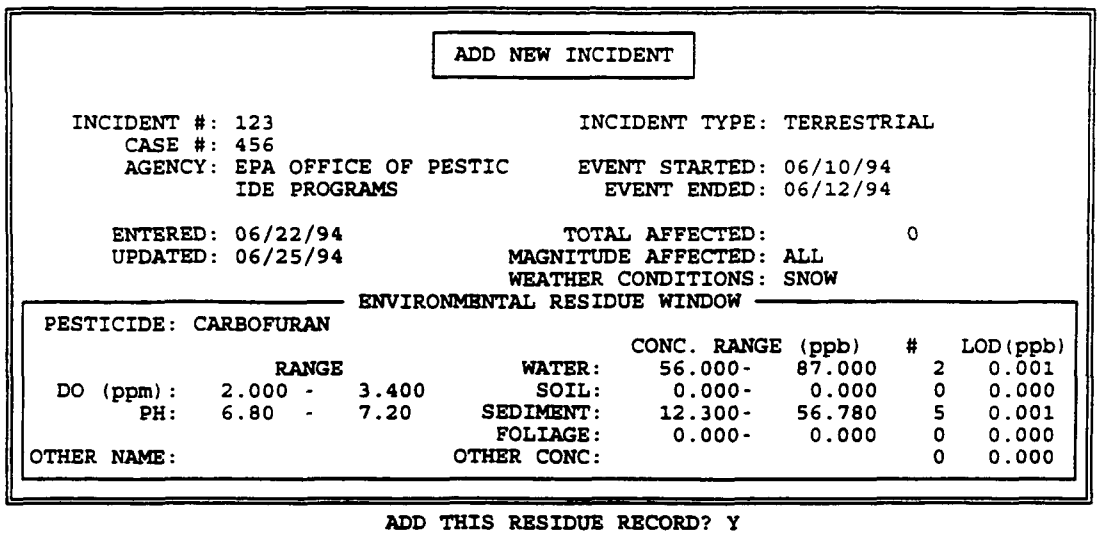
The environmental residue window gives you the opportunity to report the conditions under which the incident occurred, such as DO or dissolved oxygen. Often a fish kill occurs not from the actual exposure to the herbicide, but from the low dissolved oxygen which occurs as a result of the aquatic plants dying off in the pond.

pH

The pH affects the persistence of the chemical and the hydrolysis of the chemical. Reporting a pH of 9 with some chemicals would lead the Agency to believe that the pesticide would break down within hours.

WATER, SOIL, SEDIMENT, FOLIAGE

Recording what environmental sampling was done at the site of the incident is important as well as reporting the Level of Detection (LOD). There have been reported fish kill incidents where a certain pesticide may have caused fish kill, but the level of detection was not low enough to detect the pesticide. In other words, if pesticide X LOD was reported to be 45 ppb, and the LC 50 for warmwater fish is 2 ppb, then the LOD is clearly not adequate to detect the potential effects of the pesticide.



ADD NEW INCIDENT

INCIDENT #: 123
CASE #: 456
AGENCY: EPA OFFICE OF PESTIC IDE PROGRAMS

INCIDENT TYPE: TERRESTRIAL
EVENT STARTED: 06/10/94
EVENT ENDED: 06/12/94

ENTERED: 06/22/94
UPDATED: 06/25/94

TOTAL AFFECTED: 0
MAGNITUDE AFFECTED: ALL
WEATHER CONDITIONS: SNOW

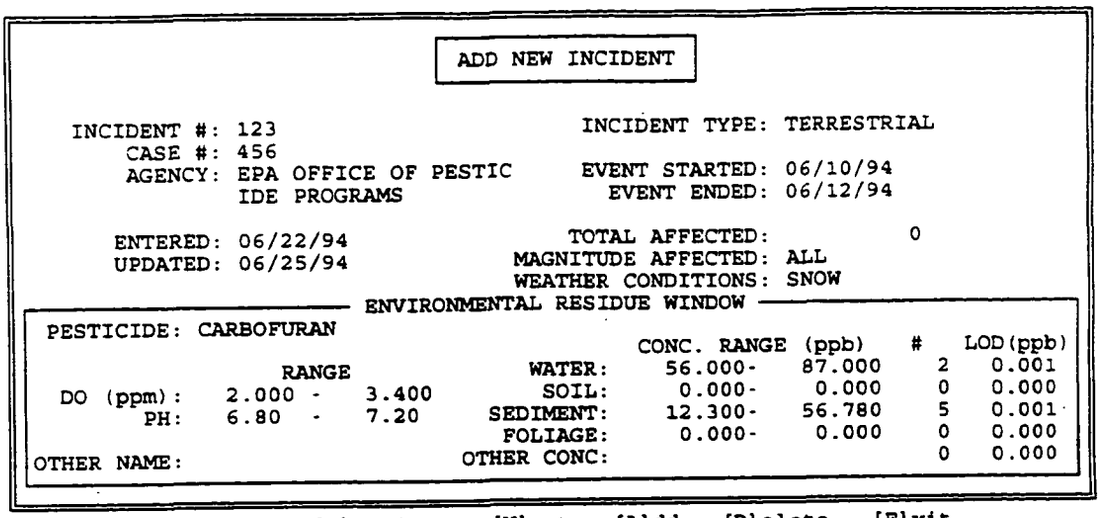
ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUE WINDOW

PESTICIDE: CARBOFURAN

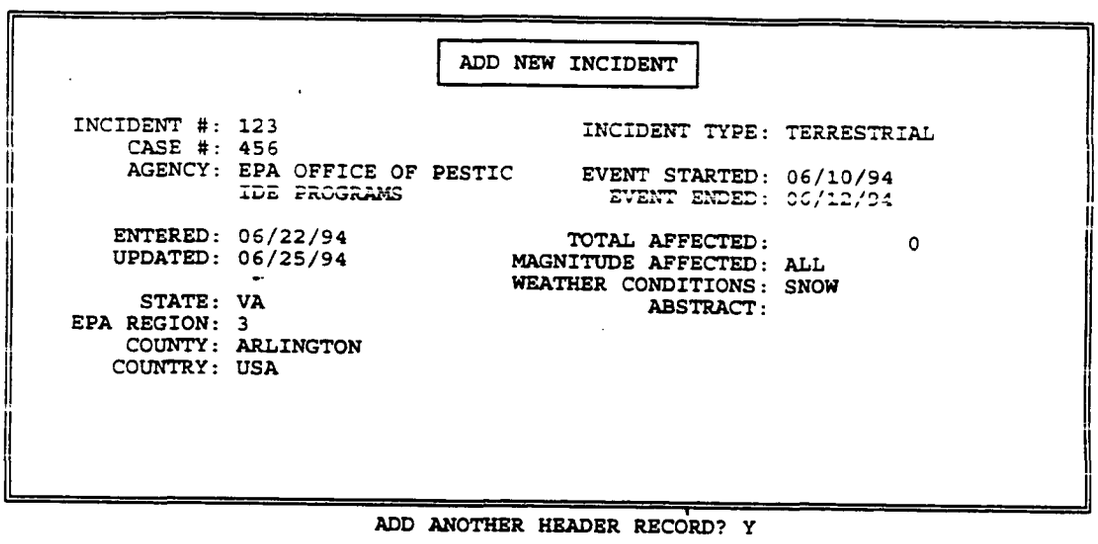
	RANGE			CONC. RANGE (ppb)		#	LOD(ppb)
			WATER:	56.000-	87.000	2	0.001
DO (ppm):	2.000 -	3.400	SOIL:	0.000-	0.000	0	0.000
PH:	6.80 -	7.20	SEDIMENT:	12.300-	56.780	5	0.001
			FOLIAGE:	0.000-	0.000	0	0.000
OTHER NAME:			OTHER CONC:			0	0.000

ADD THIS RESIDUE RECORD? Y

For this example, the DO was reported to range from 2.0 to 3.4 ppm, the pH was reported to range from 6.8 to 7.2, and the concentrations in water ranged from 56.0 to 87.0 ppb (with 2 samples analyzed), 12.34 to 56.78 ppb residues of carbofuran were detected in the sediment, (with 5 samples analyzed). The level of detection for the sediment sample was reported to be 0.001 ppb.

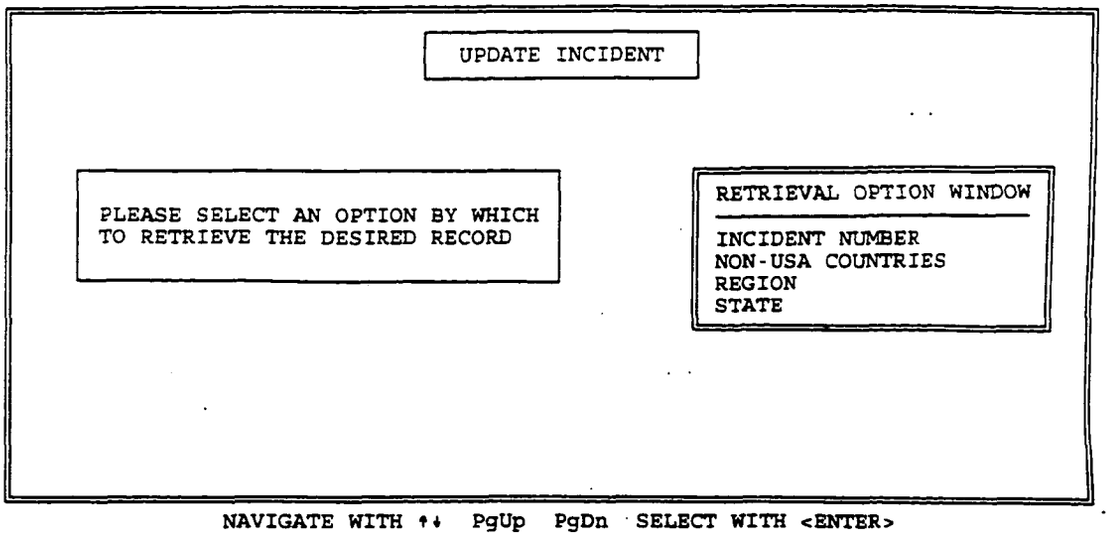


Screen with update, previous, next, add, delete, exit options. After you have input the pesticide screen you have the option of inputting additional pesticides by pressing "A" for Add. Pressing "U" will allow you to make changes to the current pesticide screen. Pressing "P" will bring up previously entered pesticides, and "N" will bring up the next pesticide if it had already been entered. "D" indicates delete the record. Once you have completed the input then press "E" for exit.

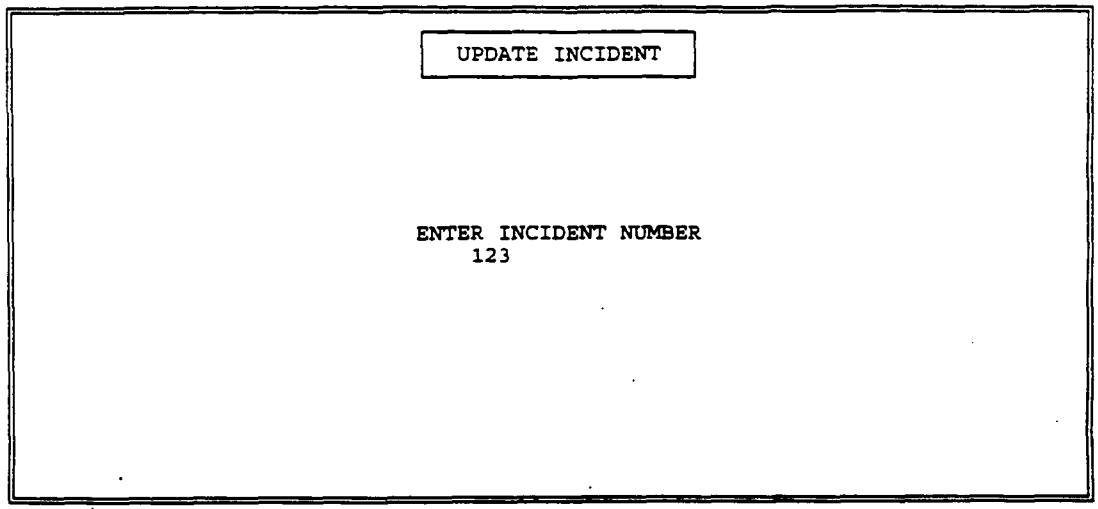


CHAPTER 2

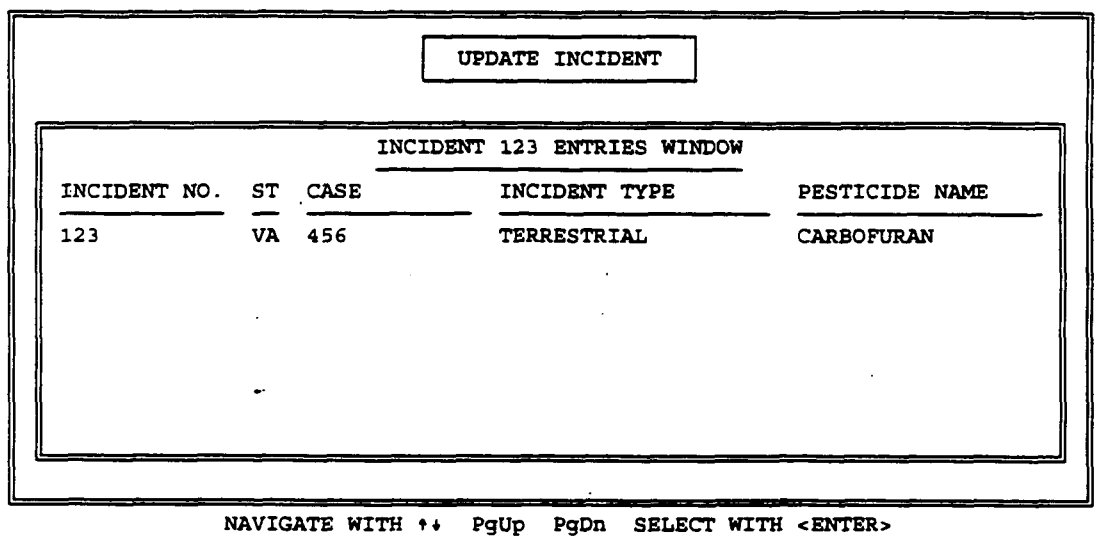
UPDATE INCIDENT

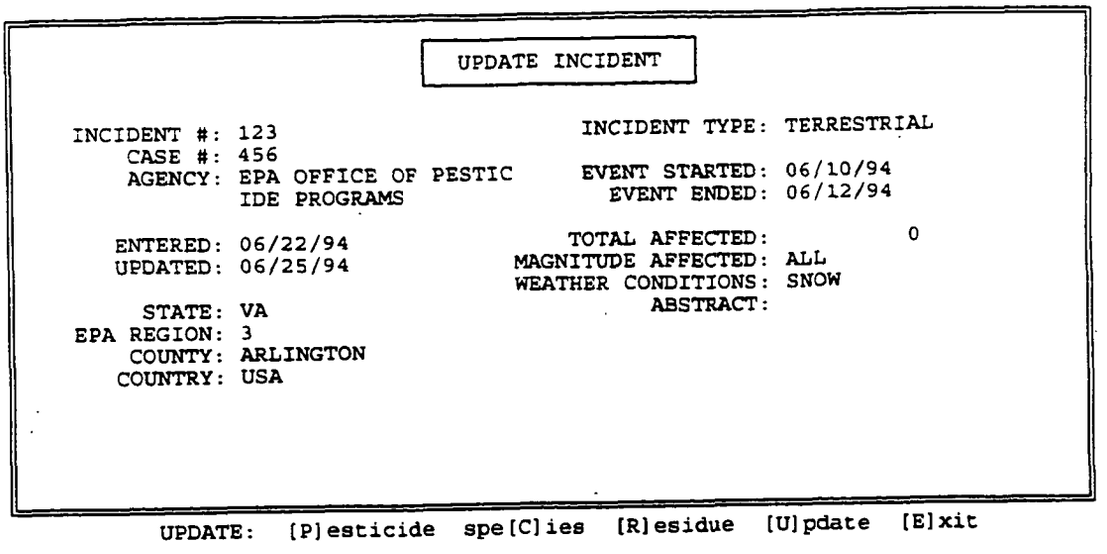


There are four retrieval options available to you under update incident. Incident Number, Non- USA Countries, Region (EPA), and State. Press <Enter> to the option you wish to update under. For instance this example chooses to update Incident Number 123.

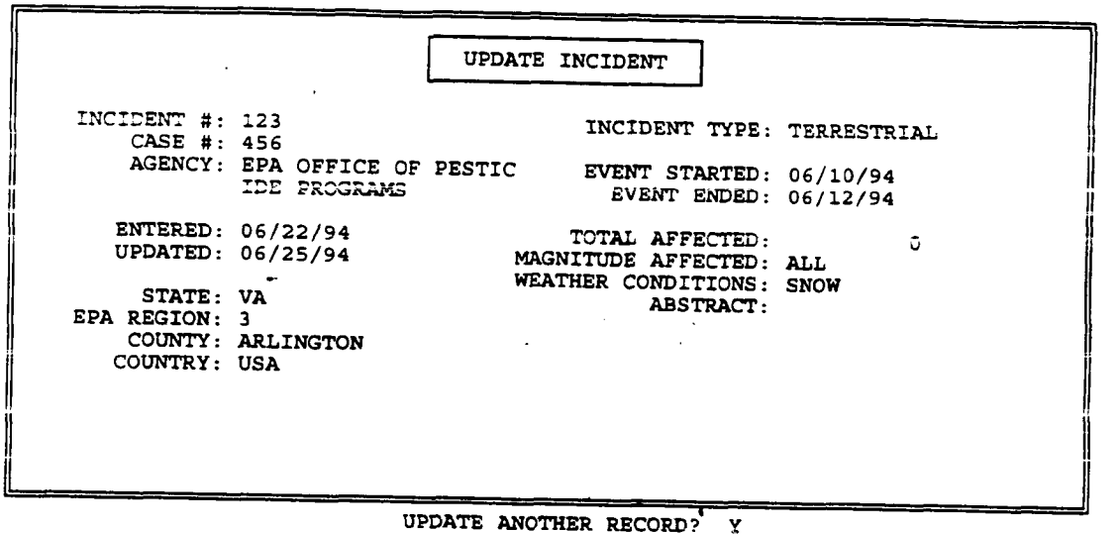


Once 123 is entered, an Incident Entries window will appear listing the Incident Number, State, Case Number, Incident Type, Pesticide Name. Once you have decided indeed this is the incident you want to update, Press <Enter>.



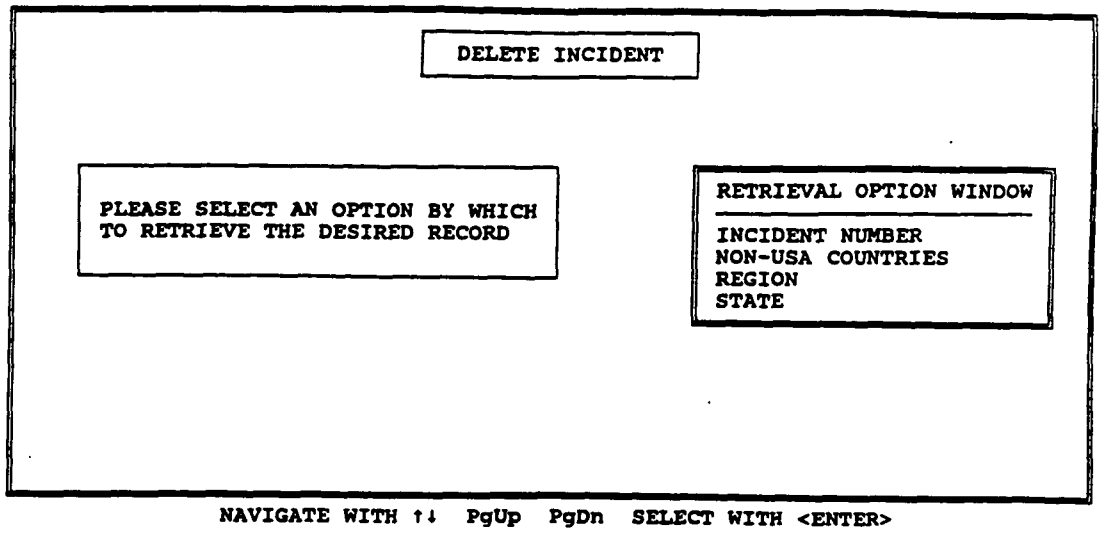


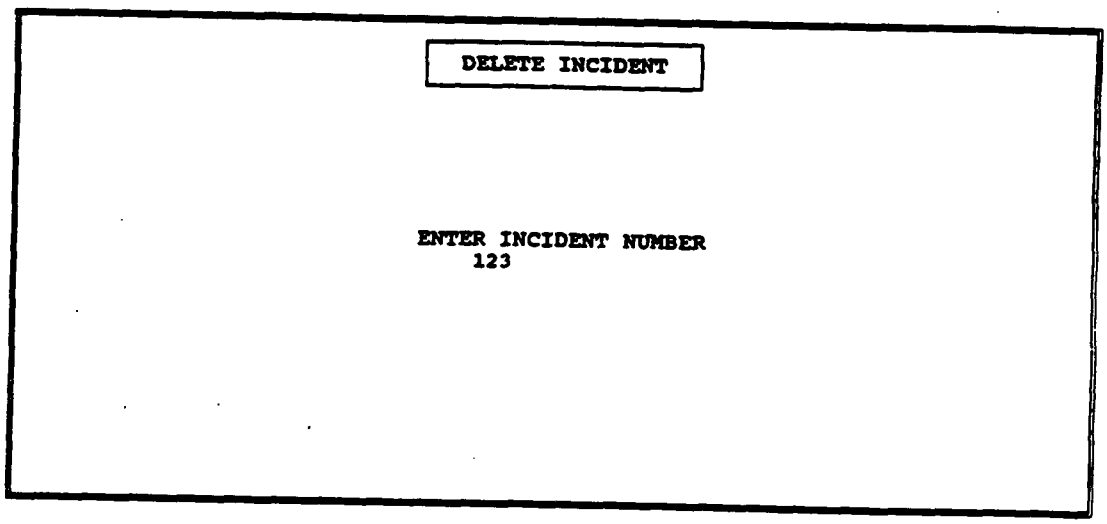
Then the incident will appear as it does in the ADD NEW INCIDENT (Chapter 1). The update options are Pesticide, Species, Residue, Update, and Exit. This is an important feature when additional information comes in from another state or federal agency on the same incident. OPP intends to only enter an incident once, and does not want duplicate information in the system. Often times, a state agency will report an incident, and then OPP will also receive additional information from another federal agency such as USFWS, which therefore, should be added to the database. This update feature accommodates these types of information.



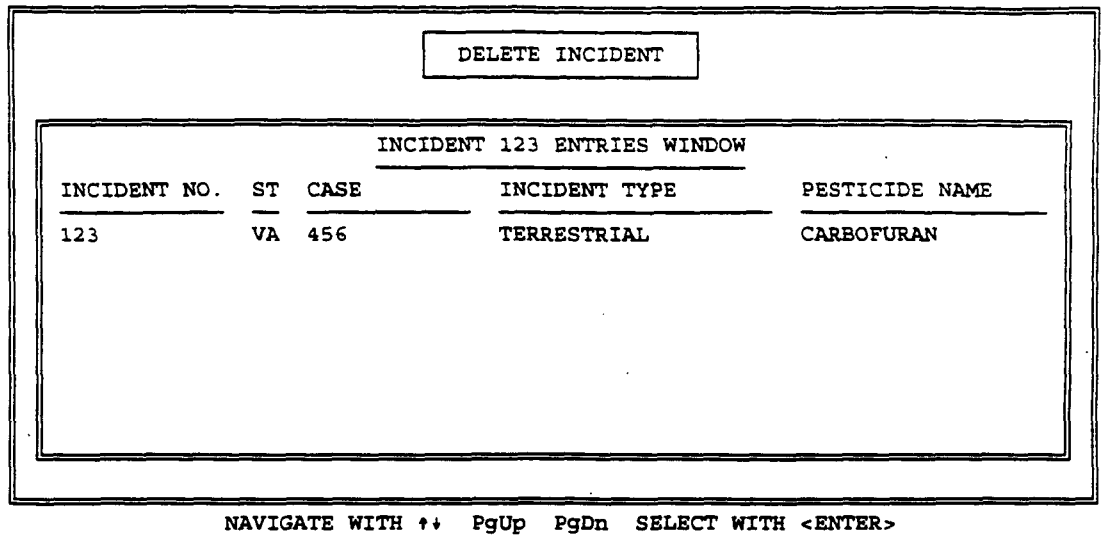
CHAPTER 3

DELETE INCIDENT

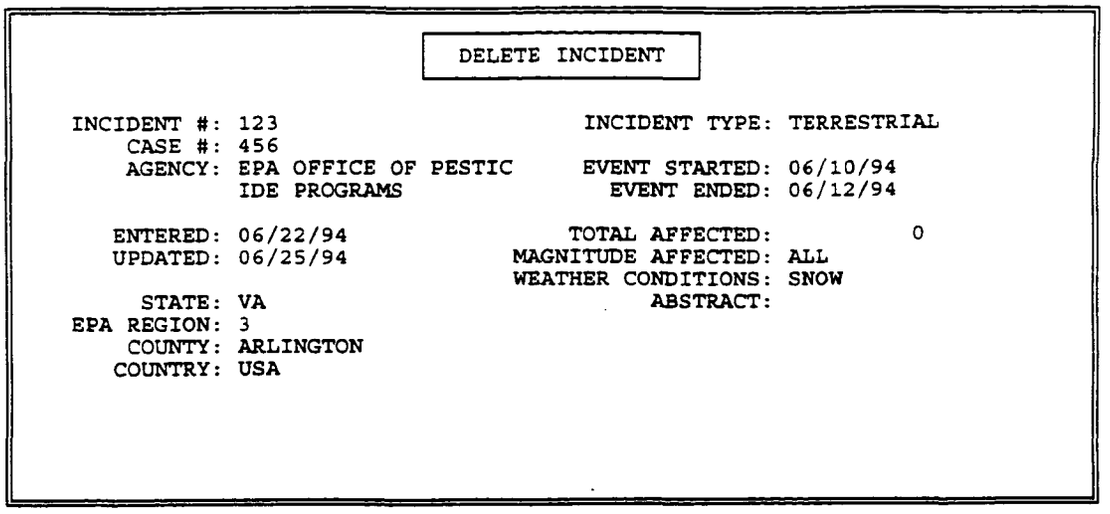


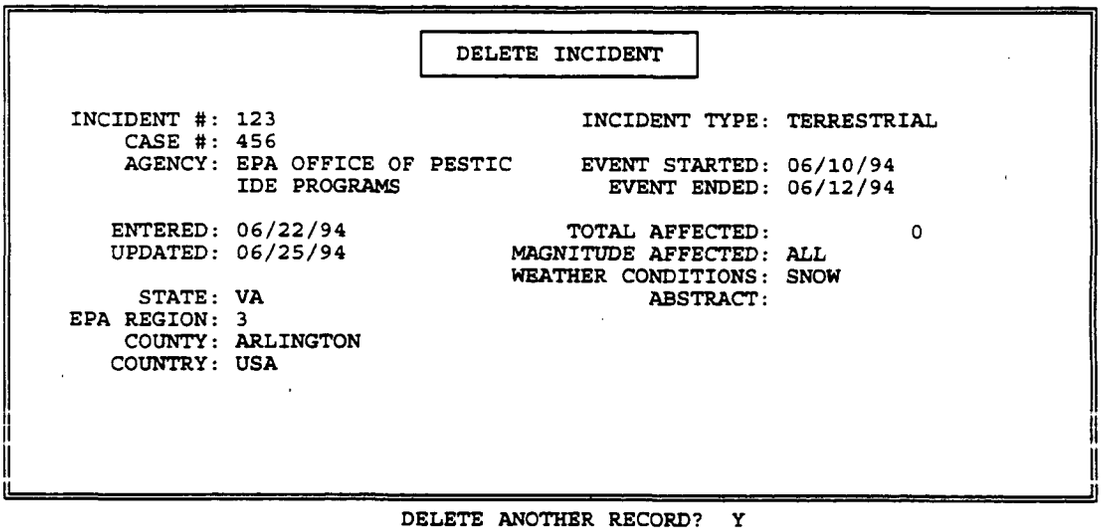


There are four retrieval options available to you under delete incident. Incident Number, Non- USA Countries, Region (EPA), and State. Press <Enter> to the option you wish to delete under. For instance this example chooses to delete Incident Number 123.



Once 123 is entered, an Incident Entries window will appear listing the Incident Number, State, Case Number, Incident Type, Pesticide Name. Once you have decided indeed this is the incident you want to delete, press <Enter>.

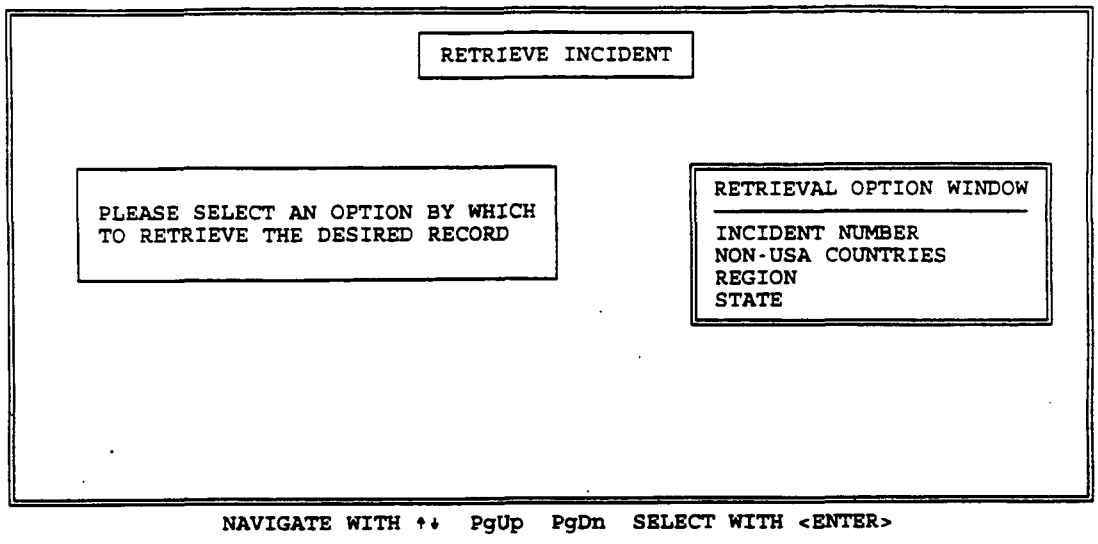




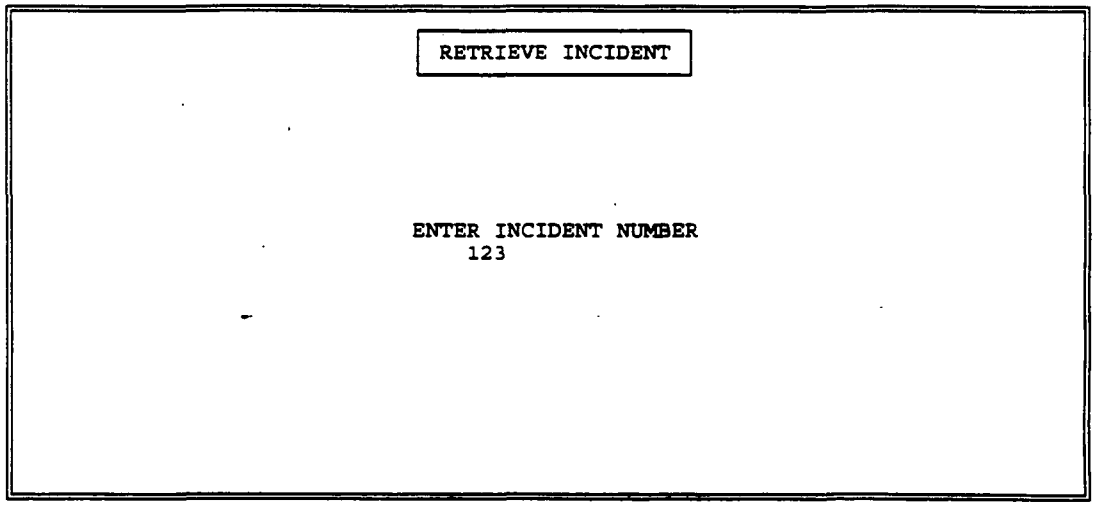
Then the incident will appear as it does in the ADD NEW INCIDENT (Chapter 1). You now have the option of deleting the record. It will ask you ARE YOU SURE? and you can enter "Y" for Yes or "N" for No.

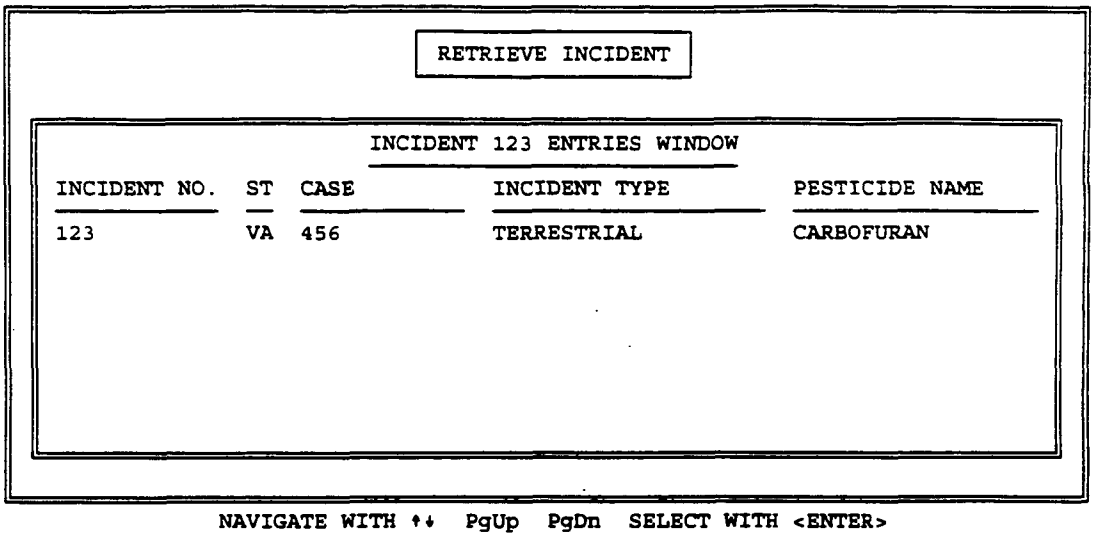
CHAPTER 4

RETRIEVE INCIDENT

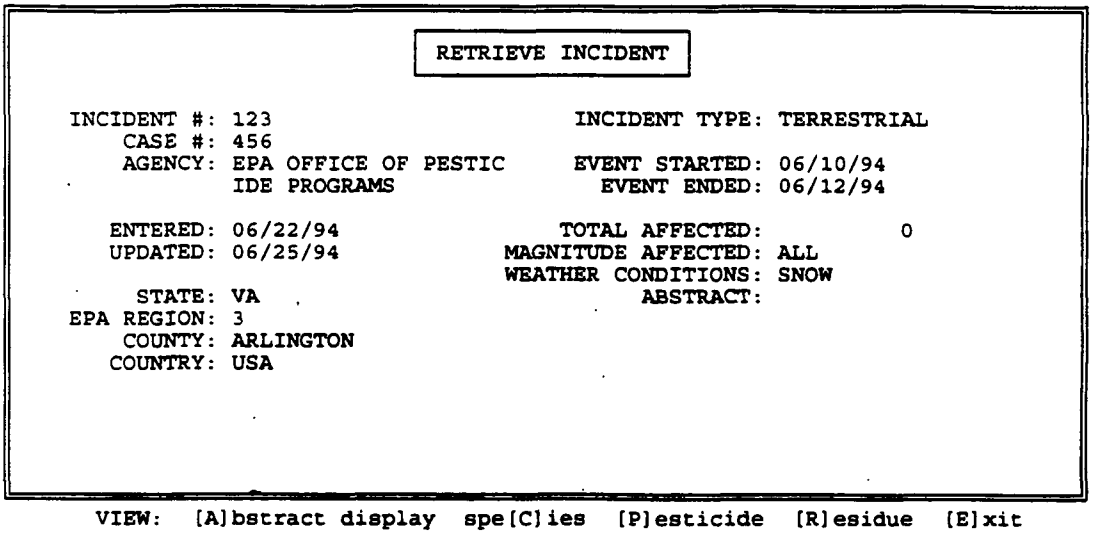


There are four retrieval options available to you under retrieve incident. Incident Number, Non- USA Countries, Region (EPA), and State. Press <Enter> to the option you wish to retrieve under. For instance this example chooses to retrieve Incident Number 123.





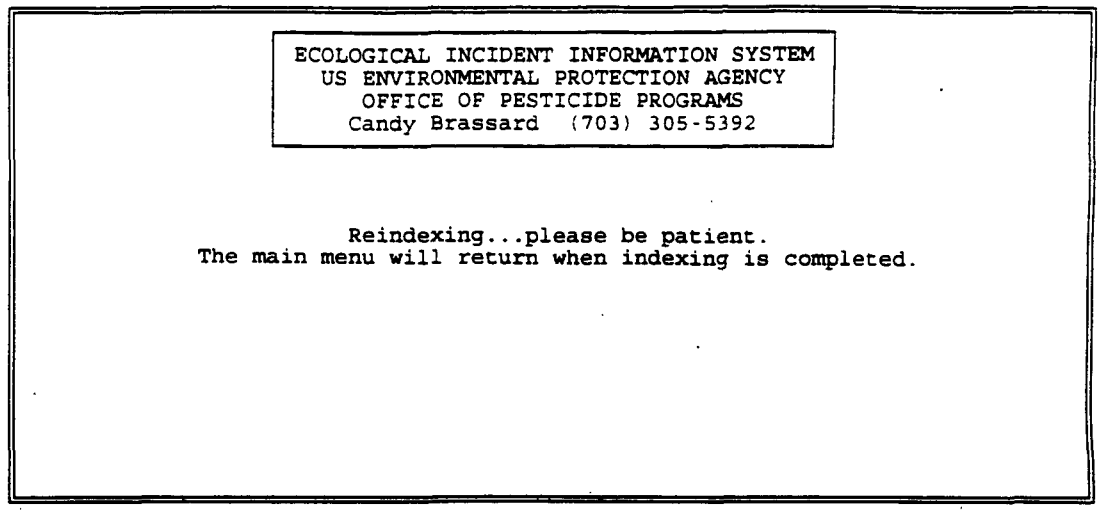
Once 123 is entered, an Incident Entries window will appear listing the Incident Number, State, Case Number, Incident Type, Pesticide Name. Once you have decided indeed this is the incident you want to retrieve, Press <Enter>.



Then the incident will appear as it does in the ADD NEW INCIDENT (Chapter 1). The retrieve options are Abstract display, Species, Pesticide, Residue, and Exit.

CHAPTER 5

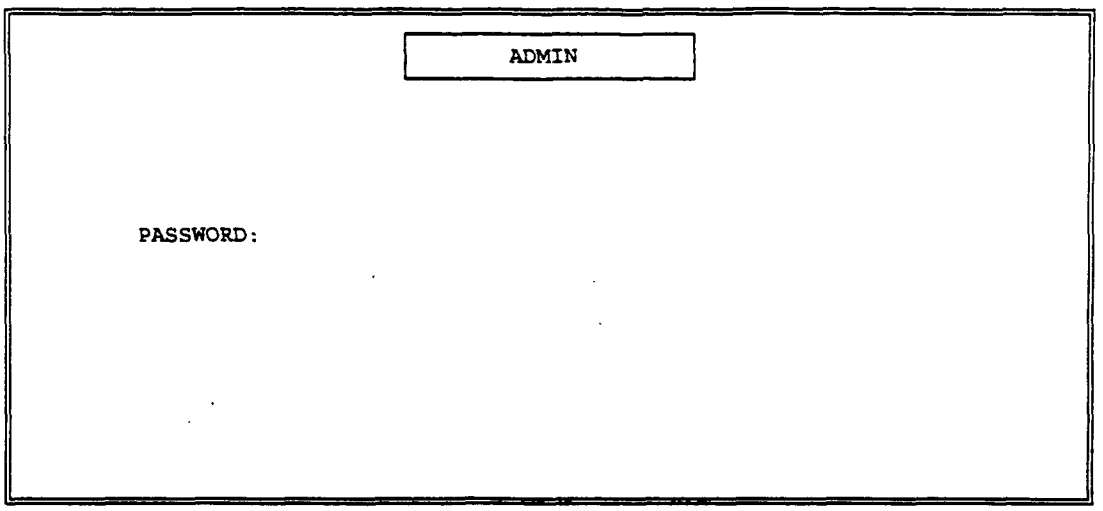
REINDEXING DATABASES



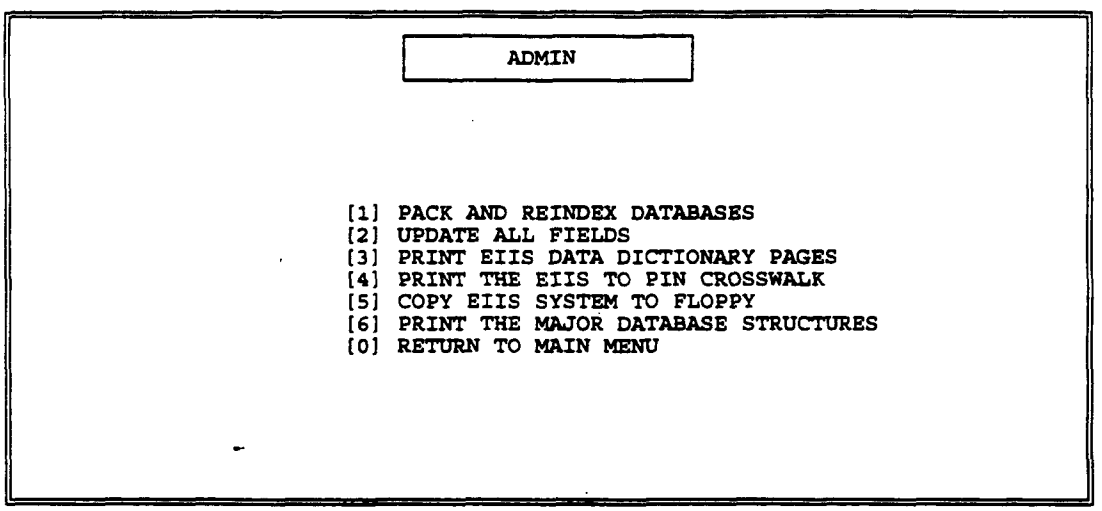
Reindexing may correct some inexplicable problems with the application. These are sometimes the result of corrupted index files. If there are any problems that reindexing does not correct call the Office of Pesticide Programs, ATTN; Candy Brassard 703-305-5392.

CHAPTER 6

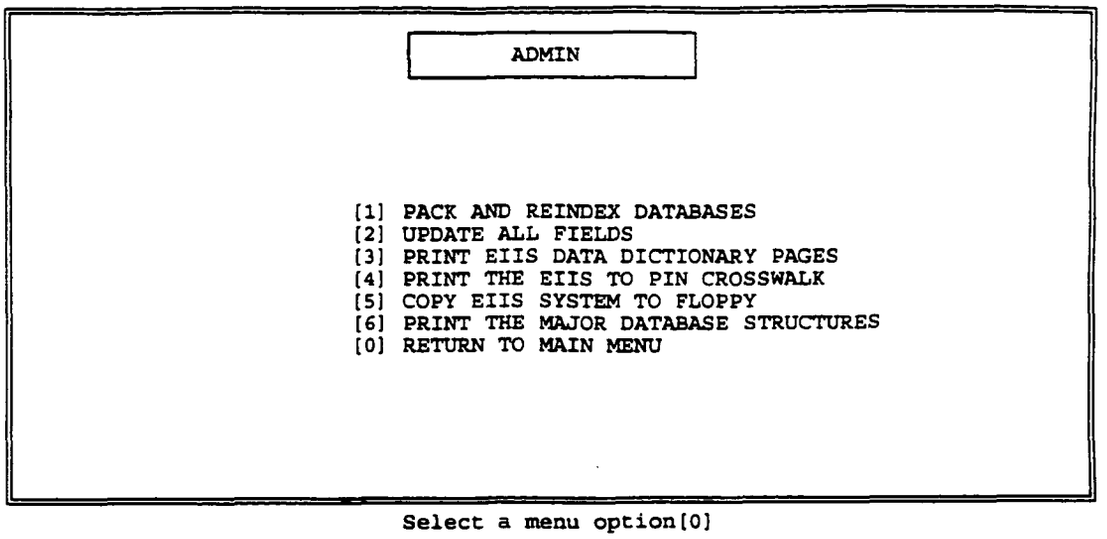
SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION



Select a menu option[6]



Select a menu option[0]



To access System Administration, you will need to type ELVIRA at the password prompt.

1. Pack and Reindex Database - Packing prevents you from having records marked for deletion. This should be done as a monthly maintenance.

2. Update All Fields- This should only be done in an emergency situation, for instance if you have misentered the incident number, which is a key field.

3. Print EIIS Data Dictionary- lists the field names and definitions.

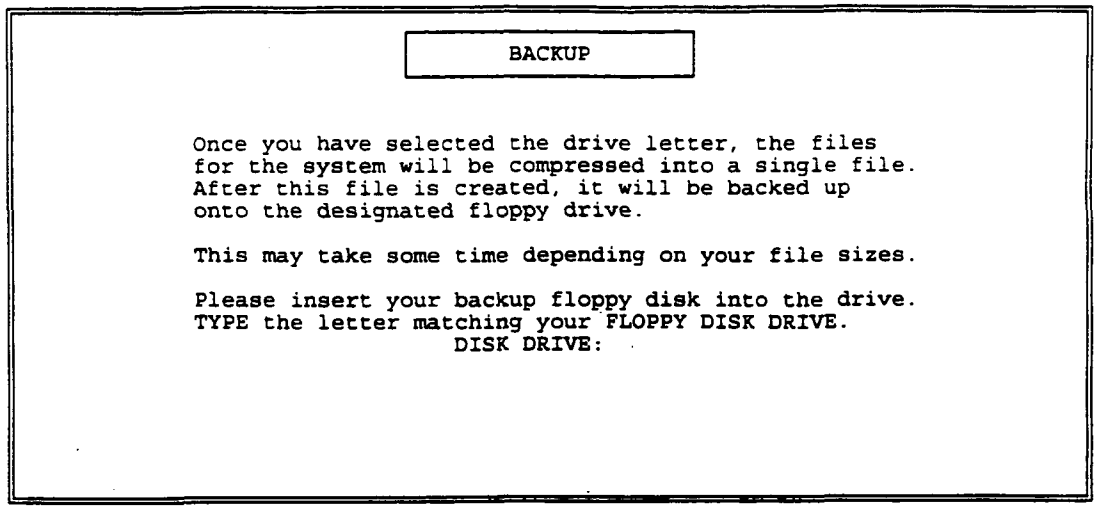
4. Print EIIS to PIN crosswalk. This translates the dBase Plus field names into ORACLE column names.

5. Copy EIIS SYSTEM to Floppy- This is if you want to give a copy of the EIIS application, with no records, to another field investigator or contact.

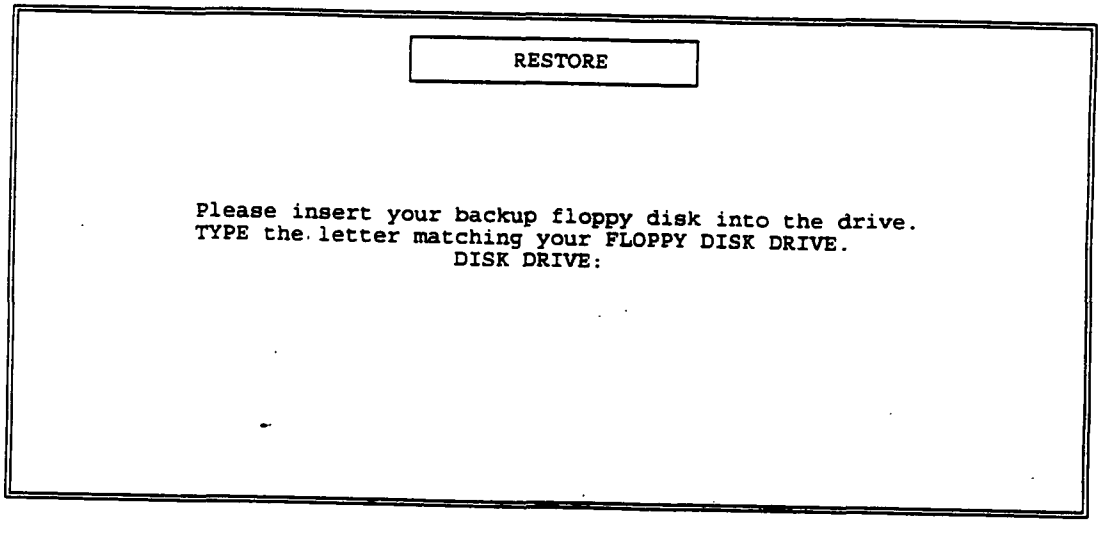
6. Print the Major Database Structures - This should be selected when you wish to print the data dictionary.

CHAPTER 7

BACKUP SYSTEM ONTO FLOPPY DISK

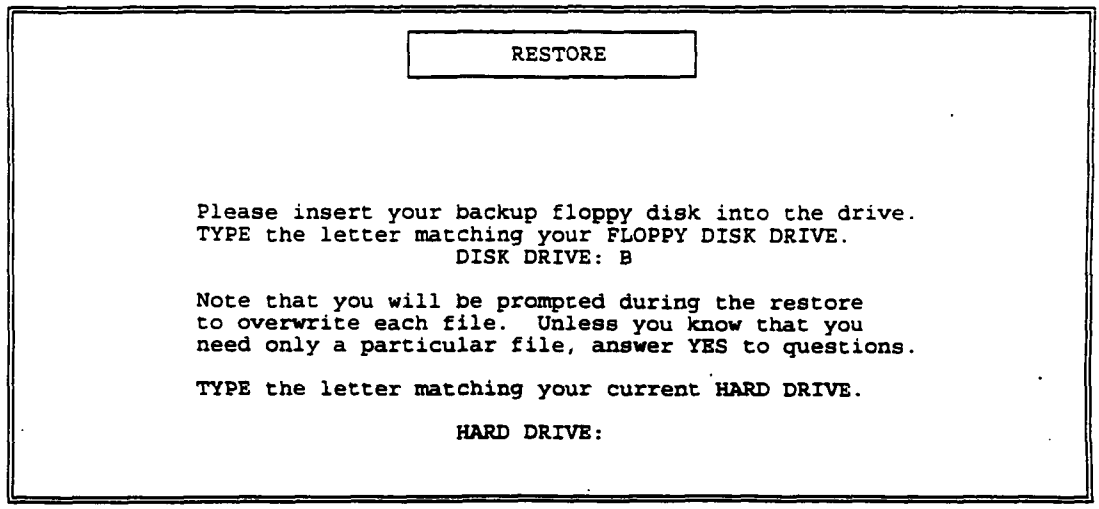


Backup option should be done after every data entry session.



CHAPTER 8

RESTORE SYSTEM FROM BACKUP FLOPPY



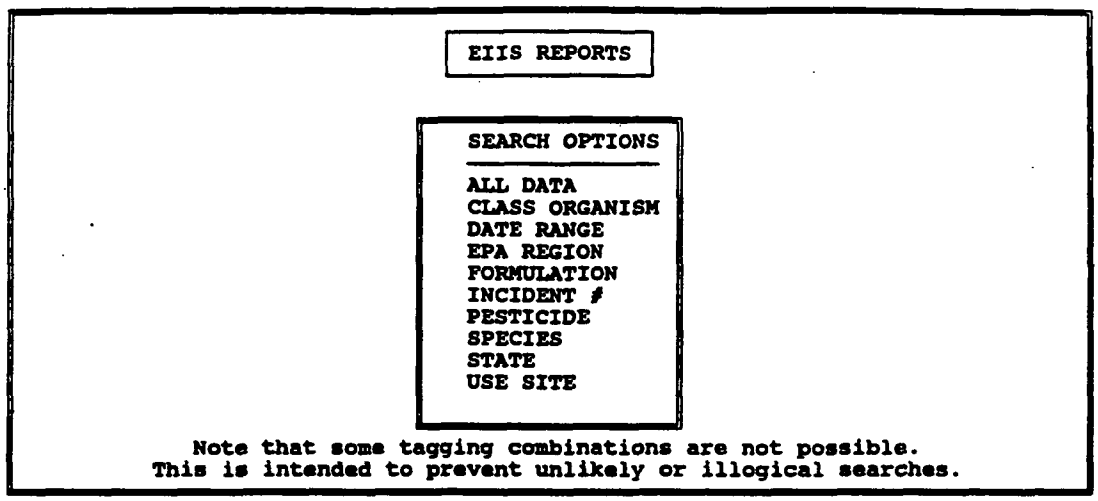
Use Restore option if you need to recover your backup from the floppy disk. If you have DOS 6.0 the incident.prg source code file will need the backup and restore instructions changes to match the DOS 6.0 new backup and restore commands. Call the Office of Pesticide Programs if you need further assistance.

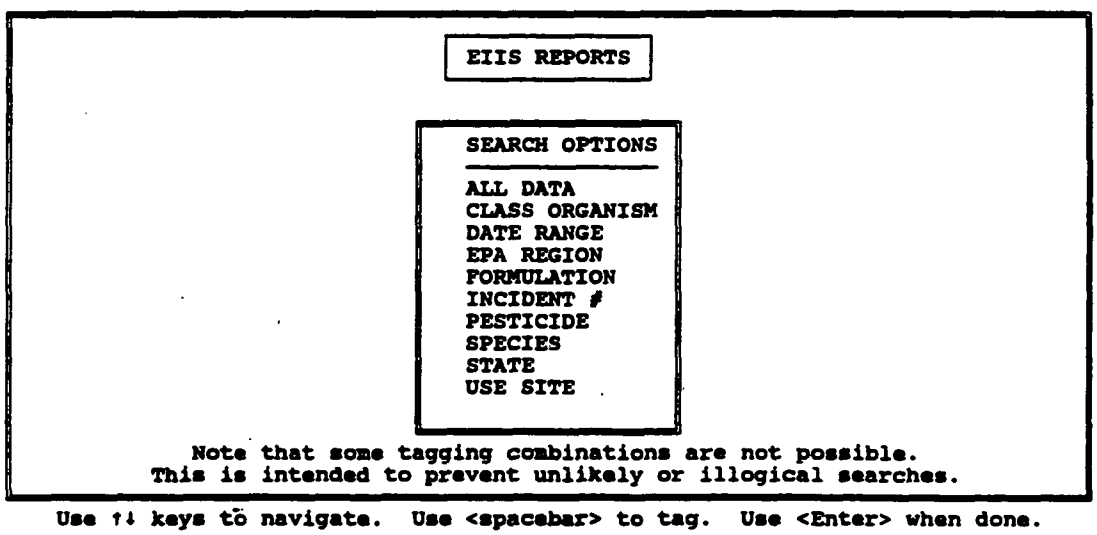
CHAPTER 9

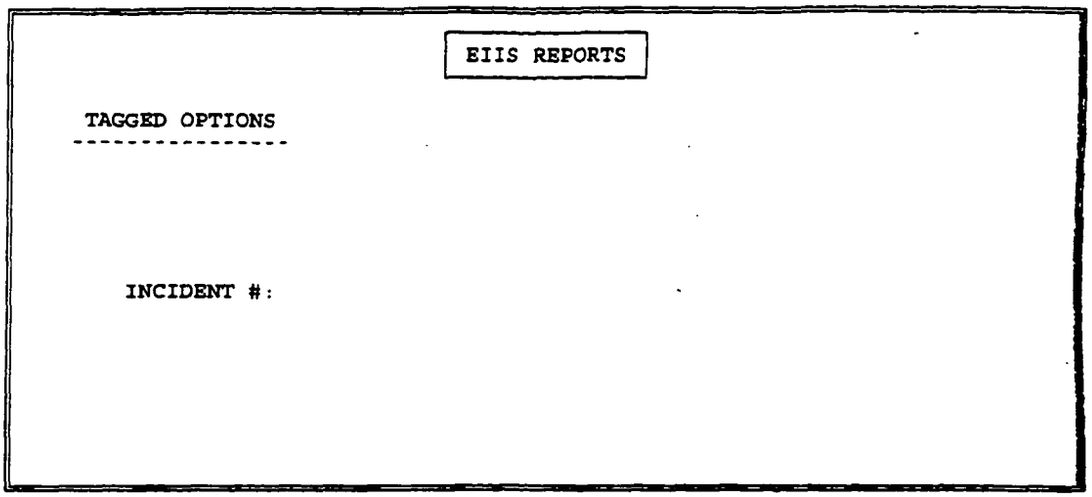
EIIS REPORTS TO PRINTER

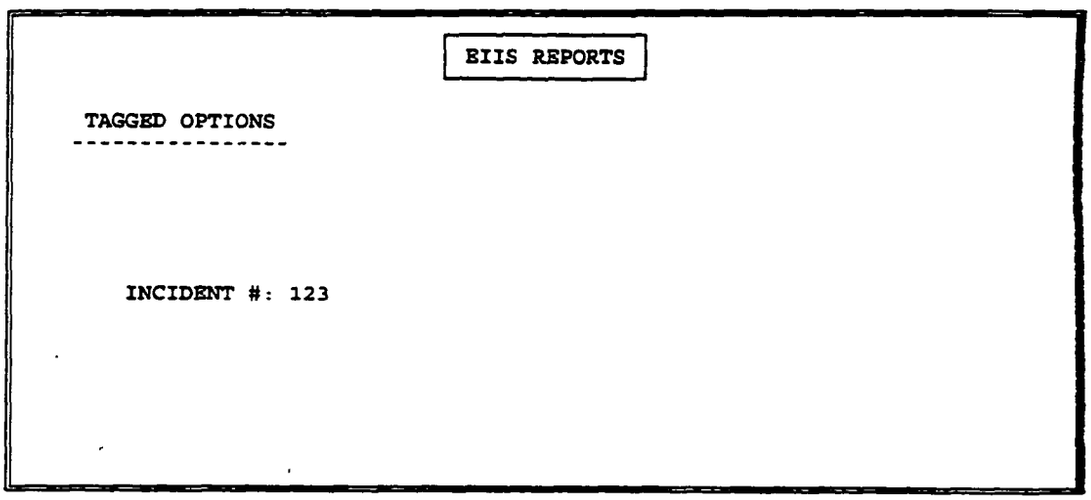
This chapter specifically addresses the search and report options. There have been many instances in which searching for any of the following variables allows for OPP, EPA Regions, State and Federal Agencies, as well as industry, to have a better understanding of the data. OPP reviews the pesticide based on use site, therefore the report will search and print all incidents associated with pesticides on a certain use site. This is essential in delineating trends of use patterns, species, etc. In some instances OPP may review the pesticide for all use sites. This report will search and print all incidents that have been entered for a certain pesticide.

The search options are as follows: all data (which will provide a summary report or a datadump for all fields for all incidents), class organism, date range, EPA region, Formulation, Incident Number, Pesticide, Species, State, and Use site. You can select the options you wish to search by and print a report by pressing <spacebar>. Note that some tagging combinations are not possible. This is intended to prevent unlikely or illogical searches.

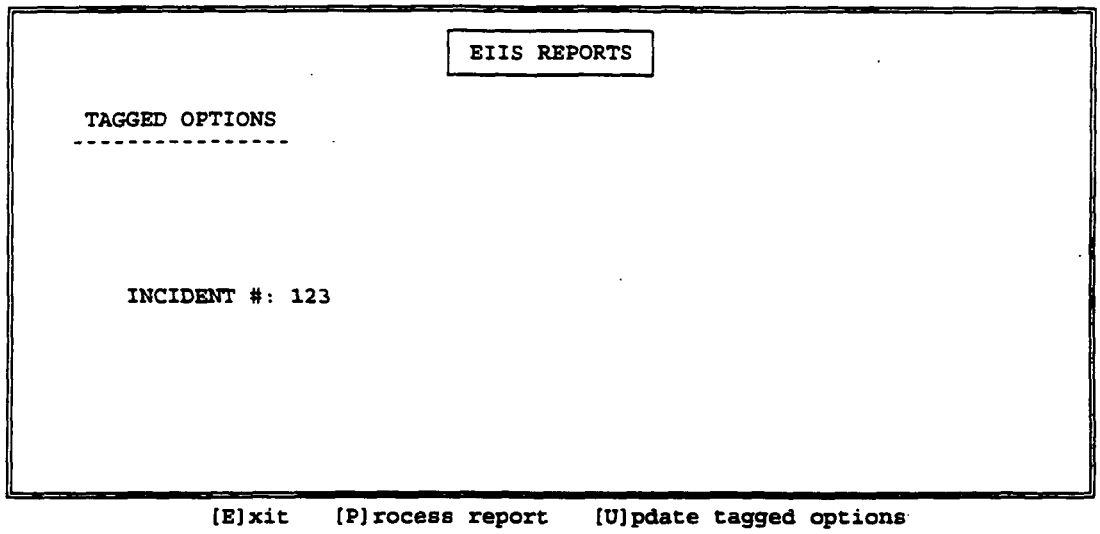

EIIS REPORTS
SEARCH OPTIONS
ALL DATA
CLASS ORGANISM
DATE RANGE
EPA REGION
FORMULATION
INCIDENT #
PESTICIDE
SPECIES
STATE
USE SITE
Note that some tagging combinations are not possible.
This is intended to prevent unlikely or illogical searches.
Use ↑↓ keys to navigate. Use <spacebar> to tag. Use <Enter> when done.


EIIS REPORTS
SEARCH OPTIONS
ALL DATA
CLASS ORGANISM
DATE RANGE
EPA REGION
FORMULATION
INCIDENT #
PESTICIDE
SPECIES
STATE
USE SITE
Note that some tagging combinations are not possible.
This is intended to prevent unlikely or illogical searches.
Use ↑↓ keys to navigate. Use <spacebar> to tag. Use <Enter> when done.





For this example incident number option was tagged. Then 123 was entered. The options are now exit, process report and update tagged options. Press <P> to process the report and obtain a print copy of the search. This will provide you with a datadump for an entire incident. This will provide all the information that has been entered for that incident.


EIIS REPORTS
TAGGED OPTIONS
INCIDENT #: 123
[E]xit [P]rocess report [U]pdate tagged options

EIIS DATADUMP REPORT--INCIDENT # 123 PART I

HEADER INFORMATION:

		INCIDENT TYPE:	TERRESTRIAL
CASE #:	456		
AGENCY:	EPA OFFICE OF PESTIC IDE PROGRAMS	EVENT STARTED:	06/10/94
		EVENT ENDED:	06/12/94
ENTERED:	06/01/94	TOTAL AFFECTED:	0
UPDATED:	06/10/94	MAGNITUDE AFFECTED:	ALL
		WEATHER CONDITIONS:	SNOW
STATE:	VA		
EPA REGION:	3		
COUNTY:	ARLINGTON		
COUNTRY:	USA		
FIPS CODE:	51013		

EIIS DATADUMP REPORT--INCIDENT # 123 PART I-ABS

HEADER ABSTRACT:

Free-form entry regarding information about this incident may be entered into this abstract field. Contact persons for more information about the incident are always helpful.

EIIS DATADUMP REPORT--INCIDENT # 123 PART II

PESTICIDE INFORMATION:

PESTICIDE:	CARBOFURAN		
SHAUGHNESSY:	090601	USE SITE:	GOLF COURSE
PRODUCT:	PRODUCT X	USE/MISUSE:	MISUSE(INTENTIONAL)
TYPE:	INSECTICIDE	APPLICATION METHOD:	SURFACE APPLICATION
CLASS:	CARBAMATE	APPLICATION RATE:	40 LBS/ACRE
FORMULATION:	GRANULAR	CERT INDEX:	DEFINITE

EIIS DATADUMP REPORT--INCIDENT # 123 PART II--DISC

CERTAINTY DISCUSSION:

INCIDENT # 123
PESTICIDE: CARBOFURAN

This is the entry area for the certainty discussion.
The certainty discussion includes information used in determining
the certainty index for a particular pesticide.

This is a free-form entry area similar to the abstract in the
header portion of the data entry screens.

EIIS DATADUMP REPORT--INCIDENT # 123 PART III

SPECIES INFORMATION:

CLASS:	BIRD	AGE:	
COMMON NAME:	BALD EAGLE	NUMBER AFFECTED:	0F/ 0M/ 0?
SPECIES:	HALIAEETUS LEUCOCEPH	MAGNITUDE AFFECTED:	
HABITAT:		NECROPSY CONDITION:	
DIST TO TRT:		NUMBER NECROPSIED:	0F/ 0M/ 0?
EXP. CAUSE:		CHOLINESTERASE RANGE:	0.0 % - 0.0 %
RESPONSE:		NUMBER ANALYZED:	0

EIIS DATADUMP REPORT--INCIDENT # 123 PART IV

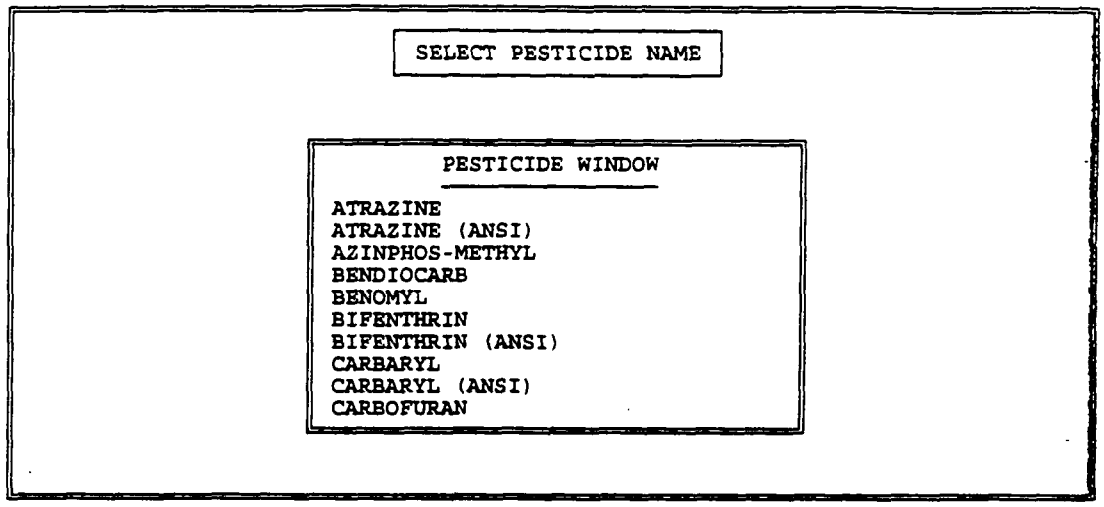
ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUE INFORMATION:

PESTICIDE: CARBOFURAN

	RANGE			CONC. RANGE (ppb)		#	LOD(ppb)
			WATER:	56.000-	87.000	2	0.001
DO (ppm):	2.000 -	3.400	SOIL:	0.000-	0.000	0	0.000
PH:	6.80 -	7.20	SEDIMENT:	12.340-	56.780	5	0.001
			FOLIAGE:	0.000-	0.000	0	0.000
OTHER NAME:	-		OTHER CONC:			0	0.000

CHAPTER 10

SUMMARY BY PESTICIDE TO SCREEN



You have the option of selecting a summary for all the incidents for a certain pesticide. Select the pesticide and the incident number, date the incident started, state, use site, species affected, and number of species affected will be searched and printed.

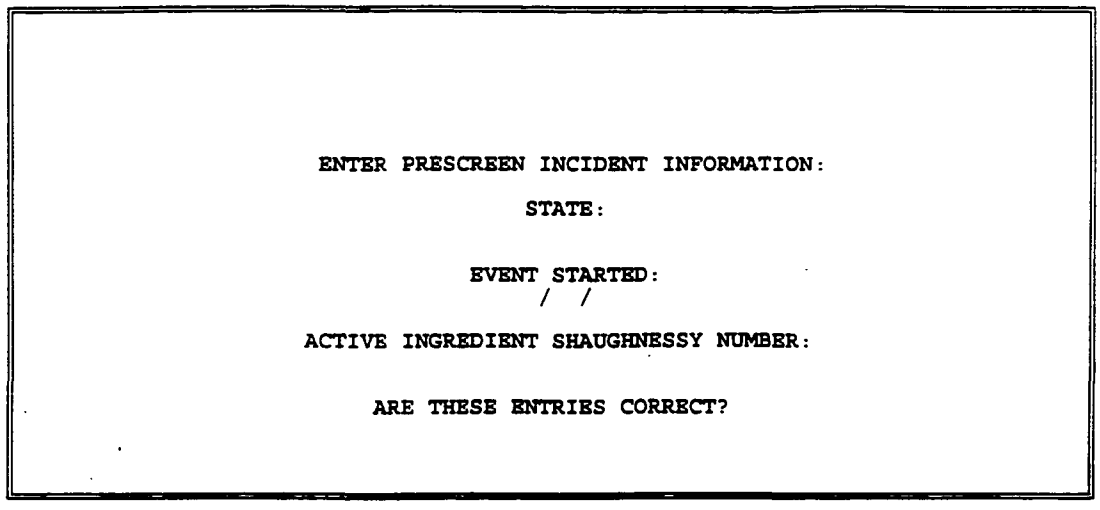
PESTICIDE = CARBOFURAN

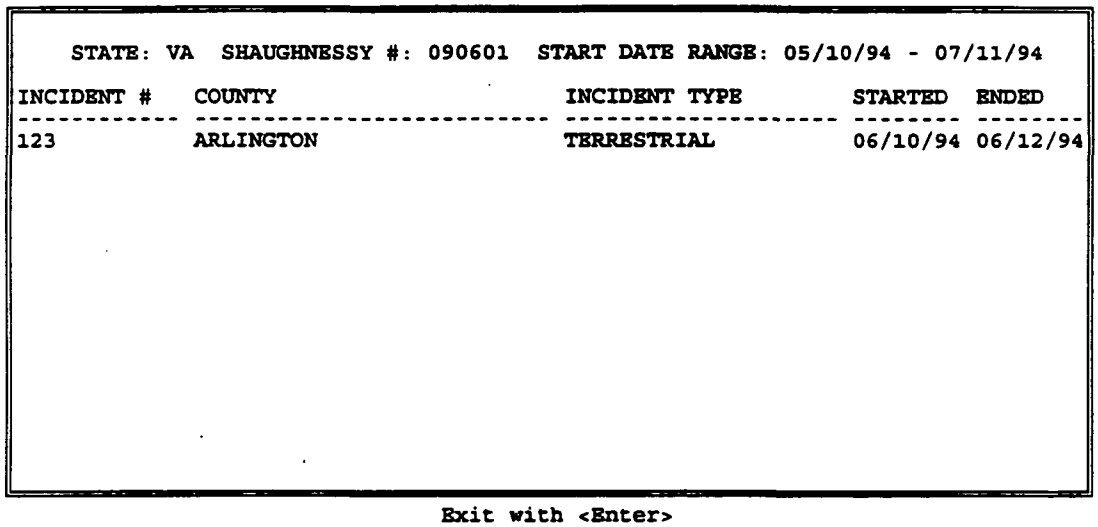
INCIDENT #	STARTDAT	ST	USE SITE	SPECIES COMMON NAME	NUMBER
B00000000038	09/01/88		CROP FIELD	SPARROW	UNKNOWN
				BLACKBIRD	UNKNOWN
B000150-017	05/01/91		N/R	AMERICAN ROBIN	1
I000080C	07/01/90		HAYFIELD	COW	ALL
I000256-005	07/11/92	CA	ROADWAY	FISH	UNKNOWN
				BIRD	UNKNOWN
				MAMMAL	UNKNOWN
				BEE	
I000444-022	09/15/92	CA	GRAPES	BIRD	12
I000116E	05/04/90	DE	CORN	GREATER SNOW GOOSE	34
				MALLARD DUCK	1
				LAUGHING GULL	1
				TEAL DUCK	6
I000116H	01/27/89	DE	AGRICULTUR	PIGEON	1
				RED-TAILED HAWK	1
				RED FOX	1

Navigate report listing with <PgUp> and <PgDn>. Exit with <Enter>.

CHAPTER 11

PRESCREEN /DUPLICATE PREVENTION





This menu option was designed to prevent the data entry person from assigning an incident number and entering data on an incident that has been previously entered. The OPP often times receives reports from various sources on the same incident, and to prevent entering data on a previously entered incident, this prescreen allows you to determine if you have entered the data before. The prescreen options include screen, event started date, and the active ingredient Shaughnessy Number. For this example, after these fields were entered, incident 123 appeared on the screen, and then the data entry person can determine if this is the same incident, and just needs to be updated.

CHAPTER 12

EXIT PROGRAM

This allows you to exit the program. If you need further assistance please feel free to contact the Office of Pesticide Programs, ATTN: Candy Brassard 703-305-5392.