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GIS AS A TOOL TO PRIORITIZE ENVIRONMENTAL RELEASES, INTEGRATE THEIR MANAGEMENT AND ALLEVIATE THEIR PUBLIC THREAT

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Northeast Region Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

April, 1999

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WATER RESOURCES INSTITUTE LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 1975 WILLOW DRIVE MADISON, WI 53706-1103 608-262-3069

INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) Northeast Region undertook this project with the thought that relevant volumes of geologic and hydrogeologic data was being gathered by the Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment and left in paper format in file cabinets. Much of this information is relevant to current case work by others but is highly inaccessible. Due to office space limitations closed cases are often located in different locations than active cases, thus, relevant information to ongoing work is inaccessible. For example, case sites that are located near one another which have pertinent information and subsequently closed can not easily be referenced to assist in current matters. This project gathered relevant geologic and hydrogeologic data from case files and entered them in one single relational database. This database is joined in a Geographic Information System (GIS) with previously located site information. This combination provides an easily accessible wealth of information that can be used for queries and analysis. As an additional component in this project WDNR Northeast Region developed a program utilizing Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) developer programming language Avenue for ArcView. This program allows persons unfamiliar to GIS the ability to query all data the Region has gathered. For instance, the Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater has been creating a database of well logs in FileMkaerPro software. These well logs are linked in an ArcView project to be readily viewed by selecting an area on screen. The documentation/instructions for this program are found after the conclusion of this report. The project information is currently used by hydrogeologists in the Region to assist them in determining the characteristics of ongoing cases, also summary reports can be prepared of local conditions prior to investigating contamination sites in the field.

PROCEDURES

The WDNR Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment monitors environmental spills, leaking underground storage tanks and landfills. Data is collected quarterly while the case is active and inserted into case files in paper format. This project researched active and closed cases looking for relevant geologic and hydrogeologic data. Information gathered consisted of LUST/ERRP case number, depth to bedrock, depth to water table, soil characteristics broken into five foot depths from the surface, hydraulic conductivity and site well number, and soil and water analytical results from upgradient borings and wells broken into five foot depths from the surface. Soil analytical results collected were reflective of naturally occurring earth materials. Case files were located throughout WDNR field offices in the Northeast Region. Multiple visits to each field office were required to complete the project. A sample project form (figure 1.) was completed as accurately and extensively as each case permitted.

Figure 2. is a map showing the location of sites where information existed that was recorded. There were 660 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites and 146 Environmental Repair and Restoration (ERRP) sites. Although there are many more contamination cases that existed in the region many cases did not have pertinent information, and others only had data collected for some portions of the form due to the extent of the contamination or the progress of the case. For instance, some cases only required soil sampling to determine the potential of contamination, if no soil contamination existed no further examination such as groundwater sampling was required. In this instance only soil characteristics could be gathered from the case. The files for most cases yielded depth to water and soil characteristic data. Research was also hampered by the fact that no two case reports were similar, files had to be carefully read to obtain accurate information regarding upgradient soil borings and groundwater well samples.

In many situations soil characteristics for environmental spill cases are not equally classified according to a strict system. The sample project form (figure 1.) illustrates the type of soil materials that many case records contained. This project used the Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Table 1., Unified Soil Classification System) to better identify each soil. Using this well-known system allows a database query to be made by the classification



Hydraulic Conductivity (K in cm/sec)

Well # Well #	Well	# Well #	# Well #	Well#	Ref_Source
Contaminant	Well #	Soil (mg/kg)	GW Dissolved (ug/L filtered)	GW Total (ug/L unfiltered)	2
Nitrates	attention of the second		we need to prove		
Lead 0 to 5 ft.	B3	11.40			
5 to 10 ft.	B3:	21.80			
Chrome 0 to 5 ft.	B3	39-20			
5 to 10 ft.	B3	36.70	- and the first sectors		*
Arsenic 0 to 5 ft.	B3	4.36			
5 to 10 ft.	B3	3.81			
Cadmium 0 to 5 ft.	B3 .	0:26			C
5 to 10 ft.	B3 :	0.59			MA
Selenium 0 to 5 ft.	B3	0.08			DIS
5 to 10 ft.	B3	0.47			608 608
Barium 0 to 5 ft.	B3	1175.00			-26
5 to 10 ft.	B3	1:19:00			P-30
Copper 0 to 5 ft.					/ISC DR 1069
5 to 10 ft.					NON .
Silver	B3 0-5	-0:33			USIN SIN
Mercury	B3:0-5i	-0:13			- r

Figure 2. Site Locations



Laboratory classification criteria Group Typical names Major Divisions symbols $C_{ij} = \frac{D_{ij}}{D_{ij}} \text{greater than 6: } C_{ij} = \frac{(D_{ij})^2}{D_{ij}}$ _between 1 and 3 Well-grades graves. gravel-and (Tean gravels (Link of no fines) recomme percentages of sand and gravel from grain-size curve. Depending on percentage of fines (fraction smaller than No. 200 sieve size), coarse grained soils are classified as follows: 0....... G₩ mixtures, little or no times [Nore than half of coarse fraction Borderline cases requiring dual symbols larger Ilian No. 4 sieve size) Poorty graded gravels, gravel-Not meeting all gradation requirements for GW GP and mixtures, little or no fines More than half of material is larger than No. 2001 sieve size) GM, GP, SW, SP GM, GC, SM, SC Gravels d Atterberg limus beinw "A" GM Silty graves, gravel-sand-silt (Appreciable amount of fines) Ciravels with fines line or P.I. less than 4 Above "A" line with P.L. mixtures berween 4 and 7 are boru derine cases requiring use of dual symbols Atterberg limits above "A" Claver gravels. gravel-sand-day Coarse-grained soils • •••••• ÷ GC line with P.L. greater than 7 mixtures : $C_{ij} = \frac{D_{ij}}{D_{ij}} \operatorname{greater}_{ij} \operatorname{than} 4: C_{ij} = \frac{(D_{ij})^2}{D_{ij}} \operatorname{between}_{ij} \{1 \text{ and } 3\}$ Well-graded sands, graveily More than 12 per cent (Ican sands (I into or no fines) SW sands, little or no fines More that half of coarse fraction is smaller than No. 4 sieve size) Pooriv graded sands. gravely Not meeting all gradation requirements for SW ess than 5 per cent. SP 5 to 12 per cent sands, little or no fines Sands Atterberg limits below "A" Appreciable amount of fines) d Limits plotting in hatched SM Siity sands, sand-siit Sunds with fines line or P.I. less than 4 More than zone with P.I. between 4 mixtures 17 and 7 are borderline cases requiring use of quai sym-Clayey sands, sand-clay mix-Atterberg limits above "A" hois SC line with P.I. greater than 7 mes inorganic sits and very fine sands, rock flour, sitty or clavey 60 ML fine sands or clayey silts with For classification of fine-grained slight plasticity sous and fine fraction of coarse-(1 iquid limit less than 50) grained soits. 50 inorganic ciays of low to me-Atterberg Limits plotting in dium plasticity, gravelly clays, Silis and clays haiched area are borderine class-ifications requiring use of dual CL. sandy days, silty days, lean sympols. CIZVI 40 Equation of A-line: PI =0.73 (LL - 20) . Oreanic silts and oreanic silve **Plasticity index** ÓL ciays of low plasticity 30 OM and MH inorganic silts, micaceous or 20 diatomacrous fine sandy or мн Iquid limit greater than 50) silry soils. elastic silts CL. Silts and clays 10 Inorganic clavs of high plas-CH ticity, fat clays 7 Jan OL 4 ML. ٥ к 98 80 70 60 50 0 10 20 30 40 Organic clavs of medium to OH high plasticity. organic silts i Hemy Liquid Limit organic solls Pear and other mighty organic Pt Plasticity Chart عنتحد

Table 1. Unified Soil Classification System

abbreviation. Interpretation was performed by the reviewer when the UCS code was not included in the description of the soil boring. Also when encountering analytical results in contamination reports a minimum detection level was frequently recorded as the result. This detection level is indicated in the table with a negative sign. Table 2 provides a description for each field in the table. The table has the field name with field type and the entry that may be allowed when entering data into the field. The entry limitations allow the reviewer the option of entering only certain types of information into a record. This entry option prohibits the reviewer from entering erroneous data into the table. The last column is a description of the field name, use this description as a guide when querying the database.

GIS and USES

Geographic Information System (GIS) allows the use of maps to be relationally joined to databases. The standard WDNR GIS software is Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) ArcView software. This allows databases to be queried with results being displayed in mapped locations. The database that was collected during this project allows soil characteristics, hydraulic conductivity, depth to bedrock, depth to water table and background soil and water analytical results to be displayed spatially. An example would be to query all soil contamination locations where background arsenic levels were greater than 0.03 micrograms per liter. All relevant locations would then be highlighted in ArcView. Using the above example, Table 2 and the query builder tool in ArcView, the following statement {[As0_5W] > 0.03} or {[As5_10W] > 0.03} would vield the proper results. The user may zoom to an area of concern and select all the locations and print a summary report of conditions. These conditions reports are commonly done to identify indigenous metals concentrations to compare local background concentrations from site to site when evaluating case closure criteria relative to Natural Resources code NR720.19. soil requirements. An additional major use is the employment of this project to characterize petroleum site screening factors for sites to determine the division of caseloads between WDNR and Wisconsin Department of Commerce (WDOC). The most relevant screening factors include the presence of clay, hydraulic conductivity, and depth to bedrock. Additional site screening factors can be added as needed with future updates as they occur.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are possible suggestions that could be made to make this information more usable and provide guidance to future data collection.

- Currently the WDNR requires that consultants submit quarterly reports of samples taken in a tabular paper format. The WDNR should request e-mailed or computer disk copies in WDNR database supported formats of this same information which can easily be linked to currently located sites in a GIS environment.
- * Along with the above information many contamination files have Autocad drawing files with detailed site drawings that can be joined to each site using hot-link features in ArcView GIS. Requests could be made to receive this information when submitting reports. All WDNR computers in receipt of such digital information would require adequate virus control software.
- * Currently groundwater monitoring remediation wells are being computerized with an associated unique well identification number. A system should be developed that will link these computerized forms to the site GIS location. The groundwater monitoring well construction report should have a field where the contamination site unique identification number can be entered and/or all contamination sites located in GIS should have the corresponding unique well identification number(s) in a table for each well that has been drilled at the location. Thus information collected by outside contractors can be linked immediately within the GIS environment.

Table 2. Field Definitions

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Field Name	Field Type	Formula / Entry Option	Description
Errolust	Text	Required Value	Contamination Type
Unique id	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Unique Field for Relating
Water Denth	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Water Depth
Redrock Depth	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Bedrock Depth
Lees 5	Text		Soil Description for 0 to 5 Ft
	Text	2. 有 点 mar 和 和 和 和 和 2 和 2 和 2	UCS Abbreviation for 0 to 5 Ft.
Five to Ten	Text		Soil Description for 5 to 10 Ft.
LICS 5 10	Text		UCS Abbreviation for 5 to 10 Ft.
Zero to Ten	Text		Soil Description for 0 to 10 Ft.
	Text	·科·普通》》中,这个社会的人名巴尔尔	UCS Abbreviation for 0 to 10 Ft.
	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
K1	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Hydraulic Conductivity for Corresponding Above Well
K2	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Hydraulic Conductivity for Corresponding Above Well
K3	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Hydraulic Conductivity for Corresponding Above Well
K4	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Hydraulic Conductivity for Corresponding Above Well
K5	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Hydraulic Conductivity for Corresponding Above vvel
K6	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Hydraulic Conductivity for Corresponding Above vveli
Ref Source	Text		If Hydraulic Conductivity Estimated
No3W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Nitrates Well Number
Pb0 5W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Lead Well Number
Pb5 10W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Lead Well Number
Cr0 5W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Chromium Well Number
Cr5 10W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Chromium Well Number
As0 5W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Arsenic Well Number
As5 10W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Arsenic Well Number
Cd0 5W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Cadmium Well Number
Cd5_10W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Cadmium Weil Number

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Field Name	Field Type	Formula / Entry Option	Description
Se0_5W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Selenium Well Number
Se5_10W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Selenium Well Number
Ba0_5W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Well Number
Ba5_10W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Well Number
Cu0_5W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Copper Well Number
Cu5_10W	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Copper Well Number
OtherW .	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Other Well Number
NoS	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Nitrates Soil Boring Results
Pb0_5S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Lead Soil Boring Results
Pb5_10S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Lead Soil Boring Results
Cr0_5S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Chromium Soil Boring Results
Cr5_10S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Chromium Soil Boring Results
As0_5S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Arsenic Soil Boring Results
As5_10S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Arsenic Soil Boring Results
Cd0_5S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Cadmium Soil Boring Results
Cd5_10S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Cadmium Soil Boring Results
Se0_5S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Selenium Soil Boring Results
Se5_10S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Selenium Soil Boring Results
Ba0_5S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Soil Boring Results
Ba5_10S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Soil Boring Results
Cu0_5S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Copper Soil Boring Results
Cu5_10S	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Copper Soil Boring Results
OtherS	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Other Soil Boring Results
No3Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Nitrates Filtered Groundwater Results
Pb0_5Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Lead Filtered Groundwater Results
Pb5_10Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Lead Filtered Groundwater Results
Cr0_5Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Chromium Filtered Groundwater Results
Cr5_10Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Chromium Filtered Groundwater Results
As0_5Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Arsenic Filtered Groundwater Results
As5_10Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Arsenic Filtered Groundwater Results
Cd0_5Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Cadmium Filtered Groundwater Results
Cd5_10Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Cadmium Filtered Groundwater Results
Se0_5Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Selenium Filtered Groundwater Results
Se5_10Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Selenium Filtered Groundwater Results

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Field Name	Field Type	Formula / Entry Option	Description
Field Name Ba0_5Fil Ba5_10Fil Cu0_5Fil Cu5_10Fil Cu5_10Fil Other_Fil No3Unfil Pb0_5Unfil Pb5_10Unfil Cr5_10Unfil Cr5_10Unfil As5_10Unfil Cd0_5Unfil Cd5_10Unfil Cd5_10Unfil Se0_5Unfil Se5_10Unfil Se5_10Unfil Ba0_5Unfil	Field Type Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number Number	Formula / Entry Option Only Allow Values of Type "Number" Only Allow Values of Type	Description Barium Filtered Groundwater Results Barium Filtered Groundwater Results Copper Filtered Groundwater Results Copper Filtered Groundwater Results Other Filtered Groundwater Results Other Filtered Groundwater Results Lead Unfiltered Groundwater Results Lead Unfiltered Groundwater Results Chromium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Chromium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Arsenic Unfiltered Groundwater Results Arsenic Unfiltered Groundwater Results Cadmium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Cadmium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Selenium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Barium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Barium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Barium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Barium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Ba0_5Unfil Ba5_10Unfil Cu0_5Unfil Cu5_10Unfil Other_Unfil	Number Number Number Number Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number" Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Unfiltered Groundwater Results Copper Unfiltered Groundwater Results Copper Unfiltered Groundwater Results Other Unfiltered Groundwater Results

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ACQUIRING DATA

The Northeast Region distributes the information gathered in this report in a variety of formats. The data is available by 3.5" floppy disks or over the WDNR network system. Hardware requirements for this data are within current minimum requirements for all WDNR computers. Software used to access this information is also installed on all machines. dBase files can be directly imported in MS Access. The data consists of the original FileMakerPro database, two databases, and two ArcView shapefiles named and described by the following:

PROJECT.fp3 - The original project site information form and database.

- ERRP.dbf This is an export and subset of the PROJECT.fp3 database consisting of a dBase file of site characteristics for Environmental Repair and Restoration Program sites.
- LUST.dbf This is an export and subset of the PROJECT.fp3 database consisting of a dBase file of site characteristics for Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program sites.

ERRP.shp

ERRP.dbf - Arcview shapefile of Environmental Repair and Restoration Program locations. ERRP.shx

LUST.shp

LUST.dbf - ArcView shapefile of Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program locations. LUST.shx

Both shapefiles contain the appropriate database joined to each and are referenced to the Wisconsin Transverse Mercator North Amercian Datum 83(91)(WTM83(91)) complying with WDNR BEITA\GEO standards.

CONCLUSIONS

The information collected is beneficial for many uses. This project fostered the retrieval of data from closed and soon to be closed case files that soon may be archived. The project has taken relevant data from generally inaccessible locations throughout the WDNR NER and made it available to be used currently in making decisions. During the course of the project ranking of WDNR case files by environmental severity was drastically altered and partially eliminated as the agency went through a reorganization and portions of the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program were transferred to another state agency (Wisconsin Department of Commerce). Thus case ranking by environmental factors was not addressed within the project. However the database created by this project enables a rapid determination of native site conditions on a local and regional scale where good data exists. Future updates of this information will enable rapid and accurate determinations of native environmental conditions in areas where human impacts may be likely.

Perhaps the greatest utility of this project has been the creation of the GIS query program utilizing ArcView. The development of this program and use of its final product has allowed the WDNR Drinking Water and Remediation and Redevelopment Programs to transition more efficiently toward a GIS digital site locating and information retrieval system. Both programs through Safe Drinking Water Requirements and Brownfield Initiatives respectively are incorporating GIS methods into their data systems. The GIS knowledge and developed methods ensued from this project provided the basis and training platform for the initiation of a coordinated statewide effort to integrate site information and provide access by unfamiliar GIS users.

USING AVENUE and ARCVIEW for DATA ANALYSIS

The Northeast Region has designed a project using ESRI's developer programming language Avenue for ArcView. Avenue is the programming language that com/es packaged with ArcView, it allows customization and a development environment for ArcView. Throughout the course of the project the Northeast Region developed a program that will allow unfamiliar and inexperienced users of ArcView the ability to query all data the Northeast Region has gathered using GIS data gathered from previous years.

The following documentation has provided inexperienced and unfamiliar users the ability to access accumulated groundwater data collected throughout the region.

- **Figure 1.** This is the opening window that appears when the project is open. A button has been added that will allow the program to be run.
- Figure 2. A customary welcome message appears stating the project has started.
- Figure 3. A drop down menu will appear that will allow the user to select a county that data has been collected from. Brown county has been selected for this example.
- Figure 4. A progress message will appear stating the county which has been selected.
- Figure 5. An option menu box can also be selected that will allow the user to add additional statewide data layers that have been provided by the WDNR BEITA/GEO team. These layers include County, Municipal, Watershed, Basin Boundaries, plus other information. The user has the option if they want to select these layers now or they can be added later if needed.
- **Figure 6.** The view has added the base layers (roads, hydrology, and wetlands) of the county selected. Only roads will be visible until a method has been selected to zoom to the area of interest. A prompt will appear that allows the user to select a way to zoom to the area of interest. Method 1 will ask for the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Coordinates (town, range, section, ¼, ¼ section). Method 2 will zoom to the area of interest by drawing a box around the area of interest. This is used when PLSS Coordinates are unknown.
- Figure 7. In this example the user has selected the PLSS coordinates a message box will appear that prompts the user to enter the PLSS description. Also contamination source data layers have been added to the view. Entering the coordinates will allow the user to zoom to the area with a one mile radius extent.
- **Figure 8.** When the area of interest has been zoomed to another pop-up menu will prompt the user to select a point to search from and enter a radius for the user to search for contamination sources around it.
- **Figure 9.** The search will then label all contamination sources with a representative unique identification number that will match a spreadsheet printout the user is prompted to print if desirable.

The above documentation allows the user to gather data that is frequently requested by a variety of customers. The following documentation allows users the ability to access more detailed records from the WDNR.

- Figure 10. Also in this project various buttons have been added that will allow users to obtain information from other databases.
- Figure 11. The W button will allow users to add well locations from the well database source of FilemakerPro that contains well construction reports. When the W is pressed all known well locations from the software will be added to ArcView a box can be drawn on the view and FilemakerPro will start automatically and locate the selected wells from the view.
- Figure 12. This is an example of the well log that was selected from the ArcView project.
- Figure 13. You may also query records from FilemakerPro to select records displayed in ArcView.

- Figure 14. Due to the number of wells in the database this figure does not show a representation of the records selected.
- Figure 15. Depressing the Q button will load 7.5 Minute Topographic maps (DRGs) this will allow the user to view additional information including contours for the area of interest.
- **Figure 16.** Selecting the red pennant will bring up a pop-up menu that will allow the user to select base layer information for an additional county. This button is useful if the area of interest borders two or more counties.
- Figure 17. Depressing the S button will allow the user to add statewide data layers from a pop-up menu.
- Figure 18. Pressing the M button will send the current view to a map layout where the map will be printed.
- Figure 19. Selecting the link button will display a pop-up menu that will ask you to select a LUST or ERRP database to link to contamination sites.
- **Figure 20.** After selecting a database a pop-up menu will appear that allow you to further select the category of information you would like to link to contamination sites. The options include an impact, priority or substance table.
- Figure 21. In this example the impact table was selected and a further pop-up menu will query you to select the the type of impact.
- Figure 22. The link table has been added and another prompt will ask if you would like to add additional tables.
- Figure 23. In this example no additional tables were selected and the view highlights ERRP sites that have known groundwater contamination.
- **Figure 24.** Selecting the D button will result in a pop-up menu that allows the user to select other projects specialized projects that contain information collected in the Northeast Region. The Branch River Priority Watershed Project has been selected.
- Figure 25. Once a project has been selected a menu will appear that will ask if you like to delete the current features or they may be saved for further use.
- Figure 26. Branch River Priority Watershed potential contaimnation sources will be displayed.
- **Figure 27.** Using a combination of previously discussed buttons will display topographic maps and watershed boundaries. Highlighting the selected features will result in tables to be displayed.
- Figure 28. Pressing the D button again will prompt to select another project. This example will select the Oshkosh\Keeneville water sampling results project.
- Figure 29. Once again querying some of the selected sites will result in water quality results for a sampled area.

The above project has allowed the inexperienced GIS user to query and obtain knowledge on a specific area that can provide additional help to better serve customers.

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Figure 1.

	Click Here to Begin Program	
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J <u>Upen</u> Primi		and the state of the second second second
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Figure 10. .OX ArcView GIS Version 3.0 File Edit View Theme Menu Graphics Window Help 1 MOR T H 219 WSLC **These Buttons Have Been Added to Perform Selected Operations That Have Been Added** Select Wells to Export to FileMaker Pro & View Well Logs rce a omot apr to This Project For More Personalized Information. Municipal Well Each Operation Will Be Explained In the Following New Open Pr Figures. By Moving the Cursor Over theButton A General A 6 **Explanation Will Be Given to Explain its Purpose.** Nontransient N (with ✔ Other-than-Mu T ables 1550 2000 1002 788 1 Leaking Under 2,0 Charts 0 822 Y Environmental 0 0 0% 0277 Layouts V WPDES Gene 1843 E 0 08004/ Scripts Abandoned La 1,7,82 O 28 Active Landfill 0 143 Salvage Yard 02460 M Brown County 2022 0738 Lake 01 Brown County Perennia Srown County **MHighway** N Local Ro Г ✔ Wetlands < 2-t • Views Selected Well Logs in FilemakerPro

Figure 11. ArcView GIS Version 3.0 Eile Edit View Theme Manu Graphics Window Help A . R H 1 WSLC The W Button Has Been Selected. This Will 4 1 Add A Theme Called Region Wells To The View. Select Wells to Export to FileMaker Pro & View Well Logs X 😫 omo3 ann This Theme Is A Coverage of Private Wells From 🖌 Region Wells 🗅 Open Pr the FileMakerPro Software Private Well Database. New **Currently In This View the Area of Interest Is** Metropolitan Green Bay. Since Most Of This Area C. I mowell & date C. Municipal Well Is Served By Municipal Water Only One Well Shows. WE UNATE TOWNS Views A **Drawing A Box Arround This Well Will Begin the Search** AU047 01 Nontransient N in FileMakerPro for the Corresponding Well Log. DE828 01 FileMakerPro Will Begin Automatically and the Selected Table IA972 05 Well Will Be Shown. DC062 07 768 ✔ Other-than-Mu SIL) GF205 07 EJ391 08 Charts 16 0 822 CM271 09 ✓ Leaking Under: C EN009 09 n 2277 DM783 11 Layout Environmental CY266 11 I 0 GJ944 11 ST. 17 Scripts ✔ WPDES Gener 0 Abandoned La Q 143 1130 Active Landfill 143 DAR 10.2 Salvage Yard 2022 738 Brown County Lake Brown County // Perennia \/ Intermitte ✔ Brown County NEL /Highway -I ocal Ro Views Selected Well Logs in FilemakerPro

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	Property SMITS, R.	ANDY Telephon Number	-337-63	ANCOLT
	Mailing Address 1174 SCH	HUERING RD #A		I Well Location : ag
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Found:	5 Well Constructs	or (Business Name) Lice	nse # Z. Bates	Subdivision New Lot Project. To Leave This Program S
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	5.Well located on highest. Well located in floodpla	point of property, consistent with ain?N 9. I	the general layout and Downspout/Vard Hydr	rant Y 17. Wastewater Su Button Above.
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