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Madison, Wisconsin: Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, 1999

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

Northeast Region  
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR)

April, 1999

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Michael Hronek - GIS Analyst

Funding provided by WDNR Groundwater Practice Monitoring Program

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## 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 FileMakerPro 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

Figure 1. Sample Project Form

232248

ERRP Case # 566

open  closed

Depth to Water Table: 6 Feet Below Ground Surface

Depth to Bedrock: Feet Below Ground Surface

Materials (clay, silt, sand, gravel, etc.) average of all wells or specific to wells if necessary

Depth	Material Description	code
0 to 5 Ft.	silty clay (CL)	CL
5 to 10 Ft.	silty clay, with organic peat layer at 9.5 ft	CL
0 to 10 Ft.	> 10 ft. sand with trace of silt	SM

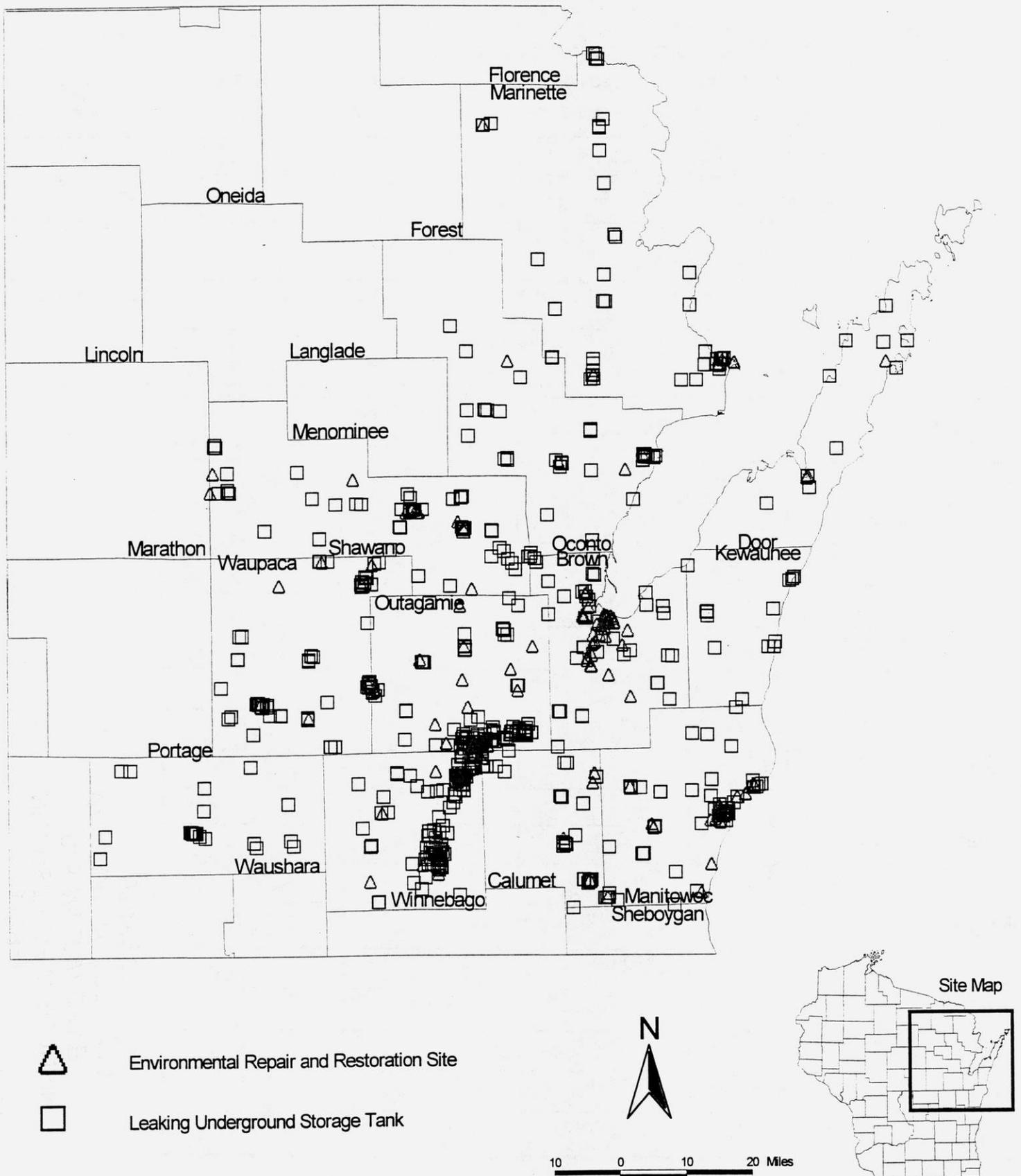
Hydraulic Conductivity (K in cm/sec)

Well #	Ref_Source					

Contaminant	Well #	Soil (mg/kg)	GW Dissolved (ug/L filtered)	GW Total (ug/L unfiltered)
Nitrates				
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		
Arsenic 0 to 5 ft.	B3	4.36		
5 to 10 ft.	B3	3.81		
Cadmium 0 to 5 ft.	B3	0.26		
5 to 10 ft.	B3	0.59		
Selenium 0 to 5 ft.	B3	0.08		
5 to 10 ft.	B3	0.47		
Barium 0 to 5 ft.	B3	115.00		
5 to 10 ft.	B3	119.00		
Copper 0 to 5 ft.				
5 to 10 ft.				
Silver	B3 0-5	-0.33		
Mercury	B3 0-5	-0.13		

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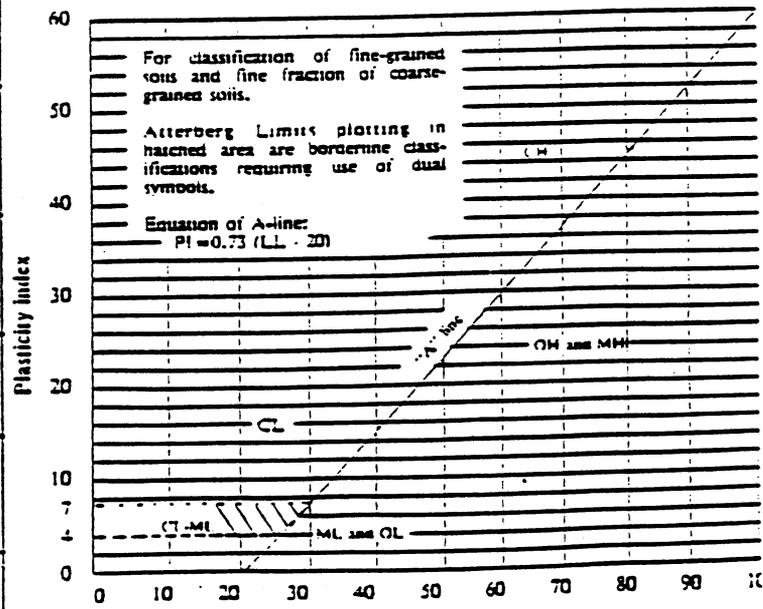
# Figure 2. Site Locations



**Table 1. Unified Soil Classification System**

Major Divisions		Group symbols	Typical names	Laboratory classification criteria		
Coarse-grained soils (More than half of material is larger than No. 200 sieve size)	Gravels (More than half of coarse fraction larger than No. 4 sieve size)	GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel-and mixtures, little or no fines	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ greater than 6; $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 and 3  Not meeting all gradation requirements for GW  Atterberg limits below "A" line or P.I. less than 4  Atterberg limits above "A" line with P.I. greater than 7  Above "A" line with P.I. between 4 and 7 are borderline cases requiring use of dual symbols		
		GP	Poorly graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines			
		GM d u	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures			
			GC		Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures	
	Sands (More than half of coarse fraction is smaller than No. 4 sieve size)	Clean sands (little or no fines)	SW	Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines	$C_u = \frac{D_{60}}{D_{10}}$ greater than 4; $C_c = \frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$ between 1 and 3  Not meeting all gradation requirements for SW  Atterberg limits below "A" line or P.I. less than 4  Atterberg limits above "A" line with P.I. greater than 7  Limits plotting in hatched zone with P.I. between 4 and 7 are borderline cases requiring use of dual symbols	
			SP	Poorly graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines		
		Sands with fines (Appreciable amount of fines)	SM d u	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures		
				SC		Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures
		Fine-grained soils (More than half of material is smaller than No. 200 sieve)	Sills and clays (Liquid limit less than 50)	ML		Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity
				CL		Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays
OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity					
Sills and clays (Liquid limit greater than 50)	MH		Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts			
	CH		Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays			
	OH		Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts			
Highly organic soils	P		Peat and other highly organic soils			

Determine 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:  
 Less than 5 per cent ..... GW, GP, SW, SP  
 More than 5 per cent ..... GM, GC, SM, SC  
 5 to 12 per cent ..... Borderline cases requiring dual symbols



Liquid Limit Plasticity Chart

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 yield 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**

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Field Type</b>	<b>Formula / Entry Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
ErrpLust	Text	Required Value	Contamination Type
Unique_id	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Unique Field for Relating
Water_Depth	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Water Depth
Bedrock_Depth	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Bedrock Depth
Less_5	Text		Soil Description for 0 to 5 Ft
UCS_0_5	Text		UCS Abbreviation for 0 to 5 Ft.
Five_to_Ten	Text		Soil Description for 5 to 10 Ft.
UCS_5_10	Text		UCS Abbreviation for 5 to 10 Ft.
Zero_to_Ten	Text		Soil Description for 0 to 10 Ft.
UCS_0_10	Text		UCS Abbreviation for 0 to 10 Ft.
Well1	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
Well2	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
Well3	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
Well4	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
Well5	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Monitoring Well Number on Site
Well6	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 Well
K6	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Hydraulic Conductivity for Corresponding Above Well
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 Well Number

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Field Type</b>	<b>Formula / Entry Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
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

<b>Field Name</b>	<b>Field Type</b>	<b>Formula / Entry Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
Ba0_5Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Filtered Groundwater Results
Ba5_10Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Filtered Groundwater Results
Cu0_5Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Copper Filtered Groundwater Results
Cu5_10Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Copper Filtered Groundwater Results
Other_Fil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Other Filtered Groundwater Results
No3Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Nitrates Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Pb0_5Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Lead Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Pb5_10Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Lead Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Cr0_5Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Chromium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Cr5_10Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Chromium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
As0_5Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Arsenic Unfiltered Groundwater Results
As5_10Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Arsenic Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Cd0_5Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Cadmium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Cd5_10Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Cadmium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Se0_5Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Selenium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Se5_10Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Selenium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Ba0_5Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Ba5_10Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Barium Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Cu0_5Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Copper Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Cu5_10Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Copper Unfiltered Groundwater Results
Other_Unfil	Number	Only Allow Values of Type "Number"	Other Unfiltered Groundwater Results

## 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 American 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 comes 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 containnation 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.

Rick,

Figure 1.

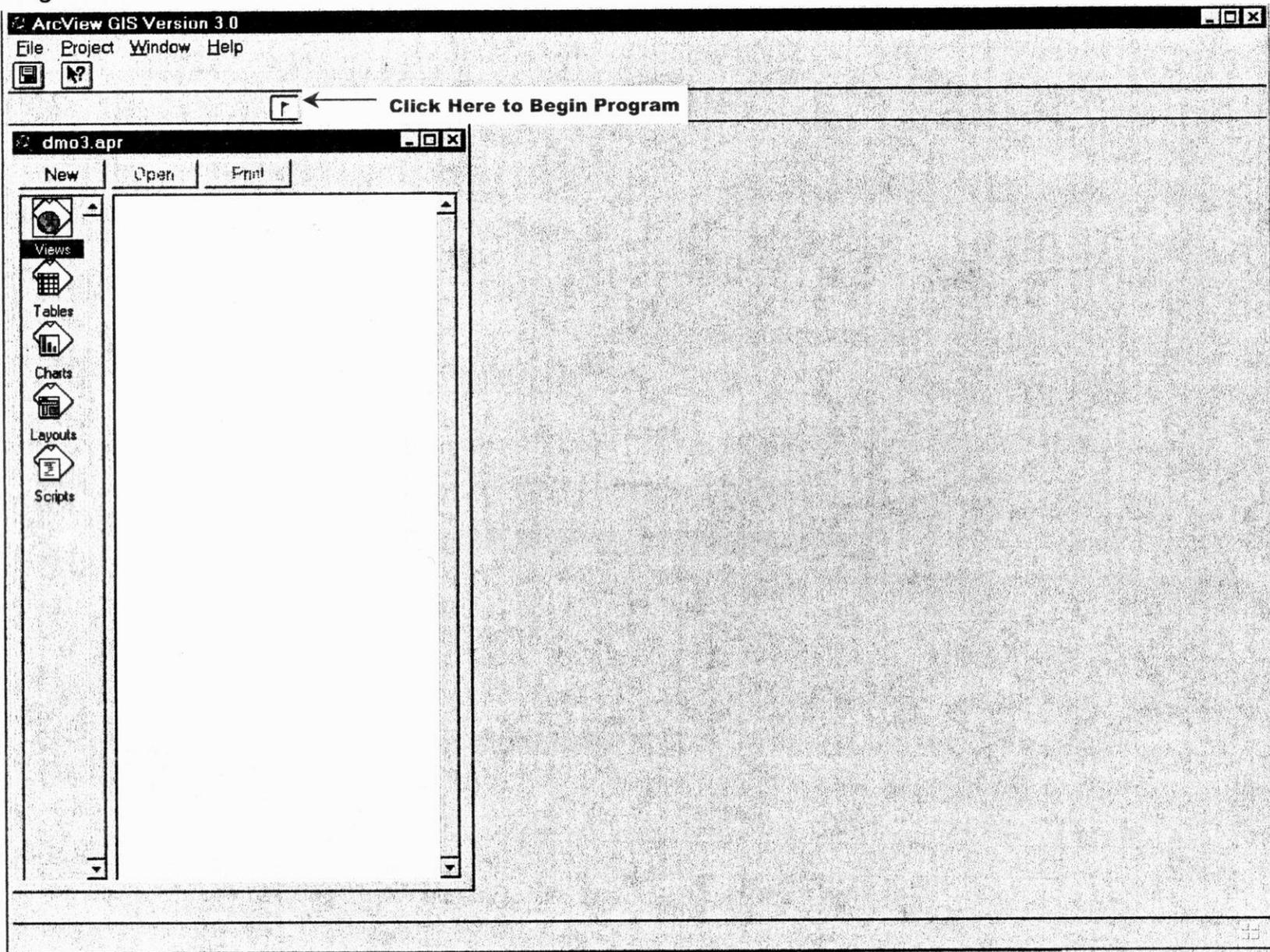


Figure 2.

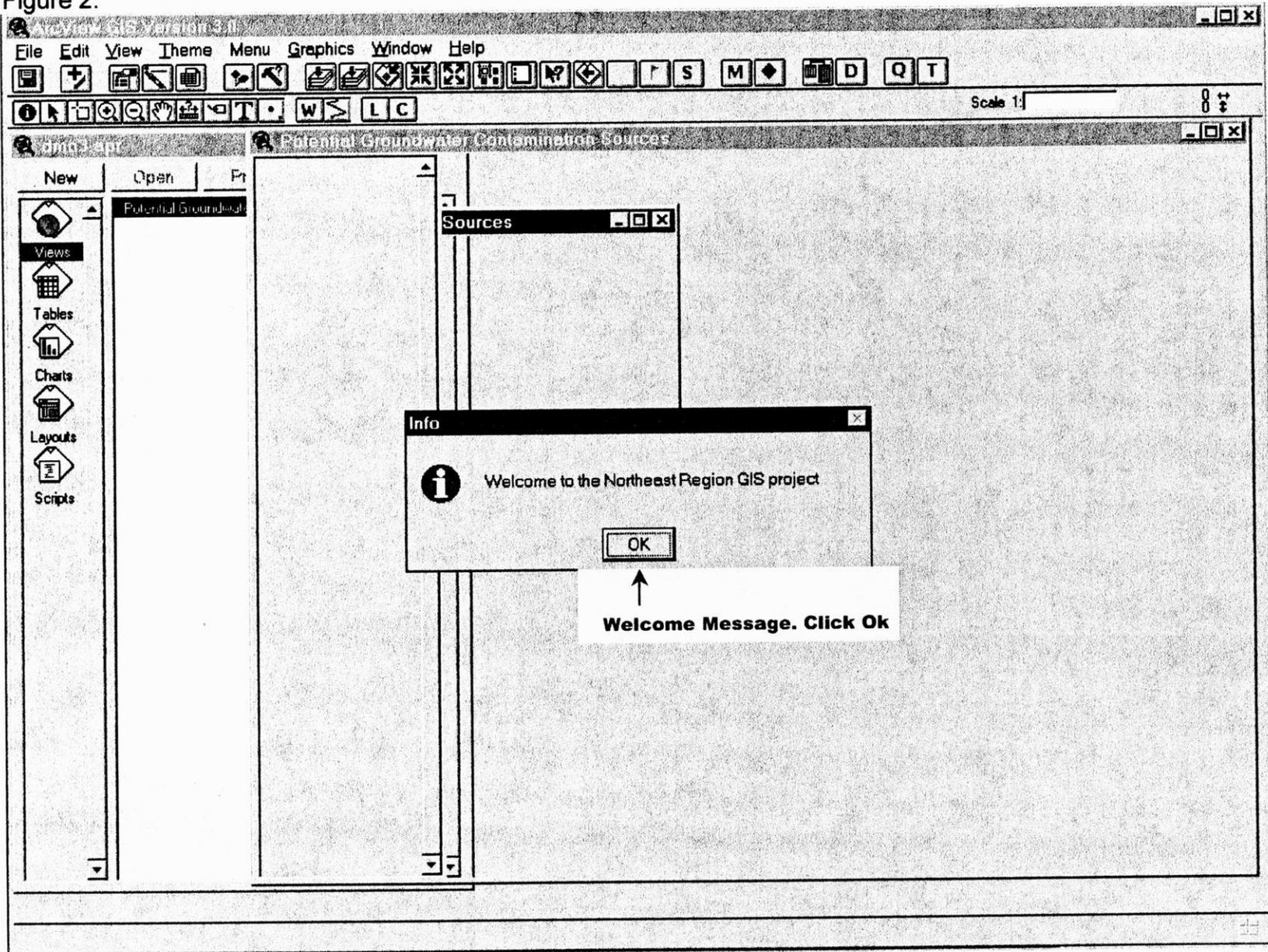


Figure 3.

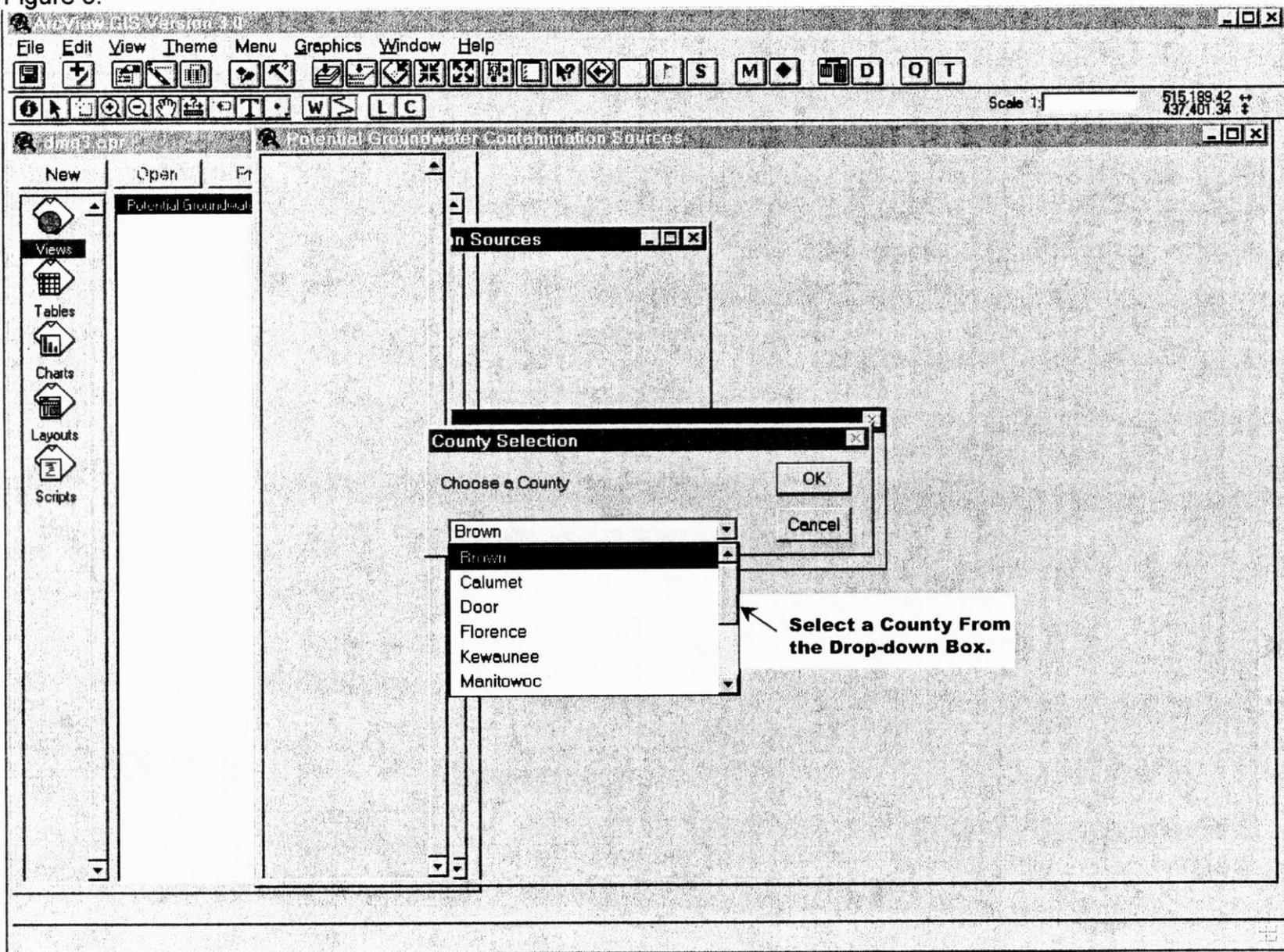


Figure 4.

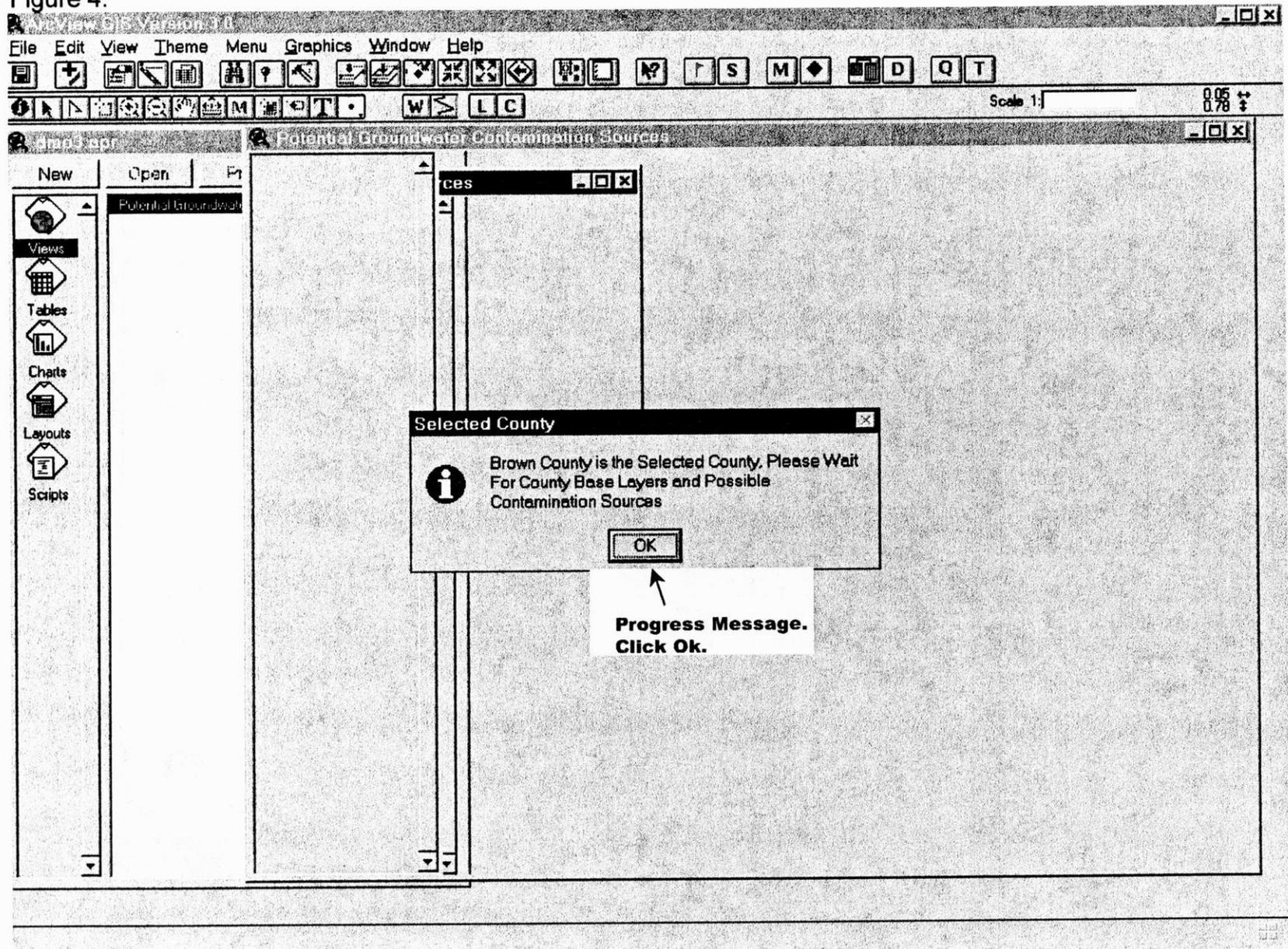


Figure 5.

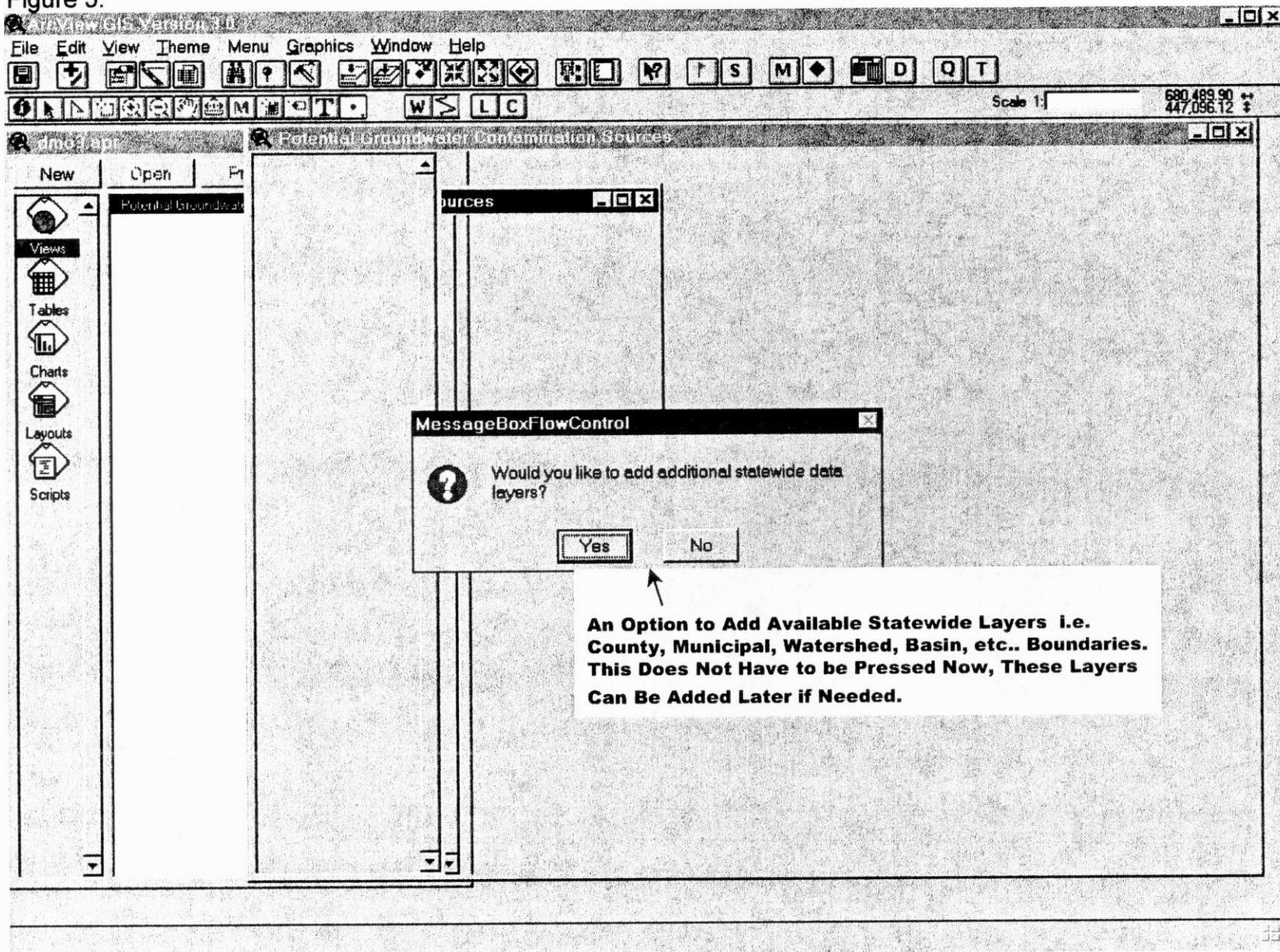


Figure 6.

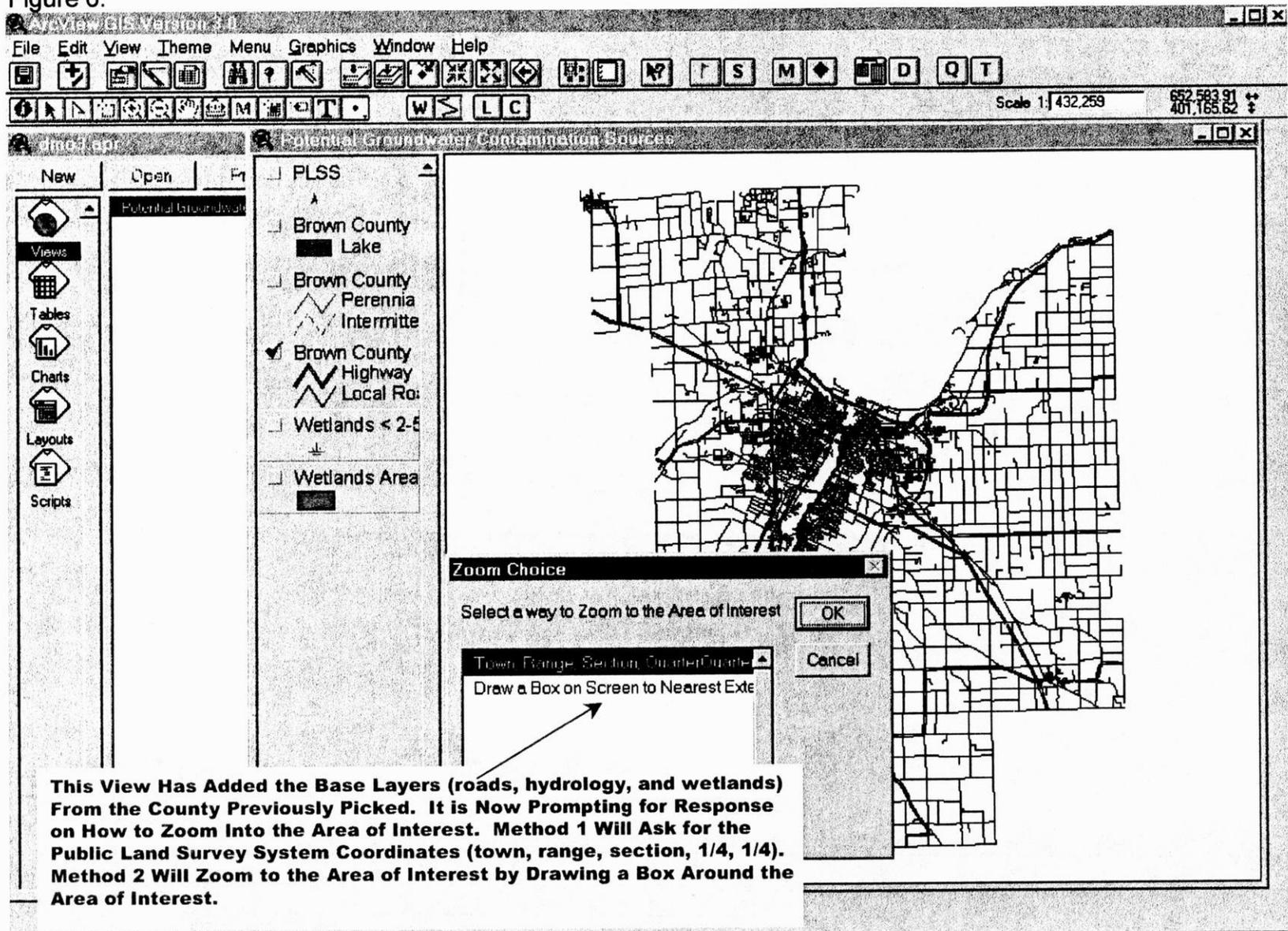


Figure 7.

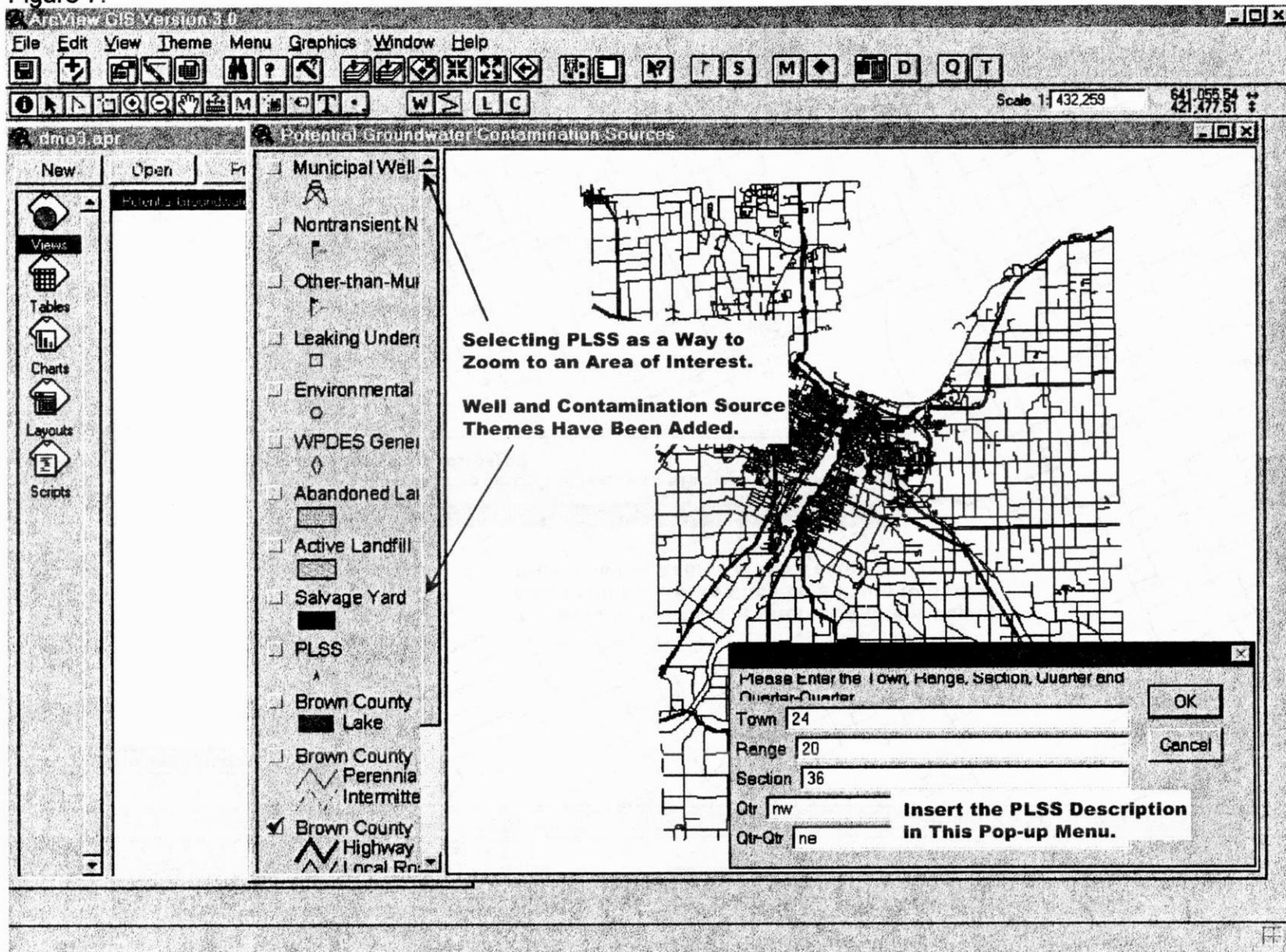


Figure 8.

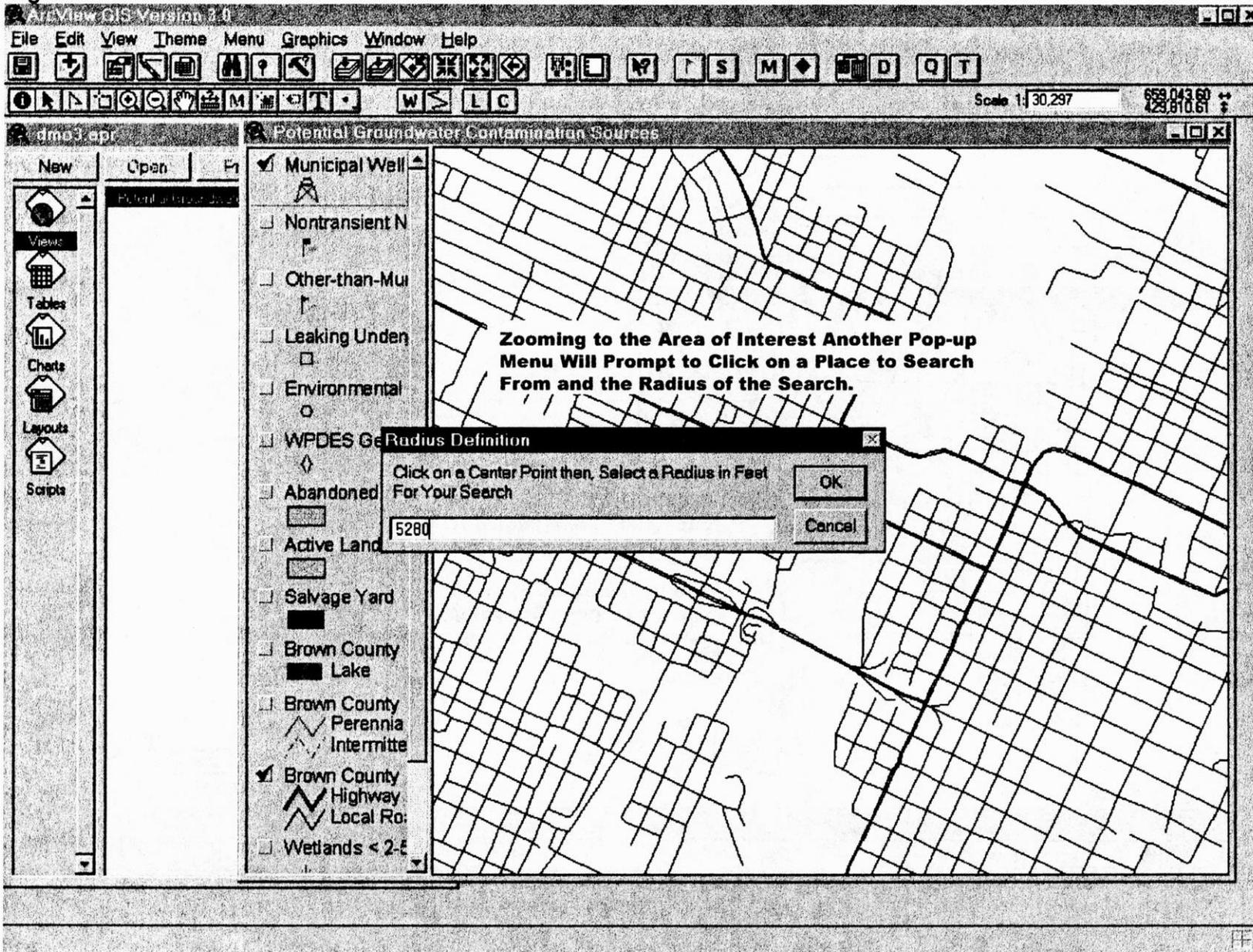


Figure 9.

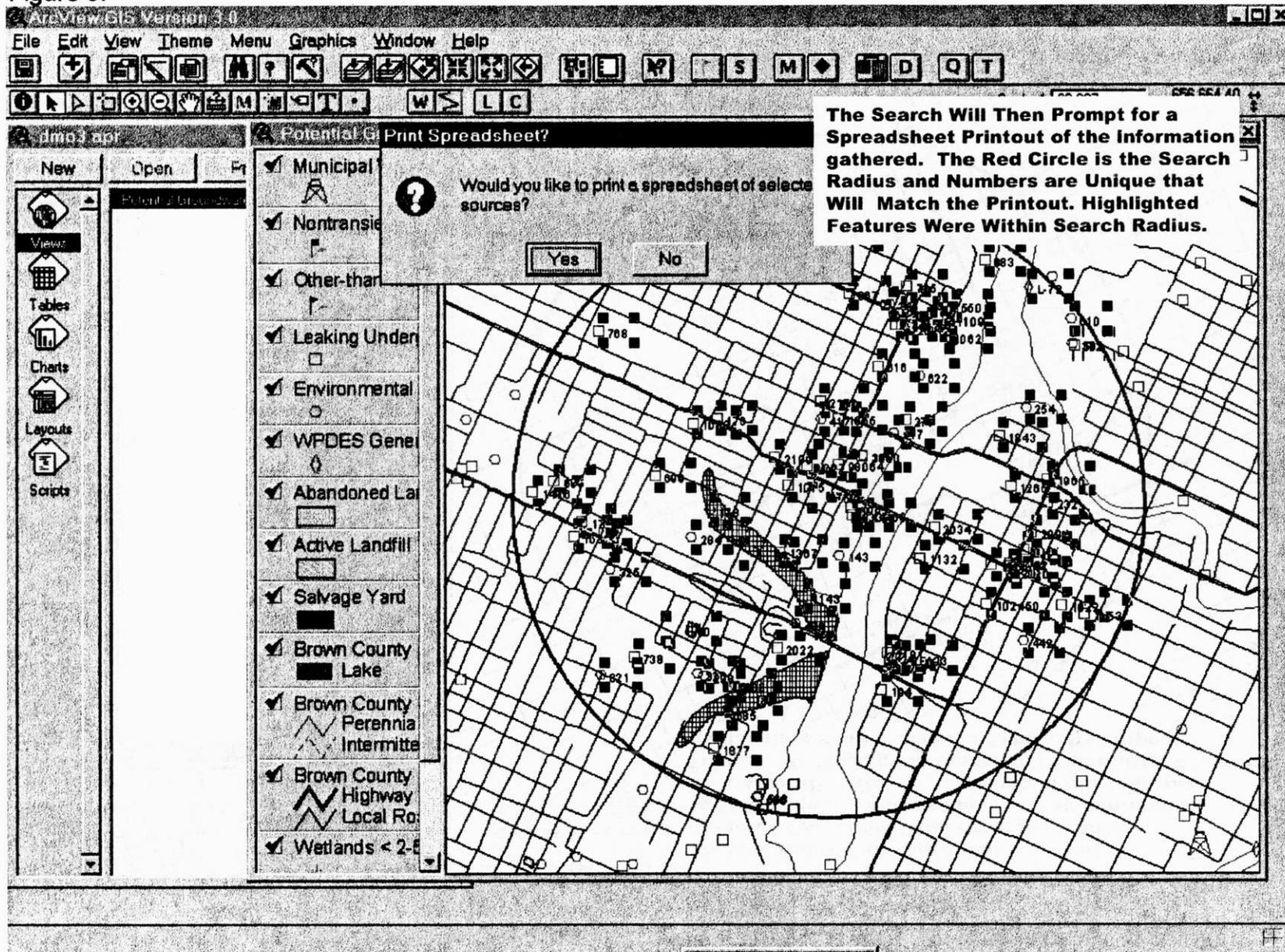


Figure 10.

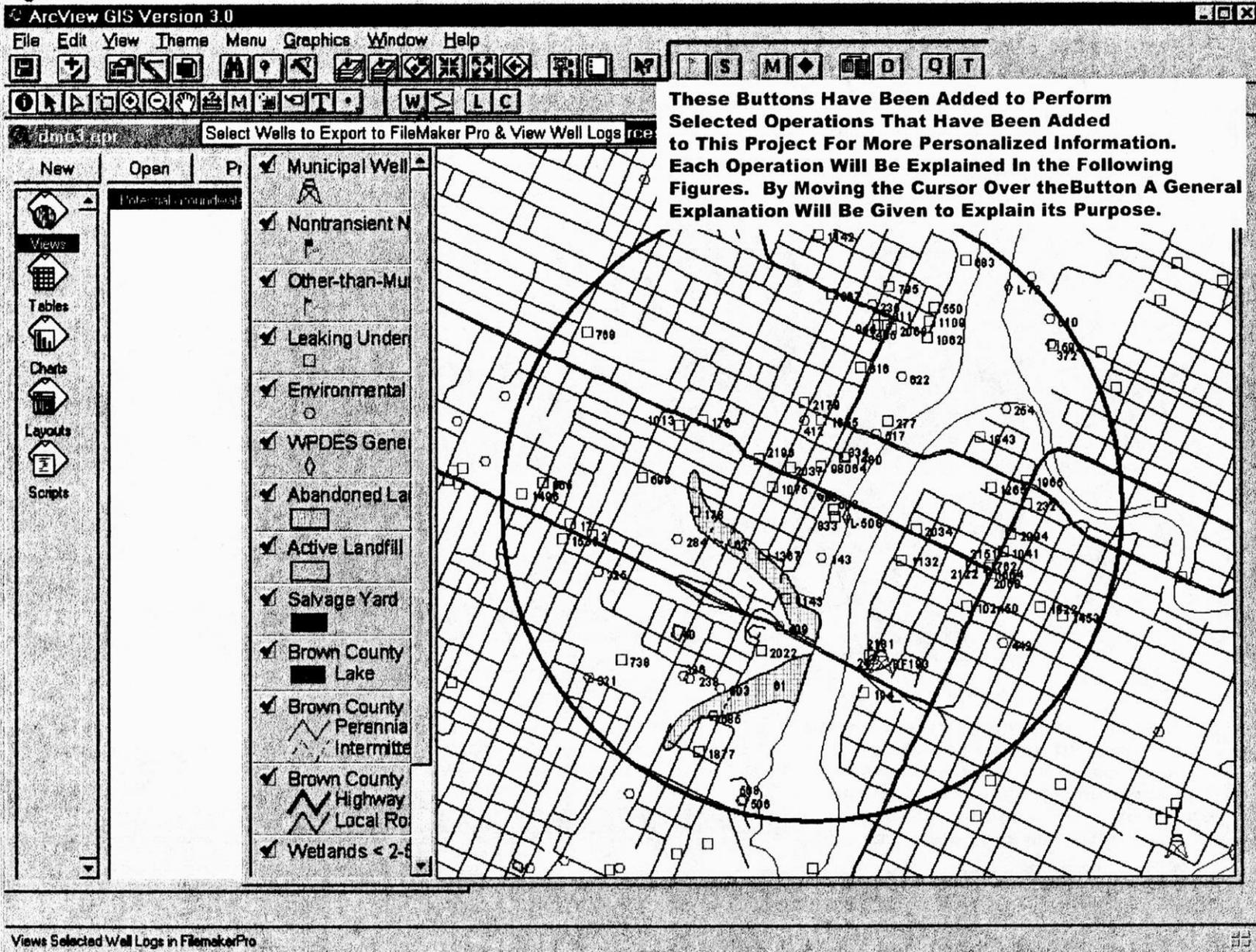




Figure 12.

FileMaker Pro  
 File Edit Mode Select Format Script Window Help

District.fp3

WCR S... ch

Records: 22164  
 Found: 1  
 Unsorted

Export to ArcView

### Well Construction Report For WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER 220

Property Owner: SMITS, RANDY Telephone Number: -337-6332  
 Mailing Address: 1174 SCHUERING RD #A  
 City: DE PERE State: WI Zip Code: 54115  
 County of Well Location: BROWN Co. Well Permt No.: Well Completion Date: February 17, 1994

Well Constructor (Business Name): VAN DE YACHT BILL WTR License # 4462 03/16/04 Rcd  
 Address: 4151 LEDGECREST RD  
 City: DE PERE State: WI Zip Code: 54115 03/04/06 Create 06/01/04 Last FM

1. Well Location: T of LAWRENCE  
 Ord or Street Address or Road Num  
 Subdivision Name Lot  
 Gov't Lot # or SE  
 Section 01 T 23 N R

3. Well Type: 1 = New 2 = Replacement of previous unique well  
 Reason for new, replaced or reconstruct

4. Well uses: 0001 # of homes and or (Ex: barn, restaurant, church, school, industry, etc.) High Capacity: Well? N Property? N

5. Well located on highest point of property, consistent with the general layout and surroundings?  
 Well located in floodplain? N  
 Distance in Feet from Well to Nearest:  
 1. Landfill  
 2. Building Overhang  
 3. Septic or Holding Tank (circle one) 80  
 4. Sewage Absorption Unit 100  
 5. Nonconforming Pit  
 6. Buried Home Heating Oil Tank  
 7. Buried Petroleum Tank  
 8. Shoreline/Swimming Pool  
 9. Downspout/Yard Hydrant Y  
 10. Privy  
 11. Foundation Drain to Clearwater  
 12. Foundation Drain to Sewer  
 13. Building Drain  
 1 = Cast Iron or Plastic 2 = Other  
 14. Building Sewer 1 = Gravity 2 = Pressure  
 1 = Cast Iron or Plastic 2 = Other  
 15. Collector or Street Sewer  
 16. Clearwater Sump  
 17. Wastewater Sump  
 18. Paved Animal E  
 19. Animal Yard or Shelter  
 20. Silo - Type  
 21. Barn Outlet  
 22. Manure Pipe 1 = Gravity 2 = Pressure  
 1 = Cast Iron or Plastic 2 = Other  
 23. Other Manure Storage  
 Other NR 112 Waste Source  
 24.

6. Drillhole Dimensions  

Dia. (in.)	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
9.0	surface	104.0
8.0	104.0	281.0

Method of constructing upper enlarged drillhole only:  
 X 1. Rotary - Mud Circulation  
 2. Rotary - Air  
 3. Rotary - Foam  
 4. Reverse Rotary  
 5. Cable-tool Bit \_\_\_\_\_ in. dia.  
 6. Temp. Outer Casing \_\_\_\_\_ in. dia. Removed?  
 7. Other

7. Casing Liner, Screen Material, Weight, Specification Manufacturer & Method of Assembly From (ft.) To (ft.)  

Dia. (in.)	Material, Weight, Specification	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
8.0	NEW BL. STL PL. END WELDED 1R 97 2RD A53 SAMHILL	surface	105.0

8. Geology Type, Casing/Noncasing, Color, Hardness, Etc.  

DNS	USP	OSM	Type, Casing/Noncasing, Color, Hardness, Etc.	From (ft.)	To (ft.)
C			CLAY	Surface	104.0
I			LIME	104.0	281.0

10. Static Water Level 160.0 ft. B ground surface A=Above B=Below  
 11. Well Is: 12. \_\_\_\_\_ in. A Grade A=Above B=Below Developed?

100 | Browse

This Is An Example of the Well Log That Was Selected From the ArcView Project. To Leave This Program Select File|Exit or Double-Click the X in the Upper-Right Corner.

You May Also Query FileMakerPro to Select Records. These records Can Then Be Exported to ArcView to View Their Location by Depressing the Blue ArcView Button Above.

Figure 13.

**FileMaker Pro**  
 File Edit Mode Select Format Script Window Help

**District.fp3**

WCR S... ch

**Well Construction Report For WISCONSIN UNIQUE WELL NUMBER 461**

Property Owner: NANCY WILLIAMSON Telephone Number: -869-1125  
 Mailing Address: 428 HILLSIDE DR  
 City: DE PERE State: WI Zip Code: 54115  
 County of Well Location: BROWN Co. Well Permit No.: Well Completion Date: May 3, 1990

Well Constructor (Business Name): VAN DE YACHT LEO License # 0031 05/17/90 Re'd  
 Address: 3383 OAK FOREST DR  
 City: GREEN BAY State: WI Zip Code: 54313 03/04/98 Create 07/12/90 Last FM

1. Well Location: T T=Town C=City V=Village Fire # (if avail.) of HOBART  
 Ord or Street Address or Road Name and Number: HY 54  
 Subdivision Name: Lot # Block #  
 PARCEL NO  
 Own't Lot # or NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Section 35 T 24 N R 18 E

3. Well Type: 1 = New 2 = Replacement 3 = Reconstruction of previous unique well # constructed in 19  
 Reason for new, replaced or reconstructed well?  
 RECYCLING PLANT  
 1 = Drilled 2 = Driven Point 3 = Jetted 4 = Other

4. Well serves: 0001 # of homes and or RECYCLING High Capacity: Well? N Property? N  
 (E.g. barn, restaurant, church, school, industry, etc.)

5. Well located on highest point of property, consistent with the general layout and surroundings?  
 Well located in floodplain? N  
 Distance in Feet from Well to Nearest:  
 1. Landfill  
 2. Sewer  
 3. Septic Tank  
 4. Home Heating Oil Tank  
 5. Petroleum Tank  
 6. Swimming Pool  
 7. Other

9. Downspout/Yard Hydrant: Y  
 10. Privy  
 11. Foundation Drain to Clearwater  
 12. Foundation Drain to Sewer  
 13. Building Drain  
 1 = Cast Iron or Plastic 2 = Other  
 14. Building Sewer 1 = Gravity 2 = Pressure  
 1 = Cast Iron or Plastic 2 = Other  
 15. Collector or Street Sewer  
 16. Clearwater Sump

17. Wastewater Sump  
 18. Paved Animal Barn Pen  
 19. Animal Yard or Shelter  
 20. Silo - Type  
 21. Barn Gutter  
 22. Measure Pipe 1 = Gravity 2 = Pressure  
 1 = Cast Iron or Plastic 2 = Other  
 23. Other Measure Storage  
 Other NR 112 Waste Source  
 24.

6. Drillhole Dimensions From To  
 Dia. (in.) (ft.) (ft.)  
 10.0 surface 170.0  
 8.0 170.0 220.0

Method of constructing upper enlarged drillhole only:  
 X 1. Rotary - Mud Circulation  
 X 2. Rotary - Air  
 3. Rotary - Foam  
 4. Reverse Rotary  
 5. Cable-tool Bit in. dia.  
 6. Temp. Outer Casing in. dia. Removed?  
 7. Other

7. Casing, Liner, Screen Material, Weight, Specification Manufacturer & Method of Assembly From To  
 Dia. (in.) (ft.) (ft.)  
 8.0 NEW BLACK STEEL PLAIN END WELDED ASTM A-53B-18 Q7# PER FT. SAWHILL PIPE surface 170.0

9. Geology From To  
 Type, Casing/Noncasing, Color, Hardness, Etc. (ft.) (ft.)  
 C CLAY surface 55.0  
 G GRAVEL 55.0 70.0  
 L LIMESTONE 70.0 130.0  
 N SANDSTONE 130.0 165.0  
 L LIMESTONE 165.0 220.0

10. Static Water Level 100.0 ft. B ground surface A=Above B=Below  
 11. Pump Test Developed?

12. Well Is: 12 in. A Grade A=Above B=Below

100% Browse

This Query Found 86 Records.  
 GG704  
 FO409  
 CZ773  
 FJ278  
 GH757  
 DP459

Export to ARCVIEW

Figure 14.

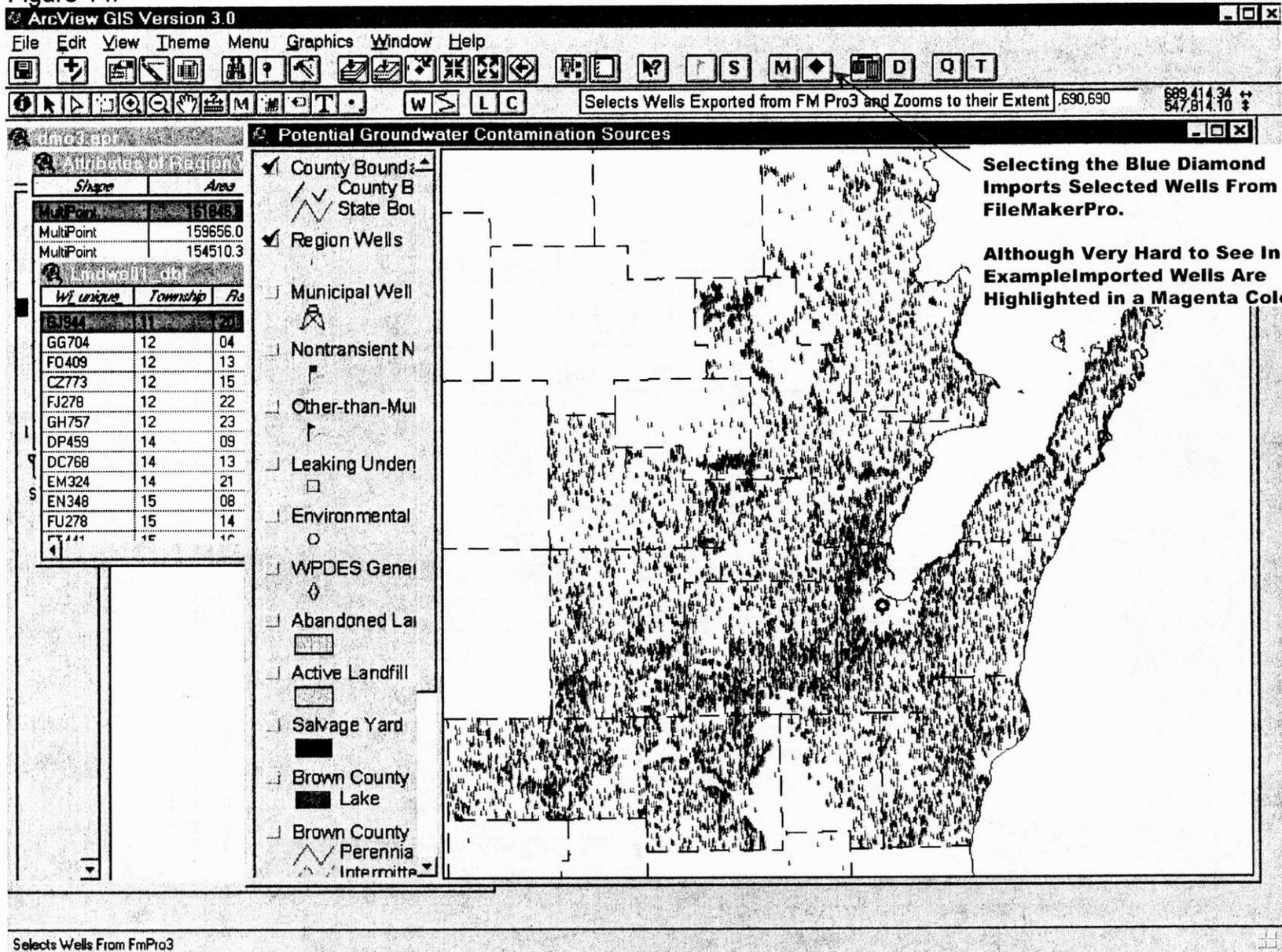


Figure 15.

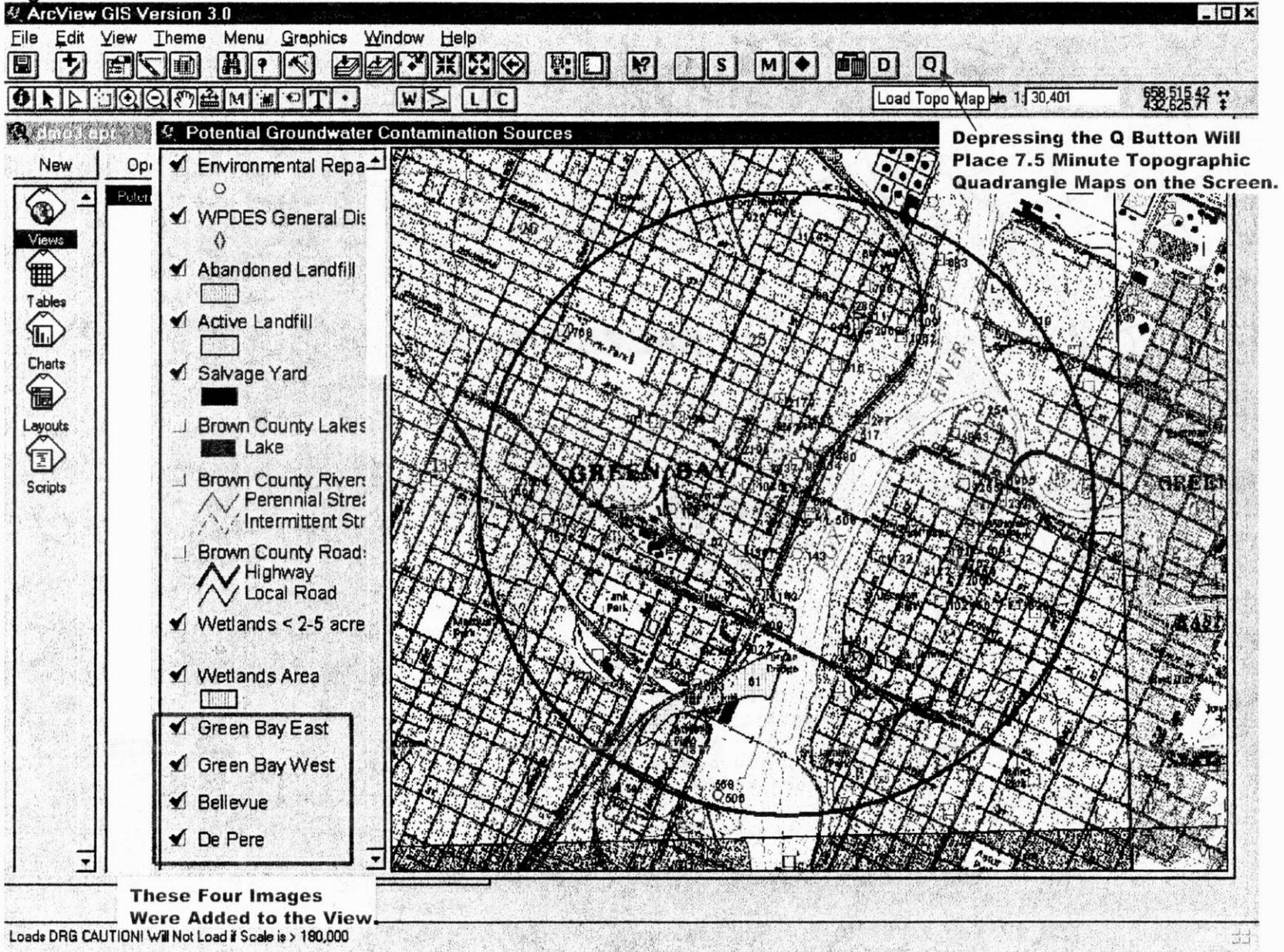


Figure 16.

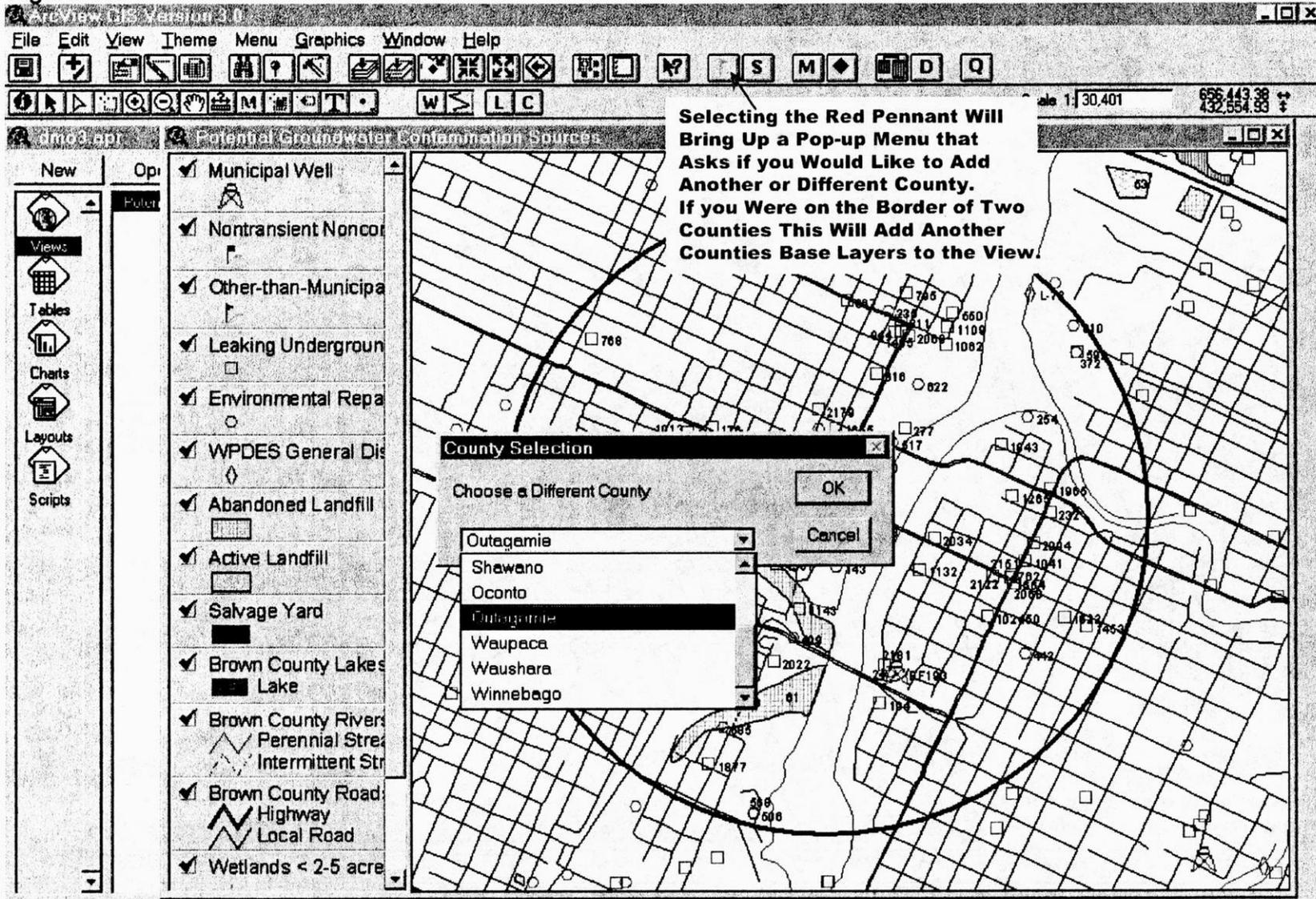


Figure 17.

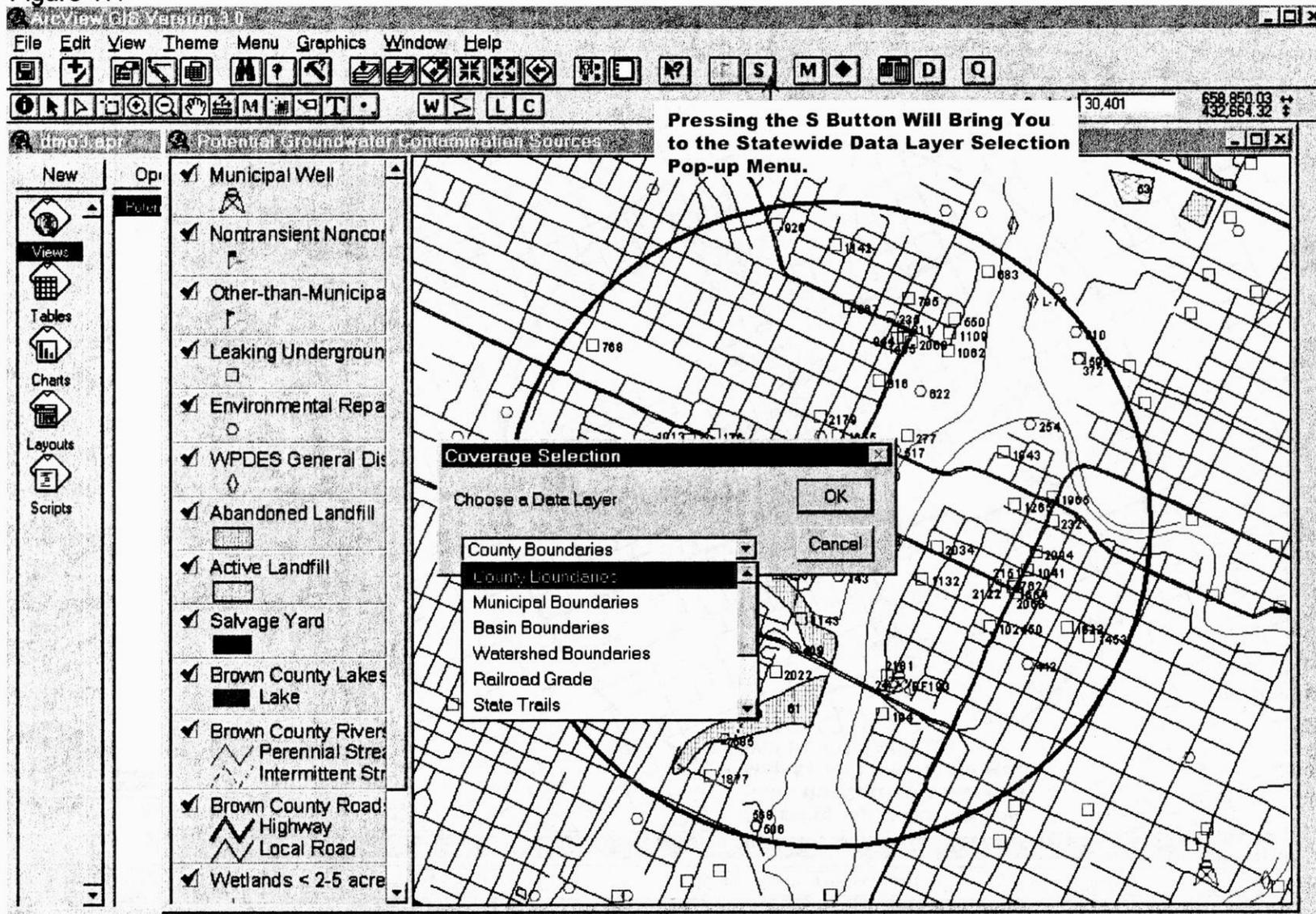


Figure 18.

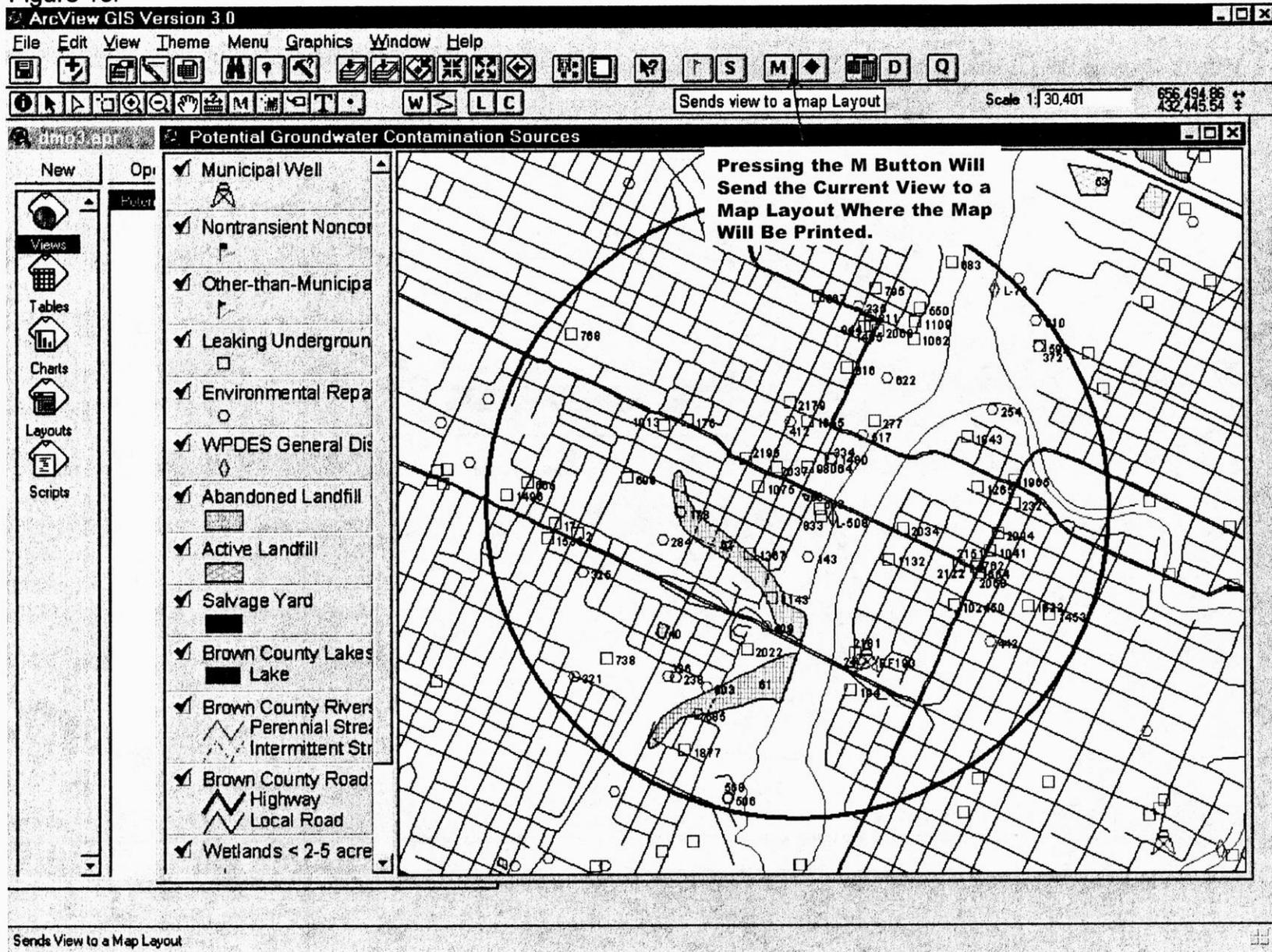


Figure 19.

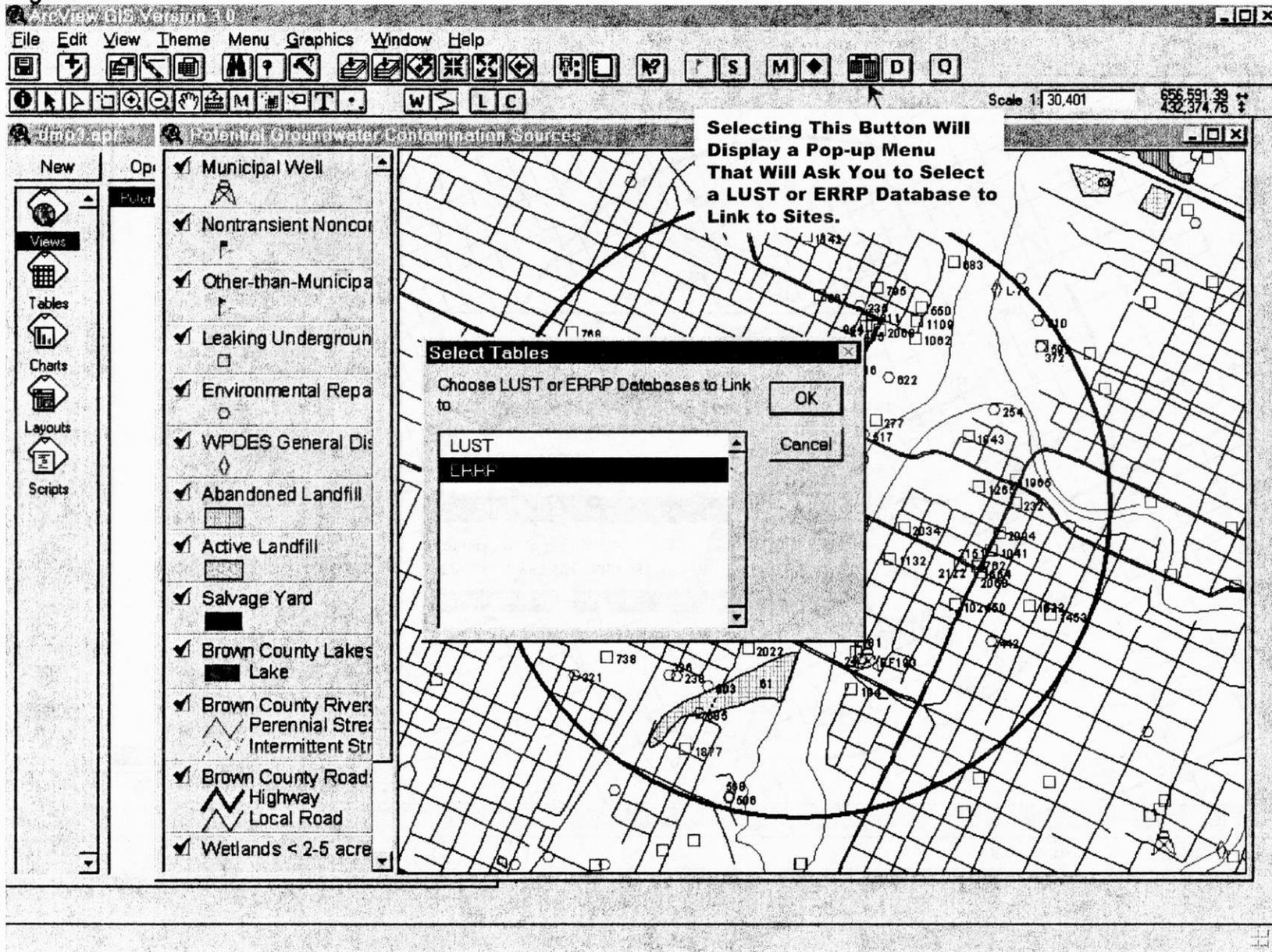


Figure 20.

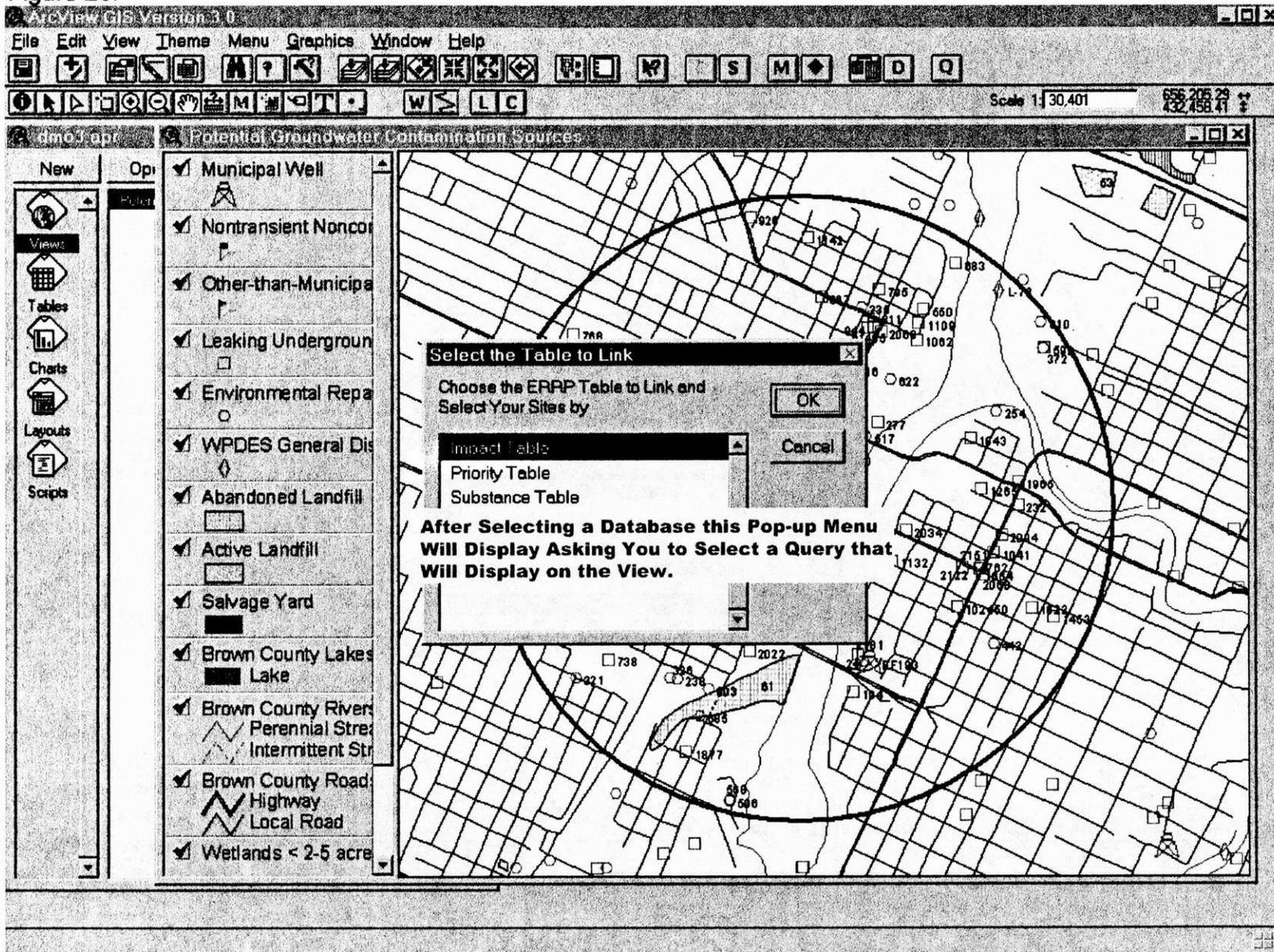


Figure 21.

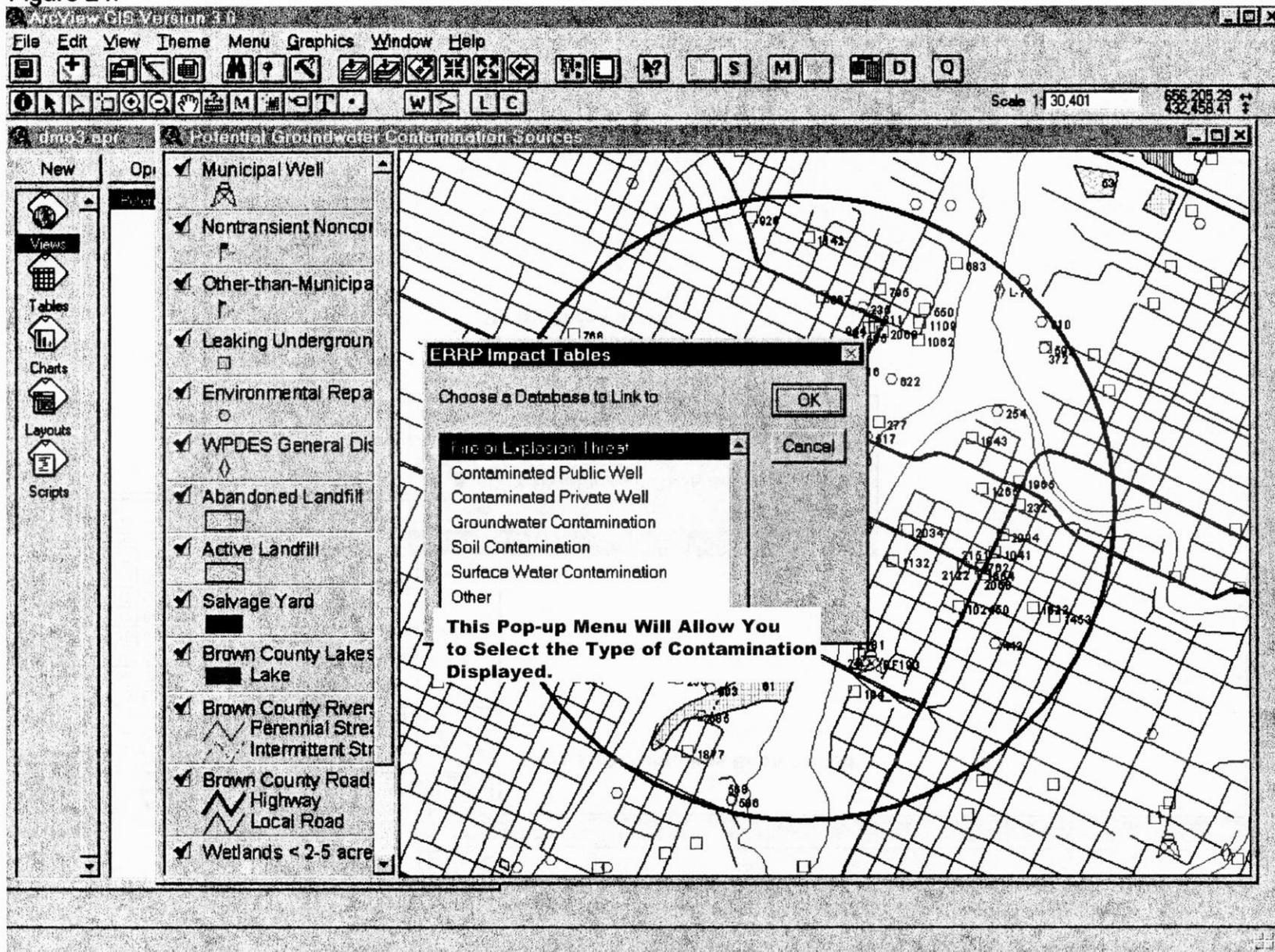


Figure 22.

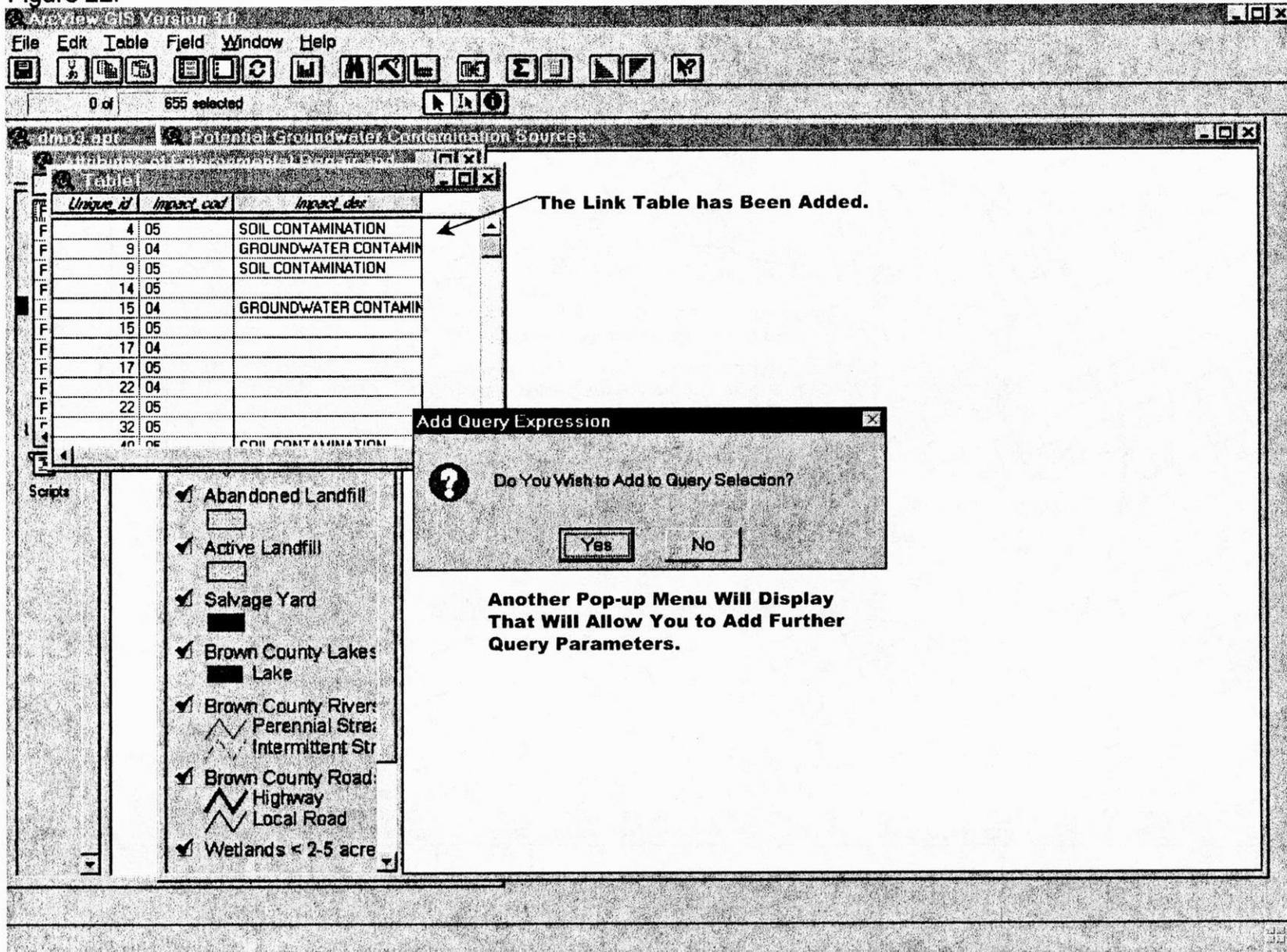


Figure 23.

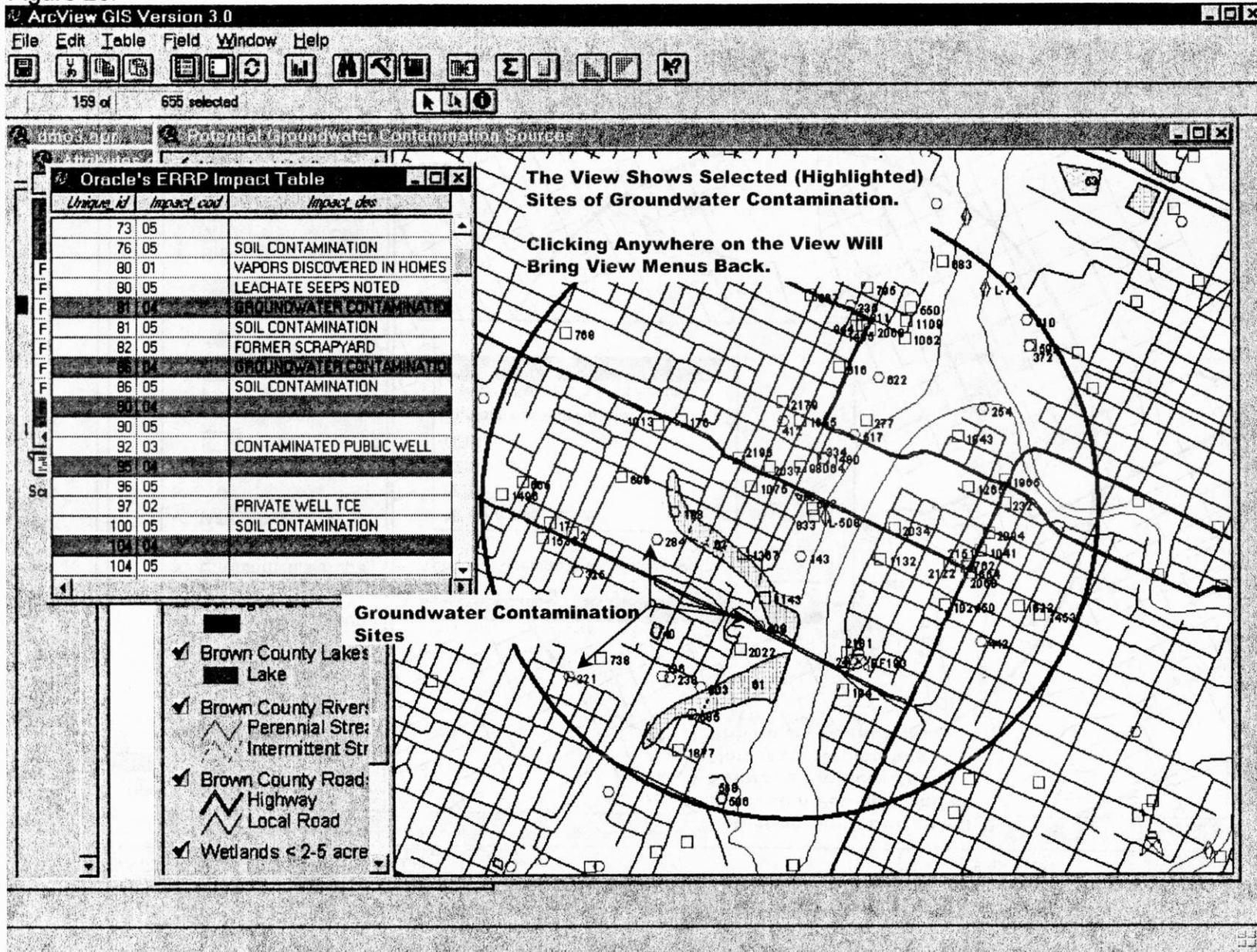


Figure 24.

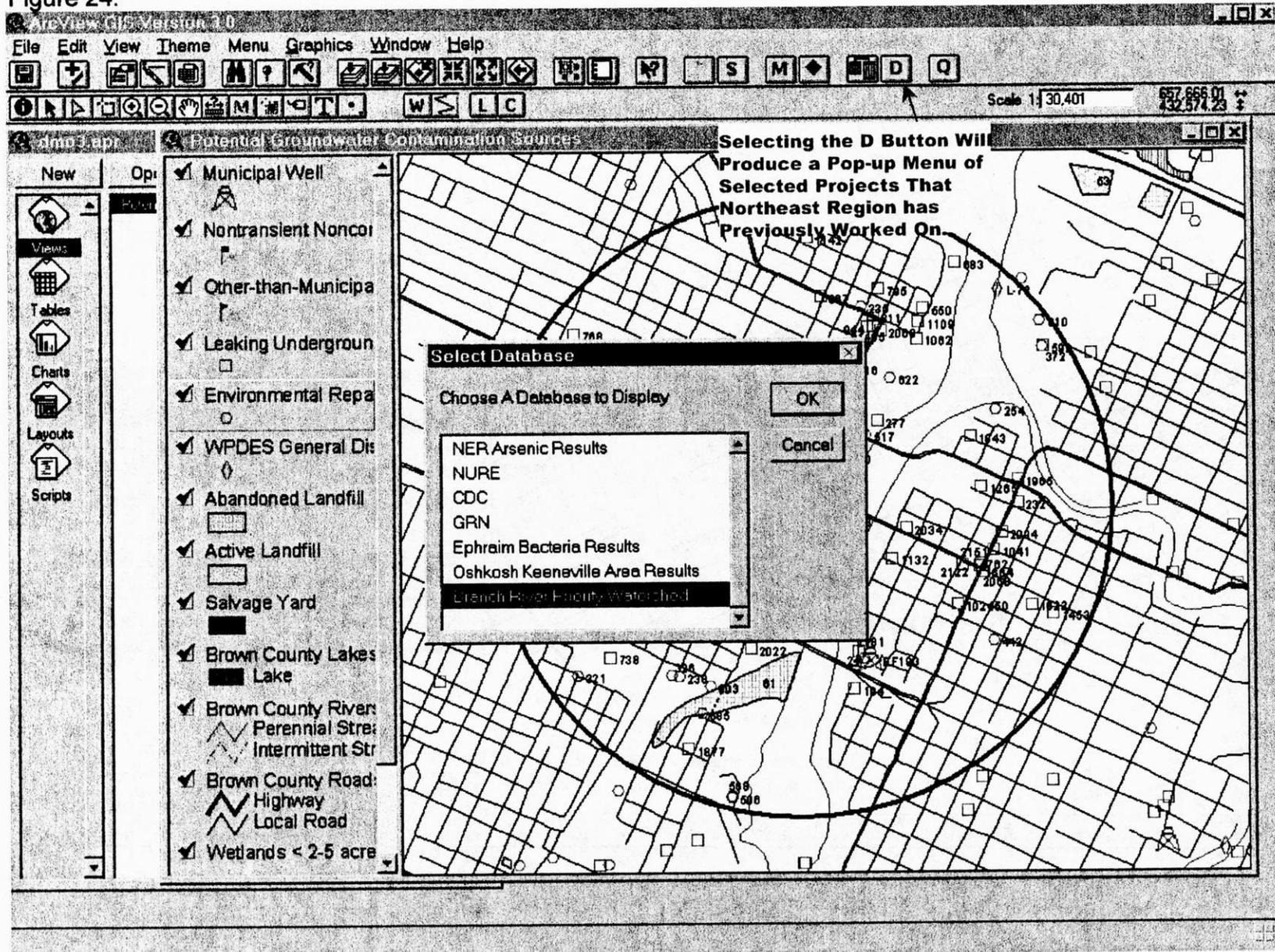


Figure 25.

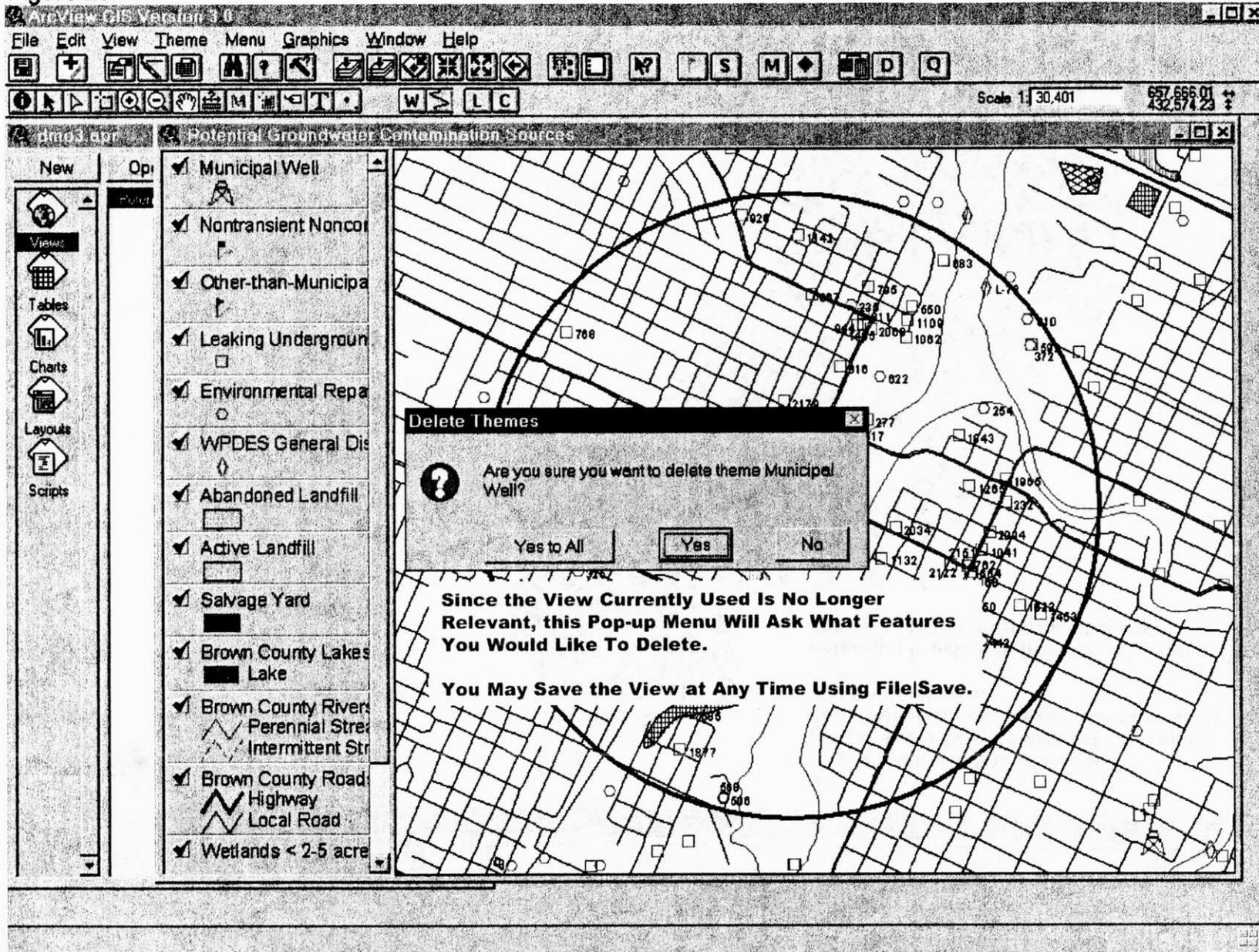


Figure 26.

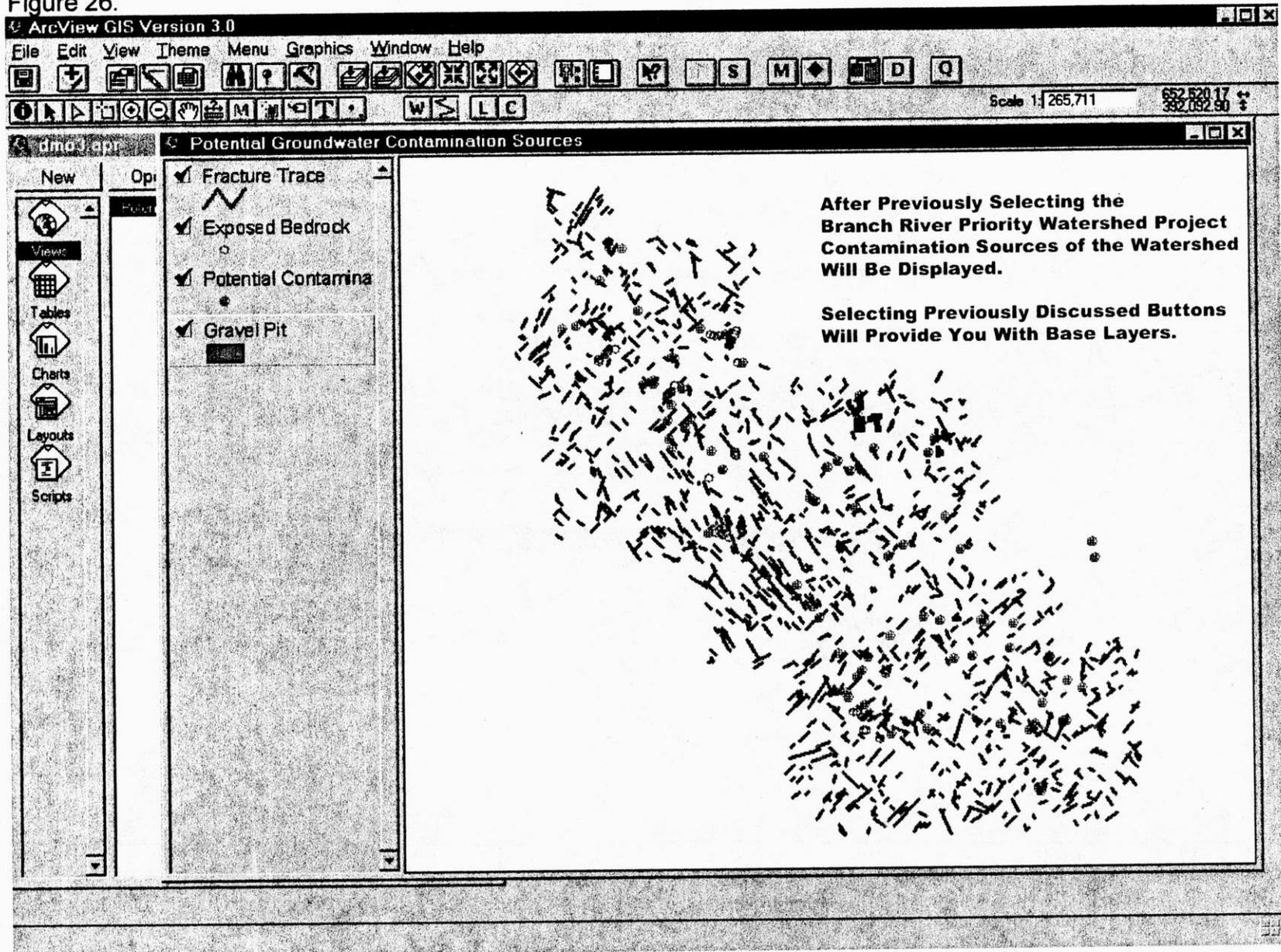
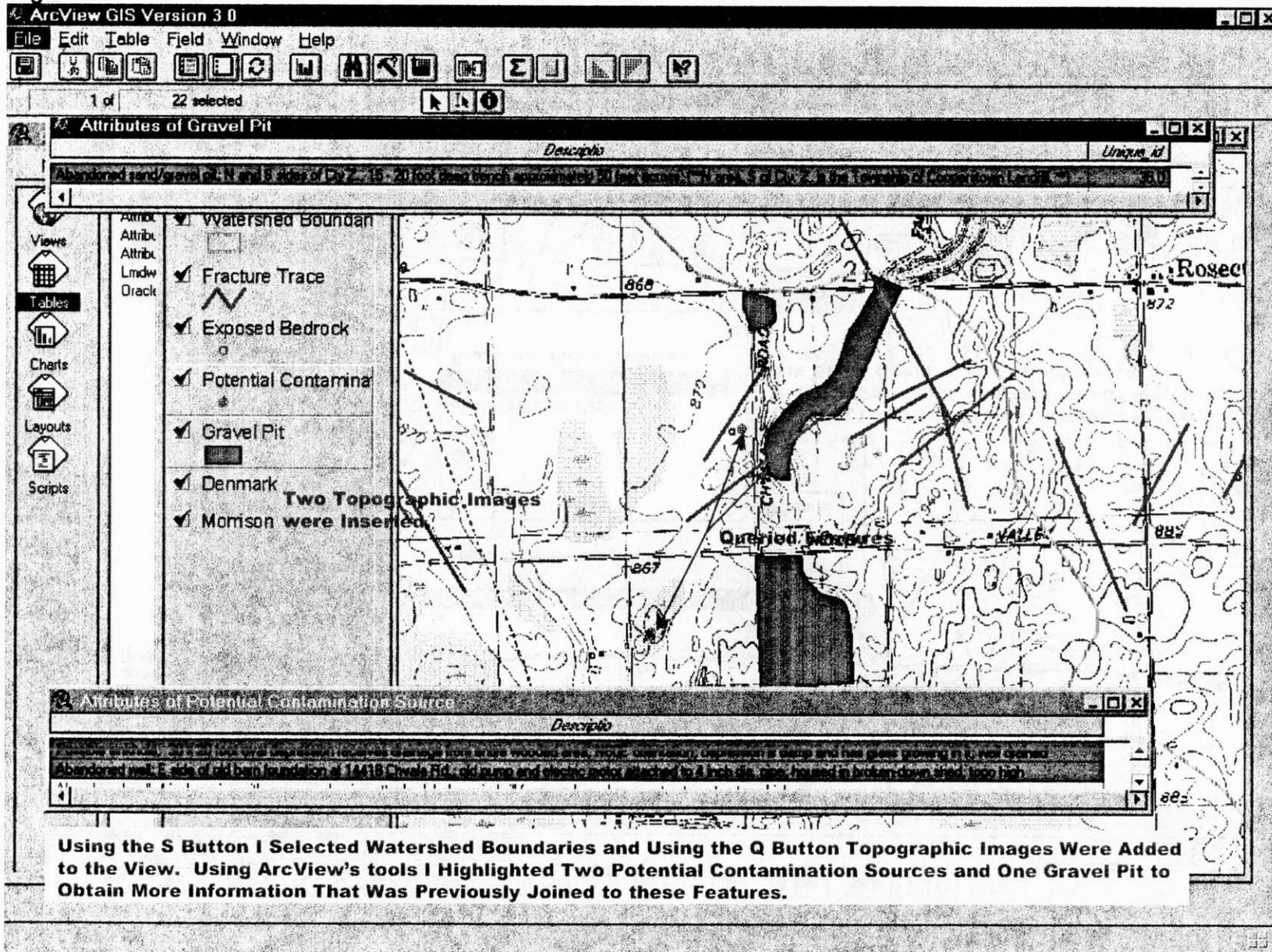
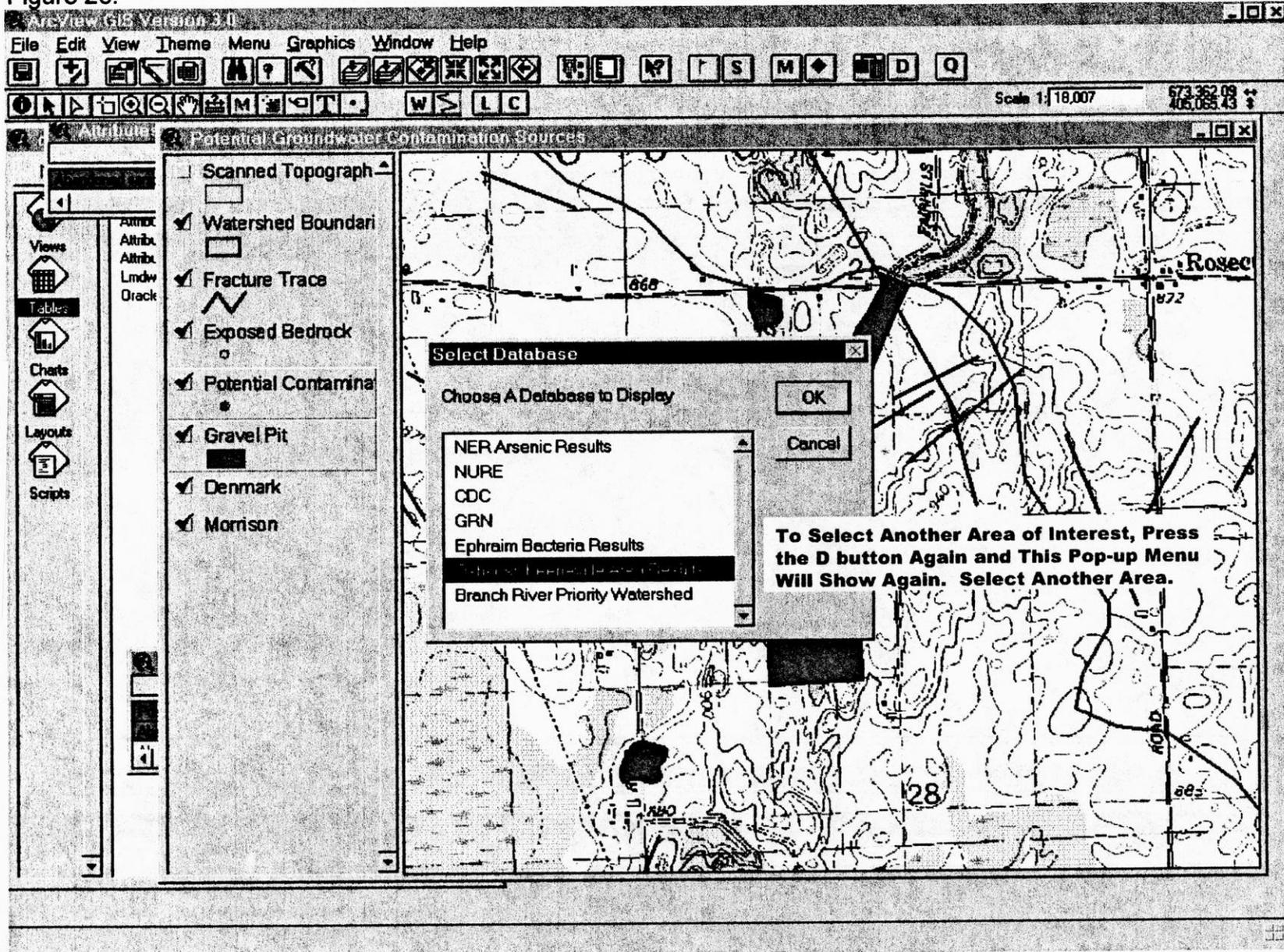


Figure 27.



Using the S Button I Selected Watershed Boundaries and Using the Q Button Topographic Images Were Added to the View. Using ArcView's tools I Highlighted Two Potential Contamination Sources and One Gravel Pit to Obtain More Information That Was Previously Joined to these Features.

Figure 28.

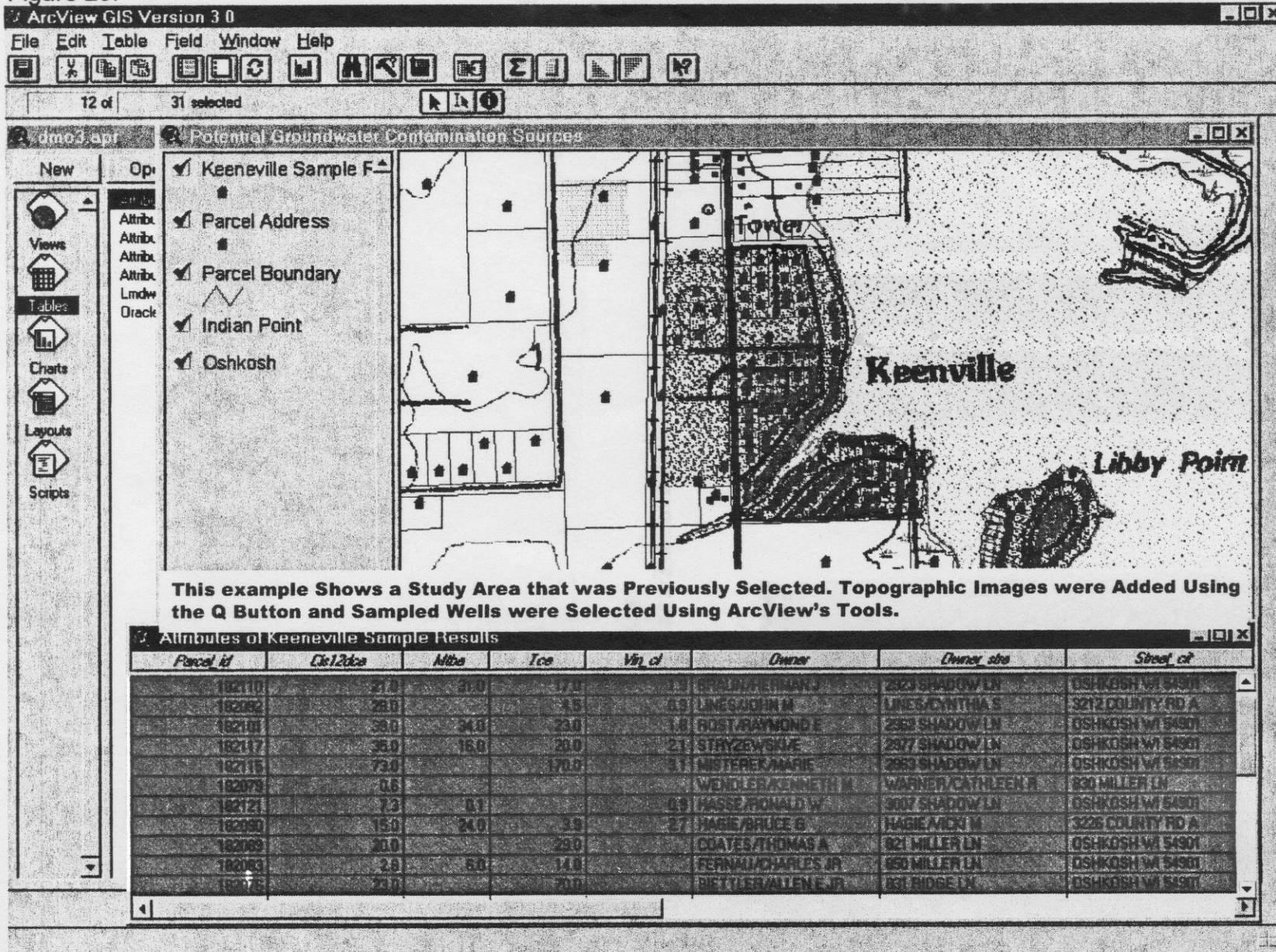


89076382456



b89076382456a

Figure 29.

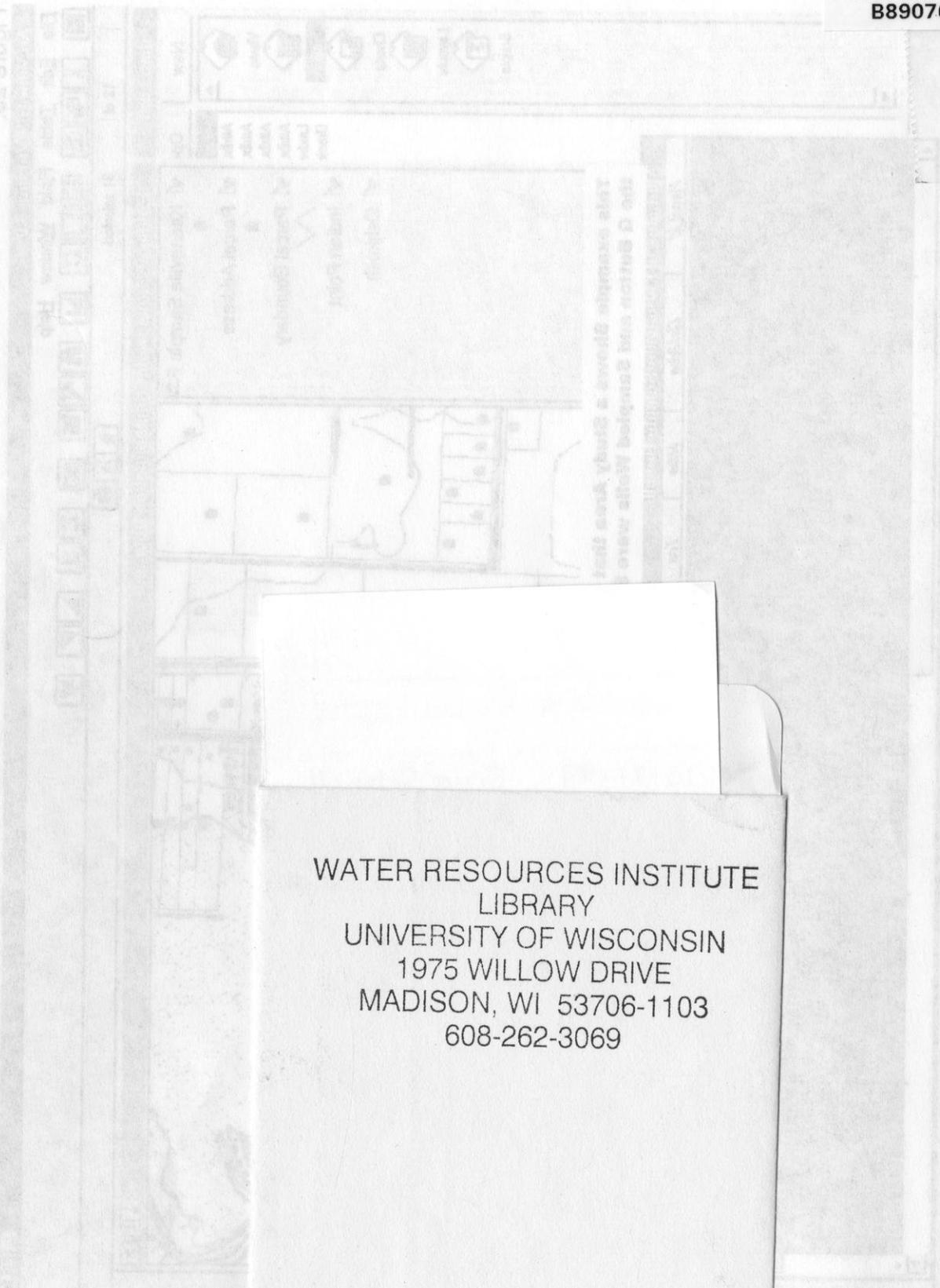


89076382456



B89076382456A

Figure 28



WATER RESOURCES INSTITUTE  
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DEMCO