

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND DECISION ON THE NEED FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)

Form 1600-1

Rev. 6-2010

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Region or Bureau Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater
Type List Designation IV

NOTE TO REVIEWERS: This document is a DNR environmental analysis that evaluates probable environmental effects and decides on the need for an EIS. The attached analysis includes a description of the proposal and the affected environment. The DNR has reviewed the attachments and, upon certification, accepts responsibility for their scope and content to fulfill requirements in s. NR 150.22, Wis. Adm. Code. Your comments should address completeness, accuracy or the EIS decision. For your comments to be considered, they must be received by the contact person before 4:30 p.m., November 19, 2012.

Contact Person: Rachel Greve rachel.greve@wisconsin.gov
Title: Hydrogeologist
Address: 101 South Webster St., PO Box 7921 Madison, WI 53707
Telephone Number (608) 267-7652

Applicant: Rosemeyer Properties, LLC (owner), Milestone Materials (lessee/operator)

Address: 1275 North 4th St., Platteville, WI 53818 (owner), 920 10th Ave. North, Onalaska, WI 54650 (operator)

Title of Proposal: High Capacity Well – Rosemeyer Quarry

Location: County: Grant City/Town/Village: Town of Platteville

Township Range Section(s): Section 14, T3N, R1W

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. Brief overview of the proposal including the DNR action (include cost and funding source if public funds involved)

The applicant has proposed to construct a high capacity well in southeast Grant County. The well would be located on property owned by Rosemeyer Properties, LLC and leased to Milestone Materials, a division of Mathy Construction. The property is a limestone quarry in the Town of Platteville and the City of Platteville; the well would be located in the Town of Platteville. The well would be constructed to a depth of approximately 600 feet and would be equipped with a submersible pump capable of pumping 500 gallons per minute (gpm); the maximum proposed pumping rate is 450 gpm. The well would be constructed within the existing quarry, north of County Highway XX.

2. Purpose and Need (include history and background as appropriate)

Water from the well would be used to wash crushed dolomite aggregate to serve local concrete and asphalt needs. The well would be used to annually fill a multi-cell wash pond at the start of the construction season and to provide make-up water to the pond to replace water lost due to processing, percolation, and evaporation during operation of the quarry and aggregate washing.

3. Authorities and Approvals (list local, state and federal permits or approvals required)

In order to construct the well, the owner must obtain a high capacity well approval under Chapter NR 812, Wisconsin Administrative Code. Chapter NR 812 specifies detailed well construction and operation requirements. In addition, because the proposed well location is within 1,200 feet of a trout stream, the well must also be reviewed under Ch. NR 820, Wis. Adm. Code, to determine whether it could result in significant adverse environmental impacts. The Department previously approved an application for a similar aggregate wash well on the property. That well was not constructed within 2 years of the approval date,

May 24, 2004, and a new review and approval is therefore required.

The planned well location is currently a working quarry, and the applicant has obtained the permits necessary for nonmetallic mining. No water will be discharged from the quarry as a result of the operation of the planned well.

PROPOSED PHYSICAL CHANGES (more fully describe the proposal)

4. Manipulation of Terrestrial Resources (include relevant quantities - sq. ft., cu. yard, etc.)

The proposed well is expected to be completed using conventional rotary drilling equipment and methods. The well will be completed in dolomite and sandstone bedrock. It is anticipated that the well would be constructed to a depth of 600 feet below ground surface, with 10-inch diameter steel casing to a depth of 250 feet. The remaining depth of the drillhole (250-600 feet) would be an open hole in bedrock. The well would be located within the existing Rosemeyer Quarry, a 40-acre limestone quarry. The maximum depth of the quarry is approximately 65 feet below the original ground surface, and the well would be constructed on the quarry floor.

5. Manipulation of Aquatic Resources (include relevant quantities - cfs, acre feet, MGD, etc.)

The application indicates that the maximum daily pumping from the well would be 648,000 gallons per day. This maximum level of pumping would occur for two full days every year, in order to fill the on-site wash pond(s). For the remainder of the anticipated 60 working days per year, the well would be pumped for approximately three hours per day, a rate of 81,000 gallons per day. Average daily use over the entire 62-day working period would be 99,290 gallons per day. Total annual water use for the well would be 6,156,000 gallons.

6. Buildings, Treatment Units, Roads and Other Structures (include size of facilities, road miles, etc.)

The proposed well would be located within the existing 40-acre Rosemeyer limestone quarry. Permanent infrastructure at the site includes an access road, scale, and scalehouse. Portable units are brought on site during the operating season, including crushing, screening, and asphalt plants, which are used as needed to replenish stockpiles of variously sized limestone aggregate. Other temporary (seasonal) facilities at the site include a fuel storage tank, portable laboratory trailers for materials testing, and lavatories.

No buildings or additional roads would be associated with the installation of the proposed well. The well would be protected from traffic by concrete barriers. It would be connected to the electrical grid via buried electrical lines. Approximately 900 feet of above-ground piping would be installed to transport water from the well to wash ponds located in the southeast corner of the quarry.

7. Emissions and Discharges (include relevant characteristics and quantities)

No significant emissions or discharges will be associated with the proposed well. Water will be pumped to an on-site multi-cell wash pond and used in a portable wash plant during the operating season to wash limestone aggregate. A percentage of the pumped water (<10%) will re-infiltrate through the base of the pond or be lost due to pore retention in the product shipped offsite.

8. Other Changes

None

9. Identify the maps, plans and other descriptive material attached

Attachment 1. County map showing the general area of the project

Attachment 2. USGS topographic map

Attachment 3. Air Photo of the Well Site Vicinity

Attachment 4. Parcel map

Attachment 5. DNR county wetlands map

Attachment 6.1 & 6.2 Town of Platteville and City of Platteville Zoning maps

10. Information Based On (check all that apply):

Literature/correspondence (specify major sources)

Agnew, A.F., 1963. Geology of the Platteville Quadrangle, Wisconsin. Geological Survey Bulletin 1123-E. United States Government Printing Office, Washington.

Application for High Capacity Well Approval

City-data.com/county/Grant_County-WI.html

Hamilton, D.A. and P.W. Seelbach, 2011. Michigan's Water Withdrawal Assessment Process and Internet Screening Tool. Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Fisheries Special Report 55, Lansing.

Olcott, P.G., 1992. Groundwater Atlas of the United States: Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin. USGS Hydrologic Atlas: HA 730-J

WisLith: A Digital Lithologic and Stratigraphic Database of Wisconsin Geology, Open File Report 2003-05, Wisconsin Geological & Natural History Survey

Wisconsin Well Construction Reports

Personal Contacts (list in item 26)

Field Analysis By: Author Other (list in item 26)

Past Experience With Site By: Other (list in item 26)

11. Physical Environment (topography, soils, water, air)

The proposed well site is located on an approximately 106-acre parcel owned by Rosemeyer Properties, LLC and leased by Milestone Materials. The eastern part of the property, including the proposed well location, is in the Town of Platteville. The western part of the property is in the City of Platteville. The proposed well site is located in the SW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 14 T3N R1W. The majority of the property is an existing aggregate quarry.

The proposed well site is within the Driftless Area of southwestern Wisconsin, in the historic lead-zinc mining district. The landscape has a well-developed drainage system. Relief from the valley bottoms to the ridge tops is typically around 100-200 feet. Surface soils are primarily mapped as silt loams with moderate to high permeability. The proposed well would be constructed within the existing quarry, so limestone bedrock occurs very near ground surface with negligible soil cover. There are numerous inactive metal mines within a mile of the proposed well.

Bedrock consists of Ordovician carbonate and sandstone overlying Cambrian sandstone, shale and dolomite. The upper bedrock unit in the Platteville area is the Sinnipee Group dolomite, limestone and shale, which is 100-150 feet thick. The lower units of the Sinnipee Group (Platteville and Decorah Formations) crop out at various points along the Rountree Branch. The Galena Formation was identified by Milestone (Robert Servais, personal communication) and also by Agnew (1963) as the uppermost bedrock in upland areas, including the area of the quarry. The Sinnipee Group overlies the St. Peter Sandstone (less than 100 feet thick), the Prairie du Chien dolomite (200-300 feet thick), and Cambrian sandstone, shale and dolomite (>600 feet thick). Igneous or metamorphic bedrock forms the impermeable basement rock at a depth of around 1700 feet.

Groundwater is the only source of drinking water in the area of the proposed well. The main aquifers in the area are the St. Peter/Prairie du Chien/Jordan aquifer and the Cambrian sandstone aquifer. The City of Platteville's municipal wells draw water from the lower Cambrian sandstone units, while residential wells in the area are generally completed in the St. Peter Sandstone. The Galena and Platteville Formations of the Sinnipee Group are part of a regional aquitard but can produce water where they are fractured and weathered. A few residential wells in the area are completed the Platteville Formation.

The proposed well would be cased through the upper dolomite units and St. Peter Formation and draw water from the Prairie Du Chien dolomite and the Jordan Sandstone.

The nearest municipal public water supply wells are those owned by the City of Platteville. Well #5 is about 3,000 feet southeast of the proposed well site. It was completed in 2010 but has not yet been put into service. Wells #2 and #3 are 1 mile west of the proposed well site. Well #5 is 1,040 feet deep, Well #2 is 1,000 feet deep, and Well #3 is 927 feet deep. Areas to the south and west of the quarry are served by the City of Platteville Sanitary Sewer System. There are several private water supply wells within a mile of the proposed well. The nearest wells are around 1,600 feet north of the proposed well site. Based on well construction records, most of these wells are completed in the St. Peter Sandstone, and a few are completed in the overlying Sinnipee Group dolomite and shale.

The proposed well location is within the Rosemeyer Quarry, between Rountree Branch (1,000 feet north) and unnamed Creek 14-8 (475 feet south); both are classified as coldwater Class II trout streams.

The valley and ridge topography of the Driftless Area influences the groundwater flow system. Regional groundwater flow in the deep aquifers (St. Peter/Prairie du Chien/Jordan and Cambrian sandstone aquifers) is generally to the west, while the upper aquifer (Galena-Platteville) is dominated by local flow systems that closely mirror the surface watersheds. Heterogeneities such as fractures or changes in the permeability of the bedrock, together with the incised topography, produce groundwater discharge in the form of numerous small springs. These springs generally flow at less than 0.25 cubic feet per second (cfs) but together can contribute significant flow to streams.

The Rountree Branch is a 6.8-mile tributary to the Little Platte River. In the vicinity of the quarry, Rountree has a wooded buffer over most of its length. The stream generally has a sandy or gravelly bed and provides varied habitat for aquatic life. An unnamed tributary enters Rountree north of the quarry, providing significant flow. In the 1960s, Rountree Branch had limited fishery value due to various sources of industrial, municipal, and non-point source pollution. While elevated metals and non-point source pollution are still a problem, water quality and habitat have improved greatly, and the stream was classified as a Class II Trout Stream. Rountree Branch currently supports a naturally reproducing trout population. DNR Fisheries Biologist Bradd Sims measured streamflows in segments of Rountree Branch adjacent to the Rosemeyer Quarry on September 26, 2012; flow was 0.82 cubic feet per second (cfs) upstream of the tributary north of the quarry and 2.59 cfs on the west end of the quarry, just upstream of the confluence with Stream 14-8. The Wisconsin Streamflow model calculates baseflow in these segments of Rountree Branch to be 0.7-0.9 cfs (north/upstream) and 1.7-2.2 cfs (west/downstream). DNR Fisheries Biologist Gene Van Dyck, who has past field experience with Rountree Branch, has noted that the measured flows in Rountree (and presumably also in Creek 14-8) were approximately half of typical flow, probably due to the drought conditions experienced this year.

Creek 14-8 is mapped as an intermittent, 1.25-mile long tributary to Rountree Branch and is classified as a Class II Trout Stream. The stream flows through a steep-sided valley between the Rosemeyer Quarry (and a salvage yard) to the north, and a series of commercial businesses to the south. In September 2012, flow in Creek 14-8 was very low (0.38 cfs), and the stream was dry 900 feet above the confluence with Rountree Branch. The dry bed continued upstream for about ¾ mile. In the lower part of the stream, water temperature indicates that it is groundwater fed. Although the stream could not support a trout population in its current condition, it does contribute flow to Rountree Branch.

No concentrated springs have been identified in the Rountree Branch or Creek 14-8 adjacent to the Rosemeyer Quarry, although the streams adjacent to the quarry are fed by groundwater seepage, and areas of diffuse groundwater upwelling can be identified by vegetation (watercress). Cold water temperatures in the stream (46° F, measured 9/25/2012) also indicate high levels of groundwater input.

12. Biological Environment (dominant aquatic and terrestrial plant and animal species and habitats including threatened/endangered resources; wetland amounts, types and hydraulic value)

Rountree Branch and Creek 14-8 are classified as Class II Trout Stream. It is the opinion of DNR fisheries staff that Rountree Branch could be classified as a Class I Trout Stream, due to its naturally-reproducing trout population. Trout (large and small), chubs, and other aquatic life were observed in Rountree Branch during a September 25, 2012 site visit, and several small fish and frogs were observed in Creek 14-8. One threatened/endangered species was identified through a review of the Natural Heritage Inventory; historical records indicate that the *Adoxa moschatillena* (musk-root) plant was present in the area in 1896. There are no mapped wetlands within a mile of the proposed well.

13. Cultural Environment

a. Land use (dominant features and uses including zoning if applicable)

Land use in the vicinity of the proposed well is split between industrial, commercial, agricultural, and residential. The proposed well site is located within the ~40-acre Rosemeyer limestone quarry. The western end of the quarry property is within the City of Platteville (zoned industrial), while the eastern end, including the proposed well, is located in the Town of Platteville (zoned agricultural-transitional). The City of Platteville is also adjacent to the quarry to the south and east. This area of Platteville has been recently developed, mainly for commercial purposes. The land to the east of the quarry is slated for residential development in the near future. The Pecatonica State Trail skirts the quarry to the north, running south of Rountree Branch. Land use north of the quarry is predominantly agricultural and residential, with several acres within the City of Platteville zoned as conservancy.

b. Social/Economic (including ethnic and cultural groups)

The area in the vicinity of the proposed well has a mix of urban and rural land uses, as described above. The City of Platteville is adjacent to the Rosemeyer Quarry to the west, south, and east. The population of Grant County has remained relatively stable over the last thirty years and is 95.9% white, 4.1% other ethnic groups (2010 census). The population of Platteville has increased by 14% since 1990. As of 2009, the largest employment sectors in Grant County were: Educational, health and social services (21.3%), Manufacturing (17.3%), Retail trade (13.9%), and Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining (10.1%).

c. Archaeological/Historical

There are no known features of archaeological or historical significance within the area to be disturbed by well construction.

14. Other Special Resources (e.g., State Natural Areas, prime agricultural lands)

None

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES (probable adverse and beneficial impacts including indirect and secondary impacts)

15. Physical (include visual if applicable)

The well would be constructed within the existing quarry and result in minimal disturbance of the physical environment. Construction activities would include installation of the well and about 900 feet of above-ground piping to on-site wash ponds located in the southeast corner of the quarry.

Groundwater pumped from the proposed well would otherwise discharge into Rountree Branch, Creek 14-8, or other surface waters. The maximum impact of the proposed high capacity well would occur during the annual pond-filling, during which the well would be pumped at full capacity for 48 hours. The maximum requested pumping rate is 450 gallons per minute (gpm), or 1 cubic foot per second (cfs). During the remaining 60 days of well use, the maximum requested withdrawal rate is three hours of pumping at 450 gpm, or 81,000 gallons per day. This pumping would make up for water losses due to evaporation, infiltration, and incorporation into product.

Rountree Branch has a low flow of about 0.8 cfs in the reach directly adjacent to the proposed well (Wisconsin streamflow model and 9/25/2012 flow measurement). Baseflow increases to around 2-2.5 cfs near the west (downstream) end of the quarry, due to the addition of flow from a tributary and groundwater inflow. Creek 14-8 had no flow in the reach adjacent to the proposed well site during the September 2012 site visit and has a modeled baseflow of 0.13-0.17 (very small).

If groundwater recharge to these two streams were reduced by an amount equivalent to the water pumped from the proposed well, the effect would be significant for only brief periods. Pond filling would take place in spring, when streamflow is typically at its annual maximum due to snow melt. During the rest of the operating season, the maximum amount of water that the well would pump would be equivalent to a daily average of 0.12 cfs. This could cause the upper reaches of Creek 14-8 to dry out earlier in the year than would otherwise be the case and could reduce low flow in the upper part of Rountree Branch by up to 15%. However, the depth of the well casing (250 feet) and the semi-confining nature of the Galena-Platteville dolomite and shale will tend to decrease the impact of the well on surface water features, so that the "maximum impact" scenario described above is unlikely. It is not expected that discernible impacts to the streams will occur.

The nearest existing private wells are slightly less than 1600 feet north of the proposed well. The sporadic and seasonal nature of

the proposed pumping decreases its potential for significant impacts to private wells. According to a drawdown estimate that assumes perfect hydraulic connection between the pumping well and the existing wells, two days of constant pumping at 450 gpm could result in a temporary water level drawdown of around 6.3 feet at the nearest wells. A review of well construction records indicates that six feet of additional drawdown is unlikely to interfere with the use of these wells. Water level drawdowns during the other 60 days of high capacity well use would be much smaller, due to the lower withdrawal amounts and recovery time between periods of pumping. The City of Platteville municipal wells are more than 3000 feet from the proposed well; the municipal wells would experience a smaller water table drawdown and would not be significantly impacted by the proposed pumping.

16. Biological (including impacts to threatened/endangered resources)

Potential impacts of groundwater pumping include adverse impacts to aquatic populations, especially in temperature-sensitive fish species such as trout. Reduced groundwater input to streamflow can result in increased stream temperature and decreased dissolved oxygen concentration. Both of these conditions can inhibit trout development. In coldwater streams such as Rountree Branch, Michigan studies of fish populations determined that a flow reduction of less than 14% will not result in an observable change in fish population, and a reduction of less than 20% will not result in a significant change (Hamilton and Seelbach, 2011). The maximum possible flow reduction in Rountree Branch during the summer construction season would be 15%, and actual flow reductions are expected to be much lower than this due to the well construction factors and bedrock characteristics listed above. Therefore, no significant impact to Rountree Branch is expected. Creek 14-8 does not currently have the ability to support a trout fishery and is mainly valuable as a coldwater tributary to Rountree Branch.

Because the proposed well would be located within the existing quarry, no vegetation would be disturbed by well construction.

17. Cultural

a. Land Use (including indirect and secondary impacts)

The proposed well would be located within the existing Rosemeyer Quarry and not result in any change in land use.

b. Social/Economic (including ethnic and cultural groups, and zoning if applicable)

The proposed well would allow Milestone Materials to wash and sort quarried limestone and dolomite, providing an economic benefit. Because the site is already an operating quarry, the well will have very little, if any, other social or economic impact. It would not impact the operation of private or municipal water supply wells.

c. Archaeological/Historical

None

18. Other Special Resources (e.g., State Natural Areas, prime agricultural lands)

The proposed activity will not have any impacts on any special resources.

19. Summary of Adverse Impacts That Cannot Be Avoided (more fully discussed in 15 through 18)

Groundwater that is pumped from the proposed well would result in a temporary decrease in groundwater inflow to nearby streams, including Rountree Branch and Creek 14-8, both classified as trout streams. There will also be some degree of drawdown in the water levels of nearby existing wells. Neither of these impacts is expected to cause a significant environmental impact to waters of the state.

DNR EVALUATION OF PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE (complete each item)

20. Environmental Effects and Their Significance

a. Discuss which of the primary and secondary environmental effects listed in the environmental consequences section are long-term or short-term.

The environmental effects related to the proposed high capacity well would generally be short-term in nature and limited in areal extent. Pumping from the well would be seasonal (2 days of constant pumping plus 60 days of pumping 3 hours per day), allowing the water table to recover during “off” periods. Impact to streamflows and water table levels would cease if pumping were permanently terminated. If flow reduction altered stream habitat to the extent that the aquatic population

changed, this could have a long-term environmental effect; however, this type of impact is highly unlikely from the type of water use proposed.

- b. Discuss which of the primary and secondary environmental effects listed in the environmental consequences section are effects on geographically scarce resources (e.g. historic or cultural resources, scenic and recreational resources, prime agricultural lands, threatened or endangered resources or ecologically sensitive areas).

The proposed well would not have an effect on geographically scarce resources. Flow reduction in the reach of Rountree Branch directly adjacent to Rosemeyer Quarry could have minor impacts on trout populations and the value of the trout fishery. This effect would be localized, and other segments of the stream would not be significantly affected.

- c. Discuss the extent to which the primary and secondary environmental effects listed in the environmental consequences section are reversible.

The impacts associated with the proposed high capacity well are reversible. Groundwater levels would rebound following the cessation of pumping, and groundwater inputs to streams would go back to pre-pumping conditions. Any changes in the streams' biological community would also be reversible due to the localized nature of the potential impacts.

21. Significance of Cumulative Effects

Discuss the significance of reasonably anticipated cumulative effects on the environment (and energy usage, if applicable). Consider cumulative effects from repeated projects of the same type. Would the cumulative effects be more severe or substantially change the quality of the environment? Include other activities planned or proposed in the area that would compound effects on the environment.

If additional high capacity wells were placed in the Rountree Branch watershed, the cumulative impact of groundwater pumping could cause significant environmental impacts to the stream. The quarry and proposed high capacity well are located in a developing area adjacent to the City of Platteville. Because of this, it is unlikely that similar projects would be proposed nearby.

22. Significance of Risk

- a. Explain the significance of any unknowns that create substantial uncertainty in predicting effects on the quality of the environment. What additional studies or analysis would eliminate or reduce these unknowns?

Groundwater flow conditions in the vicinity of the proposed well are inferred from information gathered in well construction reports, research in similar areas, and general geologic reports. The degree of connection of the surface water resources in the area is also inferred from work in areas of similar geologic characteristics. Impacts to the surface waters could be more or less severe depending on the actual degree and nature of the hydrologic connection. The review of physical impacts in section 15 considers a worst-case scenario where all water pumped from the well is removed from the streams; this review did not identify a potential for significant impacts. However, collection of additional field data, particularly coupled stream flow and groundwater data, completion of an aquifer pumping test, and construction of a groundwater model to analyze various well construction configurations and pumping scenarios would lead to a more definitive analysis of the impacts.

- b. Explain the environmental significance of reasonably anticipated operating problems such as malfunctions, spills, fires or other hazards (particularly those relating to health or safety). Consider reasonable detection and emergency response, and discuss the potential for these hazards.

The operation of the proposed well is unlikely to result in the type of problems listed above. The proposed well is to be located within the quarry, which has an elevation five feet or more below the grade of the surrounding landscape. Any water inadvertently spilled from the well or associated piping would drain internally. The well will have electric line power; so no diesel or other fuel is associated with well operation.

23. Significance of Precedent

Would a decision on this proposal influence future decisions or foreclose options that may additionally affect the quality of the environment? Describe any conflicts the proposal has with plans or policy of local, state or federal agencies. Explain the significance of each.

Approval of this high capacity well application would not be a precedent-setting decision.

24. Significance of Controversy Over Environmental Effects

Discuss the effects on the quality of the environment, including socio-economic effects, that are (or are likely to be) highly controversial, and summarize the controversy.

Any proposed high capacity well has the potential to generate significant public interest and controversy, especially in the

vicinity of high-quality surface water features such as trout streams. However, because the amount of water proposed to be withdrawn from the Rosemeyer Quarry well is relatively low and its installation does not involve a change in land use, the likelihood of significant controversy is reduced.

ALTERNATIVES

25. Briefly describe the impacts of no action and of alternatives that would decrease or eliminate adverse environmental effects. (Refer to any appropriate alternatives from the applicant or anyone else.)

Applicant Alternatives

- No build option. Without the installation of a high-capacity well at the Rosemeyer Quarry location, it would not be possible to produce certain aggregate products desired by the market.
- Other water sources. It would not be economically viable to obtain water from off-site sources such as the City of Platteville. A high-capacity well is the only available way to obtain the necessary water volumes from both an economic and logistical standpoint.
- Alternate well location. Ideally, the proposed well would be located outside of the Groundwater Protection Areas (GPAs) associated with Rountree Creek and Creek 14-8. However, the entire property is located within the GPA, so this is not a viable option.

DNR Alternatives

The Department’s alternatives for review of high capacity well application are:

- Deny the application for high capacity well based on probable significant adverse environmental impacts to waters of the state that cannot be avoided by placing conditions on the construction or use of the well.
- Approve the application for high capacity well without conditions.
- Approve the application for high capacity well with conditions designed to prevent significant adverse environmental impacts to waters of the state.

The Department’s selected alternative is to approve the high capacity well application with conditions to prevent significant adverse environmental impacts. The Department conducted its review based on the applicant’s expected annual water use of 6,156,000 gallons and will limit annual pumping to that amount.

SUMMARY OF ISSUE IDENTIFICATION ACTIVITIES

26. List agencies, citizen groups and individuals contacted regarding the project (include DNR personnel and title) and summarize public contacts, completed or proposed).

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contact</u>	<u>Comment Summary</u>
5/25/12 5/29/12	Bradd Sims (DNR Fisheries Biologist)	Trout Stream Concerns (email & voicemail)
9/24/12 9/25/12	Bradd Sims (DNR Fisheries Biologist)	Site visits to observe stream conditions and measure streamflow
9/13/12	Larry Lynch (DNR Hydrogeologist)	Email regarding 2008 evaluation of this area for Platteville municipal well siting
9/25/12	Gene Van Dyck (DNR Fisheries Biologist)	Past experience with conditions in Rountree Branch

Project Name: High Capacity Well - Rosemeyer Quarry County: Grant

PRELIMINARY DECISION

In accordance with s. 1.11, Wis. Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code, the Department is authorized and required to determine whether it has complied with s. 1.11, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code.

The Department has made a preliminary determination that the Environmental Impact Statement process will not be required for this action/project. This recommendation does not represent approval from other DNR sections which may also require a review of the action/project.

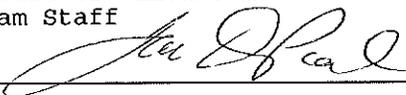
Signature of Evaluator	Date Signed
	10/23/2012

FINAL DECISION

The public review process has been completed. The Department received and fully considered responses to the news release or other notice.

Pursuant to s. NR 150.22(2)a., Wis. Adm. Code, the attached analysis of the expected impacts of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this is not a major action, and therefore the environmental impact statement process is not required prior to final action by the Department.

The Department has determined that it has complied with s. 1.11, Wis. Stats., and ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code. This decision does not represent approval from other DNR sections which may also require a review of the action/project.

Signature of Environmental Analysis Program Staff	Date Signed
	11/20/2012

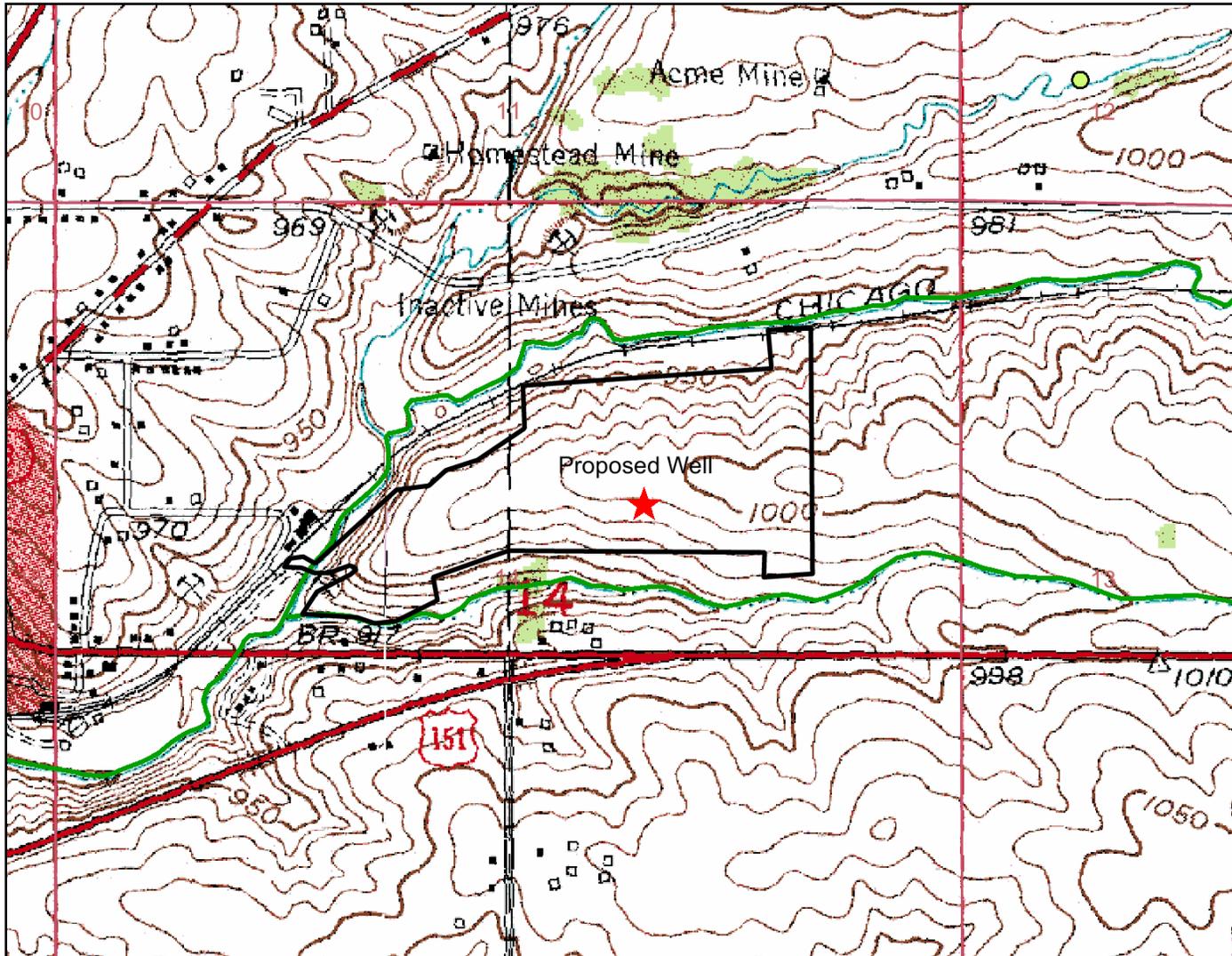
NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS

If you believe that you have a right to challenge this decision, you should know that the Wisconsin statutes and administrative rules establish time periods within which requests to review Department decisions must be filed. For judicial review of a decision pursuant to sections 227.52 and 227.53, Wis. Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to file your petition with the appropriate circuit court and serve the petition on the Department. Such a petition for judicial review must name the Department of Natural Resources as the respondent.

To request a contested case hearing pursuant to section 227.42, Wis. Stats., you have 30 days after the decision is mailed, or otherwise served by the Department, to serve a petition for hearing on the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources. All requests for contested case hearings must be made in accordance with section NR 2.05(5), Wis. Adm. Code, and served on the Secretary in accordance with section NR 2.03, Wis. Adm. Code. The filing of a request for a contested case hearing does not extend the 30 day period for filing a petition for judicial review.



Rosemeyer/Milestone Proposed Well - Topographic Map



Legend

- Public Water Supply Well - Municipalities
- CFS ≥ 1.0
- $1.0 > \text{CFS} \geq 0.25$
- $0.25 > \text{CFS}$
- Trout Stream Lines - thru 2008
 - Class 1
 - Class 2
 - Class 3
- PLSS Sections
- Major Basin Boundaries

0 1200 2400 3600 ft.

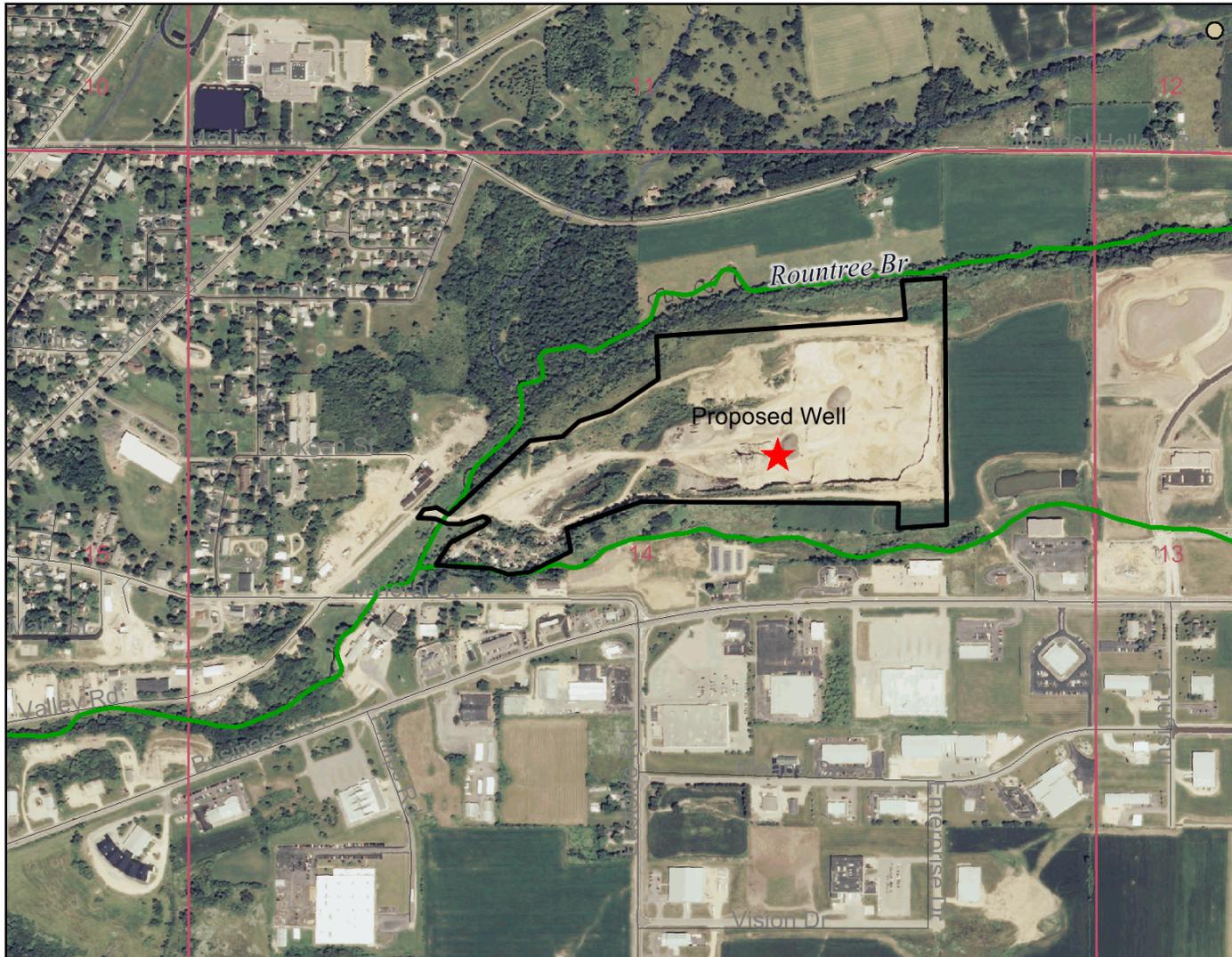


Scale: 1:12,000

The specific locations of drinking water wells, surface water intakes, and source water assessment areas are sensitive information. To prevent misuse of this information DNR staff may not provide this information outside of the Department. Information requests should be directed to Gabrielle Petersen, (608) 266-8470, Gabrielle.Petersen@wisconsin.gov.



Rosemeyer/Milestone Proposed HiCap - Grant County - T3NR1W



Legend

- Public Water Supply Well - Municipalities
- CFS >= 1.0
- 1.0 > CFS >= 0.25
- 0.25 > CFS
- Trout Stream Lines - thru 2008
 - Class 1
 - Class 2
 - Class 3
- PLSS Sections
- WBIC Areas
- WBIC Lines
- Major Basin Boundaries

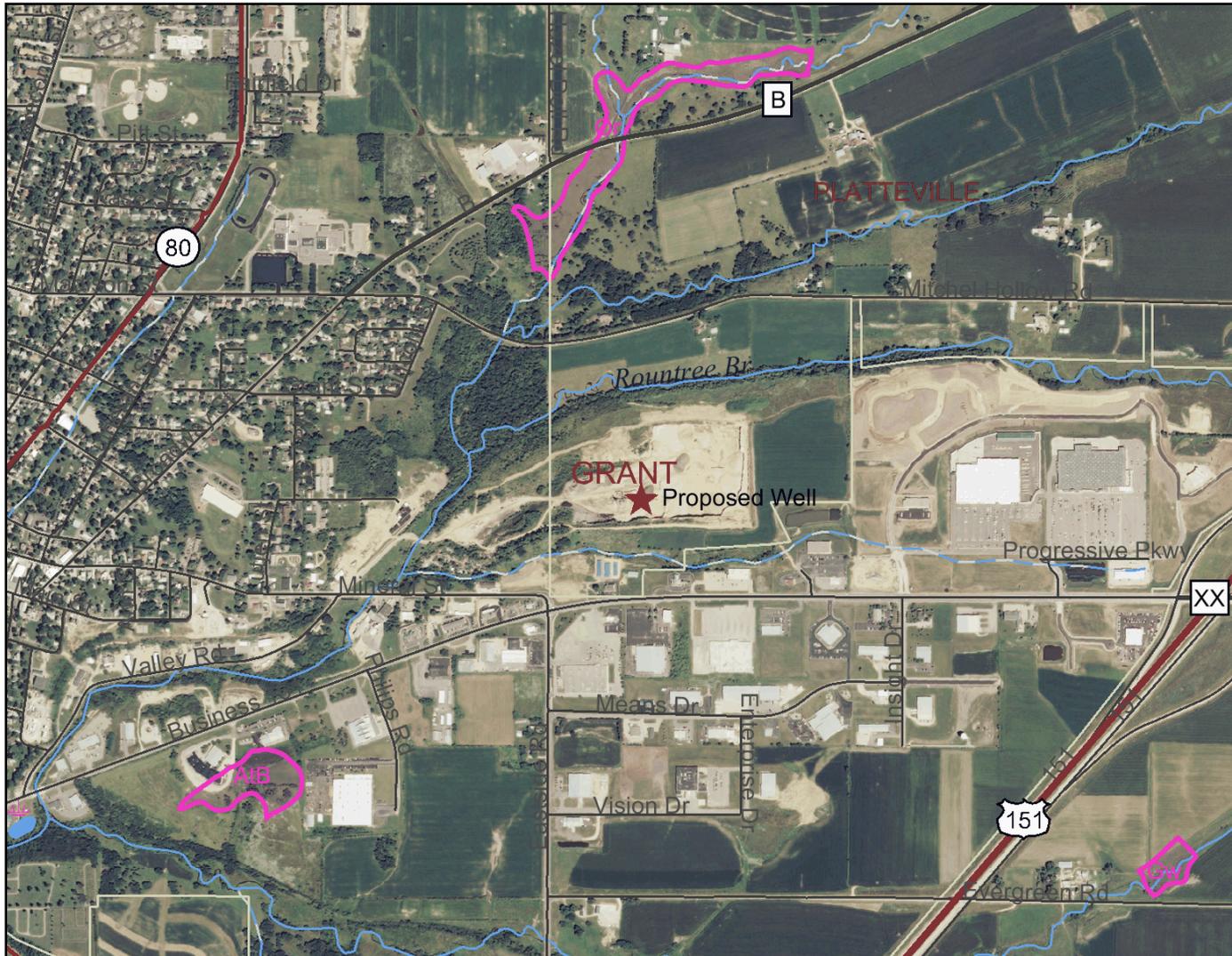
0 1200 2400 3600 ft.



Scale: 1:12,000

The specific locations of drinking water wells, surface water intakes, and source water assessment areas are sensitive information. To prevent misuse of this information DNR staff may not provide this information outside of the Department. Information requests should be directed to Gabrielle Petersen, (608) 266-8470, Gabrielle.Petersen@wisconsin.gov.

Rosemeyer Quarry/Milestone Materials - DNR Wetland Map



Map created on Sep 11, 2012

Legend

Major Highways

- Interstate
- State Highway
- U.S. Highways
- County Roads
- Local Roads
- 24K County Boundaries

Civil Towns

- Civil Town

USDA Wetspots

- DNR Wetland Points

DNR Wetland Points

- Excavated Pond
- Dammed Pond
- Wetland Too Small to Delineate
- Filled Excavated Pond
- Filled Dammed Pond
- Filled Wetland Too Small to Delineate
- Filled or Drained Wetland

DNR Wetland Areas

- Upland
- Wetland
- Filled or Drained Wetland
- Wetland Indicator Soils

24K Open Water

- 24K Open Water

24K Rivers and Shorelines

- Intermittent
- Fluctuating
- Perennial



Scale: 1:18,000

Wisconsin Wetland Inventory (WVI) maps show graphic representations of the type, size and location of wetlands in Wisconsin. These maps have been prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery in conjunction with soil surveys, topographic maps, previous wetland inventories and field work. State statutes define a wetland as "an area where water is at, near or above the land surface long enough to be capable of supporting aquatic or hydrophytic vegetation and which has soils indicative of wet conditions." The principal focus of the WVI is to produce wetland maps that are graphic representations of the type, size and location of wetlands in Wisconsin. Within this context, the objective of the WVI is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type, size of these habitats such that they are accurate at the nominal scale of the 1:24,000 (1 inch = 2000 feet) base map. The DNR recognizes the limitations of using remotely sensed information as the primary data source. They are to be used as a guide for planning purposes. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of jurisdiction of any Federal, State, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, State, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and jurisdictions that may affect such activities. The most accurate method of determining the legal extent of a wetland for federal or state regulations is a field delineation of the wetland boundary by a professional trained in wetland delineation techniques.

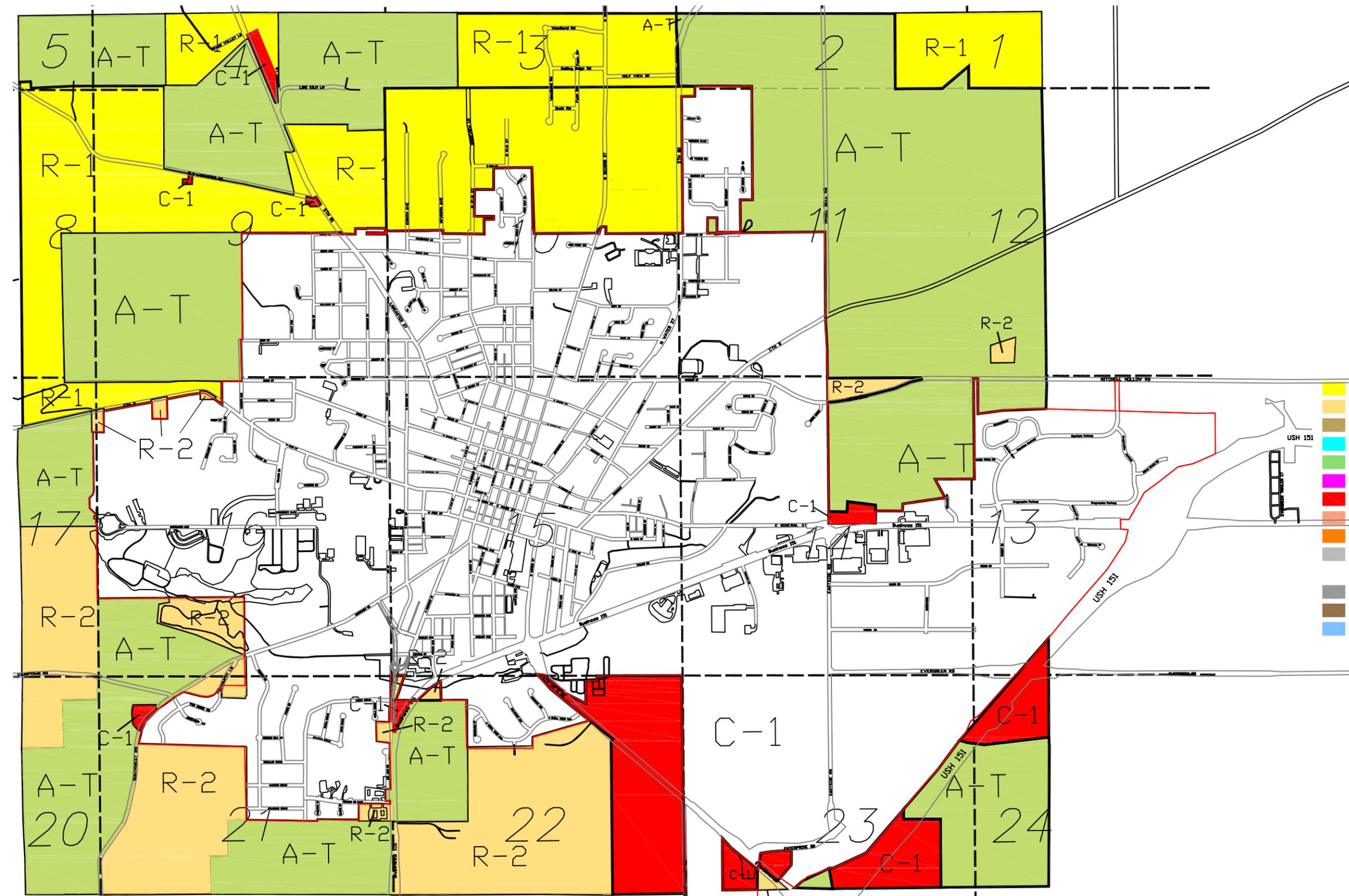
CITY OF PLATTEVILLE
WISCONSIN

2010 EDITION

LEGEND:

- R1 ONE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R2 ONE & TWO FAMILY
- R3 RESIDENTIAL
- I1 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- C1 INSTITUTIONAL
- B1 CONSERVANCY
- B2 NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS
- CBT CENTRAL BUSINESS
- B3 CENTRAL BUSINESS
- M1 TRANSITION
- M2 HIGHWAY BUSINESS
- M3 HEAVY COMMERCIAL /LIGHT
- M4 INDUSTRIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

N T S
MAP DATE:
REVISIONS:
1/2/04
8/25/10



CITY OF PLATTEVILLE
WISCONSIN

ZONING MAP

2011 EDITION



LEGEND:

- R1 ONE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R2 ONE & TWO FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- R3 MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL
- I1 INSTITUTIONAL
- C1 CONSERVANCY
- B1 NEIGHBORHOOD BUSINESS
- B2 CENTRAL BUSINESS
- B3 CENTRAL BUSINESS TRANSITION
- B1 HIGHWAY BUSINESS
- M1 HEAVY COMMERCIAL/LIGHT INDUSTRIAL
- M2 INDUSTRIAL
- M3 INDUSTRIAL
- M4 APPLIED TECHNOLOGY

SCALE: 1"=200'
MAP DATE: 08/08/11
EFFECTIVE DATE: 08/08/11

CITY MANAGER _____
CITY CLERK _____

