

**CEMVR-ED-DN**

**HAZARDOUS, TOXIC, AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE  
DOCUMENTATION REPORT**

**SECTION 206  
WATER RESOURCES ACT OF 1986, AS AMENDED  
LAKE BELLE VIEW  
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION PROJECT  
BELLEVILLE, WISCONSIN**

**December 2000**

**Revised October 2002**

## Executive Summary

**Background.** This report documents the Phase I Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Environmental Site Assessment for the Section 206 Lake Belle View Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Project in accordance with ER 1165-2-132, HTRW Guidance for Civil Works Projects, and Engineering Regulation (ER) 405-1-12, Real Estate Handbook. The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was performed in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Standards E 1527-97 and E 1528-98. The information was obtained through site reconnaissance, informal interviews, a review of maps and aerial photographs, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) records, and a search of federal and state environmental databases. These screening methods have been selected based on the particular nature of the aquatic ecosystem habitat project.

**Summary.** A review of the environmental data near Lake Belle View indicates that there is very low risk for HTRW contamination within these areas. The Lake Belle View Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Project involves work on improving water quality in Lake Belle View and in the Sugar River. Increasing the lake depth and diversity of aquatic habitat will improve the diversity of aquatic species found in the area.

While portions of surrounding areas of the lake are used for agricultural purposes, any herbicides or pesticides used or remaining on this site were used in a manner consistent with normal agricultural activities, and are exempt from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

A review of the environmental data near the project sites indicates that there is a minimal risk for HTRW contamination within these areas. Several small residential units were noted near and adjacent to the project sites. These areas should be avoided during the restoration project activities. In particular, the residential property located near the site could have some HTRW stored. Care should be taken to avoid contact with this area.

In summary, this assessment has revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions concerning the project sites. It is not recommended that any further HTRW Environmental Site Assessments be conducted since there is no evidence of recognized environmental conditions concerning the locations or project sites.

No ESA can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the existence for recognized environmental conditions concerning a property. This assessment is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the existence of recognized environmental conditions in connection with a property with reasonable limits of time and cost. Continuing the Environmental Due Diligence Audit process beyond this Phase I ESA would not reduce uncertainty, nor reveal any unidentified environmental liabilities. If any previously un-addressed recognized environmental conditions should arise, this Phase I will be revisited.

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## 1. General

**a. Authority.** The Lake Belle View Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Project is proposed under the authority of Section 206 of the 1996 Water Resources Development Act as amended. Section 206 authorizes modifications to the structures and operations of water resource projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers that are feasible and consistent with authorized project purposes and will improve the quality of the environment in the public interest.

**b. Guidance and Policy.** The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering Regulation (ER) providing guidance for the conduct of Civil Works Planning Studies is contained in ER 1105-2-100. The policies and authorities outlined in ER 1165-2-132, Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Guidance for Civil Works Projects, and ER 405-1-12, Real Estate Handbook, were developed to facilitate the early identification and appropriate consideration of HTRW issues in all of the various phases of a water resources study or project. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standards E1527-97 and E1528-98 provide a comprehensive guide for conducting Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESA). These references provide information on what considerations are to be factored into project planning and implementation. The policy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is to avoid construction of Civil Works projects when HTRW is located within project boundaries or may affect or be affected by such projects.

## 2. Introduction

**a. Purpose and Scope.** The specific purpose of a Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste Documentation Report (HTRWDR) is to adequately document an appropriate inquiry into HTRW activities on potential project lands. The scope of this report documents the HTRW investigation for the Lake Belle View Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Project.

The goal of the Lake Belle View Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration project is to improve water quality in Lake Belle View and the Sugar River, restore warm fishery in Lake Belle View, and improve the fishery in Sugar River. As a result, the number of overpopulated carp, suckers, bullheads, and other rough fish will be lessened and numbers of species such as trout and bass will be increased. The goal is also to enhance the wetlands to improve the wildlife habitat. Possible solutions include dredging to increase the depth of the lake, separating the lake from the river, restoring wetlands to improve wildlife and water quality, and periodically drawing down to increase vegetation growth.

This inquiry is required in order to minimize and prevent Federal liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), to reduce any threats to project workers, and avoid costly delays associated with environmental abatement activities. Appendix A contains a list of acronyms used in this report. A list of documents and records reviewed or referenced is contained in Appendix B.

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Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) use only practically reviewable information. This investigation and assessment of the property is guided by the level appropriate for the type of property, information developed in the course of the assessment, project requirements, regulatory agency requirements, and potential risks. The screening methods used to prepare the Phase I ESA have been selected based on the location, physical setting, surrounding land uses, and particular nature of the aquatic ecosystem restoration project. Intrusive field sampling and lab analyses are not used for the Phase I ESA, but are reserved for the Phase II ESA when required.

**b. Limiting Conditions and Methodologies Used.** Lake Belle View Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Project involves work on land that has been used for agriculture, recreation, residential purposes, or is in a natural condition. The techniques used to assess HTRW contamination within and adjacent to the project area consisted of informal interviews with project team members, a review of maps and photographs, site visits, and a search of Federal and state environmental databases. The scope of inquiry was limited to investigating onsite HTRW potential within the project boundaries as well as offsite HTRW potential within a reasonable distance from the project.

**c. Site Safety.** A Site Specific Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) has not been developed. Assessment methods did not involve intrusive techniques, such as collecting and analyzing soil samples.

### 3. Site Description

**a. Location and Legal Description.** The project area is approximately 100 acres and is located 20 miles southwest of Madison in Dane County, just north of Green County/Dane County line.

**b. Site and Vicinity Characteristics.** The Lake Belle View project area consists of Lake Belle View, a floodplain forest, and wetlands. The Sugar River flows into Lake Belle View from the northwest and exits to the southeast. A park is located on a peninsula in the southern part of the lake. A USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle map showed that the area was primarily non-industrial. A residential area, which is part of the Village of Belleville, lies just to the south of the lake. Agricultural fields surround the rest of the lake. The lake is getting shallower every year. Shallower lakes enhance algal growth and reduce deep fish habitat. The wetlands were reduced by the creation of the lake. If expanded, wetlands can absorb the high levels of phosphorus in the lake, increasing wildlife habitat. The separation of the lake and the river would redirect the river to the north and east shoreline of the lake by building diversion dikes.

**c. Utilities/Transportation Features.** There are roads on lands adjacent to the south and east side of the lake. Most roads are associated with the Village of Belleville, which lies just to the south of Lake Belle View. Major arterials include Wisconsin State Highways 69 and 92. Illinois Central Railroad parallels Highway 69 to the east of Lake Belle View.

**d. Current Uses of Property.** All properties are associated with the Village of Belleville along Lake Belle View. Surrounding sites are used for agricultural, residential, and recreational purposes.

**e. Past Uses of Property.** This project area has been used for non-industrial, natural, and agricultural purposes. Lake Belle View was a millpond created for milling and hydroelectric power generation in the 1800s and 1900s. There was poor soil management by Wisconsin farmers and an overuse of pesticides in the post WWII era. As a result, high amounts of nutrients and sediments were brought downstream and settled on the bottom of Lake Belle View. It is thought that the Sugar River used to run a different course and changed when Lake Belle View was constructed. Lake Belle View has been filled with suspended riverbed sediment that has been brought downstream from the Sugar River.

**f. Current and Past Uses of Adjoining Properties.** The use of this property in the past was primarily agricultural in nature. Currently, the property adjoining the lake is residential and agricultural in nature.

#### **4. Site Reconnaissance**

A site visit was conducted by Engineering Division – Environmental Engineering Section (ED-DN) on April 27, 1999; April 6, 2000; and May 9, 2000. Assessment methods did not involve intrusive techniques such as the taking and analyzing of soil samples. No HTRW concerns were noted on properties where materials will be placed.

**a. Hazardous Substances in Connection with Identified Uses.** None were identified.

**b. Hazardous Substance Containers and Unidentified Substance Containers.** None were identified.

**c. Storage Tanks.** None were identified.

**d. Indication of PCBs.** None were identified.

**e. Indications of Solid Waste Disposal.** None were identified.

**f. Any Other Condition of Concern.** Due to the agricultural nature of the surrounding lands, it is expected that herbicides and pesticides were used on the site and on adjacent sites. The southern part of the lake is adjacent to local residencies. These properties consist of houses, and several small buildings. There may be some HTRW concerns. Several small residents and cottages that were located throughout the area may have septic tanks and fuel tanks.

**g. Site Reconnaissance Conclusions.** The site reconnaissance revealed that there is no evidence of recognized environmental conditions concerning the chosen properties. While portions of the project sites are used for agricultural purposes, any herbicides or pesticides used

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or remaining on this site were used in a manner consistent with normal agricultural activities and are exempt from CERCLA and RCRA regulations. The residential property adjacent to the site may have some HTRW stored on it. This area should be avoided when designing the project.

Cottages located near the sites may have septic tanks. There is a chance that these residences have fuel tanks to provide heat. While fuel tanks could have a slight HTRW impact, a review of the LUST databases indicated two leaking tanks and three spills in this area that have been fully remediated.

## 5. Interviews

Informal interviews were conducted with members from the surrounding facilities. From these interviews it was determined that contamination is negligible and most likely will not affect the site considered. No HTRW concerns were discovered through these interviews.

## 6. Records Review

The purpose of a records review is to obtain and review records that will help identify recognized environmental conditions concerning the property. Some of the records reviewed pertain not just to the property, but also to properties within an approximate minimum search distance in order to help assess the likelihood of problems from migrating hazardous substances or petroleum products. Factors considered in determining the approximate minimum search distance include the density of the setting, the distance hazardous substances or petroleum products are likely to migrate based on local geologic or hydrogeologic conditions, and other reasonable factors. This record review included querying several environmental databases and reviewing historical and current maps and photos.

**a. EnviroFacts.** EnviroFacts, created by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is a relational database warehouse implemented in the Oracle Relational Database Management System that is available through the Internet for public access. It has the ability to retrieve information from the various environmental databases, including:

- AIRS/AFS - Aerometric Information Retrieval System / AIRS Facility Subsystem
- BRS - Biennial Reporting System
- CERCLIS - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
- PCS - Permit Compliance System
- RCRIS - Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
- SDWIS - Safe Drinking Water Information System
- TRIS - Toxic Release Inventory System

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An EnviroFacts database query was conducted using a five and two mile query from latitude 42° 51' 30" and a longitude of 89° 32' 00". A total of 11 facility records were found within this search, including 6 RCRIS instances, 2 PCS instances, 2 AFS/AIRS instances, 0 CERCLIS instances, and 1 TRIS instance.

The sites located within a one-mile radius of the site location are shown in the following table. Unless otherwise indicated, the facilities are located in Belleville, Wisconsin. This search did not identify any environmental concerns on or adjacent to the project site.

**Table 1. U.S. EPA Facilities Within a One-Mile Radius.**

EPA Facility ID#	Facility Name	PCS	RCRIS	AFS/AIRS	TRIS	CERCLIS
WID006097869	Kelsch Machine Corp		WID006097869			
WID006105928	Federal Industries			WI0927369		
WID061737805	Belleville Body Shop		WID061737805			
WID988586285	Anderson Custom Processing Inc			WI0045987	53508NDRSN220SE	

**b. EnviroMapper for Watersheds.** EnviroMapper is a mapping application that applies environmental data in EnviroFacts with interactive Geographic Information System (GIS) functions for the conterminous United States. EnviroMapper allows users to view this environmental data at the national, state, and county levels, as well as detailed reports for EPA-regulated facilities. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency database was unavailable during the assessment period (June through July 2000). Therefore, this database was queried on October 18, 2002. Four small-quantity hazardous waste generators were noted in the city of Belleville, as well as one toxic release and two air release permits. Due to the location of the sites in relation to the project area and the type of business, these facilities are not considered areas of environmental concern for the Lake Belle View Section 206 project.

**c. National Response Center Database. .**

**C1. Database.** For releases of hazardous substances, the federal government has established a reportable quantity that triggers the reporting requirements under CERCLA. If a hazardous substance is released to the environment in an amount that equals or exceeds its reportable quantity, the release must be reported to federal authorities at the National Response Center (NRC) so that emergency response personnel can evaluate whether a response action is needed.

NRC handles reporting under several federal laws:

- Clean Water Act (for oil and chemical spills in water);
- Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, & Liability Act (for releases of reportable quantities of hazardous materials);

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- Federal Railroad Safety Act (for railroad incidents);
- Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act (for incidents involving pipelines other than those carrying liquid natural gas);
- Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (for any transportation incident);
- National Gas Pipeline Safety Act (for incidents involving natural gas pipelines);
- Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (for oil spills);
- Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (for contingency plans with emergency notification procedures);
- Toxic Substances Control Act (for spills and fires involving polychlorinated biphenyls);
- Trans Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act (for incidents involving any vessel carrying oil from the Trans Alaska Pipeline).

**C2. Search Description.** Databases accessed within one month of this reports publication date via <http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/foia.htm>

Search Type: Access database information online by searching all data for Belleville WI.

Selecting only those NRC sites that may indicate an environmental release directly on proposed project properties narrowed results. The search was conducted on October 18, 2002.

**C3. Results.** No spill locations were identified in the city of Belleville or the surrounding area.

**d. Wisconsin State Data System.** Both federal and state law authorize the Wisconsin DNR to compile and maintain certain records relating to various environmental programs, activities, conditions and sites within the State. The Wisconsin State Data System list was reviewed for sites in Dane County. Four sites were identified. Appendix F summarizes the details and results of the database search.

**e. Maps and Photos.** Geological surveys provide a source of property usage of the sites and adjacent areas (See Appendix G).

A USGS 7.5 minute series quadrangle map showed that the area was primarily non-industrial. Highway 61 runs along the East Side of the Lake. The Illinois Central Railroad runs along the East Side of the highway (Dane County, Wisconsin). Sugar River enters along the northwest part of the Lake and continues along the southeast section of the Lake. The park is located in the southern part of the lake. Agricultural fields surround the Lake except for the south part of the residential area. The area is approximately 20 miles southwest of Madison.

**f. Miscellaneous Analyses Reviews.** No sampling was conducted specifically for this ESA. The laboratory grain size analyses shows that the sediment along this stretch of the Lake Belle View consists primarily of medium to fine sands. The sandy material is of large enough particle size so that contaminant binding is negligible. Historically, sediment sampling of sandy material

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has shown insignificantly low levels of contaminants, since contaminants have a greater affinity for smaller sized particles.

**g. Records Review Summary.** A review of the environmental data near the site indicates that there is a minimal risk for HTRW contamination within these areas. Several small residential units were noted near and adjacent to the site. These areas should be avoided during restoration project activities. In particular, the residential property located near the site could have some HTRW stored, and care should be taken to avoid contact with this area.

## **7. Findings and Conclusions**

The site reconnaissance revealed that there is no evidence of recognized environmental conditions concerning the chosen properties. While portions of the site is used for agricultural purposes, any herbicides or pesticides used or remaining on this site were used in a manner consistent with normal agricultural activities, and are exempt from CERCLA and RCRA regulations. The residential property adjacent to the site may have some HTRW stored on it. This area should be avoided when routing water from the site. Cottages located near site may have septic tanks. There is a chance that these residences have fuel tanks to provide heat. While fuel tanks could have a slight HTRW impact, a review of the databases did indicate two leaking tanks and three spills in this area that have been cleaned up.

A review of the environmental data near the sites indicates that there is a minimal risk for HTRW contamination within these areas. Several small residential units were noted near and adjacent to the project sites. In particular, the residential property located near the site could have some HTRW stored, and care should be taken to avoid contact with this area.

The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was performed in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Standards for this property. This assessment has revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions concerning the sites.

## **8. Recommendations**

It is not recommended that any further HTRW Environmental Site Assessments be conducted since there is no evidence of recognized environmental conditions concerning the locations or sites.

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**APPENDIX A  
ACRONYMS**

AIRS/AFS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System/AIRS Facility Subsystem
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BRS	Biennial Reporting System
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CEMVR	Corps of Engineers, Mississippi Valley Division, Rock Island District
CMSP	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
ED-DN	Engineering Division - Environmental Engineering Section
EM	Engineering Manual
EMCI	EnviroFacts Master Chemical Integrator
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ER	Engineering Regulation
FII	Facility Identification Initiative
FWS	Fish and Wildlife Service
GICS	Grants Information and Control System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GREAT	Great River Environmental Action Team
HDR	HTRW Documentation Report
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste
L	Left Descending Bank
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
OSIT	On-Site Inspection Team
PCS	Permit Compliance System
R	Right Descending Bank
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RM	River Mile
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SSHPP	Site Specific Safety and Health Plan
TRIS	Toxic Release Inventory System
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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**APPENDIX B**  
**REFERENCES AND ABSTRACTS**

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, ER 1165-2-1, Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste Guidance for Civil Works Projects, 26 June 1992

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Policy Guidance Letter No. 34, CECW-PA, Non-CERCLA Regulated Contaminated Materials at Civil Works Projects, 5 May 1992.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, ER 385-1-92, Safety and Occupational Health Document Requirements for Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) and Ordnance and Explosive Waste (OEW) Activities, 18 March 1994.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, ER 405-1-12, Real Estate Handbook, Chapter 8.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, ER 500-1-1, Natural Disaster Procedures.  
ASTM E 1527-97, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.

ASTM E 1528-98, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Transaction Screen Process.

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, Section Program, Preliminary Restoration Plan, Lake Belle View Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration, July 1999.

Belleville Quadrangle, Wisconsin, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) USGS Map, 1962.

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**APPENDIX C**  
**SITE SPECIFIC SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN (SSHP)**

A Site Specific Safety and Health Plan (SSHP) was not prepared by the HTRW team in CEMVR-ED-DN for this project. Investigators followed all generic requirements of the Corps Safety and Health Requirements Manual (EM 385-1-1). The site information was obtained from current aerial photographs and informal interviews with members of the environmental engineering team.

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**APPENDIX D**  
**SITE RECONNAISSANCE**

A site visit was conducted by CEMVR-ED-DN on April 27, 1999; April 6, 2000; and May 9, 2000. Assessment methods did not involve intrusive techniques such as the taking and analyzing of soil samples. No HTRW concerns were noted on any of the properties.

## **APPENDIX E**

### **U.S. EPA DATABASE**

EPA Geographic Information Query System (Version 97.1.8), October 26, 1998.  
EPA EnviroFacts Facility Databases Information.  
Databases accessed via <http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/gisapps/zipsearch.html> and  
<http://www.epa.gov/r10earth/gisapps/mapseries.html>.

#### **Search Description**

Search Type: Location.

Data Input: Latitude 42 degrees, 51 minutes; Longitude 89 degrees, 32 minutes.

EnviroFacts, created by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is a relational database warehouse implemented in the Oracle Relational Database Management System that is available through the Internet for public access. It has the ability to retrieve information from the following environmental databases:

- AIRS/AFS - Aerometric Information Retrieval System / AIRS Facility Subsystem
- BRS - Biennial Reporting System
- CERCLIS - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
- PCS - Permit Compliance System
- RCRIS - Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
- SDWIS - Safe Drinking Water Information System
- TRIS - Toxic Release Inventory System

In addition, EnviroFacts has a link with the Facility Identification Initiative (FII) and the EnviroFacts Master Chemical Integrator (EMCI). The FII database links 23 facility identification elements (ID number, name, address, location, etc.) to the databases listed above. This provides the power for multiple and complex queries to visually map facilities to their corresponding environmental data. The EMCI identifies the chemicals listed in the AIRS, PCS and TRIS. This allows the user to learn details about a chemical substance, such as chemical names, discharge limits, and reported releases. All of the aforementioned databases were queried.

#### **Results**

When an Envirofacts database query was conducted using the City of Belleville (Wisconsin), evaluating a five and two-mile radius around. There were 11 facilities identified. 2 facilities were permitted discharges to water, 1 had toxic releases reported, 6 were hazardous waste handlers, and 2 had air releases reported. None of the facilities were BRS 1995 reporters and or had an active or archived Superfund report. See the following figure for detail.

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E-2

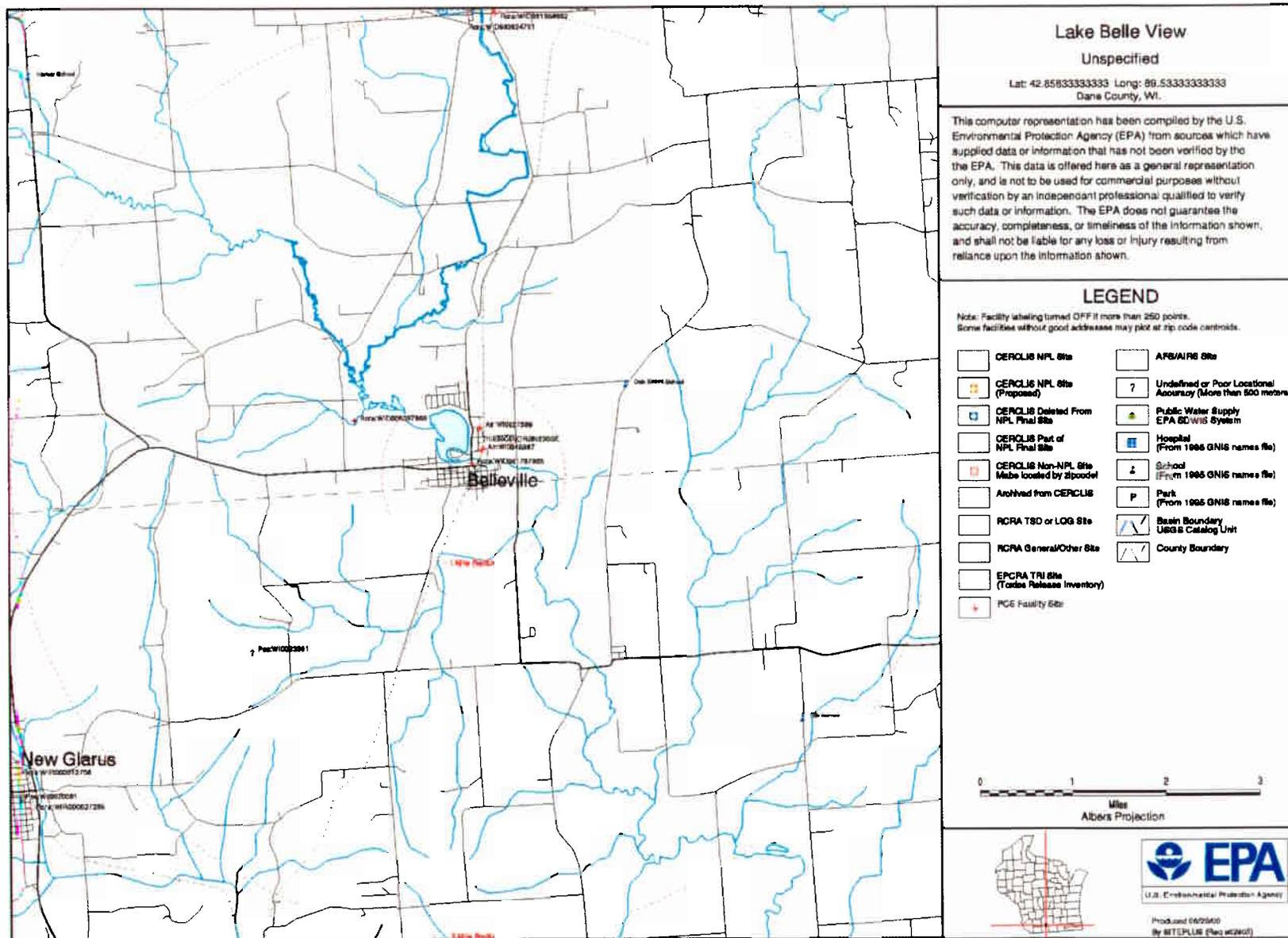


Figure 1. Site Results

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**Table 1. U.S. EPA Facilities Within a One-Mile Radius.**

EPA Facility ID#	Facility Name	PCS	RCRIS	AFS/AIRS	TRIS	CERCLIS
WID006097869	Kelsch Machine Corp		WID006097869			
WID006105928	Federal Industries			WI0927369		
WID061737805	Belleville Body Shop		WID061737805			
WID988586285	Anderson Custom Processing Inc			WI0045987	53508NDRSN220SE	

**APPENDIX F**  
**WISCONSIN DNR DATABASE**

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources  
State Data System

Database accessed via Wisconsin DNR Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment of Spill Sites  
and LUST Sites.

**Search Description:**

Search Type: County.  
Unit Selected: Dane County.

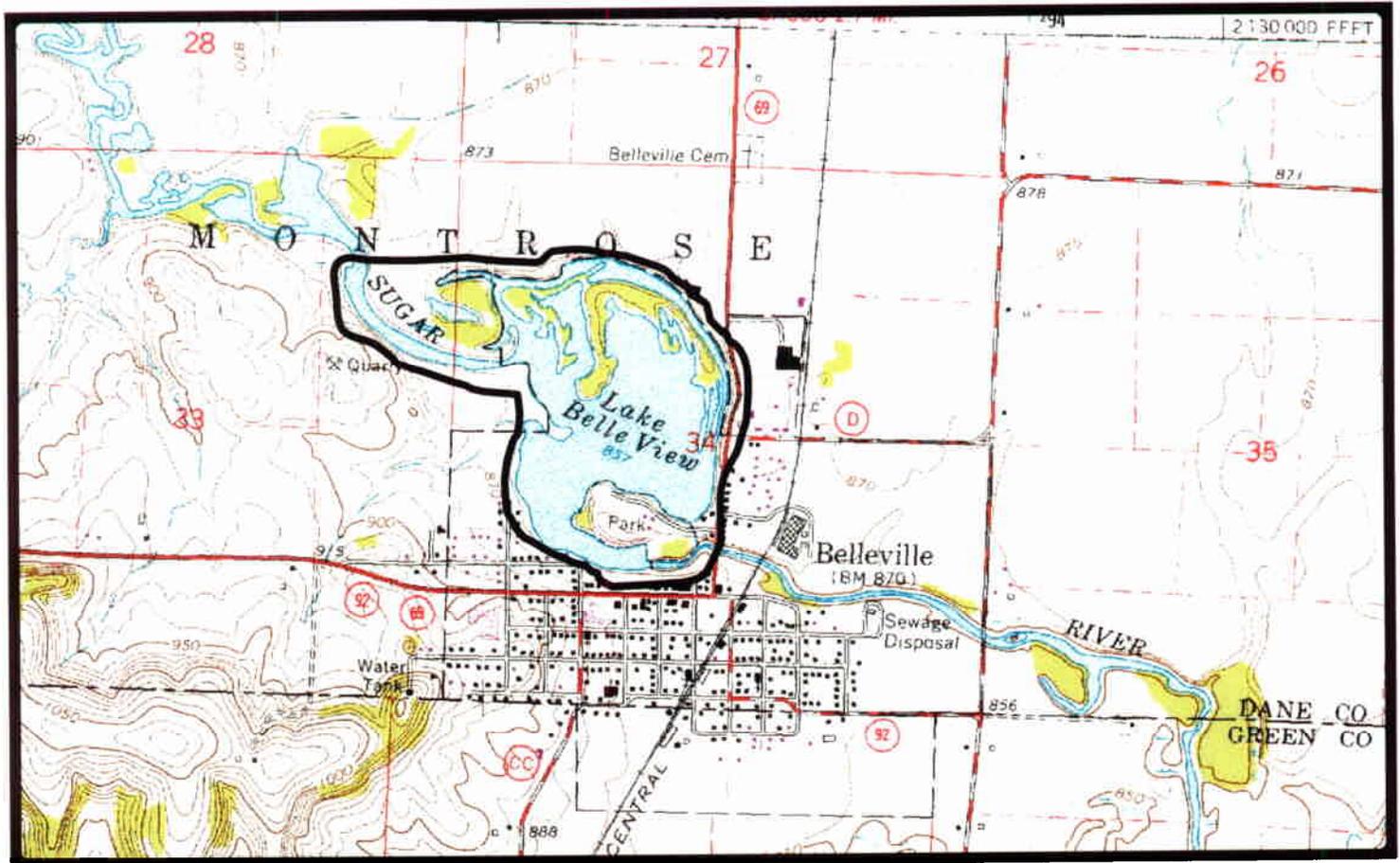
**Requested Databases:**

The Wisconsin state database lists sites where Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) have been reported, sites where cleanup activities have been performed by the Department of Defense (DOD), and areas enrolled in the Site Remediation Program (SRP). It also lists sites that have applied for or received Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste permits and sites that have been identified for potential listing on the National Priorities List (NPL). Finally, it lists the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS).

**Results:**

The Wisconsin state database list was reviewed for sites in Dane County on June 21, 2000. The query revealed five sites within Belleville. The following table lists the City Query Results

**APPENDIX G**  
**MAPS AND PHOTOGRAPHS**



**Figure 2. USGS Map of Site Area.**



**Photo 1. During high water; taken from the pedestrian bridge, looking upstream at the Belleville dam.**



**Photo 2. Bross Circle Bridge and park entrance, during high water.**



**Photo 3. Residential Area.**