As part of the review of the proposed Crandon mine project, GLIFWC mapped the effects of various mine-related activities on natural resources within the 15344 acres of the Traditional Cultural Landscape (TCP) of the Sokaogon Chippewa Community. The advantages of characterizing impacts using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are twofold: First, GIS output includes numeric measurements (e.g., acres impacted, number of springs affected, etc.) that provide a basis on which to describe cultural impacts. These numeric values can be effective in putting cultural impacts in a context that regulatory agencies are accustomed to dealing with. Second, GIS maps provide clear and dramatic pictures of the extent of the mine-related impacts.

Using Mapping to Evaluate Impacts of Proposed Mine Projects on Natural Resources in Areas of Cultural Importance

All data generated in this analysis was submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers for use in their environmental impact statement for the Crandon project.

Acoustic Impacts

All acoustic calculations are based on information in the Corps draft Noise and Vibration Technical Memorandum for the Proposed Crandon Mine.

Operation Phase:
- Area impacted at the 55 dB level: 1595.51 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 8.2%)
- Area impacted at the 60 dB level: 2680.49 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 14.48%)
- Area impacted at the 65 dB level: 9650.59 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 52.13%)
- Area impacted at the audible dB level: 15460 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 74.19%)

Construction Phase:
- Area impacted at the 55 dB level: 3286.91 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 17.43%)
- Area impacted at the 60 dB level: 5017.64 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 27.11%)
- Area impacted at the 65 dB level: 11719.50 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 63.31%)
- Area impacted at the audible dB level: 15344 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 82.89%)

As part of the review of the proposed Crandon project, GLIFWC mapped the effects of various mine-related activities on natural resources within the 15151 acres of the Traditional Cultural Landscape (TCP) of the Sokaogon Chippewa Community. The advantages of characterizing impacts using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are twofold: First, GIS output includes numeric measurements (e.g., acres impacted, number of springs affected, etc.) that provide a basis on which to describe cultural impacts. These numeric values can be effective in putting cultural impacts in a context that regulatory agencies are accustomed to dealing with. Second, GIS maps provide clear and dramatic pictures of the extent of the mine-related impacts.

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- Area impacted at the audible dB level: 15344 acres (% of TCP area impacted: 82.89%)

As part of the review of the proposed Crandon project, GLIFWC mapped the effects of various mine-related activities on natural resources within the 15151 acres of the Traditional Cultural Landscape (TCP) of the Sokaogon Chippewa Community. The advantages of characterizing impacts using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are twofold: First, GIS output includes numeric measurements (e.g., acres impacted, number of springs affected, etc.) that provide a basis on which to describe cultural impacts. These numeric values can be effective in putting cultural impacts in a context that regulatory agencies are accustomed to dealing with. Second, GIS maps provide clear and dramatic pictures of the extent of the mine-related impacts.

Using Mapping to Evaluate Impacts of Proposed Mine Projects on Natural Resources in Areas of Cultural Importance

All data generated in this analysis was submitted to the Army Corps of Engineers for use in their environmental impact statement for the Crandon project.