

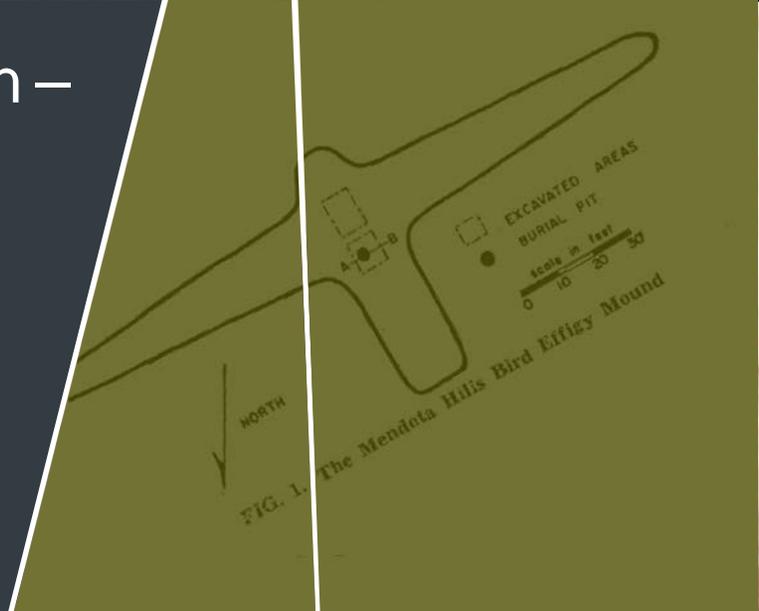
EXHIBIT "H"



Warner Park Investigation – Study of Potential Archaeological Adverse Effects

Madison, Wisconsin: J183099300

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Management Summary

The City of Madison Engineering Division contracted Cardno to conduct an archaeological literature and records review of the Warner Park area, and to compile an archaeological Determination of Adverse Effects of upcoming construction plans based on these findings. The proposed study area consisted of evaluating the entirety of Warner Park in Madison, Wisconsin, for cultural resources. This will be completed in order to provide guidance for master planning purposes.

Background research determined that the project area intersects the mapped locations of two previously recorded archaeological sites, DA-0393 and DA-0409/BDA-0485.

Site DA-0393 is a pre-contact campsite/village first reported in 1939. This site was located on the Moore family property, which is now part of Warner Park. However a review of historic documents associated with the Moore property suggests site DA-0393 may be mapped incorrectly in the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD). It is recommended that mapping of site DA-0393 be updated within the WHPD, in order to more accurately reflect the documented location of the site. Regarding adverse effects, it is likely that site DA-0393 has been previously disturbed by agricultural and park development activities, and so it has been determined the site will not be adversely effected by future projects.

Site DA-0409/BDA-0485 is the reported location of a small, now non-extant mound group. The site was first reported by T. H. Lewis in the nineteenth century, and was later reported by Charles E. Brown circa 1939, and Warren Wittry (1955). Even though the mounds at site DA-0409/BDA-0485 are no longer visible on the ground surface, the area still has the potential to yield cultural resources, and it is recommended that project activities within the mapped boundaries of site DA-0409/BDA-0485 be initially monitored for cultural resources.

A summary of site evaluations and recommendations is outlined in the table below.

Table 1. Summary of Site Evaluations

State Site Number	Current Status	Determination of Effect	Recommendations
DA-0393	Likely disturbed previously by plowing and park development	Park improvements will not adversely affect site	No adverse effect; updated mapping in the WHPD
DA-0409/ BDA-0485	Unknown, protected under Wis. Stat. 157.70.	Park improvements may adversely affect site	Initial construction monitoring

1 Introduction

In response to a request from the Engineering Division of the Department of Public Works for the City of Madison, Cardno conducted an archaeological records review and Determination of Adverse Effects Report for Warner Park, located in Madison, Wisconsin (Figure 1). The proposed project area consists of evaluating the entirety of Warner Park in Madison, Wisconsin, for previously recorded cultural resources. This will be completed in order to provide guidance for master planning purposes.

Warner Park is located at 2930 North Sherman Avenue, and covers approximately 213.49 acres consisting of parkland, playgrounds, and sports courts, including the baseball diamond that the Madison Mallards, a collegiate summer baseball team, calls home (City of Madison 2018a). The park is located within the municipal boundaries of the City of Madison, and is on the De Forest, Madison East, and Waunakee United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle maps. As a public park owned and maintained by the City of Madison, any and all ground disturbing activities within Warner Park will be considered state agency actions requiring review of impacts to cultural resources pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 44.40. Additionally, a small portion of Warner Park impacts an uncatalogued burial site, so any future work within this portion of the park will need to be completed pursuant to Wis. Stat. 157.70. This report has been written as fulfillment of the literature review of previously recorded archaeological sites within the current boundaries of Warner Park.

Cardno conducted a records search utilizing the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), the University of Wisconsin Digital Collections (UWDC), and research at the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). Research focused on the previously recorded archaeological sites located within or overlapping the current boundaries of Warner Park. This research revealed written documentation of two archaeological sites, DA-0393, a pre-contact Native American campsite/village, and DA-0409, a pre-contact Native American Effigy Mound group. The goal of this present study is to determine whether future ground disturbance within Warner Park will adversely impact these previously recorded sites.

As a result of this investigation, two previously recorded sites were reviewed, DA-0393 and DA-0409 (BDA-0485).



Figure 1. Project Location

2 Project Location

2.1 Historic Land Use (ca. 1840-present)

Currently Warner Park in Madison, Wisconsin, is bounded by Lake Mendota to the west, Forster and Troy Drives to the northwest, Northport Drive (State Highway 113) to the northeast, North Sherman Avenue to the East, and Trailsway, Monterey Drive, Wyldewood Drive, and Sheridan Drive to the south and southeast (Figure 1). Earliest use of the area as a public park dates to 1898, when the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association built a section of the Farwell Pleasure Drive through the current park area (City of Madison 2018b). Prior to this time much of the area was used for agricultural purposes, or designated as wetland/marsh locations. Additional park land in the area was formally acquired in 1939, when the Madison City Council acquired beach land along the northeast side of Lake Mendota (City of Madison 2018b). The park was again expanded during the 1950s, when several farms north of the railroad tracks were purchased by the City of Madison for recreational purposes (City of Madison 2018b). Over the years a number of recreational facilities have been added to the Warner Park grounds, including baseball diamonds, football fields, and the Warner Park Community Recreation Center (City of Madison 2018b).

2.2 Summary and Discussion: Landscape Integrity

While the Madison Park and Pleasure Drive Association acquired property within the current boundaries of Warner Park in 1898, plat maps dating to before and after this time period depict the area as utilized for both wetland and agricultural purposes (Figures 2–11). Residential development of the area began as early as 1911, when plat maps illustrate the division of land west of present-day Warner Park into a number of small residential lots (Cantwell Printing 1911). By 1922, land west of present-day Warner Park had been incorporated into the municipal boundaries of the City of Madison, and by 1956 the present-day boundaries of the park were established and illustrated on plat maps (City of Madison 2018b). While the initial establishment of Warner Park may not have greatly altered the natural landscape in this area, it is likely that previous agricultural activities in and around the current park did change the landscape as it existed previously; historic plat maps indicate that much of the area now occupied by Warner Park was once a wetland, and while the 1960s saw the recognition of some of this area as a spawning ground for northern pike (City of Madison 2018b), it is possible that portions this area were drained for agricultural purposes prior to this time. In any case, Euro-American activity has affected this area since as early as the 1850s, and subsequent agricultural, residential, and park development activities have altered the landscape to a significant degree.

3 Project Construction Activities

3.1 Project Area

The project area encompasses the entirety of the current boundaries of Warner Park, located at 2930 North Sherman Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin. The Park covers 213.49 acres of land, situated within the municipal boundaries of the City of Madison, and is on the De Forest, Madison East, and Waunakee United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle maps.

3.2 Project Ground Disturbance

No ground disturbing activities are planned in association with the current project. The proposed project consists of evaluating the entirety of Warner Park for cultural resources, and of determining the potential impacts to these sites, should ground disturbing activities occur within Warner Park in the future. This project is being completed in order to provide guidance for master planning purposes.

3.3 Potential Adverse Effect

Future projects within the project area are unlikely to have any adverse or negative effects on one site known to have been historically present within Warner Park, and it is recommended that any ground disturbing activities located within the current boundaries of the second site intersecting the project area be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. To the best of our knowledge from the archaeological literature and available historical documents site DA-0393, a pre-contact campsite/village, was located within an agricultural field currently occupied by the Warner Park Community Recreation Center, and it is likely that previous agricultural and construction activities heavily disturbed the integrity of this site. Additionally, according to archaeological literature and historical documentation, site DA-0409 (BDA-0485), a pre-contact effigy mound group, is no longer extant, but human remains were recovered from this location in the past, and subsurface features containing human remains may yet exist within the site boundaries. For this reason it is recommended that any ground disturbing activities occurring within that portion of Warner Park that intersects site DA-0409 (BDA-0485) be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.

4 Literature Review

4.1 Historic Maps

Ten historic plat maps of Warner Park were reviewed in association with this project. Prior to becoming part of the Madison municipality, the project area was located within Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, Westport Township in Dane County, Wisconsin. The following figures (2–11) depict Section 36 and the project location, and demonstrate how the project area has been utilized and altered over time.

The Ligowsky (1861) plat map shows very little development in the area, but indicates that the east half of the section was owned by Thomas Reynolds, and that at least two roadways impacted the section (Figure 2). Additionally, small illustrations across much of Section 36 likely identify the area as a wetland (Ligowsky 1861).

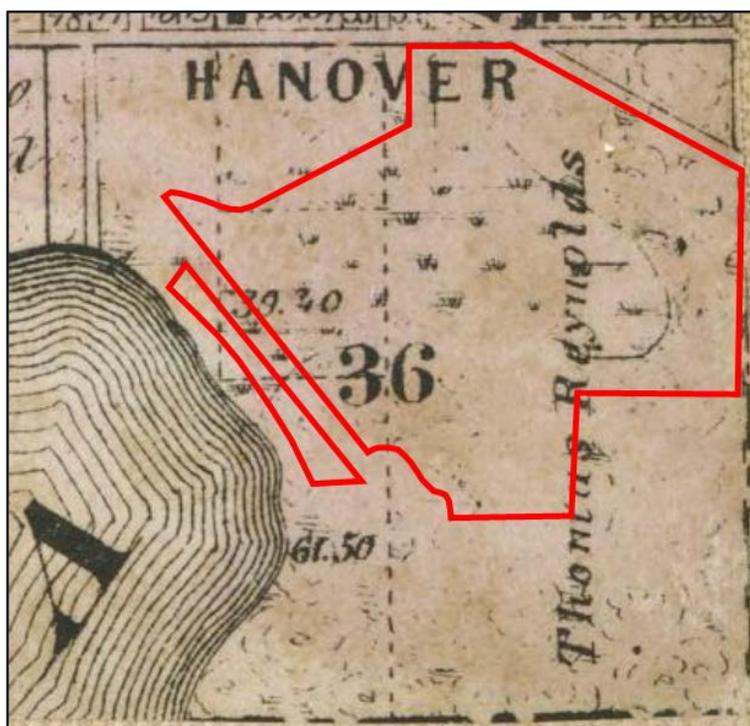


Figure 2. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Ligowsky (1861), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

The railroad is present within the project area on the Harrison and Warner (1873) plat map (Figure 3). This plat also illustrates the further division of the section into smaller properties, and three residences, depicted as black squares, are identified within Section 36 on this plat (Harrison and Warner 1873).

Five residences are depicted within Section 36 of Westport Township on the Foote and Henion (1890) plat map (Figure 4), and the road cutting across the northeast quarter of the section is no longer present. The Gay et al. (1899) plat map of the area is the first to illustrate the Farwell Pleasure Drive, which was constructed across Section 36 in 1898 (City of Madison 2018b) (Figure 5), and also indicates that the small parcels present on previous maps (Foote and Henion 1899; Harrison and Warner 1873) were united once again into larger, approximately 40 acre properties.

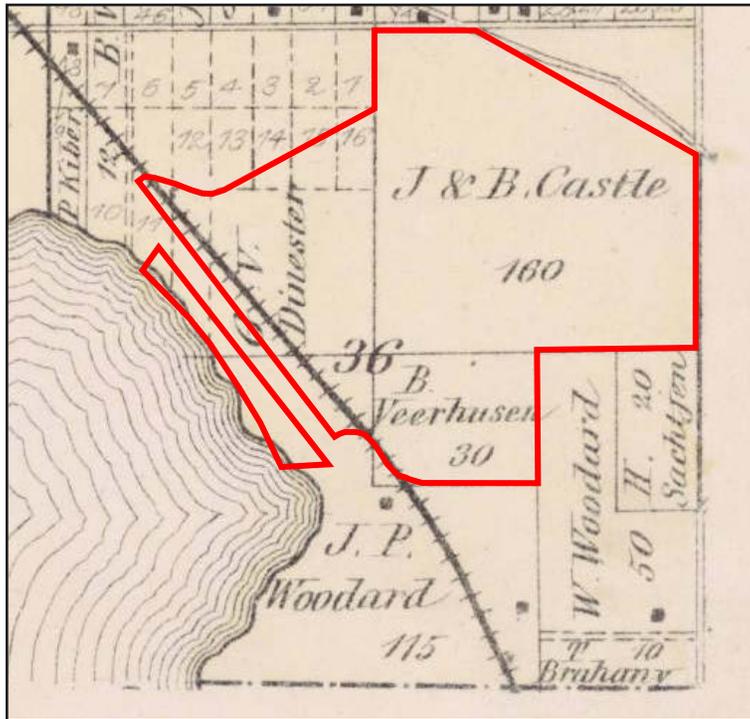


Figure 3. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Harrison and Warner (1873), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

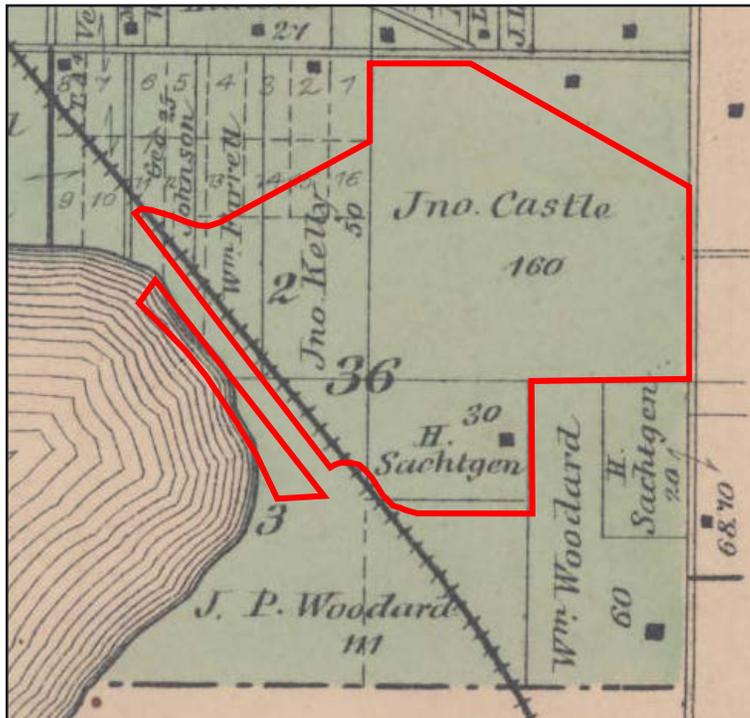


Figure 4. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Foote and Henion (1890), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

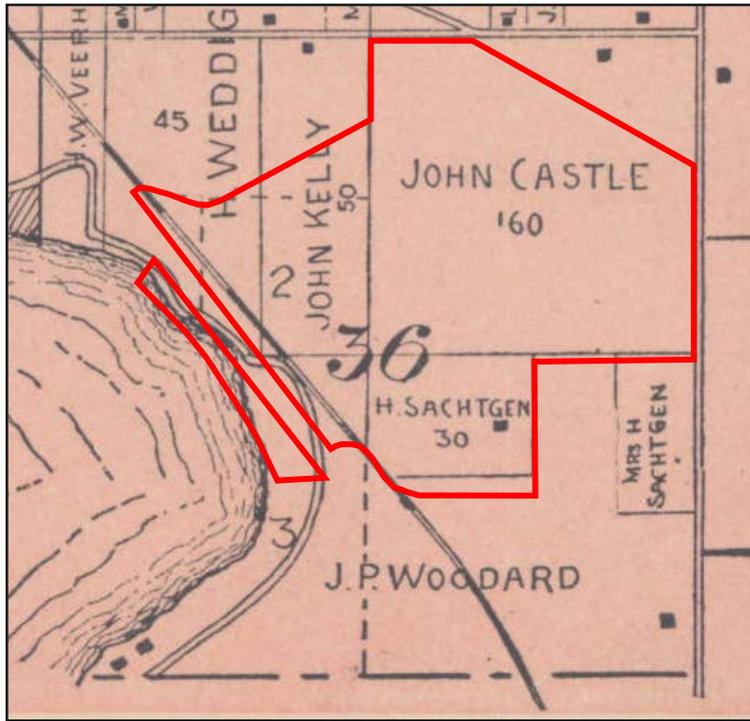


Figure 5. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Gay et al. (1899), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

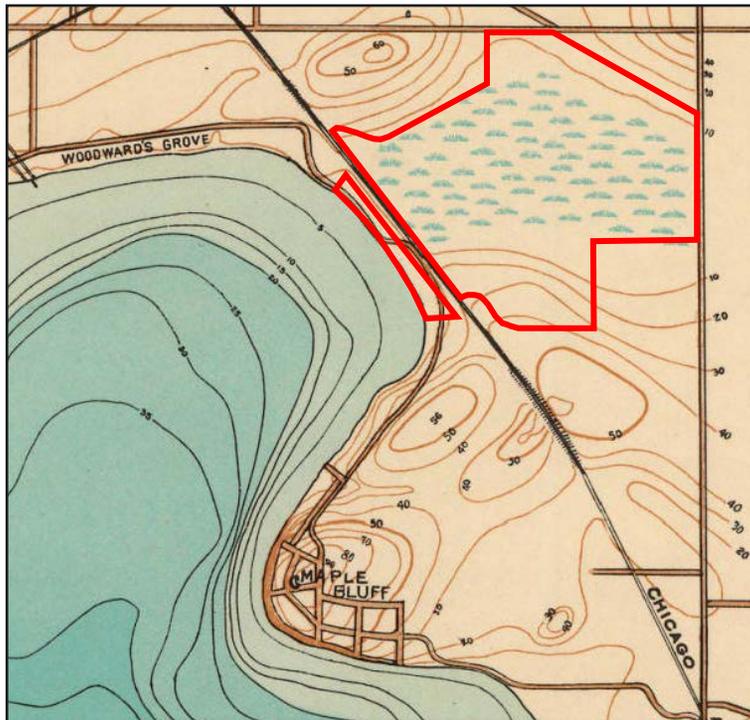


Figure 6. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Civil Engineering Students (1900), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

In 1900, the Civil Engineering Students of the University of Wisconsin Madison created a hydrographic map of the four lakes region that included surrounding topography (Civil Engineering Students 1900). The image they created depicts the majority of Warner Park as a wetland (Figure 6). Given the relatively short span of time between the Gay et al. (1899) and Keachie (1904) plat maps, it is not surprising that the two are quite similar (Figures 5 and 7). The Cantwell Printing (1911) plat, however, illustrates a change in land use; it is at this time that a portion of the northwest quarter of Section 36 is platted by the City of Madison and officially identified as Denniston's Subdivision (Figure 8). The inclusion of this Madison subdivision on this map can be seen as an indicator of the growth of the city and an increase in population during the early twentieth century.

The Hixson (1922) plat map is a poor representation of Section 36 in Westport Township (Figure 9). This plat incorrectly depicts much of the western half of the section, and does not include representations of any residences or other structures that may have been present in the area at this time. The Dane County Atlas (1926) provides an image of Section 36 that is more consistent with previous maps of the area, with the exemption of Hixson (1922) (Figure 10). While structures are also not represented on this map, it does indicate the existence of the Maple Bluff Golf Club, as well as the platted municipal boundaries of the City of Madison (Dane County Atlas 1926).

The Thrift Press (1931) historic plat was the tenth and most recent map reviewed for this project (Figure 11). This map identifies two residences on two separate properties, and indicates that much of the west half of Section 36 has been divided into small, municipal properties by this time period.

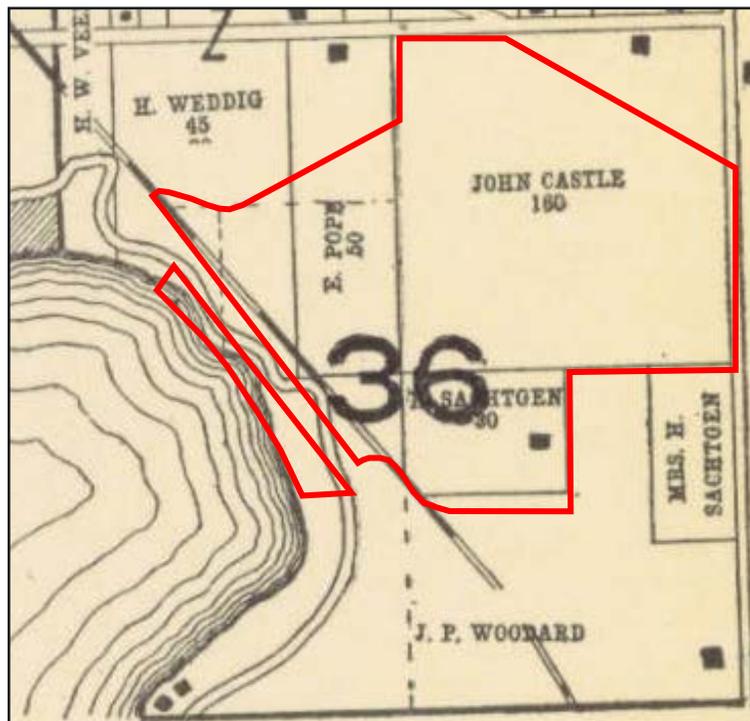


Figure 7. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Keachie (1904), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

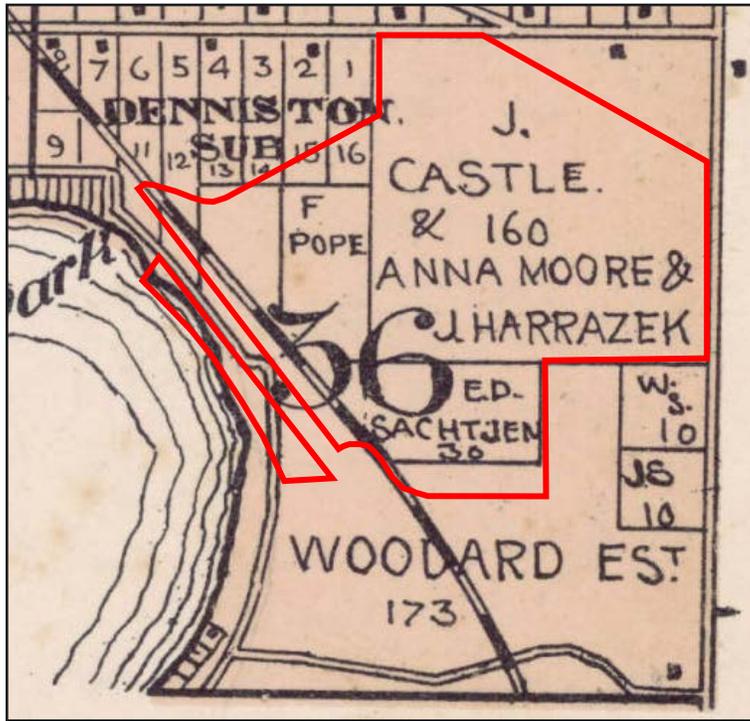


Figure 8. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Cantwell Printing (1911:47), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

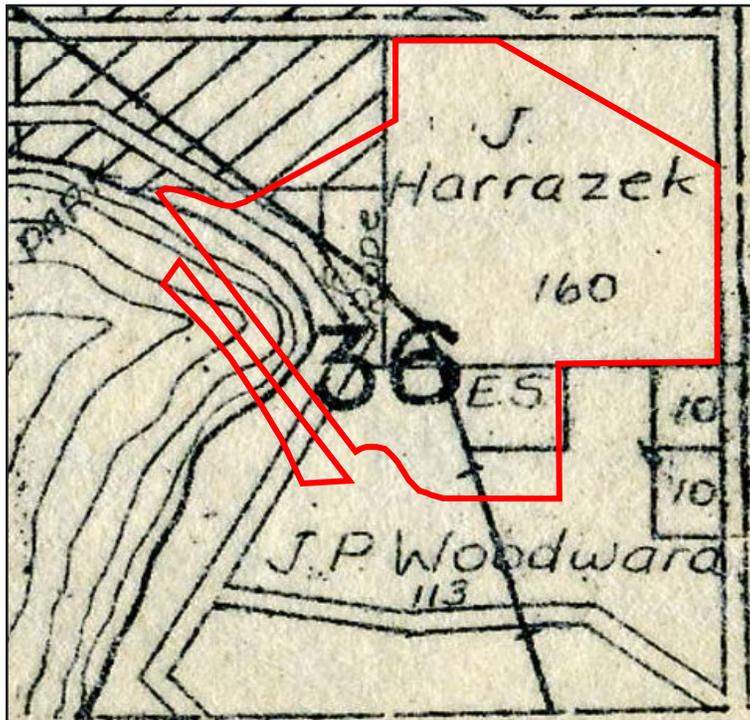


Figure 9. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Hixson (1922), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

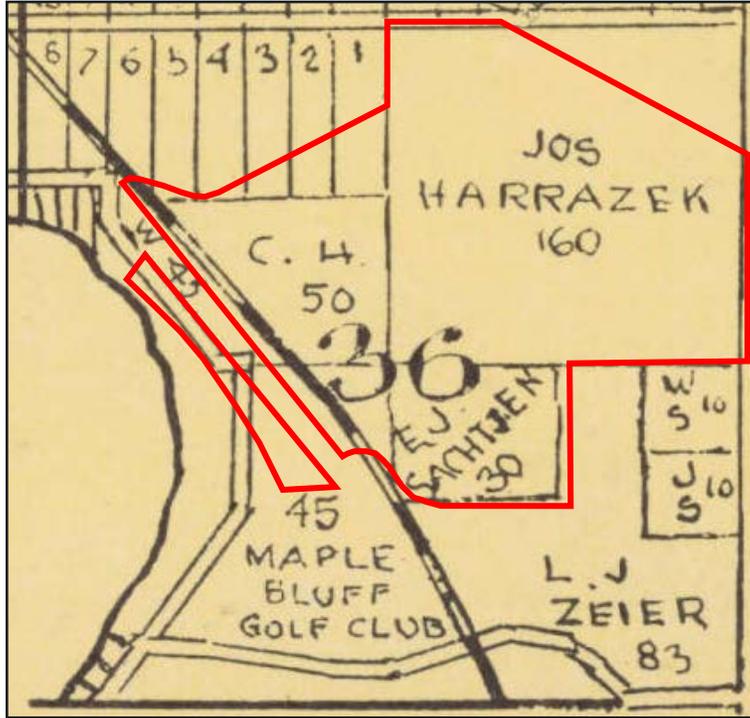


Figure 10. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Dane County Atlas (1926), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

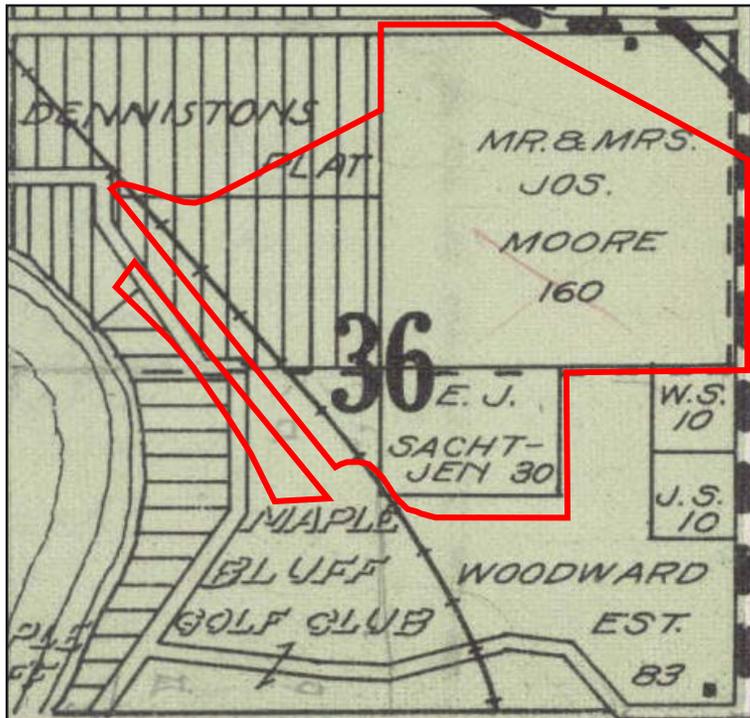


Figure 11. Detail of Section 36, Town 8 North, Range 9 East, from Thrift Press (1931), with Project Boundaries (Approximate) Indicated in Red.

4.2 Historic Archaeological Literature

Historic archaeological literature associated with the two sites located within and/or intersecting the current project area was reviewed during July 2018. Records were accessed digitally through the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), as well as in physical form at the Wisconsin Historical Society headquarters, located in Madison, Wisconsin.

4.2.1 Site DA-0393

Site DA-0393, the Moore site, is a previously recorded pre-contact campsite/village located within the current bounds of Warner Park (Figure 1). The WHPD contains a single historic reference to this site, made by Charles E. Brown, an early twentieth century archaeologist in Wisconsin, in 1939.

The manuscripts kept by Charles E. Brown note that lithic artifacts of an undescribed type were found on the Moore property in the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 36, and were situated south and west of the Moore farmhouse (Brown 1939). In order to better understand this locational description, historic plat maps and aerial images from the time period were reviewed. Plat maps indicated members of the Moore family owned the northeast quarter of Section 36 in Westport Township as early as 1911 (Cantwell Printing 1911), and a farmhouse is depicted in this quarter section from 1890 onwards (Cantwell Printing 1911; Foote and Henion 1890; Gay et al. 1899; Keachie 1904; Thrift Press 1931). A historic aerial image of the property dating to 1937 was accessed through the Wisconsin Historic Aerial Imagery Finder (WHAIF 2018), and provided information about what the site area may have looked like when it was recorded by Brown (1939) (Figure 12). The Moore farmhouse is visible on the aerial image, and at least two agricultural fields located south and west of the farmhouse were identified. It is believed that the area directly south of the agricultural fields was a wetland at the time this orthographic image was created.



Figure 12. Moore Property in Section 36, as seen on 1937 aerial image WU-7-508, with farmhouse and agricultural fields indicated (WHAIF 2018).

4.2.2 Site DA-0409/BDA-0485

Site DA-0409/BDA-0485, the Mendota Hills Bird Effigy, is a previously recorded pre-contact Effigy and Linear mound group that intersects the extreme northwestern portion of Warner Park (Figure 1). Historical documentation of the site dates back to the mid-nineteenth century, when Lewis (1855) made note of two animal and three linear mounds located in the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 36. Unfortunately this record contained no additional information regarding the size, orientation, or more detailed location data regarding these mounds (Lewis 1855).

The next historical documentation associated with site DA-0409/BDA-0485 dated to 1940, and was found within a volume of the *Wisconsin Archeologist*. In this journal Brown (1940:69) described one bird effigy and two linear mounds located northeast of the Warner Bathing Beach along the northeast shore of Lake Mendota. The bird effigy mound was described as having “straight, outstretched wings (Brown 1940:69),” and it was reported that “about 50 feet of the head end of the linear [mound had been] destroyed by a railroad right-of-way (Brown 1940:69).” At this time the third mound in the group was described as a small oval, and no further information about it was provided (Brown 1940:69).

Warren Wittry also documented mounds in the vicinity of site DA-0409/BDA-0485. Wittry (1955:53) noted that a straight-winged bird effigy mound was destroyed November 1954, and had been previously located in the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 36 of Westport Township. The mound was partially excavated prior to its destruction, and was found to contain the remains of a sub-adult, possibly around nine years old (Wittry 1955:54). The only other artifacts recovered during this excavation were lithic flakes of a local chert material (Wittry 1955:55). It was also noted that the next closest mound to this bird effigy was a linear mound located approximately 150 yards (450 feet) southeast of the bird (Wittry 1955:54).

4.3 Current Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database

4.3.1 Site DA-0393

The WHPD contains information regarding a phase I archaeological survey conducted within the boundaries of site DA-0393. The report associated with this survey concerned the proposed construction of a bicycle path that intersected the northwestern portion of the site area (Van Dyke 2013). Van Dyke (2013) stated that shovel test probes were excavated within the area of potential effect of the Warner Park Bike Path, and were found to contain disturbed/fill soils. No evidence of an archaeological site or reasonably intact soils was found during this survey, and it was recommended that the project proceed (Van Dyke 2013).

Site DA-0393 is currently mapped within the WHPD as a large, east-west oriented oval situated in the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the southeast of the northwest quarter of Section 36 (Figure 13).

4.3.2 Site DA-0409/BDA-0485

According to the WHPD, one previous, recent archaeological investigation has occurred within the limits of site DA-0409/BDA-0485. An emergency archaeological monitor was conducted for the replacement of a damaged electrical structure in December 2014 (Haas 2014). The damaged structure was located on the north side of Woodward Drive and along the northern edge of the site area, and no artifacts, indications of human remains, or burial features were found during the monitoring activities. It was also reported at this time that no surface indications of this mound group could be located (Haas 2014).

This site is currently mapped within the WHPD as a relatively small east-west oriented oval, situated in the northwest quarter of Section 36 (Figure 14).

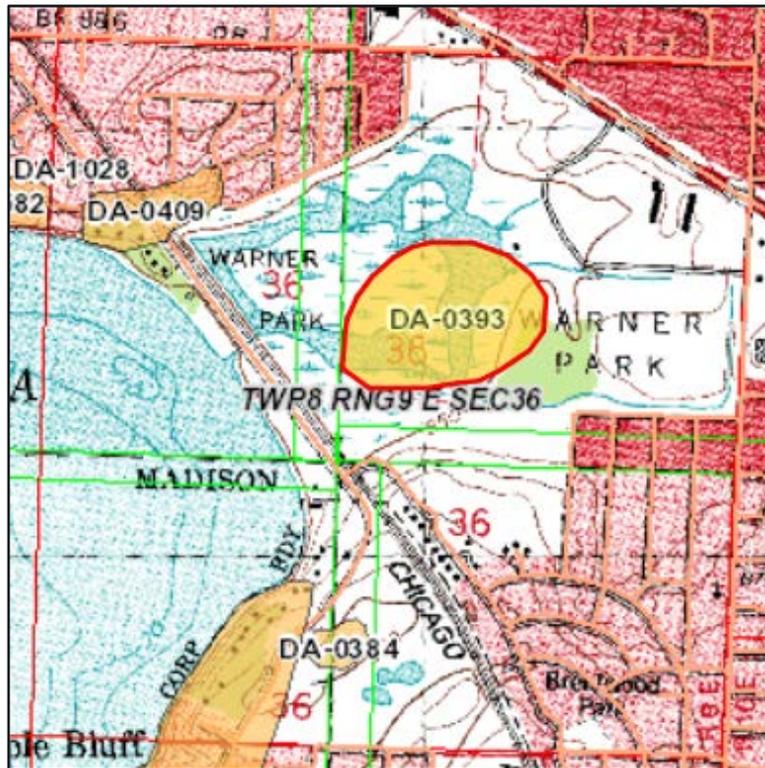


Figure 13. Site DA-0393, as Mapped within the WHPD.

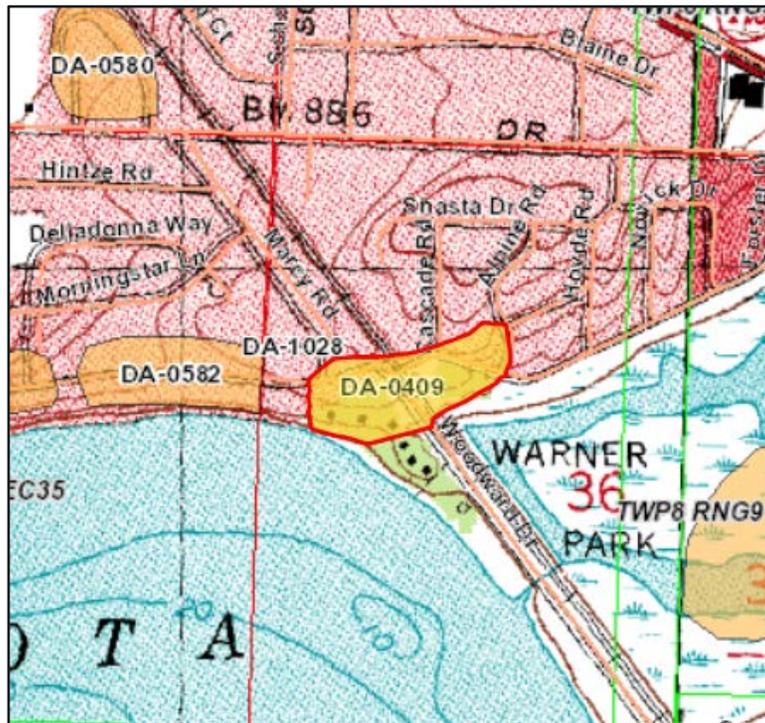


Figure 14. Site DA-0409/BDA-0485, as Mapped within the WHPD.

4.4 Literature Review: Summary and Discussion

Background research determined that the project area intersects the mapped locations of two documented archaeological sites, DA-0393, and DA-0409/BDA-0485.

Site DA-0393, recorded as a pre-contact campsite/village, has not been subjected to intensive archaeological investigations, but has been heavily disturbed by previous agricultural and park development activities. The archaeological investigation that was conducted within the site area in 2013 demonstrated negative results for cultural materials (Van Dyke 2013).

Site DA-0409/BDA-0485, a pre-contact effigy and linear mound group, was documented as early as the mid-nineteenth century (Lewis 1855), was further recorded by Brown (1940), and was investigated by Wittry (1954). Documentation of this site suggests the bird effigy within this group was destroyed in 1954, but prior to its destruction was found to contain human remains. The most recent archaeological investigations within the site area produced negative results, and at this time it was reported that no surface indications of the mound group remain (Haas 2014).

5 Summary and Recommendations

5.1 Project Overview

In response to a request from the Engineering Division of the Department of Public Works for the City of Madison, Cardno conducted an archaeological records review and Determination of Adverse Effects Report for Warner Park, located in Madison, Wisconsin (Figure 1). The proposed project area consists of evaluating the entirety of Warner Park in Madison, Wisconsin, for previously recorded cultural resources. This will be completed in order to provide guidance for master planning purposes.

Located at 2930 North Sherman Avenue, Warner Park occupies approximately 213.49 acres within the municipal boundaries of the City of Madison, Wisconsin, and is on the De Forest, Madison East, and Waunakee United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' quadrangle maps. As a public park owned and maintained by the City of Madison, any and all ground disturbing activities within Warner Park will be considered state agency actions requiring review of impacts to cultural resources pursuant to Wisconsin Statute 44.40. Additionally, a small portion of Warner Park impacts an uncatalogued burial site, so any future work within this portion of the park will need to be completed pursuant to Wis. Stat. 157.70.

Cardno conducted a records search utilizing the Wisconsin Historic Preservation Database (WHPD), the University of Wisconsin Digital Collections (UWDC), and in-person research at the Wisconsin Historical Society (WHS). Research focused on the previously recorded archaeological sites that could be impacted by ground disturbing activities within Warner Park, and specifically concentrated on the potential for ground disturbing activities to impact human remains. The goal of this study was to determine whether ground disturbing activities within the project area would adversely impact previously recorded archaeological sites.

As a result of this investigation, two previously recorded sites were reviewed, site DA-0393, and site DA-0409/BDA-0485.

5.2 Summary of Results and Recommendations

5.2.1 Site DA-0393

Ground disturbing activities within Warner Park are unlikely to have any adverse or negative effects on site DA-0393, a pre-contact campsite/village. This site was historically documented on farmstead property that is now the northeastern part of Warner Park. Currently this site is mapped in the WHPD as a large, east-west oriented oval, but historical documents and aerial imagery reviewed as part of this report indicate the site may be mapped incorrectly. It is recommended that an updated map of site DA-0393 be submitted for inclusion in the WHPD (Appendix 1).

The location of site DA-0393 suggested by historical documentation and aerial imagery has been heavily disturbed by agricultural and park development activities, and while the subsurface integrity of the site is not currently known, the previously documented disturbance to the site area suggests a low potential for intact features and soils.

5.2.2 Site DA-0409/BDA-0485

Based on the results of this review, it is recommended that ground disturbing activities within Warner Park and intersecting with site DA-0409/BDA-0485 be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. Site DA-0409/BDA-0485, a pre-contact effigy and linear mound group, is an uncatalogued burial site requiring that work within its boundaries be completed pursuant to Wis. Stat. 1570.70. This site was historically documented beginning in the mid-nineteenth century, and portions of it were reportedly destroyed in 1954. While current records indicate no surface indications of this mound group remain extant, the

subsurface integrity of the site is unknown, and human burials may still be present below the current ground surface within the site area.

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APPENDIX

A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE UPDATE
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT
INVENTORY FORMS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORTS INVENTORY FORM

WHS PROJECT # _____

COUNTY _____

AUTHORS: _____

REPORT TITLE: _____

DATE OF REPORT (MONTH AND YEAR): _____

SERIES/NUMBER: _____

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: _____

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION [LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF SURVEY AREA (T-R-S)]

U.S.G.S. QUAD MAP(S): _____

SITE(S) INVESTIGATED: _____

ACRES INVESTIGATED: _____

AGENCY # _____

INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES COMPLETED (Check all that apply.)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphology |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Interview/Informant | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil Core | <input type="checkbox"/> Underwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Records/Background | <input type="checkbox"/> Walk Over/Visual Inspection | <input type="checkbox"/> Avocational Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Literature Background Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Stripping | <input type="checkbox"/> Chance Encounter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional Knowledge | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Excavation/Phase II | <input type="checkbox"/> Osteological Analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Excavation/Phase III | <input type="checkbox"/> Faunal Analysis |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shovel Testing/Probing | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Sensing | <input type="checkbox"/> Floral Analysis |

ABSTRACT:

Included in report

Written in space below

Wisconsin ASI Update/Correction Form

Site# 47-DA-0393 Burial Site# _____ Field Number# _____ County Dane

Site Name (limit 25 characters) Moore Other Name _____

Civil Town(s) Westport Town # 8 North Range# 9 East Section# 36

USGS Quad Name De Forest

Please refer to the ASI form and provide the appropriate headings for the correction or new information. Examples of headings are: QUARTER SECTIONS, USGS MAP, SITE DESCRIPTION, and BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES. Provide a justification or reference for any new information. When appropriate, attach a sketch map and copy of USGS quad showing revised location of site.

HEADING(S) AND NATURE OF CORRECTION/UPDATE:

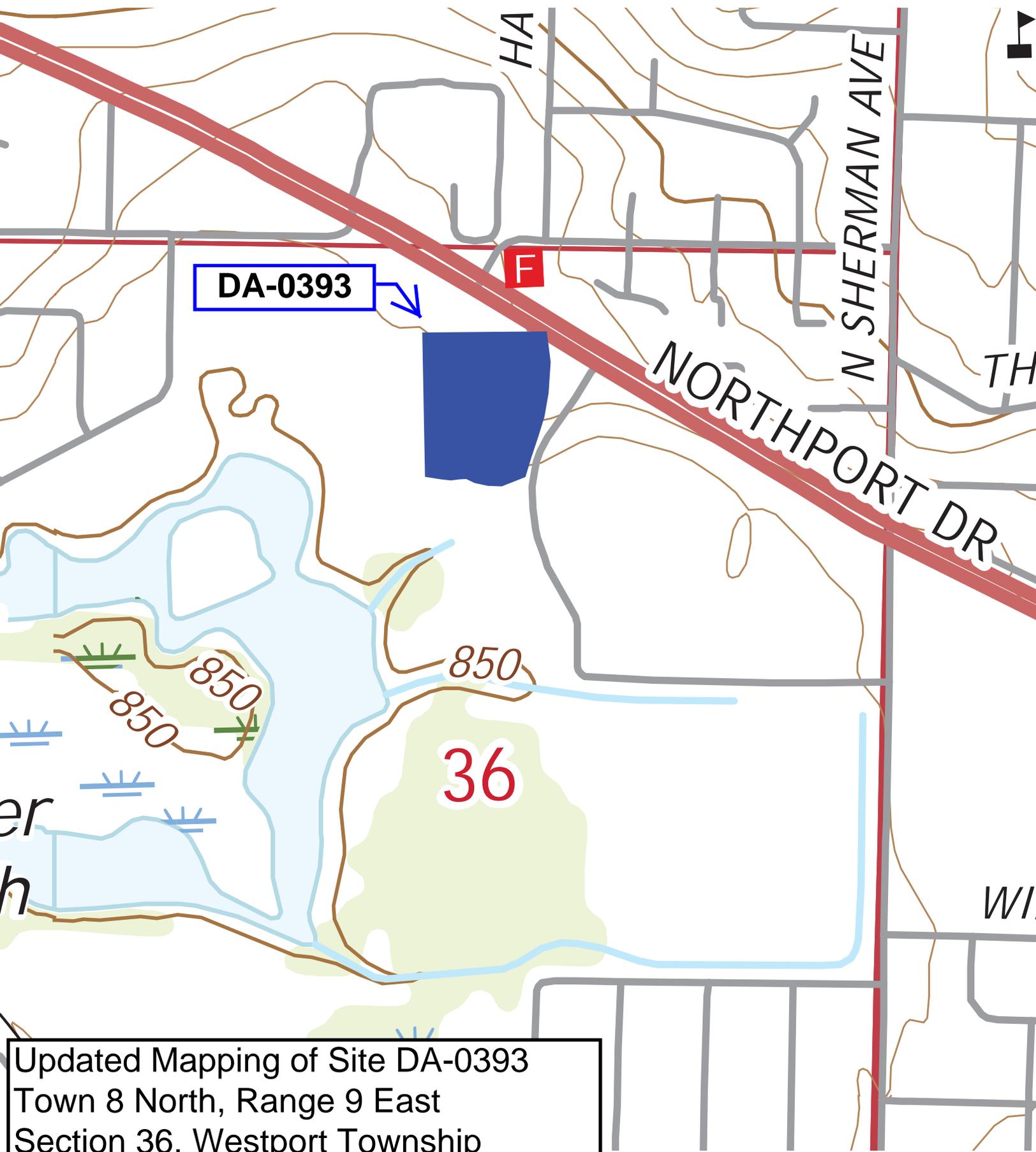
DOCUMENTATION, BIBLIOGRAPHY: 2018 Bindley, Kathleen and Ryan Howell, Warner Park Investigation - Study of Potential Archaeological Adverse Effects. Cardno, Fitchburg, Wisconsin (ARI documentation in progress)

MAPPING UPDATE: The Charles E. Brown Manuscripts locate this site on farmstead property belonging to the Moore family in Section 36. Plat maps and aerial imagery were reviewed, and updated site boundaries were drawn.

SEE ATTACHED MAP FOR UPDATED SITE BOUNDARIES

Investigator Kathleen Bindley Affiliation Cardno Date 7/31/2018
Submitted by Kathleen Bindley Affiliation Cardno Date 7/31/2018

FOR WHS ASI# _____ CHK'D _____ GIS ENTRY _____
OFFICE USE: GIS ENTRY CHK'D _____ ENTER _____ ENTRY CHK'D _____



DA-0393

HA

F

N SHERMAN AVE

NORTHPORT DR

36

850

850

850

Updated Mapping of Site DA-0393
Town 8 North, Range 9 East
Section 36, Westport Township
De Forest 7.5' USGS Quadrangle

About Cardno

Cardno is an ASX-200 professional infrastructure and environmental services company, with expertise in the development and improvement of physical and social infrastructure for communities around the world. Cardno's team includes leading professionals who plan, design, manage, and deliver sustainable projects and community programs. Cardno is an international company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange [ASX:CDD].

Cardno Zero Harm

Cardno
**ZERO
HARM**
EVERY JOB. EVERY DAY.

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Safety is a Cardno core value and through strong leadership and active employee participation, we seek to implement and reinforce these leading actions on every job, every day.