

Appendix A – How to Draw and Plot a Site Map

Draw or copy a map of the site that shows the pollution source, the pathways to humans, the location of your samples and any pollution hotspots, neighborhoods that might be affected, and any other relevant landmarks or sites (i.e. wells, health clinics etc).

A digital map is preferable, though a hand-drawn map is acceptable.

Marking GPS Coordinates

A GPS device should be used to mark each point where sampling occurs. If you are taking composite samples

Digital Maps

Digital maps can be drawn using Bing, Google Earth, or a number of other software applications (i.e. Gliffy, GIS, etc).

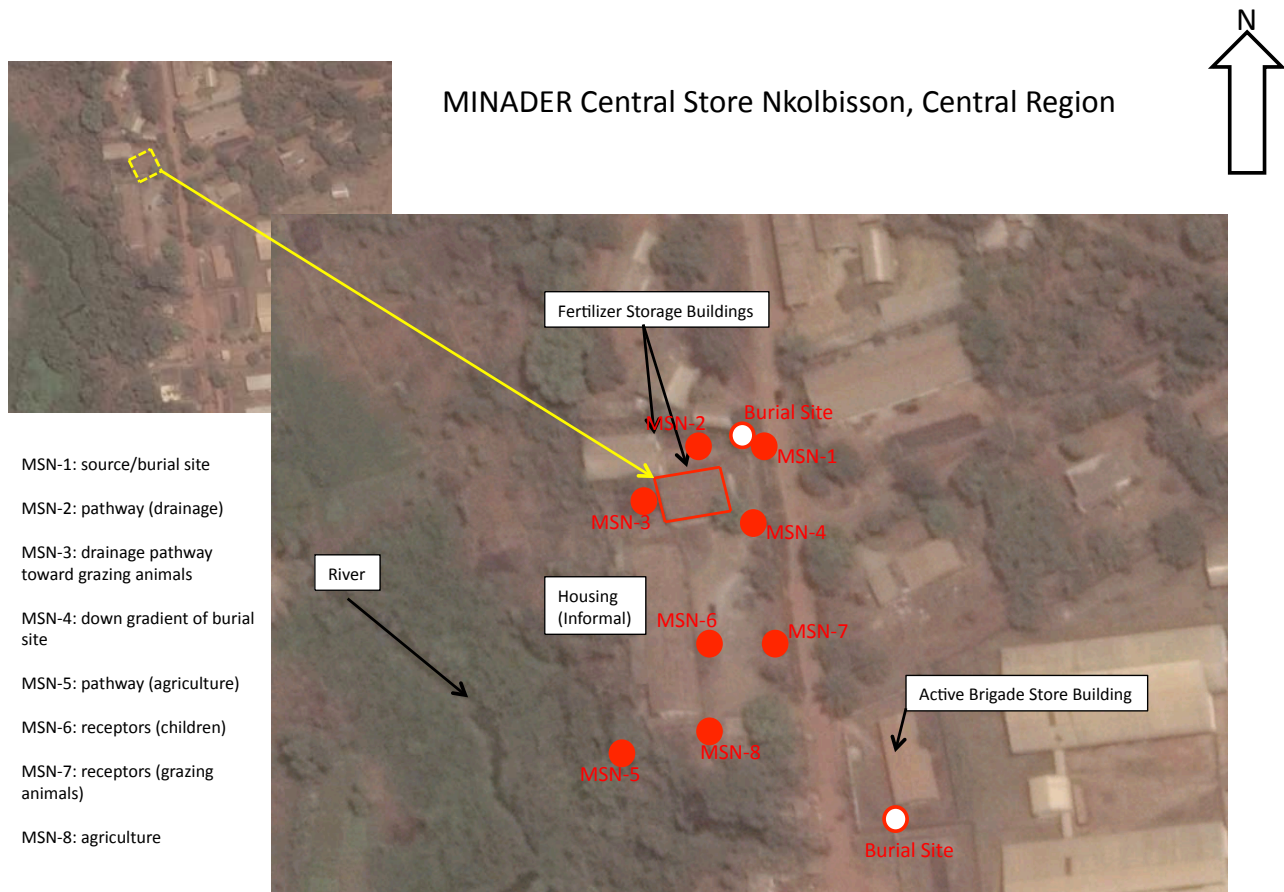
Bing Maps: <http://www.bing.com/maps>

1. Right Click on location > “Add a Pushpin.”
2. Name and Save the Pushpin
3. Mark an area of contamination using area tool in “My Places Editor.”
4. Actions > Export > KML

Google Earth: <https://www.google.com/earth/>

1. Use the Path Tool to draw area
2. Save Path
3. Right Click “Path in Places” Menu > Save Place As > KM

GPS coordinates can also be added into an excel spreadsheet using one column for latitude and one for longitude. This spreadsheet can then be uploaded into many map-making sites such as Google Earth to auto-population sampling points. To import as a singular spreadsheet please click on File, > Import and upload the spreadsheet. NOTE: Spreadsheet may have to be in .csv format rather than .xls or .xlsx.



Hand-Drawn Map

Distances can be ascertained with hand-drawn maps in the field by counting strides. 1 (large) stride equals approximately 1 meter. Maps can then be drawn using a pre-determined scale (i.e. 1 cm = 1 m). A simple key or legend should also be created to show the person reading the map the meaning of each feature.

