



MINIMUM ACCURACY REQUIREMENTS FOR SRP GIS SUBMISSIONS

Private sector professionals can avoid submission of fully rendered Federal Geographic Data Committee's (FGDC) Metadata and still assure that accuracy standards and other matters of metadata are met by agreeing to the following default standards. Where LSRP's and their colleagues agree to these defaults, the Site Remediation Program (SRP) will produce fully compliant FGDC metadata. Where they cannot agree, they should send FGDC compliant metadata as defined at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/gis/njdepstandards06.pdf>.

Line/Polygon Mapping Accuracy: The submitter certifies that accuracies of all lines/polygons depicting any pertinent vector data [for example, Classification Exception Areas, Deed Notice extents and engineering controls, site outlines or areas of concern] were created (or checked) as following:

1. Submissions created with GIS: Were created or checked at a scale of 1:2,400 or larger¹ and pertinent vector data control points were checked against controls points visible in 2007 digital ortho-imagery and found to be within +/- 5 feet from those control points. Imagery available from the Office of Information Technology (https://njgin.state.nj.us/NJ_NJGINExplorer/DataDownloads.jsp).
2. Created in a "to-scale" CAD environment based upon multiple GPS or Surveyed locations defined in NAD 83 New Jersey State Plane (ft) Coordinate System. The submitter assures that accuracies of +/- 5 feet from the control points visible in the 2007 digital ortho-imagery were achieved.

Point Mapping Accuracy: With the exception of certain location methods of the well receptor survey as noted below, the submitter certifies that any sample or well location point data are within +/- 5 feet from their position on the 2007 digital ortho-imagery. Receptor surveys may have certain wells which will not comply with this accuracy because they were not canvassed, or because the owner was not available to confirm a location or because the owner did not know the true location of the well head.

¹ "Larger scale" is a cartographic description referring to the outcome of "zooming-in" on a GIS map. When zoomed to a larger scale, any feature on the map will appear larger within the viewing area. The "largeness" actually refers to the "scale ratio" value where a "zoomed" 1:1,000 scale ratio value [equal to 0.001] is a larger value than a 1:2,400 scale ratio value [equal to 0.0004].