

## The Norwegian National Database for Ground Investigations (NADAG)

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Every year large amounts of geotechnical drilling are carried out in order to obtain information about soil properties. Although a significant amount of data exists, these are not always easy to access as they are spread between different data owners and users. The National Database for Ground Investigations (NADAG, <http://geo.ngu.no/kart/nadag>) collects and makes subsurface data available to the public. This is beneficial for the society as it makes the data easier to access, and re-use will lead to considerable savings. Importantly, the information will allow for better landslide hazard zonation and stability assessments. In addition, the effectiveness of emergency planning and response will improve with a quick access to existing and relevant information about the local ground conditions. Easy access to information about ground conditions results in faster and better decisions, increased safety and reduced costs for the society.

NADAG has been developed since 2013, and data volume in the database increase every year. NADAG is developed as a cooperation between the Geological Survey of Norway (NGU) and three other governmental institutions: the Norwegian Public Roads Administration (NPRA), the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE) and the Norwegian National Rail Administration (Bane NOR). NGU has developed NADAG together with the consulting companies Norkart, Trimble and CGI.

There are two solutions to deliver data to NADAG. One for delivering complete datasets from the commonly used geotechnical software directly and one with a web-schema for manually delivering of data. This is reflected in that the information content varies from project with limited information as location with some metadata (drill type, drill depth, company, date, report no., etc.) to projects which has complete information for the used methods as well as full reports and raw data.

Data from NADAG are presented in two web applications; one adapted to mobile devices and one full version with more options. There are some filters and standard views and it is also possible to choose different layers and backgrounds, or change the order of the layers. Some layers are WMS services from other sources. Examples of this are Quaternary geological data (from NGU), groundwater and energy wells (GRANADA, from NGU), quick-clay hazard zones (from NVE), quick-clay areas (from NPRA), and geophysical investigations (from NGU).

