ENGINEERING REPORT ON
PRELIMINARY SITE INVESTIGATION
OF
THE GULF STATES CREOSOTE COMPANY PLANT
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

AUGUST 1993

BY

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS, INC.

ENGINEERING REPORT ON
PRELIMINARY SITE INVESTIGATION

OF

THE GULF STATES CREOSOTE COMPANY PLANT
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

PREPARED FOR

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THE HATTIESBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

Prepared by

Environmental Protection Systems, Inc.
Jackson, Mississippi

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Protection Systems, Inc. (EPS), was contracted by J.B. Van Slyke, Attorney on behalf of the Hattiesburg Public School District, in June, 1993, to conduct a preliminary detailed investigation of the Gulf States Creosote Plant which operated on Section 16 Land (held in public trust by the Hattiesburg Public School District for the purpose of financially supporting public schools of the State of Mississippi).

This investigation conducted by EPS included the following tasks:

1. Locate and review aerial photographs of the area - 1930 (or earlier, if available) to 1970.

    - United States Geological Survey (USGS)
    - United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
    - Mississippi Department of Transportation
    - Hattiesburg Public Works
    - Other Private Sources

2. Review of all USGS topographical maps from the archives in an attempt to identify the previous location of ponds, cylinders, watersheds, etc.

3. Review of all city directories, historical society data, and interview older city residents who may have knowledge of the past creosote operations.

4. Interview any former Gulf States employees or former employees at the creosote plant.

5. Conduct a walkover site visit to locate and map old depressions, foundations, or landmarks which may have been part of any creosote operations.

6. Review all available State files located at the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) offices in Jackson, Mississippi, and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) files obtained under the Freedom of Information Act.

7. Review old newspapers at the time of plant startups to attempt to locate plant photos or site maps.

8. Research Secretary of State files and archives for incorporation documents which may describe the equipment and size of any of the creosote operations.

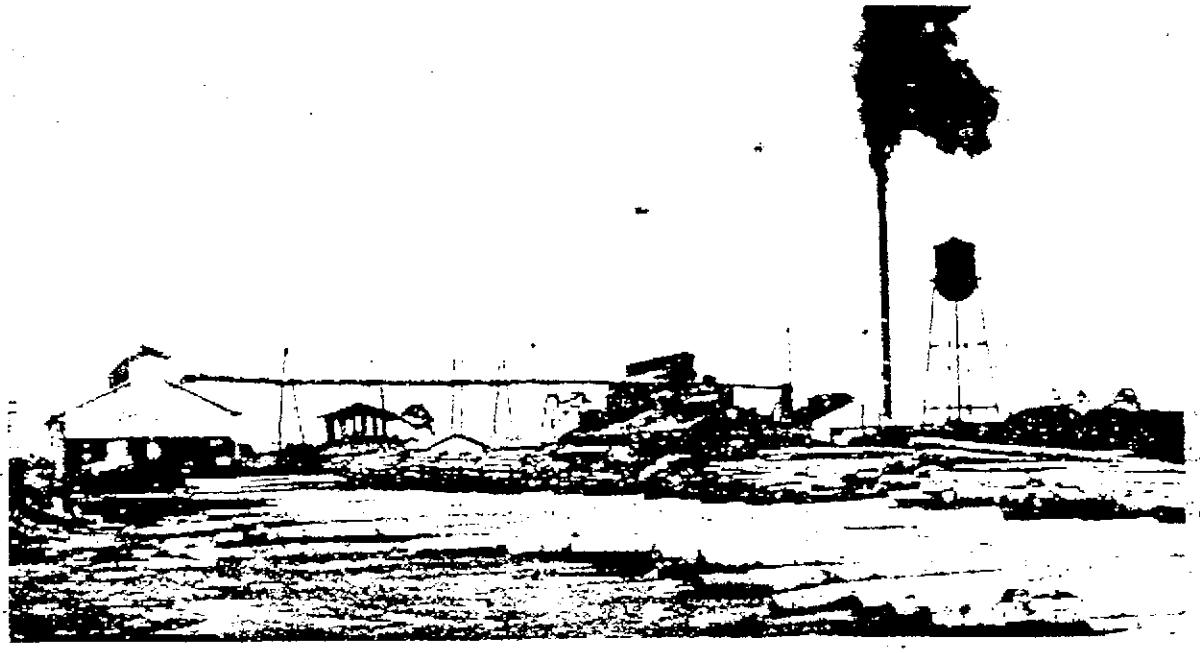
This report is a result of the completion of all or part of these tasks in order to draw conclusions and develop recommendations concerning the Gulf States Creosote site for the Hattiesburg School Board. This report should be considered preliminary and limited in scope. Location of any new information sources or an individual with personal knowledge could alter the conclusions and recommendations of this study. Mr. J.R. Estes, City Engineer during the time of the closing of the Gulf States Creosote Plant, died during the course of this investigation before he could be interviewed. Other parties which may have had personal knowledge concerning Gulf State Creosote are also deceased. A list of names of those who may have known about the demolition of the plant is provided in this report.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF CREOSOTE OPERATIONS

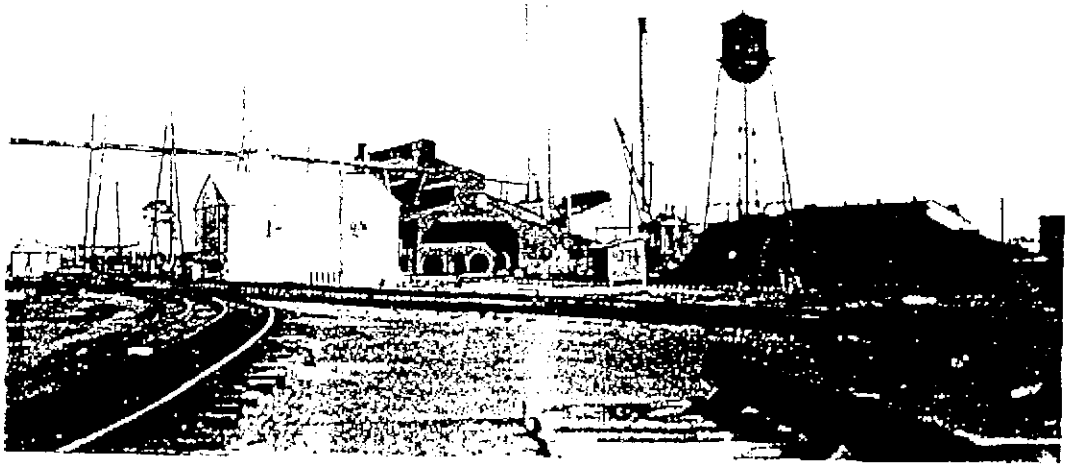
Creosote operations along Gordon's Creek began near Highway 49 at Pine Street and Scooba Street in Hattiesburg around 1920. In 1925, the plant occupied an area between the Southern Railroad and West Pine Street (see Sanborn Map, 1925, in Appendix A). The plant was originally known as the Hattiesburg Creosote Company. The company was incorporated on March 4, 1933, as Gulf States Creosoting Company (Grier D. Patterson was President of the company). The nature of the business was the treatment for preservation of cross ties and all other timbers, the purchasing and selling of the same; the handling and preservation of any and all forest products; and the buying, owning, and selling of the necessary preservatives and manufacturing of all articles used in and about the preservation of forest products. The company also could manufacture, produce, buy, sell, trade, and deal in tar product, chemicals, spirits, acid and alkalies and their respective derivatives, compounds, products, by-products, and residuals.

By 1931, the plant had expanded to 32nd Avenue (see Sanborn Map, Appendix A). The offices were located on the northeast corner of Scooba and West Pine Street. In 1949, a large settling basin was added (see Sanborn Map, Appendix A). In 1960 or 1961, the plant was permanently closed and demolished. In 1966, the area had begun to develop into a commercial area (see 1966 Sanborn Map, Appendix A). Today the original plant area (73.09 acres) is occupied by automobile dealerships, car parts stores, a beverage distributorship, a food store, et al. (see photographs in Appendix C).

The Gulf States Creosote Company site located in the southern commercial area of Hattiesburg, Mississippi (see Master Site Plan; 1" = 100'). The site is located on 16th Section Land belonging to the Hattiesburg School District as trustee. The last operator of record was American Creosoting Corporation.



PLANT OF GULF STATES CREOSOTING CO.



3.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

3.1 United States Environmental Protection Agency Investigation

The Corps of Engineers first found evidence of creosote contamination while conducting borings along Gordon's Creek. The Mississippi Office of Pollution Control (OPC), first investigated the site in August of 1989. From January 20 to 25, 1990, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), conducted a field investigation (by Roy F. Weston, Contract Consultant) to determine the extent of the contamination along Gordon's Creek from the Gulf States Creosote Plant.

Approximately **65 soil gas sampling stations** were monitored and sampled. Fifteen soil borings were installed from which **10 soil samples** were collected and analyzed for Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PNA) using an on-site mobile tandem mass spectrometer. During this winter sampling event, an unusual amount of rain occurred and the water table rose. Some inconsistency and variation in screening results were contributed to a combination of equipment failure and weather conditions (high humidity and soil moisture) by the EPA.

On March 19 and 20, 1990, EPA representatives also returned to Hattiesburg to complete soil borings and subsurface soil sampling investigation. A total of fifteen soil borings were installed from which 9 samples were collected and analyzed for PNAs. The sample collection varied between 5 and 15 feet below surface (see Table 2).

The soil samples identified by the EPA as contaminated came from an area between West Pine and Gordon's Creek (see Master Site Plan). The samples most contaminated were D-00, D-01, E-24, E-25, and E-27, which contained 1,440 to 5,324 ppm of PNA compounds. The creosote

outcroppings, approximately 5 feet in thickness, were visible along the banks of Gordon's Creek. The water table fluctuated between surface and twenty feet.

The EPA estimated this volume of waste-contaminated soil to be between 7,200 yd.^{3} and 12,000 yd.^{3} (see Master Site Plan). The EPA did not take any samples east of Timothy Street where the creosote plant tanks and settling basin were located. A pathway of migration for the waste was also not found during the EPA study. The persons involved in the EPA study in 1990 were:

- Dave Mickunas
- Mark Bernick
- Joe Gorski
- Gmae Loy
- Harry Compton
- Mark Sprenger
- Greg Powell
- Martin O'Neill
- Akos Fekete
- Mark Ellis
- George Prince
- Richard Ball (MDEQ)
- W. Batz
- Don Rigger (on-scene coordinator, EPA) Region IV

The EPA did decide also not to drill or sample west of Gordon's Creek to determine the extent of contamination in that direction (towards K-Mart).

3.2 Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality Field Investigation

On October 15-17, 1991, the Mississippi Office of Pollution Control (OPC), conducted an additional Phase II site investigation to "determine the nature of contaminants present at the site and to determine if a release of hazardous substances has occurred or may occur.

The investigation sought to determine the possible pathways by which contaminants could migrate from the site and the populations and environments affected."

The creosote was first observed leaching in Gordon's Creek in 1989. To date, the estimated area of contamination by the State of Mississippi is 75,000 ft.^{2}, with an average depth of 10 ft. According to the Mississippi Bureau of Pollution Control, the stratigraphic units below the Gulf States Creosote site in descending order are as follows: Hattiesburg Formation and the Catahoula Sandstone, Vicksburg Group (Undifferentiated) and the Yazoo Clay.

Fresh-water aquifers in the study area are mostly beds of sand or zones of sandy beds. The beds dip gently to the southwest and contain fresh water as much as 40 miles from the outcrops.

Prediction of aquifer thickness and lithology is difficult because of the lenticular bedding of most units. Lithologic changes occur in short distances and individual sands, which are regular and thicken or thin in short distances. These changes are difficult to trace, especially along the dip of the beds.

At Hattiesburg, the Hattiesburg Formation consists of thick beds of massive clays (150 to 200 feet thick), which contain some lime, but very little sand. Geophysical logs of nearby wells to the east of the site indicate a clay layer that occurs approximately 30 feet above sea level. The clay layer ranges from 110 to 180 feet in thickness and is overlain by and grades upward into alternating fine-grained silty sands and clays. The clay layer is underlain by interbedded sands and clays. The sands increase in prominence and become gravelly toward the base. A geohydrologic section to the west of the site (within the two-mile radius) indicates numerous silty sands and clay lenses underlying the land surface with sands increasing in prominence approximately 100 feet below sea level. These sources indicate that there is no uniform clay

present, i.e., the clay layer mentioned above is not continuous over the two-mile radius. Four Forrest County aquifer tests of the Hattiesburg Formation show hydraulic conductivities ranging from 96 to 180 ft/day (3.38×10^{-2} to 6.34×10^{-2} cm/sec.).

Separating the Hattiesburg from the underlying Catahoula is extremely difficult. To avoid confusion, both units are referred to as the Miocene Aquifer System. The aquifer system is composed of numerous interbedded layers of sand and clay (sand beds in the Miocene are characteristically lens-shaped or wedge-shaped). Because of the interbedded nature, formations cannot be reliably separated and correlated either on the surface or in the subsurface.

Recharge to the Miocene Aquifer is from rainfall directly on the outcrop and leakage between aquifer units of the Miocene Aquifer System. The Forrest County aquifer tests of the Catahoula Sandstone, which is the lower unit of the Miocene Aquifer System, show hydraulic conductivities ranging from 18 to 170 ft/day. Hydraulic conductivities average 95 ft/day for the Miocene Aquifer System. Lithologic data indicates that the Miocene Aquifer system extends to a depth in excess of 1,000 feet below sea level with the base of fresh water occurring approximately 800 feet below sea level.

Underlying the Miocene Aquifer is the Vicksburg Group (undifferentiated), which is generally composed of limestone beds alternating with thin beds of limy sand and clay. The clay formations effectively isolate the overlying Miocene Aquifer System.

The Hattiesburg Formation and the Catahoula Sandstone are considered as a single hydraulic unit, referred to as the Miocene Aquifer System. The first water-bearing unit occurs in the

surficial aquifer (Hattiesburg Formation) at a depth ranging from approximately 25 to 30 feet below the land surface. The depth to the aquifer, from the lowest known point of hazardous substances at the site to the top of the aquifer, is approximately 14 to 19 feet.

The unsaturated zone (i.e., the zone between the lowest known point of hazardous substances and the top of the aquifer) consists primarily of sandy silts, silts, and silty clays. The lowest hydraulic conductivity layer (i.e., silty clays) is approximately 1 x 10^{-6} cm/s, and has an approximate thickness of 3 to 5 feet.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) identifies the following public water supply wells within the four-mile radius:

> Eleven (11) wells for the City of Hattiesburg which serve a population of approximately 38,570 persons (14,500 connection x 2.66 people per household - 1980 census). The water from the City of Hattiesburg wells is mixed/blended into one distribution system.
>
> Two (2) Central Water Association wells which serve a population of approximately 865 persons (325 connections x 2.66 people per household). The water from the wells is mixed/blended into one distribution system.
>
> Two (2) Palmers Water Association wells which serve a population of approximately 1,250 persons (470 connection x 2.66 people per household). The water from the wells is mixed/blended into one distribution system.
>
> Three (3) Lamar Park Water Association wells which serve a population of approximately 2,926 persons (1,100 connections x 2.66 people per household). The water from the wells is mixed/blended into one distribution system.

The City of Hattiesburg wells, the Central Water Association wells, the Palmers Water Association wells, and the Lamar Park Association wells supply a total population of approximately 43,611 persons. These wells are screened from approximately **330 feet below the land surface to a maximum depth of approximately 665 feet.**

The USGS identifies approximately 62 domestic/private wells occurring within the four-mile radius that serve a total population of approximately 165 persons (62 wells x 2.66 people per household).

The nearest drinking water wells occurring are located within the 1 to 2 mile radius. One of the wells is a City of Hattiesburg well located approximately 1.5 miles east of the site. The well extends to approximately 485 feet below the land surface, with the top of the screened interval occurring approximately 435 feet below the land surface.

The USGS identifies three (3) domestic/private wells within the ½ to 1 mile radius. These wells were no longer in use.

The USGS also identifies a number of irrigation wells within the 4-mile radius that supply water to commercial food crops and/or commercial forage crops.

During the State of Mississippi investigation of the same area, the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) installed two temporary wells to test the groundwater. Seven soil/sediment samples and three groundwater samples were collected. The results are shown in Table 3 and the sample and well locations are shown an the Master Site Plan (see Exhibit A). The samples in the downstream sediment and the soil-source area again showed elevated levels of creosote constituents.

4.0 RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

4.1 Aerial Photographs

One of the primary objectives of this investigation was to define the shape and constituents of the Gulf States Creosote Company treatment plant. EPS obtained aerial photographs from the years 1942, 1958, 1961, and 1964 which explicitly show the components of the plants and creosote ties storage areas.

The plant consisted of the following components:

1. Treatment Rooms with Oil Tanks
2. Oil Dumping Tank
3. Steel Oil Storage Tanks
4. Planning Mill
5. Boring Room
6. 120,000-Gallon Reservoir
7. Shavings Room
8. Mixing Rooms
9. Warehouse
10. Rail Lines and Storage Yards (Drip Areas)
11. Settling Basin

The plant process area was between Scooba Street and Timothy Avenue (installed in the 1960's). In the 1920's the plant production area was between Pine Street and the Southern Railroad. However, during the 1930's, 1940's, and 1950's the plant occupied an area to Corinne Avenue. The 1942 photograph indicates that during the war years the storage area was expanded to the southeast. Of the 70± acres leased by Gulf States, approximately 50 acres is known area for drippings from ties, plant process areas or known contamination areas discovered by government agencies.

The 1958 photo shows the settling basin (potentially the area for high levels of contamination) to be 70' x 110' x unknown depth. In the later photo (1964) this area had been altered and the tracks removed. Exactly where all waste material was disposed is uncertain at this time.

4.2 Sanborn Maps

Included in the Appendix A are Sanborn Maps for the years 1925, 1931, 1949, and 1966, which correlate directly with the aerial photographs obtained. Sanborn Maps were originally used for fire insurance determinations. The settling basin is shown on the 1949 Sanborn Map and the 1958 Sanborn Map and the 1958 aerial photograph. A network of 6-inch water lines crisscrosses the site. The site also had oil dumping tanks and a flare or stack (see older plant photographs in Appendix A). As indicated by the 1949 Sanborn Map, the tie yard extended to 32nd Avenue (now Corinne Avenue).

The 1966 Sanborn Map shows an office building and an automobile sales and service building constructed on the east side of Pine Street between Scooba and Timothy Streets. South of Timothy Street, an automobile sales and service, a used automobile sales, a tire sales and service center, and a wholesale glass warehouse were built (between 1960 and 1966). This information agrees with the data from the aerial photograph of 1964.

A check of the city directories for Hattiesburg from 1962 to 1964 indicated the following motor companies located along Pine Street.

Ryan-McArthur Motors

- 1962; 401-403 West Pine Street
- 1963; 1501 West Pine Street
- 1964; 1501 West Pine Street

Hensen Ford

- 1962; 111-115 Hardy Street
- 1963; 1400 West Pine

Woodruff Ford

- 1964; 1400 West Pine

Steadman Volkswagen

- 1964; 1421 West Pine

4.3 Site Walkover

On June 24, 1993, and later in early August, 1993, a site review and walkover of vacant areas of the original Gulf States Creosote site was conducted by Robert W. Pappenfort, P.E., Engineering Manager, Environmental Protection Systems, Inc., Jackson, Mississippi. Most of the area is covered with asphalt and commercial properties. Some of the area is vacant and overgrown with trees and brush. The waste disposal area along the creek is adjacent to the wooded area east of Corinne Avenue. A creosote odor was noticed along the creek, but no other evidence of creosote was noticeable in the woods or in the area of the mortar patch along the creek (see photographic log). Some remnants of the rail tracks were evident in the woods (concrete pillars).

It should be noted that in the 1958 aerial photograph the area where the waste is located now is wooded along the creek. In order for a party to dump the waste in that location, all trees would have to be removed in 1960-1961. This does not seem likely. It seems more likely that the waste migrated to the present location from another source. Thirty-two years would allow ample time to migrate from the plant process area, approximately 2,200 to 2,400 feet, or much less if the source is closer.

Rate of Migration = 2,400 ft/32 yrs. = 75 ft/yr. = 0.205 ft./day = .205 ft./day x 30.48 cm/ft. x 24 hrs/day x 1 hr/60 min. x 1 min/60 sec. = .0416 cm/sec. = 4.16×10^{-2} cm/sec. (Required Permeability of Conduit)

4.4 Estimated Waste Cleanup Volumes

According to the EPA study dated May 9, 1990, the volume of waste creosote in place along Gordon's Creek is somewhere between 7,200 cubic yards and 12,000 cubic yards. If soil is estimated to weigh 130 lb./ft.^{3}, the total weight for disposal is 12,636 tons to 21,060 tons of waste creosote.

The aerial extent of the known contamination is approximately 450 feet long by 200 feet wide and if an average depth of 10 feet is assumed, this makes the possible maximum waste volume much greater at 33,333 cubic yards.

The State of Mississippi report indicated the area of contamination to be 75,000 ft.^{2} with an average depth of 10 feet or 27,777 cubic yards of waste ($\sim$ 48,749 tons).

4.5 Interview and Other Persons Involved in the 1960's

During the course of this investigation a number of names of persons involved in city affairs during the early 1960's was compiled. In the January 7, 1960 Hattiesburg American, the names of the Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was published as follows:

	Name	Phone Number
1.	J. Ed Turner	268-7900
2.	Austin N. Ferrell	584-9379
* 3.	J. D. Barron	
4.	W. H. Clinton	
* 5.	George B. Denham	
* 6.	L. Y. Foote (Wife Living)	582-1370
7.	J. D. Lewis	
8.	Frank D. Montague, Jr.	544-1234
9.	C. C. Smith	
* 10.	Harvey West	268-6961
* 11.	Shelby Boling	583-2084
* 12.	M. D. Brett	
* 13.	J. Frank Brown	
* 14.	R. T. Carlisle	
* 15.	Dillard McMullan	
* 16.	L. E. Rhian, Sr.	584-7711
* 17.	Jerome B. Ryan	264-4535
* 18.	Marshall C. Smith, Jr.	264-7757
* 19.	John M. Tatum	268-3187
20.	W. A. Thompson	582-3119
* 21.	H. W. Watson	
22.	H. L. Welch	264-5767

* Indicates Deceased

Of this group, J. Ed Turner, Austin Ferrell, and Mrs. L. Y. Foote were interviewed; however no information about the Gulf States Creosote plant demolition was obtained.

The City Planning Commission on January 20, 1962, was composed of:

- John M. Tatum
- Mrs. Grady Cook
- Bobby Chain
- Robert Delmas

- Reed Green
- Mike Stetelman
- Mrs. Howard Williams

Other city officials and staff are shown on the following two pages. These persons, if living, may have knowledge of the Gulf States plant demolition.

Other parties who may have information are:

1. **Richard Simmons** - Engineer who purchased records of R. L. Morrison (former school board chairman and engineer who put in sewer lines in the Gulf States Creosote Plant area and along Pine Street.

2. **Wiley Fairchild**

3. **Plant Superintendents of Gulf States**

   1950 - Max E. Warren
   1953 - Walter K. Langley
   1954-55 - Jay T. Liddle
   1956 - W. W. McLelland
   1958 - Robert J. Rayburn
   1959 - Walter K. Langley
   1961 - Robert L. Sellars
   1962 - Plant Closed

4. **City Engineers**

   John Ward
   Joe Meador
   George James

5. **City Clerk (Hattiesburg)**

   Betty Mott 545-4554

6. **McClain Library (Municipal Records Archives)**

   Terry LaTour
   Yvone Arnold

CITY DEPARTMENT HEADS AND STAFF

Department Heads and Staff. Seated, front row: Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Carolyn Robinson, Miss Lena Waites, Frank Rasberry, J. R. Estes, John R. Jackson. Back row standing: Mrs. Frances Meador, Mrs. Mary Hanna, Felder M. Kirkpatrick, Nyles K. Russell, Floyd Pace, Frank Blakely, Charles Haralson, Conrad Nordholm, L. A. Wood, Jimmy Brown, Glover Anderson and Mrs. Georgia Tracey. Francis Zachary, Mrs. Mildred Norris, J. K. Travis, Jr., Hugh Herring and Douglas Holcomb were not present for the photograph.

Attorney, City ..... Francis T. Zachary

Attorney, Prosecuting ..... J. K. Travis, Jr.

Auditor ..... Walter P. Jones, Jr.

Bookkeeping Department ..... Nyles K. Russell

Building Inspector ..... David C. Bass

Cemeteries ..... Floyd Pace

Civil Defense ..... Conrad F. Nordham

Deputy City Clerks ..... Mrs. Frances Meador and Mrs. Mary Hanna

Electrical Inspector ..... Ralph Brehany

Engineering Department ..... James Estes

Fire Department ..... John Jackson

Judge, Municipal Court ..... Mrs. Mildred Norris

Juvenile Officer ..... Melvin S. Parker

Kamper Park ..... Douglas Holcomb

Library ..... Mrs. Georgia Tracy

Mayor's Secretary ..... Mrs. Kathi Martin

Plumbing Inspector ..... Edward Massengale

Police Department ..... Hugh Herring

Public Works Department ..... Frank Rasberry

Purchasing ..... Charles Haralson

Recreation Department ..... Jimmy Brown

Sanitary Department ..... John G. Anderson

Secretary to Mr. Patterson ... Mrs. Carolyn Robinson

Tax Assessing Department ..... L. A. Wood

Tax Collection Department ..... Lena Waites

Water Department Office ..... Frank Blakely

Water Department Plant ..... F. M. Kirkpatrick

CITY BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

HOUSING AUTHORITY BOARD

G. C. Myrick
Hugh D. Buchanan
W. R. Anderson
W. T. Russell
T. Roscoe Hearon

POLICE AND FIREMEN'S PENSION BOARD

Mayor Claude F. Pittman, Jr.
Commissioner W. P. Harrington
Commissioner C. B. Patterson
Ray Bryant
Charles Nicholas
Burl Pipkins
W. R. Powell

EMPLOYEES GROUP INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Hugh W. Herring
John R. Jackson
Nyles K. Russell

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Henry Holifield
John Ames
E. H. Ross, Jr.
Mrs. Mary Axford

ZONING BOARD

Ken L. Aikens
Mrs. E. C. Fishel
William M. Fairley
Ben T. Ferguson
R. T. Myers, Jr.

LIBRARY BOARD

Mrs. Annette Wilder
J. B. Waltman
Dr. R. C. Cook
Dave Adler
Mrs. Willeta [illegible]son
James F. McKenzie
Mrs. Nollie Felts
J. W. McArthur
Frank H. Gardner, Jr.

ELECTRICAL CODE INSPECTION BOARD

Joe Sumrall
Malcolm Doleac
Jerry Coston
B. L. Chain
Ralph Brehany

BUILDING CODE INSPECTION BOARD

Emmett Landry
A. K. McInnis, Jr.
B. J. Beard
Bernard Berman
Louis Norman
David C. Bass

PLUMBING CODE INSPECTION BOARD

Carl Autry
Jimmy Cook
Bob Owen
Mike McElhaney
Pat Sellers
Steve Blair, Jr.
Edward Massengale

KAMPER PARK BOARD

Mrs. A. C. Moore
Mrs. W. E. Estes
Mrs. Bertha McInnis
Mrs. J. Gwyn Sartin
Mrs. O. D. Emerson
Mrs. James W. White
J. E. Bethea
M. A. Hale
Mrs. D. O. Segrest
J. C. Taylor
Miss Sarah Gillespie

PARKS & RECREATION BOARD

Dr. Claude Sarphie
Henry Holifield
Jack Gandy
E. W. Henderson
Mrs. R. L. Hooker
J. Warren McClesky
Dr. Lloyd Milam
Bernard Berman
Lawler D. Sharp
Edward Wentworth

SCHOOL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Ralph Milloy
Frank M. Tatum, Jr.
C. D. Galey
A. J. Jones
C. L. Dews, Jr.

PLANNING BOARD

Mrs. Howard S. Williams
John M. Tatum
Mike Stetelman
Reed Green
Mrs. Grady Cook
B. L. Chain
Robert Delmas
M. D. Brett
Carl Matthes, Jr.
A. B. Cook
Hollis Brown

AIRPORT COMMITTEE

Dr. W. D. McCain
Dilliard McMullen
James R. Estes

A transfer of the Gulf States Creosote property to Industrial Park, Inc., a Mississippi Corporation, took place on June 28, 1960. The incorporators were:

1. Wiley Fairchild
2. Marcus London (Deceased)
3. J. W. Snowden
4. Mike Stetelman (Deceased)

American Creosote Corporation who owned the plant at that time was given eight months from which to remove personal property and equipment from the premises. The equipment was described in the deed conveyance as wood preserving supplies, inventory, and other such related property and specifically identified items in the contract for purchase. The waste disposition was not determined.

A newspaper article dated May 31, 1962, contains information in which the Mayor Claude F. Pittman, Jr. and Commissioners accepted 50-foot Right-of-Way Deeds from 62nd Street to N.O. & N.E. Railroad and another from Scooba Street to 62nd Street. The Industrial Park, Inc., pledged to extend Pine Street to Highway 49, which was completed by 1964 as indicated by the aerial photograph.

City Attorney
Francis
F.
Zachary

City affairs

May 1972

Plan new streets in industrial park

Mayor Claude F. Pittman Jr. and Commissioners Harrington and Patterson Wednesday afternoon accepted deeds from Industrial Park Inc. giving the city a 50-foot right of way from 62nd St across to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad and another such right-of-way from Scooba to 62nd St.

The corporation plans to situate streets along these rights-of-way and in accepting the deeds the city assumes responsibility for maintenance after the developers have installed water and sewage facilities, gutters and curbings, etc. It is the same sort of setup as in the case of development of [illegible] Subdivision.

Industrial Park Inc. has pledged itself to extend West Pine St all the way to the U. S. 43 by-pass. It will come out somewhere near the cloverleaf, but the final decision in this regard will depend on instructions from the State Highway Department, the mayor said.

Other matters handled during the weekly city council meeting included:

A. K. McInnis Jr., Hattiesburg contractor who submitted low bid of $61,290 was announced winner of the contract to expand and renovate that portion of City Hall facing on West Front St. The work will begin soon and the contracts call for completion in five months. Bluff City Elevator Co. will install the elevator in the extension of the building. The company's bid was low. The amount was $13,500.

There was some minor difficulty Wednesday in regard to the nickname of the mayor. He was named to fill the post until a special election is held July 11 and this was his second council meeting. On one occasion Mrs. Frances Meador in addressing

(Continued on page 5)

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This investigation revealed the duration, composition, and aerial extent, in detail, of the Gulf States Creosote Company (1920-1960) operations in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. These are depicted in the Sanborn Maps and aerial photographs. The Corps of Engineers, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and State of Mississippi also delineated a creosote waste disposal area along Gordon's Creek estimated by government agencies to be between 12,000 to 28,000 cubic yards. The source of the waste along Gordon's Creek is not totally understood, but it is likely that this material migrated from another source area yet to be discovered. The U.S. EPA and State of Mississippi field work was not conclusive and was incomplete because no samples were taken in the process area (usually the most highly contaminated). Also, the EPA testing was not thorough, done in rainy periods, and conducted in January for compounds which may not be indicated in a soil gas test.

Therefore, based on the review of existing information and the residual evidence, EPS makes the following recommendations.

5.1 Development of Sampling Plan

The process area (between Scooba Street, Timothy Street, Pine Street, and the railroad should be thoroughly tested to determine if any major source of contamination exists where the settling basin and treatment rooms existed. EPS can develop the most efficient methodology for evaluating these process areas.

Other large drip and storage areas shown in red block areas on the Master Site Plan should also be evaluated as source areas. The most effective sampling and analysis plan should be developed for these areas.

A cost estimate and the best available remediation plan for the existing contamination should be developed.

A recent aerial photograph of the area should be taken to evaluate sampling and remediation location alternatives.

5.2 Continued Investigation

Continued review of city files and archived correspondence is necessary to help pinpoint possible source locations. Disposal of waste from demolition of the plant may have been accomplished at an off-site landfill. Information in Richard Simmons, Engineering files (files of R. C. Morrison) may have information concerning the excavation of city sewer line trenches through the Gulf States Creosote site. These trenches may be acting as conduits for any residual creosote deposited at the site, particularly if they were gravel-filled.

5.3 Closure Plan

A closure plan for existing contaminated soil should be developed, including removal of the waste from the flood plain and possible temporary waste storage. Creosote recovery techniques should be evaluated as possible alternatives.

5.4 Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation

Groundwater in this area should be monitored periodically to determine the impact on the shallow groundwater since there are shallow drinking water wells in the area. A groundwater well plan should be developed after soil sampling and remediation activities are completed. Water supply wells in the area should continue to be tested periodically for creosote constituents.

APPENDIX B

SITE MAP WITH PREVIOUS TESTHOLES
(SEE MASTER SITE PLAN EXHIBIT)

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG
(BUSINESSES ON SITE)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

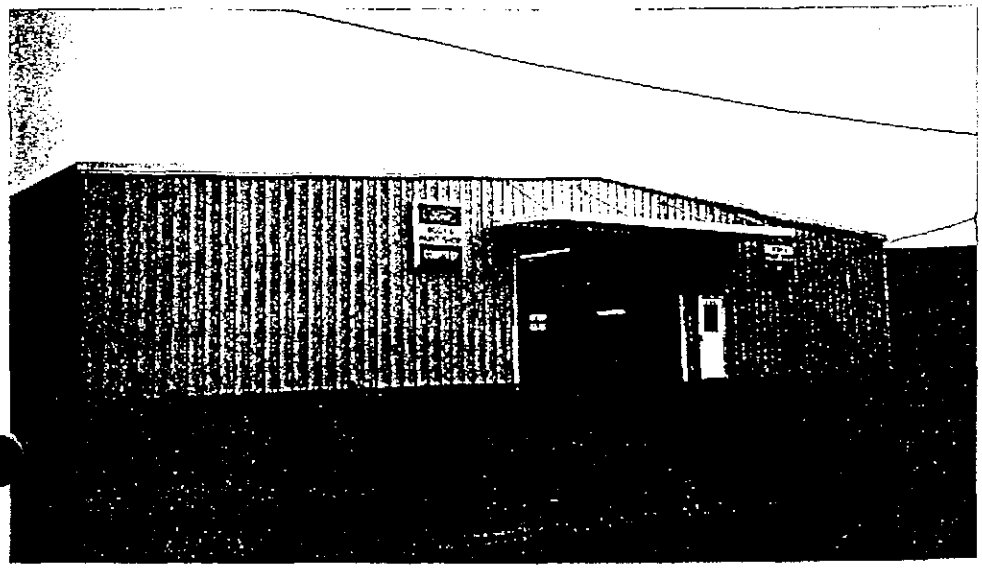
Description: Dixie Gas (Pearson's Dixie Mini Mart) (1326 West Pine Street, Northeast corner of Scooba and Pine Streets)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Enterprise Rent-A-Car (1400 West Pine, Southeast corner of Scooba and Pine Streets)



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Courtesy Ford Body & Paint Shop (South side of Scooba Street)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

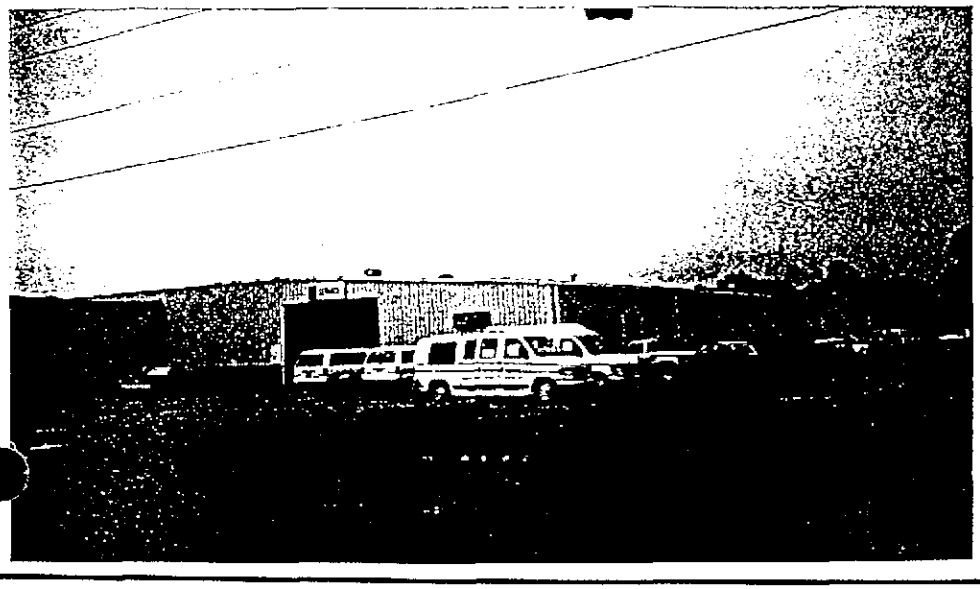
Description: Ryan Supply Company (1009 West Scooba Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 5

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Courtesy Ford (1410 West Pine Street)



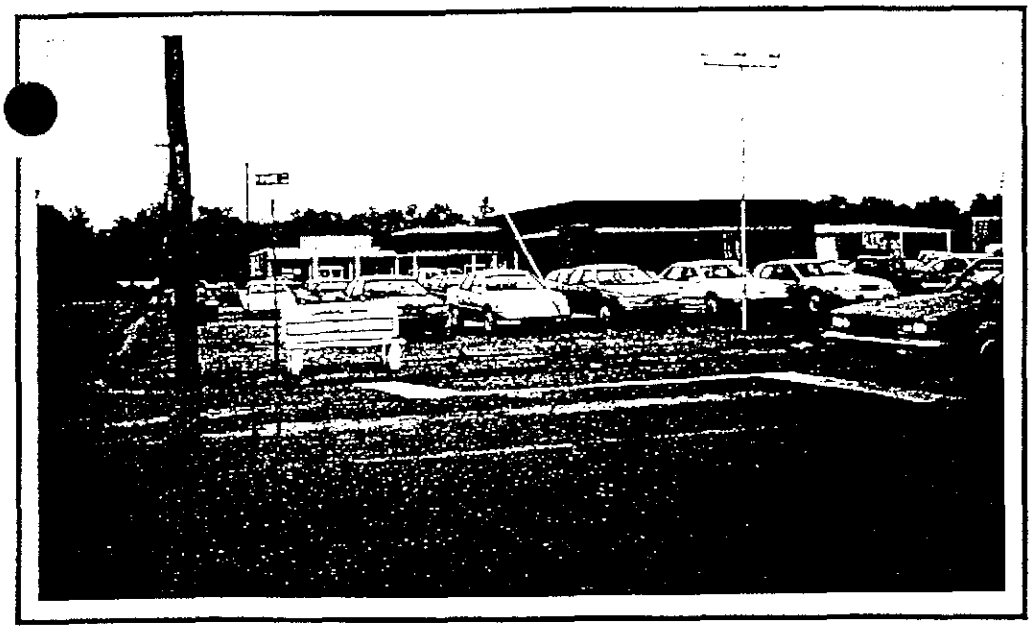
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 6

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Courtesy Ford (Service) (Pine Street at Timothy Street)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 7

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

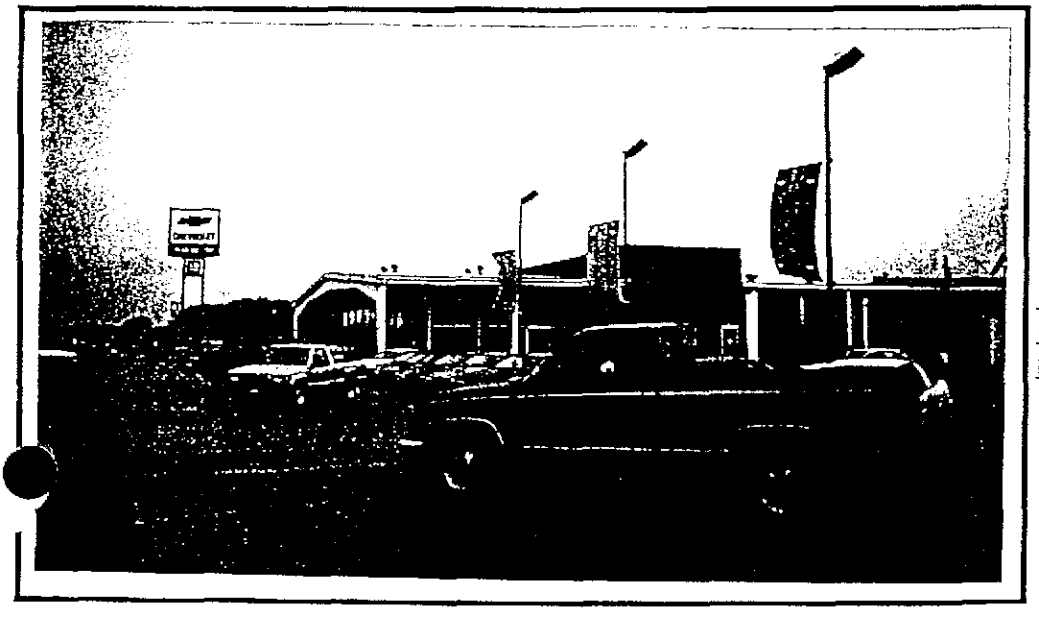
Description: Car Lot (1500 West Pine Street, South side of Timothy Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 8

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Pine Street (looking south-west) ;Ryan Chevrolet (1501 West Pine Street)



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 9

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Ryan Chevrolet (1501 West Pine Street at Timothy Street)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 10

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

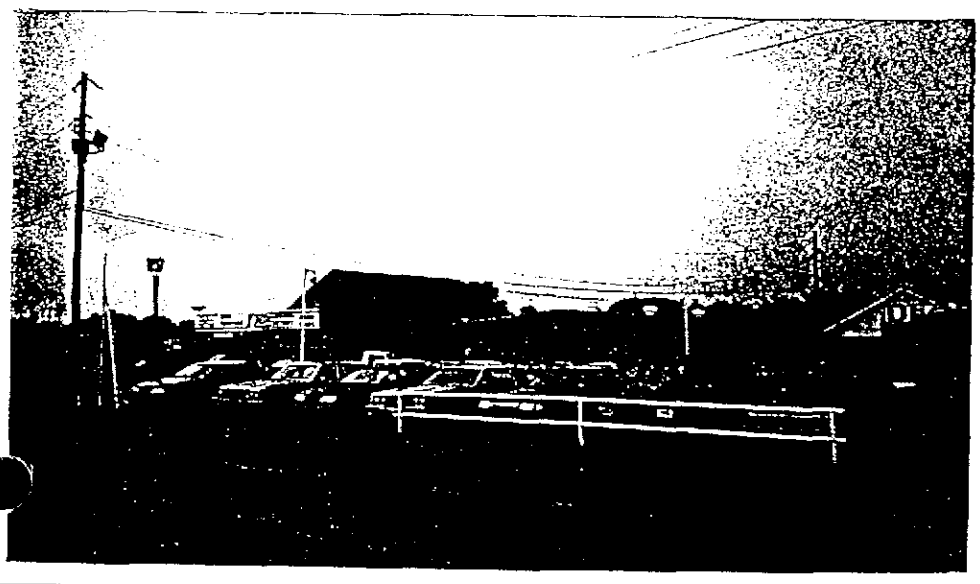
Description: Martin J. Mazda-Suzuki-VW (1421 West Pine Street at Timothy Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 11

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Courtesy Ford/Martin Mazda/ Petro Nissan-Olds (1419 West Pine Street)



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 12

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Petro Car Rentals, Used Cars, Body Shop (Pine Street)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 13

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

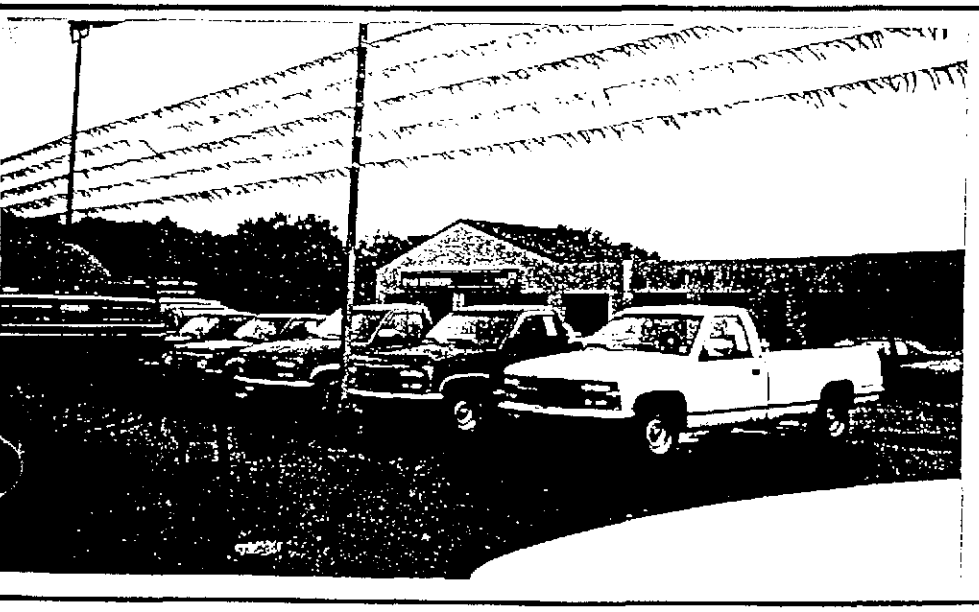
Description: Dearman Auto Sales (1512 West Pine Street) / Hattiesburg Beverage Company (1000 63rd Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 14

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Sunflower Grocery / Shopping Mall (West Pine Street across from Dearman Auto Sales)



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 15

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Ryan Used Car Center (1501 West Pine Street)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 16

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Speak Easy Lounge (Southwest end of Pine Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 17

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Toyota of Hattiesburg (1620 West Pine Street)

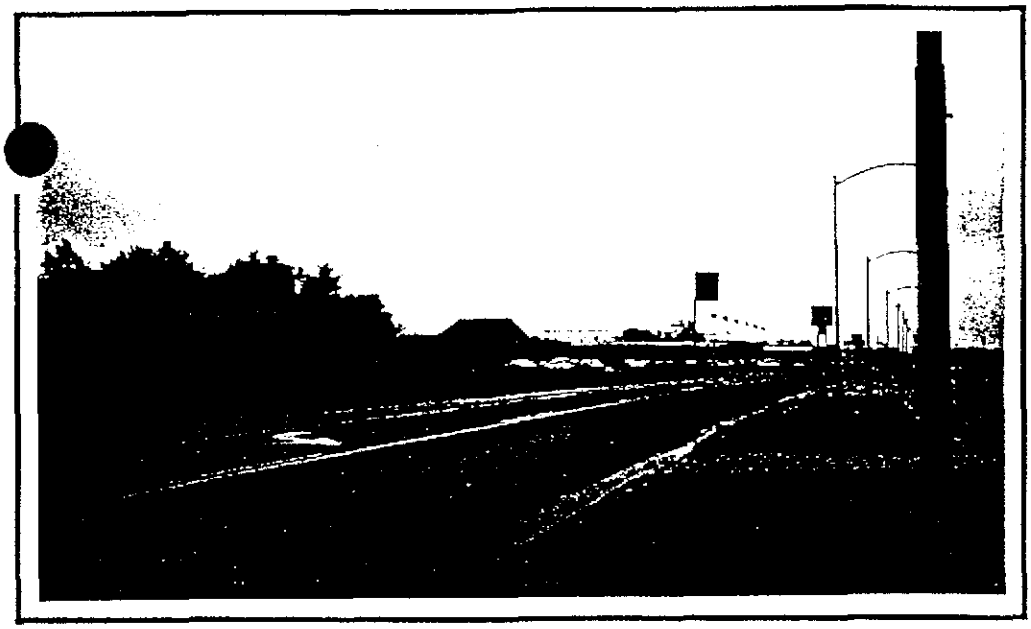
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 18

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Wooded area (Southwest of Toyota dealership)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

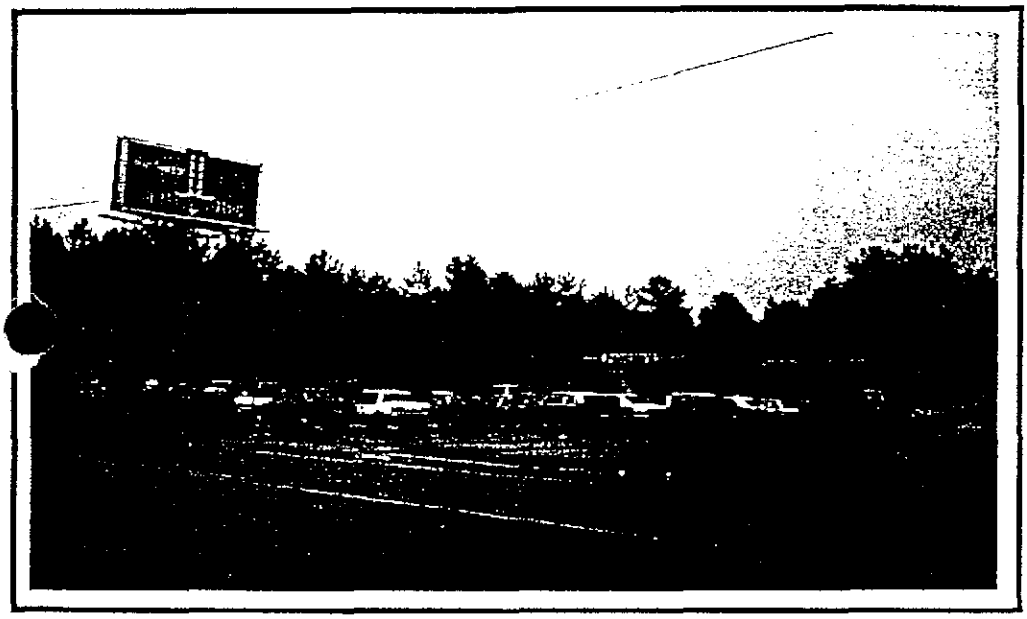


PHOTOGRAPH NO. 19

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Pine Street looking north-east

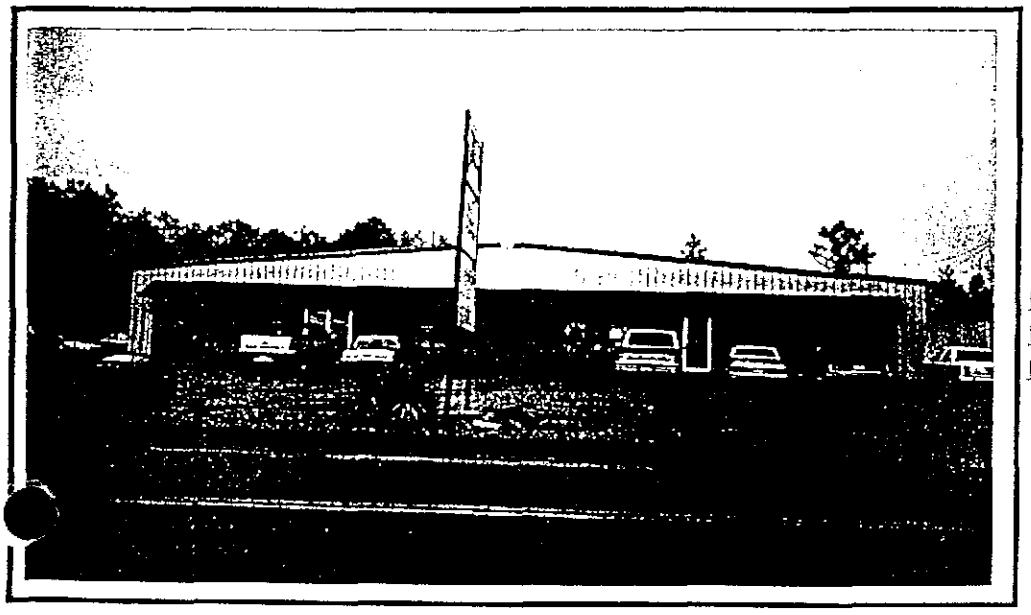


PHOTOGRAPH NO. 20

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Poncho's Car Rentals and Sales (1908 West Pine Street)



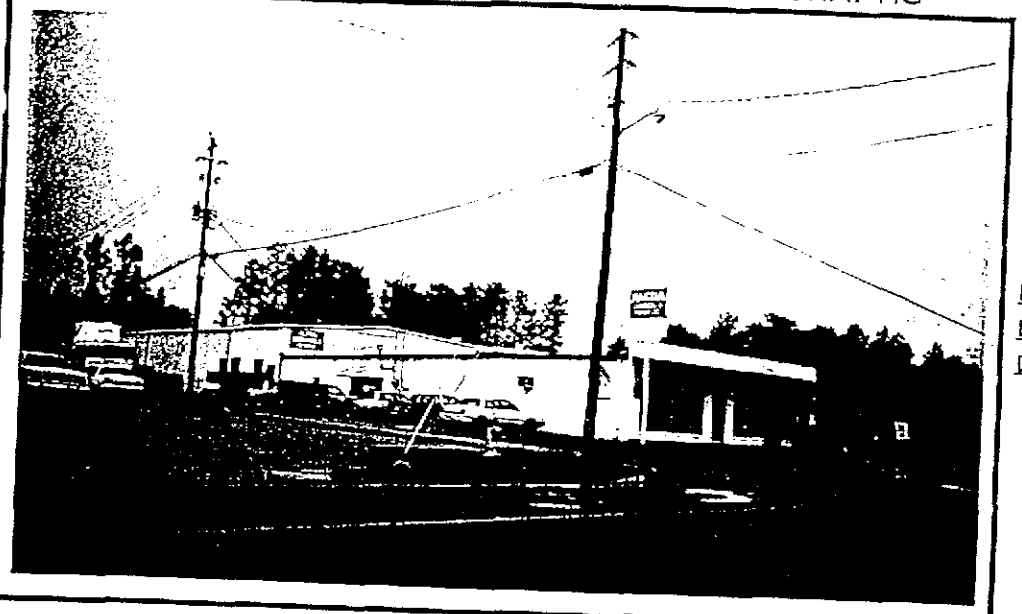
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 21

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Clothing store (West Pine Street)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 22

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Alpha Chemical and Paper Company (1914 West Pine Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 23

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Ryan Motors and Body Shop (1501 West Pine Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 24

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Pine Street looking north-east

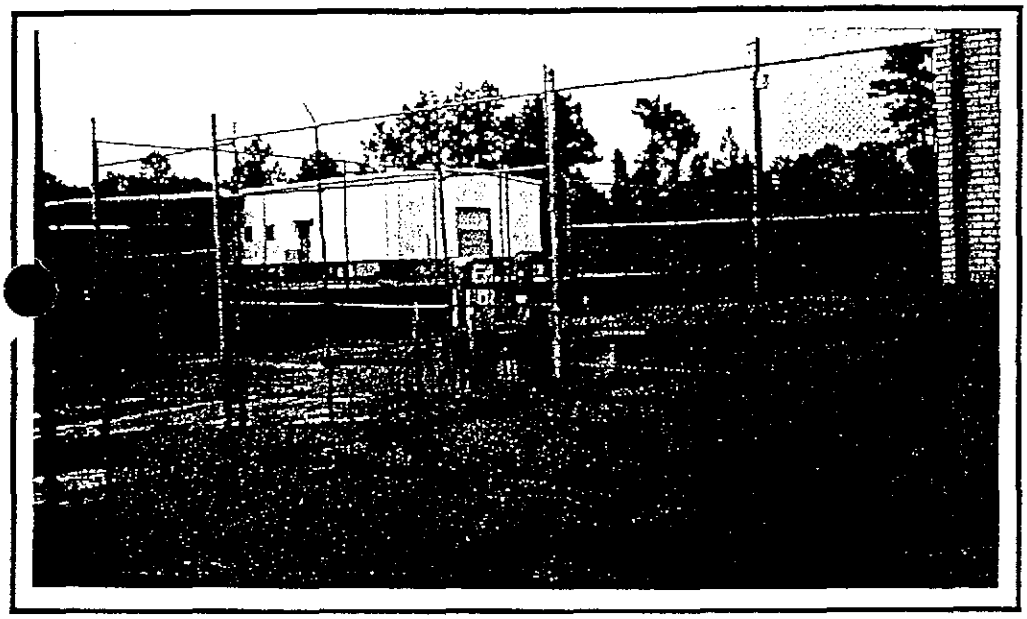
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 25

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Vacant building (next to Today Rental)

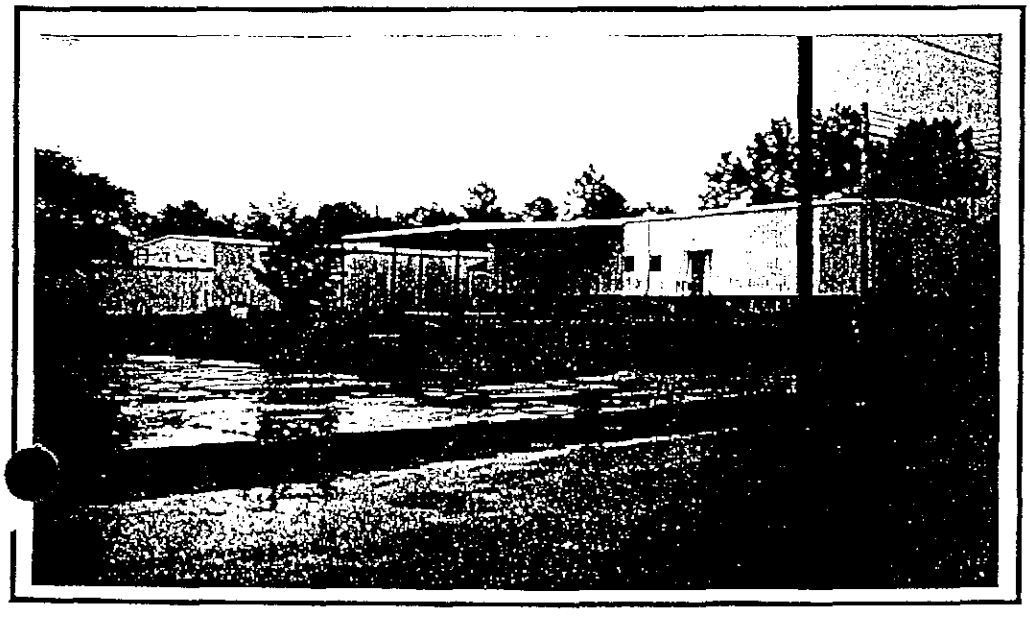


PHOTOGRAPH NO. 26

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Abandoned gas pumps next to vacant building



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 27

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Trailer next to abandoned gas pumps

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 28

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

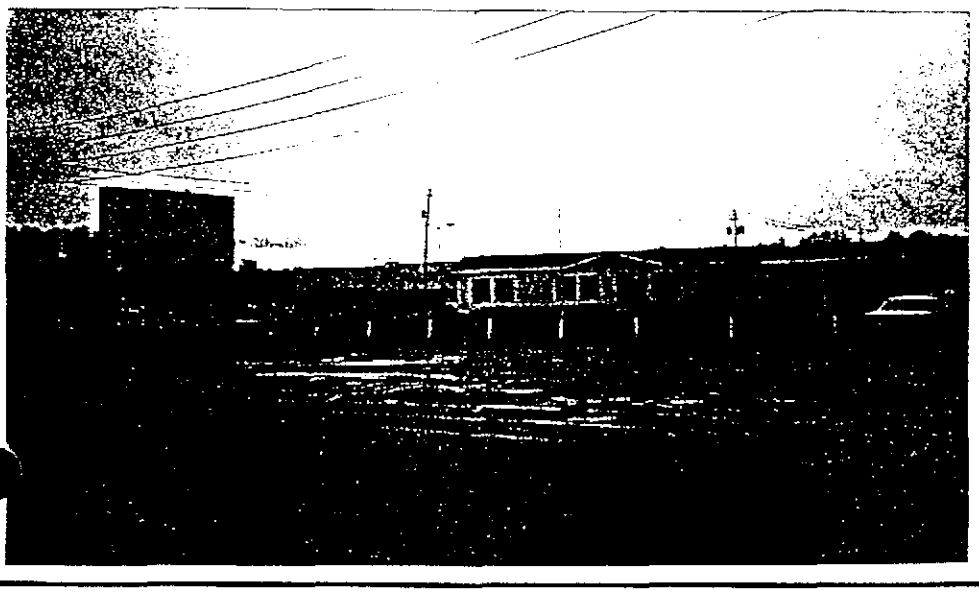
Description: Today Rental (2002 West Pine Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 29

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Amoco Station (2000 Pine Street at Highway 49)



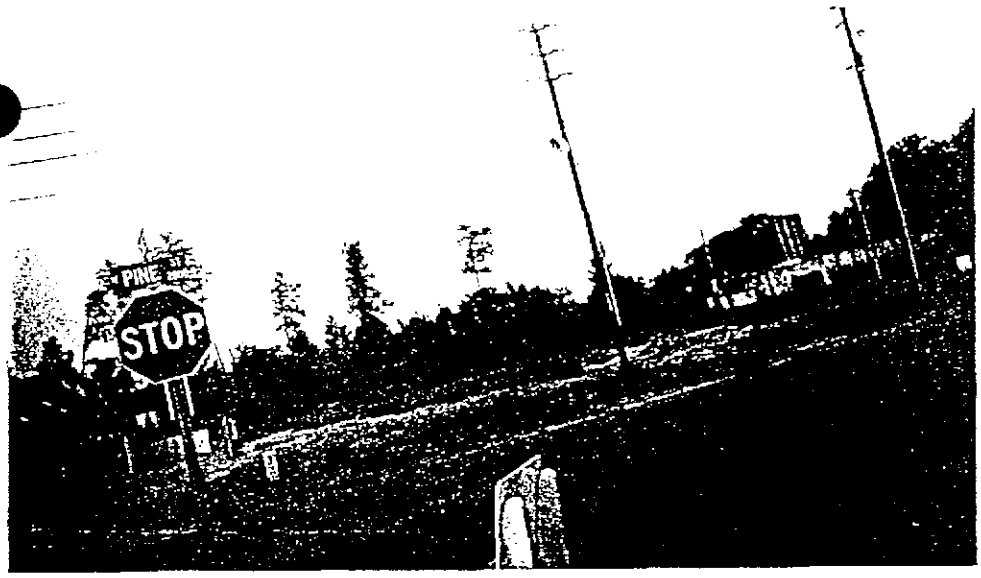
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 30

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: K Mart and AAA Mobile Home sales across from Amoco (north)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 31

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Vacant ground between Amoco and Highway 49 (2000 block of West Pine Street)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 32

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Ditch southwest of Corrine Avenue flowing into Gordon's Creek

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 33

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Concrete manhole in woods southwest of Corrine Avenue

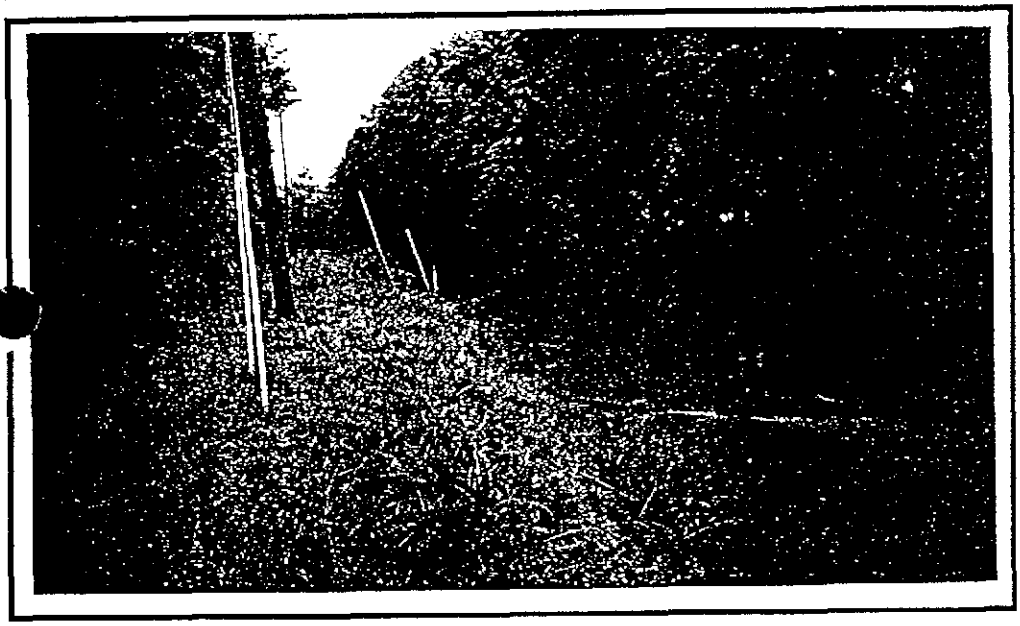
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 34

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Gordon's Creek flowing north

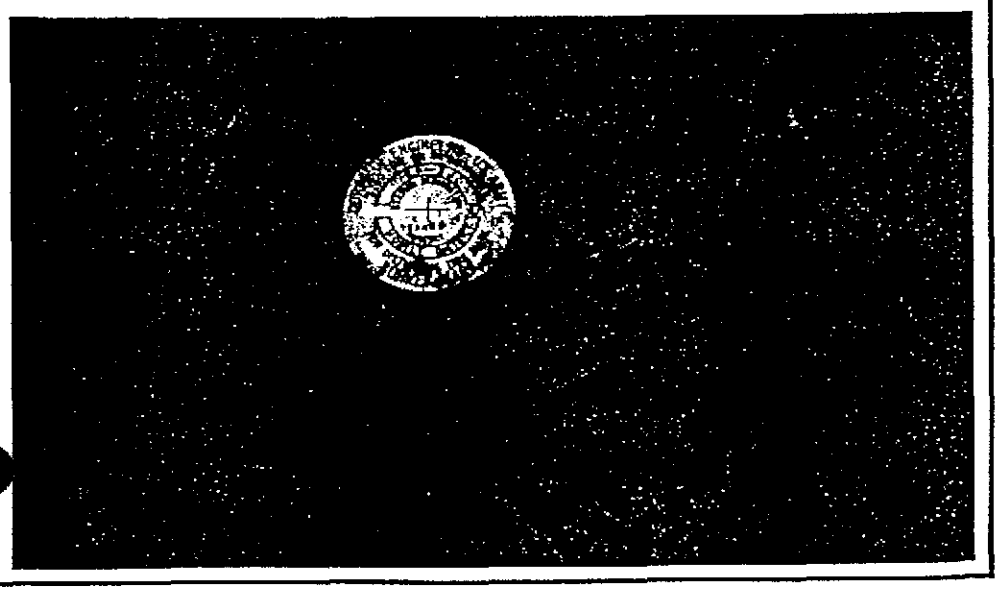


PHOTOGRAPH NO. 35

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Gordon's Creek looking south (sewer on left)



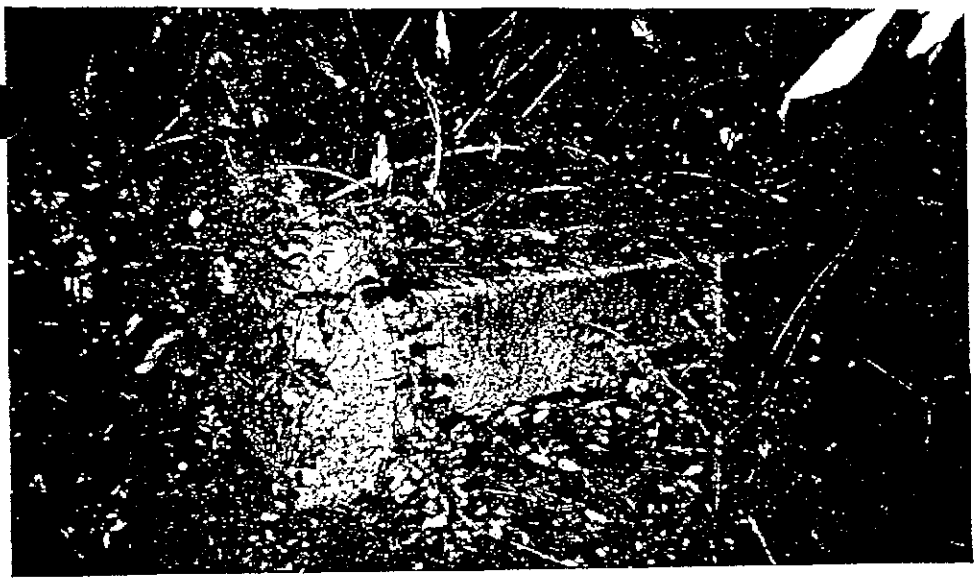
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 36

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Corps of Engineers' survey marker along creek

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 37

Date: June 24, 1993
Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.
Description: Railroad debris in woods along creek

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 38

Date: June 24, 1993
Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.
Description: Concrete slabs in woods along creek

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 39

Date: June 24, 1993
Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.
Description: Patch on Gordon's Creek

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 40

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

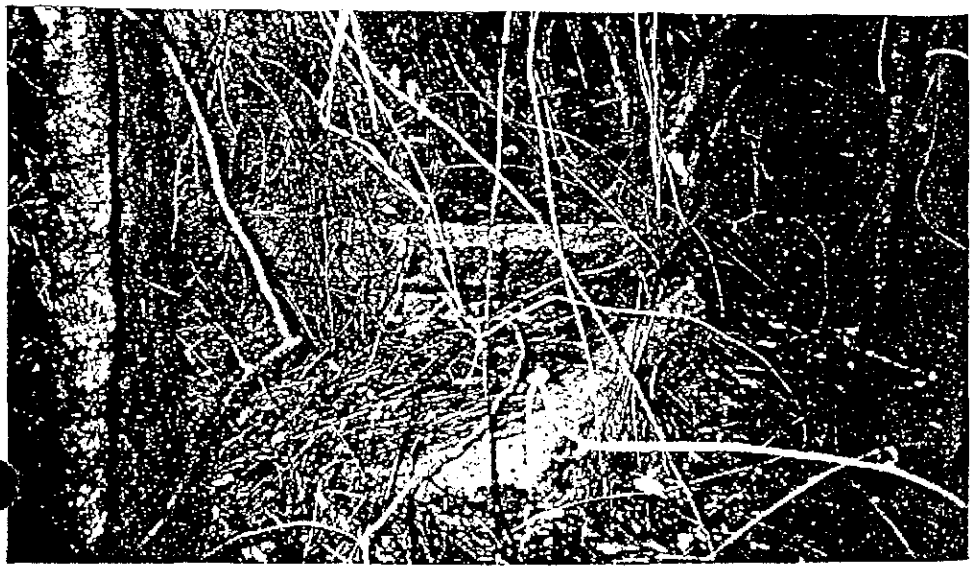
Description: Patch on Gordon's Creek (looking north)

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 41

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Drainage ditch to Gordon's Creek due east of patch



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 42

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Concrete debris in woods southwest of Corrine Avenue

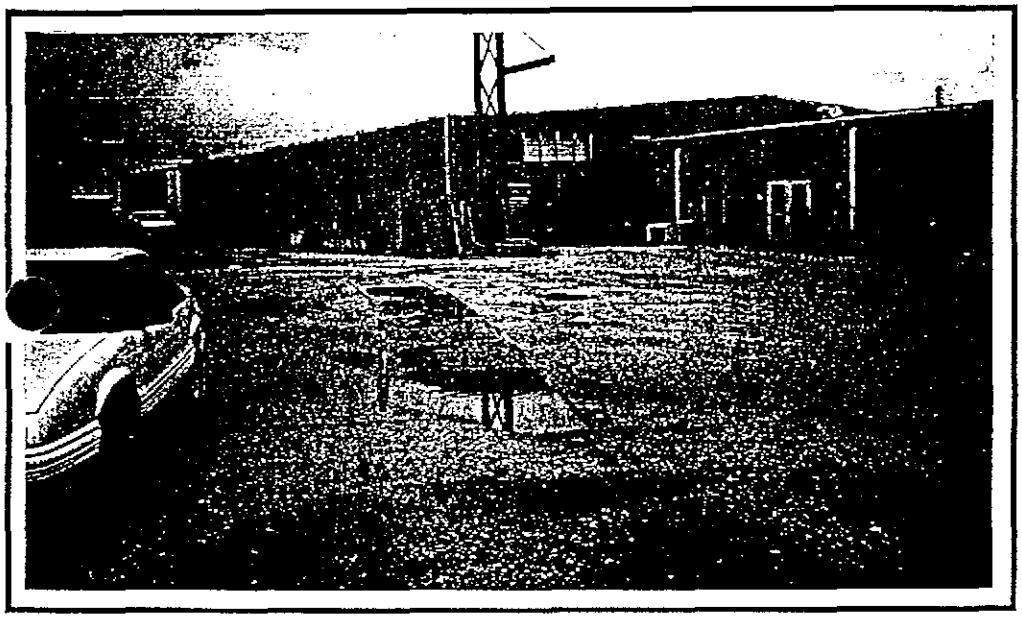
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 43

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Rear of Ryan Chevrolet / Toyota of Hattiesburg



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 44

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Rail spur southwest of Courtesy Ford

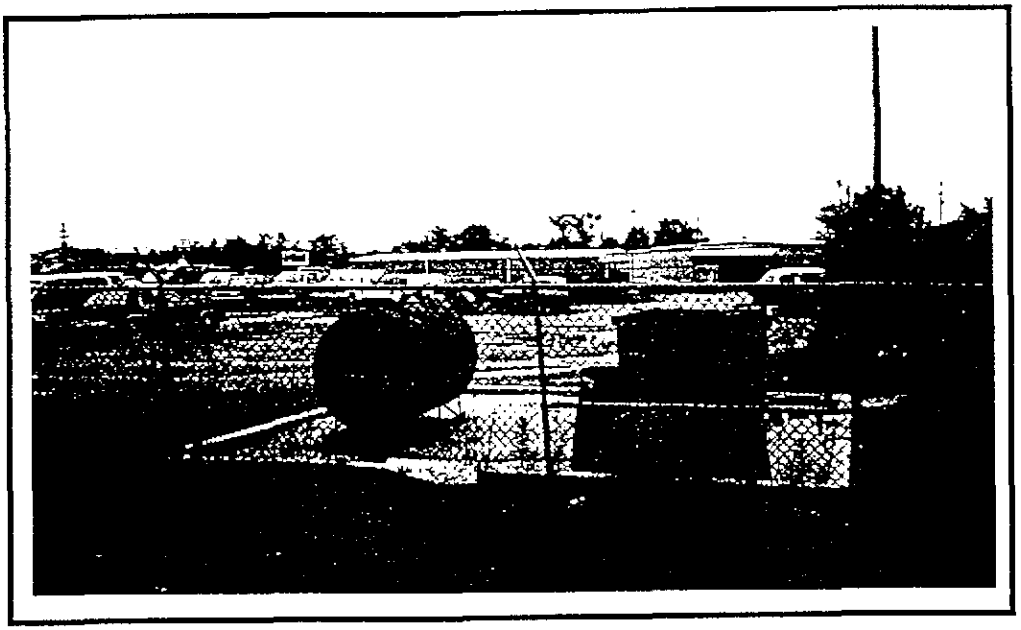
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 45

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Area between Courtesy Ford and rail line

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

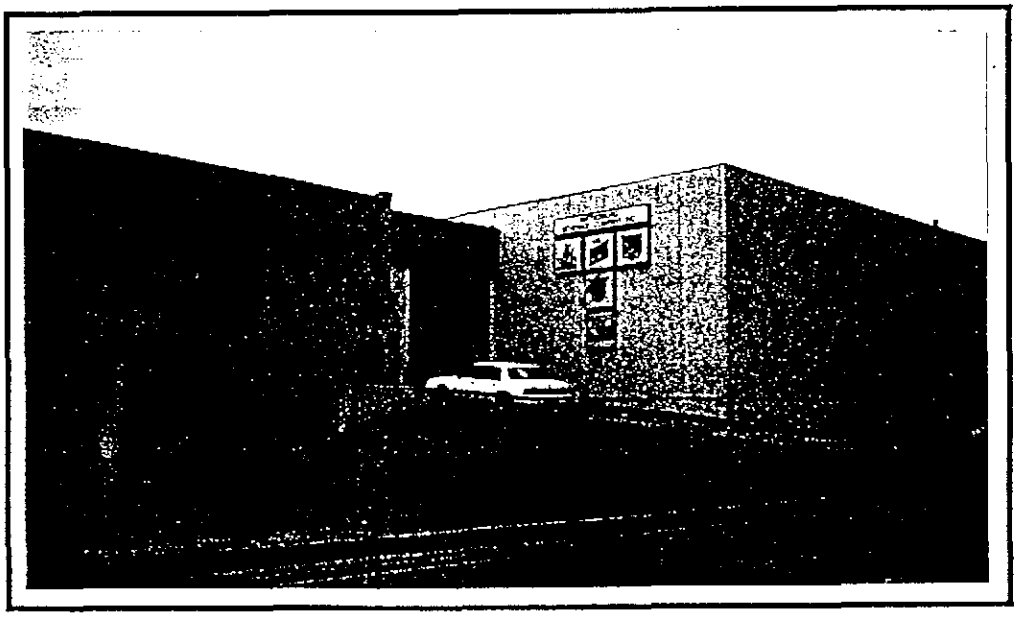


PHOTOGRAPH NO. 46

Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Oil tank / Back lot of Courtesy Ford



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 47

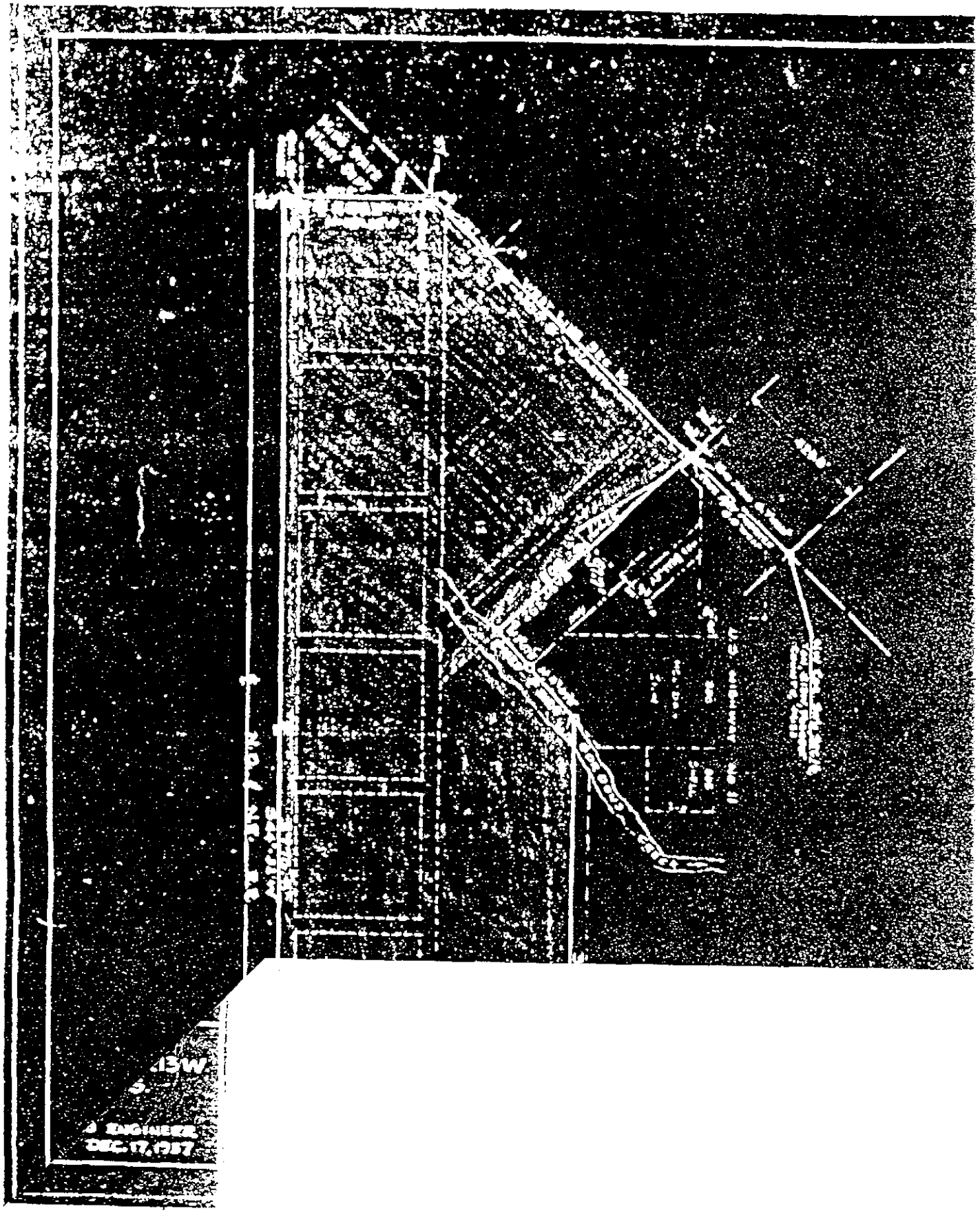
Date: June 24, 1993

Location: Gulf States Creosoting Co.

Description: Hattiesburg Beverage Company (63rd Street)

APPENDIX D

SURVEY PLAT OF SITE
(73.09 ACRES)


.13W
ENGINEER
DEC. 17, 1917

APPENDIX E

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH LIST OF SECTION 16 LAND
(HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI)

APPENDIX E

LIST OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF SECTION 16 LAND
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

EPS Project No. 1.V7101.001

SOURCES OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

1. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
Reston-ESIC
507 National Center
Reston, VA 22092

Attn: Rea Mueller
Phone: 703-648-5954
703 860-6045

2. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
Aerial Photography Field Office
P.O. Box 30010
Salt Lake City, UT 84130-0010

Phone: 801-975-3503

3. National Archives and Records Administration
Cartographic and Architectural Branch
NNSC
Washington, DC 20408

Phone: 703-756-6700

4. Tobin Research
114 Camp Street
San Antonio, TX 78297

Phone: 210-223-6203

5. U.S. Army
Department of the Army, EDC
Contact U.S. Geological Survey ESIC Offices

Phone: 800-USA-MAPS

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AVAILABLE, CONTINUED

Agency:	Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
Date of Coverage:	November 9, 1964
Project Code:	CLQ
Scale:	00020000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	20%

Agency:	Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
Date of Coverage:	October 17, 1964
Project Code:	CZH
Scale:	00020000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	80%

Agency:	U.S. Geological Survey
Date of Coverage:	November 8, 1963
Project Code:	VAWJ
Scale:	00024000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	100%

Agency:	National Ocean Service
Date of Coverage:	August 8, 1962
Project Code:	62S-1
Scale:	00040000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	40%

Agency:	U.S. Geological Survey (This Photograph Appears in Report)
Date of Coverage:	April 11, 1960
Project Code:	VACG
Scale:	00018000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	100%

Agency:	Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
Date of Coverage:	March 2, 1958
Project Code:	CLQ
Scale:	00020000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	20%

Agency:	Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Serve
Date of Coverage:	March 2, 1958
Project Code:	CZH
Scale:	00020000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	80%

Agency:	National Ocean Service
Date of Coverage:	September 28, 1952
Project Code:	520-1
Scale:	00024000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	40%

Agency:	U.S. Army
Date of Coverage:	May 14, 1952
Project Code:	000
Scale:	00069000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	100%

Agency:	Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
Date of Coverage:	April 28, 1952
Project Code:	CLQ
Scale:	00020000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	20%

Agency:	Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service
Date of Coverage:	April 27, 1952
Project Code:	CZH
Scale:	00020000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	80%

Agency:	Tobin Research
Date of Coverage:	1940
Scale:	00018000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	20%

Agency:	National Archives and Records Administration
Date:	1940
Project Code:	CLQ
Scale:	00020000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	20%

Agency:	Tobin Research
Date of Coverage:	1937
Scale:	00018000
Film Type:	Black and White
Cloud Cover:	0%
Quadrangle Coverage:	100%

APPENDIX F

MUNICIPAL RECORDS GUIDE
CITY OF HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

MUNICIPAL RECORDS GUIDE

CITY OF HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

Produced in connection with the
Hattiesburg Municipal Records Project
1983

NOTE: On April 6, 1983, a flood struck downtown Hattiesburg, causing waterdamage to some of the municipal archives items listed herein. However, these items are being dried, re-foldered, and re-boxed, and will be made available to the public once again, probably sometime in autumn 1983.

MUNICIPAL RECORDS GUIDE

CITY OF HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

Produced in connection with the
Hattiesburg Municipal Records Project
1983

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The City of Hattiesburg is particularly fortunate to have official records dating almost from its inception in the early 1880's. (Hattiesburg was chartered in 1884.) Thanks to timely action by the City and financial assistance by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, these records have been rescued from imminent damage, processed, stored in a climatically-controlled environment, and made available, under certain restrictions, to the public in 1983. Simultaneous with the processing of the City's historical records, retention schedules for current records have been formulated.

Municipal records are created at public expense. Failure to properly maintain them only adds to the cost to taxpayers of municipal operations. Conversely, an effective records management program facilitates information retrieval while reducing cost of storage and maintenance. It also results in preservation of a municipality's most important historical records. Finally, it should be noted that maintenance of certain municipal records is required by law in Mississippi, although procedures are not specified and vary widely across the state.

It is hoped that this manual will serve as an introduction to the historical records housed in the Municipal Archives and as a procedural guide for future disposition of the official records of the City.

Franklin N. Walker, Jr.

MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES RECORDS SERIES

This list of record series in the Hattiesburg Municipal Archives was compiled during the 1982-83 records project. For locations and more recent acquisitions see archives finding aids, especially Rolodex card file.

Administrative records

Mayors' papers

Carlisle, Richard T. (1957-61)
Alphabetical office files
4.5 linear feet

Currie, Edward J., Sr. (1951-53)
Alphabetical office files
12 folders

Gerrard, Albert L. (1973-76)
"While you were out" forms, desk calendars, police and fire daily reports
2 linear feet

Grady, Paul E. (1965-73)
Alphabetical office files, police and fire reports, telephone records
31 linear feet

Holmes, David W. (1949-50)
Land sale ordinance, 1950
1 folder

Pittman, Claude F., Jr. (1962-65)
Alphabetical office files
1 linear foot

Pope, Moran M., Jr. (1953-57)
Alphabetical office files
3 linear feet

Sutherland, D. Gary (1957)
Alphabetical office files
22 folders

Commissioners' papers

Batson, Hugh M. (1954-62)
Alphabetical office files
.2 linear feet

Parker, Walter A. (1966-73)
Alphabetical office files
4 linear feet

City Council minutes (from 1885)
See City Clerk

City ordinances (from 1892)
See City Clerk

Historical records series (1893-1922)

Alphabetical by subject
(see following section of this guide for file designations)
9.5 linear feet

Finance and revenue records

Account books, "City" (1903-05, 1954-55)
Accounts listed alphabetically
2 volumes

Account book, "Town" (1891-99)
Accounts listed alphabetically
1 volume

Audit reports (1937-78)
Audit reports for 1937, 1941, 1947, 1954-78
Code of accounts, 1958
School activity fund reports, 1941-45

Bank Books, City of Hattiesburg
W. E. Estes, Cashier, 1911-20
7 books
T. E. Batson, 1903-14
2 books

Bond registers (1897-1944, 1971-73)
2 volumes

Bookkeeping department (1957-79)
Alphabetical files
6 linear feet

Building permits (1925-28)
Copies of permits
6 volumes

Cash receipt books (1908-13, 1948-50)
4 volumes

Check stubs, City of Hattiesburg (1899-1901)
Checks issued against various municipal funds
1 volume

City Clerk, land tax receipts (from 1930's)
3 linear feet

Comparative statement, 5-year (1949-50, 1953-54)
1 folder

Inventory, city property (1952, 1967-68)
2 volumes

Land sold for taxes, statements of taxes and officers' fees (from 1918)
1 linear foot

Paving (street) cash books (1905-12, 1926-36)
2 volumes

Paving (street) note register (1923-27)
1 volume

Payroll certificates (1900, 1906-08, 1917-29)
Check stubs, carbon receipts
1 linear foot

Personnel, City labor payroll (1943-50)
4 linear feet

Privilege tax record (1924-33)
1 volume

Property matured to City (1911-35)
1 volume

Property survey (1916-27, 1934-39)
Property owners' names, by block and lot
3 volumes

Public service cash books (1907-10, 1913-14, 1930-37)
2 volumes

Quit claim deed, copies (1948-49)
Cover mislabeled "Tax Roll Index"

Receipts for land sold for taxes (1916-18)
1 volume

Receipts and bills to City (1916)
Miscellaneous receipts and bils, arranged alphabetically
2.5 linear feet

Tax assessment rolls, personal (1908-72)
ca. 35 linear feet

Tax assessment rolls, realty (1922-74)
ca. 35 linear feet

Tax book, general property (1951-57)
5 volumes

Tax collector's cash book (1931-33, 1970-71)
3 volumes

Tax, land sold for taxes (1897-1917)
1.5 linear feet

Tax, land sold for taxes, receipts for (1912, 1914, 1921, 1924-26, 1931-34)
26 receipt books

Tax, property tax evaluations (1906-13)
7 linear feet

Tax receipts (from 1905)
"Tax receipts" prior to 1938, after which divided into "realty" and "personal" tax receipts.
ca. 120 linear feet

Time books (1903, 1908-10)
Water Department, 1903
City, 1908-10
2 volumes

Treasurers' reports, City of Hattiesburg (1900-14)
2 linear feet

Warrants, City of Hattiesburg (1896, 1899, 1900, 1903)
ca. 55 warrants

Judicial

Circuit Court cost allocation (1896-1919)
2 linear feet

Mayor's Court dockets (1889-1906)
9 volumes

Mayor's Court journals (1904-10)
4 volumes

Municipal dockets (1950-79)
10 volumes

Police Justice dockets (1907-77)
Volumes 1 - 50

Police Justice minutes (1907-78)
Volumes 1 - 57

Public Safety

Marshal 's ledger (1902-06)
Record of liquor siezed, City Hall rents, payments to yellow fever guards, market stall rents
1 volume

Police docket, daily arrest (1903-77)
Volumes 1 - 61

Police ledger (1906-08, 1911-76)
First two volumes dated 1906 and 1907. Subsequent volumes numbered 2 - 50

Police register of prisoners (1897-1904)
1 volume

Police register (1907-38)
6 volumes

Police record (1919-23)
1 volume

Other

Auto license numbers (1914)
1 volume

Building permits, copies of (1925-28)
6 volumes

Dray numbers (1913-25)
Volume incorrectly labeled "Trial balance"
1 volume

Knights of Honor (1893-1908)
Financial Reporter's cash book, 1893-1908
Correspondence, 1907-08

Knights of the Maccabees
Financial report, Tent #30, 1915
Laws of the Maccabees, 1907
Ledger, 1919-21
Receipts for dues paid, 1920-22
Receipts for loans, 1914-15

Scrapbooks (1961-67)
Newspaper clippings pertaining to municipal activities
4 volumes

Historical Records Series
Box Inventories
(1888-1922)

Box		
1	Acts & Resolutions	(1910)
	Acts & Resolutions	(1914,n.d.)
	Affidavits (4 folders)	(1898)
	Affidavits (2 folders)	(1898-99)
	Affidavits	(1899)
	Affidavits	(1899-02)
	Audit of City Accounts	(1909)
	Appearance Bonds	(1907)
	Bids and specifications	(1897-98)
	Bids & specifications	(1902)
	Bids & specifications (2 folders)	(1897)
	Bids & specifications	(1898)
	Bids & specifications (13 folders)	(1900-11,n.d.)
	Bids for Bonds	(1904)
	Bills & statements	(1891-95)
	Bills & statements	(1897)
	Bills & statements (8 folders)	(1898-1900)
2	Bills & statements (24 folders)	(1901-21,n.d.)
	Board of Supervisors	(1909)
	Bd. of Supervisors, Perry Co.	(1894)
	Bonds & Oaths of Office (5 folders)	(1897-1910)

Box		
	Bonds - Security (4 folders)	(1896-1910)
3	Circuit Court	(1897)
	Census	(1898)
	Circuit Court	(1901-03;1920)
	City Clerk	(1898-1916)
	City Engineer (2 folders)	(1906-09,n.d.)
	Coal Committee	(1919)
	Contracts (2 folders)	(1896-1915)
	Elections (2 folders)	(1908-19)
	Finance Committee	(1909-10)
	Jailor	(1909)
	Job Applications (3 folders)	(1896-1903,n.d.)
	Land Deeded to City (3 folders)	(1888-1898)
	Library	(1929-37)
	Marshal (9 folders)	(1895-1902)
4	Land Sold for Taxes	(1897-1908)
5	Land Sold for Taxes	(1908-11)
6	Land Sold for Taxes	(1911-15)
7	Land Sold for Taxes	(1915)
8	Marshal	(1903-10)
9	Marshal	(1911-13,n.d.)
10	Mayor & Bd. of Aldermen (2 folders)	(1898-1900)
	Mayor & Bd. of Aldermen (2 folders)	(Jan.-Dec. 1901)
	Mayor & Bd. of Aldermen (9 folders)	(1902-21,n.d.)
	Mayor & Bd. of Aldermen	(n.d.)
11	Mayor & Bd of Aldermen	(n.d.)

Box		
	Mayor's Report	(1899)
	Miss. Woman's College	(1921)
	Oath of Office, Police Chief	(1894-99)
	Oath of Office	(1900-03)
	Odd Fellows	(July-Aug. 1901)
	Odd Fellows	(Dec. 1895-June 1901)
	Odd Fellows	(Sept.-Dec. 1901)
	Odd Fellows	(Jan.1902-Dec. 1903)
	Odd Fellows Treasurer's Receipts	(1902-03)
	Odd Fellows	(n.d.)
	Payroll, Office of City Engineer	(1909)
	Petitions (10 folders)	(1898-1921,n.d.)
	Police, Chief of	(1900)
	Pound Keeper	(1906-07)
	Pound Keeper	(1908)
	Pound Keeper	(1909-10)
	Pound Keeper	(1910-12)
	Pound Keeper	(1913)
12	Pound Keeper	(1913-15)
	Privilege Tax License	(1907-May 1911)
	Privilege Tax License	(1904-22)
	Receipts-Cash Rec'd by City (4 Folders	(1896-1913)
	Receipts for City (7 folders)	(1895-1920)
	Registration of Aliens	(1918)

Box		
	Release of Wages	(1896-1910)
	Sales Proposal (Flier) Metz Motor Cars	(1913)
	Sanitary Reports (5 folders)	(1894-1911)
13	Sanitary Reports (16 folders)	(1911-14)
14	Sanitary Reports (10 folders)	(1914-15,n.d.)
	Sanitary Officer	(1899-1911)
	School (3 folders)	(1894-1911)
	School House Construction	(1898-1902)
	School House Construction (5 folders)	(1902)
15	School House Construction (13 folders)	(1903-08,n.d.)
	Schools--Financial Statements	(1904-06)
	Schools--Pay Certificates (3 folders)	(c. 1896-1902)
	Schools--Reports on City Schools	(1909)
	Schools--Superintendant	(1898-99, 1917)
	Schools--Teacher Contracts	(1898-99, 1912-13)
	Sheriffs Dept.	(1898)
	Sheriffs Bill for Prisoners	(1902,n.d.)
	Small Pox	(1898-1901)
	Small Pox	(1901-03,n.d.)
	Street Foreman (commissioner)	(1900-01)
	Street Foreman (commissioner)	(1902)
	Street Foreman (commissioner)	(1903)
	Street & Street Commissioner	(1903)
	Street & Street Commissioner (9 folders)	(1904-11,n.d.)
16	Supt. of Education (6 folders)	(1893-1912-13)

Box		
	Surplus, Food, War Dept. (4 folders)	(1919-20)
	Tax Collector, Misc. Papers (2 folders)	(1895-1913)
	Tax List--J. J. Newman Lumber Co.	(1918)
	Tax Reports (12 folders)	(1893-1905)
17	Tax Reports (22 folders)	(1905-15)
18	Tax Reports	(1915-16,n.d.)
	Teacher Contracts	(1911-1916)
	Treasurer's Reports	(1893-1910,n.d.)
	Utilities	(1901-10,n.d.)
	Voter Registration	(c. 1905)
	Water Works	(1896-1907)
19	Water Works	(1908-14)

RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULES

A records management program is the logical answer to the problem of conflicting interests between the need to discard and the desire to retain municipal records. In such a program, schedules are established for the retention of the various types of records generated by a municipality.

Obviously, any item deemed to be of historic value or of future use in municipal operations should be retained. However, most records generated by a municipal government can and should be discarded after a specified time period. To retain records unnecessarily is a waste of taxpayers' money.

Records are retained so long as they have fiscal, legal, historical, or administrative value to the city. Minutes of the City Council and annual reports of various municipal boards, court records, and realty and personal tax records are examples of permanent records. As a general rule, daily operational records of individual departments need be retained for a relatively short period of time.

The following schedules have been established after consultation with many persons involved with municipal records management, and after reference to procedures followed by municipalities in states with well-established programs.

Note: Because of the relative scarcity of early Hattiesburg municipal records, a strong argument can be made for retention of most items dating from prior to 1930.

RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULES

	ITEM	PERIOD OF RETENTION	REMARKS
1.	Office of Mayor, office files	Permanent, after weeding	Remove personal items that do not relate to official duties. Remove unsolicited advertisements and duplicate items.
2.	Commissioners, office files	Permanent, after weeding	Same as above.
3.	Adm. Asst. to the Mayor, office files	Permanent, after weeding	Same as above.
4.	City Council minutes	Permanent	
5.	City Council ordinance books	Permanent	
6.	Court Records Mayor's Court, Municipal Court, police Dockets, etc.	Permanent	
7.	Board records Minutes Reports Files	 Permanent Permanent 7 years	
8.	Department Administrative Records	Permanent, after weeding	Retain correspondence and administrative records. Lowest priority is given daily operational records, which generally can be discarded. Retain all budgets, annual reports.

9.	Engineering and Street Records	Permanent	Retain blueprints, architectural drawings, administrative records.
10.	Police, Fire, Civil Defense	Permanent, after weeding	Non-current administrative records incorporated into archives. Police investigation records and daily operation records retained by police records office.
11.	Financial		
	Purchase orders	7 years	
	Bonds and bond registers	7 years after cancellation	
	Alphabetical fund files	7 years	
	Tax records		
	realty assessment	Permanent	
	realty receipts	Permanent	
	personal assessment	Permanent	
	personal receipts	Permanent	
	Municipal dockets	15 years	
	General ledgers	15 years	
	Revenue journals	15 years	
	Expense journals	15 years	
	Copy warrants	7 years	
	Budgets	Permanent	
	Audit Reports	Permanent	
12.	Real Property Records		
	Deeds	Permanent	
	Easements	Permanent	
	Opinions of titles	permanent	
	Plats	Permanent	
	Titles, abstracts and cert.	Permanent	

13. Personnel	
Office files, Personnel Dept.	Permanent, after weeding
Retirement records	Permanent
C.E.T.A. records	Permanent
Civil Service Exams	Permanent
Payroll summaries	15 years
Payroll ledgers	15 years
Payroll time sheets	6 years
14. Planning and Zoning	
Office files	Permanent, after weeding
Maps, blueprints, photographs	permanent
Case files	permanent

ACCESSION AND CONSERVATION PROCEDURES

Accession and conservation procedures for the many forms of municipal records cannot adequately be explained in a few pages of typescript. Only a lengthy course of study with wide reading and "hands-on" experience can provide a proper background for anyone concerned with effective long-term preservation of a municipality's archival holdings. Nevertheless, persons undertaking the future preservation of municipal records in Hattiesburg may note the essentials offered below.

For additional information consult works cited in the bibliography at the back of this manual. Note also that personnel at the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, Jackson, are always pleased to respond to questions about archival conservation. They are the local government records manager's best source of information within the state on such matters.

Environment

Temperature and humidity control are of paramount importance in the longterm preservation of paper products. Excessive heat and/or humidity are damaging, as are severe fluxuations of these factors. Ideal storage conditions are temperatures of sixty to seventy degrees farenheit and humidity of between forty-five and fifty-five per cent. Such conditions will likely be achieved when a new library facility is constructed in Hattiesburg, complete, one hopes, with an archives area. Meanwhile, areas such as the basement of City Hall will likely be utilized, and a reasonable approximation of the above conditions should be maintained there. Florescent lighting should be used sparingly. Access to the records storage area should be limited to those with proper authorization, and the area secured by an adequate lock. Strict control must be maintained over records being used by legitimate researchers and city officials, so that none are lost or damaged.

Acquisition

Records processed during the course of the Hattiesburg Municipal Records Project provide only a scant record of the municipality's colorful past. Every effort should be made to acquire additional records from previous administrations while at the same time providing for acquisition of contemporary records according to the records management program.

Particularly obvious as this guide is written is the relative lack of files from the Mayor's office prior to the administration of Mayor Paul Grady, and almost complete absence of files from past city commissioners. Obviously, persons who have held such high office in Hattiesburg usually have taken their files with them upon departure from office. This also is a frequent occurrence elsewhere in Mississippi. However, by contacting Hattiesburg's former mayors and commissioners, or their families, it is possible that valuable donations be obtained for the municipal archives. Similarly, other historical documents pertaining to Hattiesburg's municipal government should be sought, while the acquisition of more recent records from various departments is ongoing.

Weeding

When large record groups are brought into the archives areas, they will likely require weeding. This should be done by an experienced municipal records manager, if such a person is available. At any rate, the following should be noted:

1. Permanent retention of certain types of records is required by law. The City attorney has been consulted as to the retention schedules in this guide, and can offer advice on other records when questions arise.

2. When weeding files, cumulative records usually have precedence. In other words, monthly and yearly records may contain all the important information contained on daily records, in which instances the daily records can be discarded.

3. Precedence should be given to items directly reflecting the governmental activity of the person or group entity who have generated the records. Items of a personal nature not directly related to municipal government activities should be returned to the donor or creator if possible. Duplicate items usually can be discarded. Also, unsolicited advertisements generally need not be retained.

4. In those instances when entire record series are scheduled for destruction, examples can be retained for historical purposes. In the absence of a permanent Hattiesburg municipal records manager it is difficult to establish guidelines for selection of such examples. However, it can be stated that unique items usually should be retained, as well as a very small percentage of the remainder, selected according to the selector's

best judgment. Random selection, say every twentieth item or every fiftieth item, has been suggested as a way to preserve examples from the very largest record groups, but it is far better to examine the records as carefully as time permits and select a predetermined percentage of those scheduled for destruction.

Foldering, boxing, etc.

Items to be permanently retained should be placed in acid-free archival folders (minimum ph 7.5) and archival-quality storage boxes. Metal such as staples and clips should be removed, as they will rust and damage the documents. Rubber bands should also be removed. Needless to say, fumigation is required for most older documents in order to kill insects and mold spores.

Arrangement should be according to the archival rule of "provenance" by which records are grouped according to the entity that created them. The creation of artificial record groups by combining items generated by several entities is something that should be done only when absolutely unavoidable. Arrangement should be as close as possible as to that imposed by the originating entity, for this original arrangement is, in itself, sometimes of considerable importance.

Finding Aids

During the Hattiesburg Municipal Records Project, two kinds of finding aids have been devised for the city's records. One is a Rolodex card file, which is an alphabetic card system arranged according to title or record group or series, and containing dates of records, number of items or cubic foot measurement, additional descriptive material, and a location key. (See example below.) Second, a typewritten inventory of box contents according to folder labels has been compiled for the more important records series. Both of these should be maintained on a permanent basis. Also an acquisition log should be maintained. This can be a single volume in which a record is kept of each acquisition by date, with donor or origin of the acquisition.

The Rolodex file, box inventories, and acquisition log should be CAREFULLY MAINTAINED and be readily available, probably in City Hall.

Mayors' papers

Carlisle, Richard T. (1957-61)
Alphabetical office files
4.5 linear feet

A - 4

Destruction of Records

Items which are destroyed should be handled in such a manner as to avoid accidental survival of documentation. A complete record of destroyed records should be maintained, with signatures of authorizing officials, date, description (both content and quantity), and method of destruction. Authorizing officials must be cognizant of legal requirements in effect on the retention of certain municipal records. One excellent manner in which to handle this is to establish a records board, consisting of the city attorney, city clerk, auditor, a representative of the mayor, and perhaps one or two other interested persons with backgrounds in local history, records management, or municipal government.

Newspapers, Photographs, Maps, etc.

Newspaper clippings can best be maintained in a clippings file in the public library. However, if clippings are to be retained in the archives, they should be photocopied on good quality paper, preferably acid-free, as newsprint has a very short life span.

Photographs require special care too involved for description in this guide, other than to suggest that: (1) nitrate negatives should be copied and the originals destroyed, and (2) prints can best be stored in acid-free envelopes. The paper found in most photograph albums is highly acidic, so, if possible, such albums should be disassembled or copied in their entirety.

Maps and blueprints can effectively be photographed with 35mm color slide film, and slides projected on a screen for viewing at a later date. Oversize originals can be stored in large folders made from a heavy grade of acid-free paper.

A microfilm program is only effective if done properly, according to established standards. Haphazard, improper

CERTIFICATE OF RECORDS DISPOSAL
CITY OF HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI

Date_____

Origin of records (agency):

Location of records:

Record series title:

Inclusive dates of records:

Volumes or box numbers, if any:

Cubic feet or linear feet of records:

Date of disposal:

Method of disposal:

Scope and content of records:

Signature of authorized official

Title

SOURCES FOR ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE

American Association for State and Local Historians
708 Berry Road
Nashville, Tennessee 38204

Association of Records Managers and Administrators
Jackson, Mississippi, Chapter
P. O. Box 236
Flora, Mississippi 39071

Mississippi Department of Archives and History
P. O. Box 1151
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

National Historical Publications and Records Commission
National Archives Trust Fund Board
National Archives Building
Washington, D.C. 20408

Society of Mississippi Archivists
P. O. Box 1151
Jackson, Mississippi 39205

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Finally, special thanks are due to Mrs. Donna Gail Chavez, Mr. David Parsons, and Mr. Joseph Michael Watson for many hours of processing work on the records of the City of Hattiesburg.

F. W.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF SOILS ANALYSIS

GULF STATES CREOSOTE SITE
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI
MARCH, 1990
BY
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Parts per million (ppm)

Compound Name	Sample Location Sample Depth	D03A 10 ft. Top of Auger	D03A Bottom of Auger	E19 11 ft.	E24 8 ft.	E25 8 ft.	E27 8 ft.
Naphthalene		0.5J	7.3	2.5	544	48	753
2-Methylnaphthalene		*	.1J	.9	224	26	293
1-Methylnaphthalene		*	.06J	.6	107	26	193
Biphenyl		*	.02J	.3J	55	3.5J	140
2,6-Dimethylnaphthalene		*	*	.4J	71	13	160
Acenephthylene		*	*	.04J	7.3J	2.4J	20
Acenaphthene		*	.1J	1.5	264	86	213
Dibenzofuran		*	.05J	.7	159	37	125

TABLE 1, Continued

SUMMARY OF SOILS ANALYSIS
(EPA - MARCH, 1990)

Compound Name	Sample Location Sample Depth	D03A 10ft. Top of Auger	D03A Bottom of Auger	E19 11 ft.	E24 8 ft.	E25 8 ft.	E27 8 ft.
Fluorene		*	.05J	.9	194	66	129
Phenanthrene		*	.04J	2.7	420	136	425
Anthracene		*	*	1.7	87	41	126
Carbazole		*	.07	.3	48	5.5J	59
Fluoranthene		.1J	.03J	2.9	224	144	288
Pyrene		.2J	.04J	3.4	180	126	296
Benzo(a)anthracene		.07J	*	1.1	52	34	100
Chrysene		.08J	*	1.2	42	37	86
Benzo-(b)fluoranthene		*	*	1.0	*	*	86
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		*	*	.4	27J	30	*
Benzo(c)pyrene		*	*	.5	*	9.7J	31
Benzo(a)pyrene		*	*	.6	*	11	42
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene		*	*	*	*	*	*

TABLE 1, Continued

SUMMARY OF SOILS ANALYSIS
(EPA - MARCH, 1990)

Compound Name	Sample Location Sample Depth	D03A 10 ft. Top of Auger	D03A Bottom of Auger	E19 11 ft.	E24 8 ft.	E25 8 ft.	E27 8 ft.
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene		*	*	*	*	*	*
Benzo(g,h,j)perylene		*	*	*	*	*	*
Total PNA (ppm)		0.95	7.86	23.6	2705	882	3565

* - Non-detectable levels.

J - Data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria. The result is less than the lowest linear detection limit of 10.0 μg/ml, but greater than zero and the concentration is given as an approximate value.

TABLE 1A

SUMMARY OF SOILS ANALYSIS

TABLE 1A

SUMMARY OF SOILS ANALYSIS

GULF STATES CREOSOTE SITE
HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI
JANUARY, 1990
BY
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Parts per million (ppm)

Compound Name	Sample Location Sample Depth	B0 2.5 0-12 in.	D00 5 ft.	D00 8 ft.	D01 5 ft.	D01 8 ft.	E20 4 ft.
Naphthalene		*	178	354	280	148	4.1J
2-Methylnaphthalene		*	99	197	460	82	3.6J
1-Methylnaphthalene		*	72	104	340	45	*
Biphenyl		*	22J	55	9J	24	*
2,6-Dimethylnaphthalene		*	72	66	53	28	*
Acenaphthylene		*	4.4J	4.2J	2.3J	*	*
Acenaphthene		*	259	156	225	81	14J
Dibenzofuran		*	158	125	114	78	4.7J

TABLE 1A, Continued

SUMMARY OF SOILS ANALYSIS
(EPA - JANUARY, 1990)

Compound Name	Sample Location Sample Depth	B0 2.5 0-12 in.	D00 5 ft.	D00 8 ft.	D01 5 ft.	D01 8 ft.	E20 4 ft.
Fluorene		*	245	140	219	90	9.4J
Phenanthrene		6.5J	718	325	715	229	26
Anthracene		*	465	210	521	114	69
Carbazole		*	173	96	157	38	15J
Fluoranthene		3J	844	215	763	188	138
Pyrene		1.1J	181	64	266	65	98
Benzo(a)anthracene		1.6J	181	54	259	62	104
Chrysene		2.9J	230	61	318	73	160
Benzo(b)fluoranthene		3.8J	*	78	143	127	248
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		*	231	74	135	121	236
Benzo(c)pyrene		2.5J	83	25	97	52	83
Benzo(a)pyrene		2.5J	125	35	133	55	116
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene		1.8J	51	15J	54	26	53

TABLE 1A, Continued

SUMMARY OF SOILS ANALYSIS
(EPA - JANUARY, 1990)

Compound Name	Sample Location Sample Depth	B0 2.5 0-12 in.	D00 5 ft.	D00 8 ft.	D01 5 ft.	D01 8 ft.	E20 4 ft.
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene		.5J	23	5J	19J	12J	17J
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		1.5J	41	11J	42	22	42
Total PNA (ppm)		27.7	4455	2469	5324	1760	1440.8

TABLE 2

BORING LOGS
(BY EPA, JANUARY - MARCH, 1990)

Boring No.	Depth (feet)	Sand	Sample Results
B-01	13.0		
B-02.5	8.83		Yes
B-3	8.17		
C-19	12.0		
C-20	14.0	8-14 Feet	
D-01	14.0	0-14 Feet	Yes (2)
D-02	6	Brick Fill	
D-03	3	Sand and Gravel (Refusal)	
D-03A	10	Water @ 10 Feet	Yes (2)
D-04	10		
D-06	14		
E-19	11	Black Wet Sand	Yes
E-20	4		Yes
E-24	9	Creosote Odor	Yes
E-25	9	Sand	Yes
E-26	13	Sand	
E-27	8	Water, Creosote Odor at 7 Feet	
B-00	No Log		Yes (2)

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF ORGANIC (SEMI-VOC) ANALYTICAL RESULTS
BY THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
OCTOBER 15-17, 1991

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF ORGANIC (SEMI-VOC) ANALYTICAL RESULTS
GULF STATE CREOSOTE SITE - SITE INVESTIGATION - PHASE II
BY THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
OCTOBER 15-17, 1991

Parameters mg/kg (ppm)	Upgradient Well GS-TW-01	Downgradient Well GS-TW-02	Upstream Sediment GS-SD-01	Downstream Sediment GS-SD-02	Background Soil GS-SB-01	Soil- Source Area GB-SB-02
Naphthalene	---	---	---	240	---	1,900
2-Methylnaphthalene	---	---	---	240	---	1,400
Acenaphthylene	---	---	---	Trace	---	Trace
Acenaphthene	---	---	---	370	---	970
Dibenzofuran	---	---	---	400	---	1,000
Fluorene	---	---	---	550	---	1,500
Phenanthrene	---	---	0.470	18,000	---	3,500
Anthracene	---	---	---	220	---	4,200
Fluoranthene	---	---	0.700	770	---	1,600
Pyrene	---	---	0.470	490	---	770
Benzo(a)anthracene	---	---	Trace	170	---	270
Chrysene	---	---	Trace	160	---	280
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	---	---	---	58	---	113
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	---	---	---	72	---	100
Benzo(a)pyrene	---	---	---	60	---	85
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)	---	---	---	Trace	---	---

TABLE 3, Continued

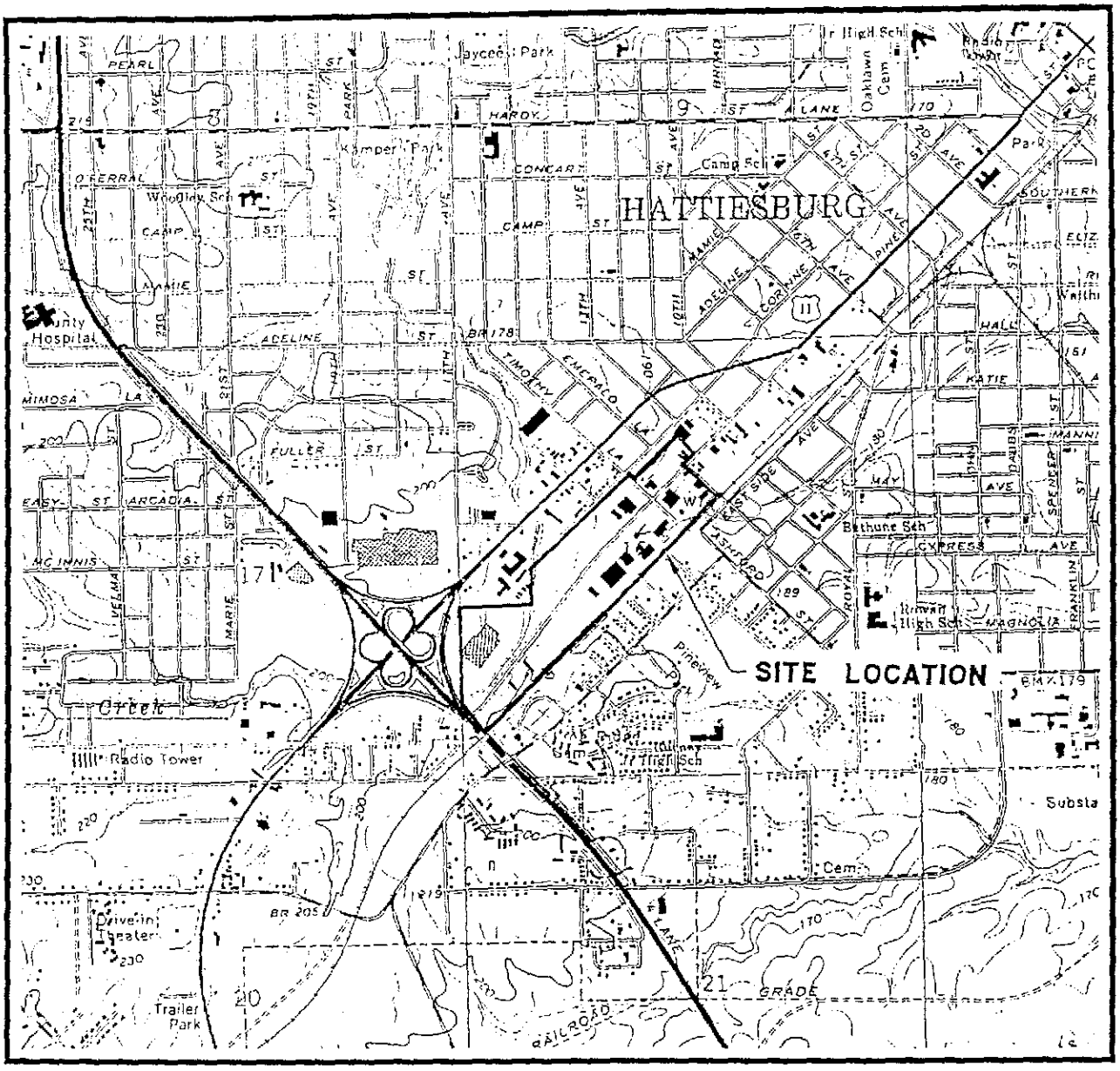
SUMMARY OF ORGANIC (SEMI-VOC) ANALYTICAL RESULTS

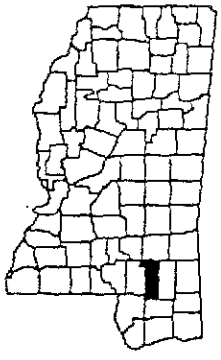
Parameters mg/kg (ppm)	Upgradient Well GS-TW-01	Downgradient Well GS-TW-02	Upstream Sediment GS-SD-01	Downstream Sediment GS-SD-02	Background Soil GS-SB-01	Soil - Source Area GB-SB-02
Pyrene						
Benzo(g,h,I)perylene	----	----	----	Trace	----	----
Total Semi-Volatiles (ppm)			**1.64**	**21,800**		**17,688**

---- Constituent analyzed for but not detected above the minimum quantifiable level (MQL)

FIGURE 1

SITE PLAN/LOCATION MAP
(1" = 2000')





SCALE IN FEET

0 2000 4000

FIGURE 1
SITE LOCATION MAP

REFERENCE: 1982, 7.5 MINUTE
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, HATTIESBURG
QUADRANGLE, MISSISSIPPI - FORREST COUNTY

Environmental Protection Systems	5360 I-55 NORTH JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39211
PROJECT TITLE: GULF STATES CREOSOTING COMPANY (1920's – 1960's) HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI	
SCALE: 1:24000	DRAWN BY: R.E.B.
DATE: 28 JUL 1993	APPROVED BY: R.W.P.
PROJECT NUMBER: 1.V7101.001	DRAWING NUMBER: EPS-8274