Statewide Abandoned Non-Hazardous Waste Pit and Facility Study, Phases 1-7, Louisiana, Geographic NAD83, LOSCO (1999) [wastepits]

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What does this data set describe?

Title:
Statewide Abandoned Non-Hazardous Waste Pit and Facility Study, Phases 1-7, Louisiana, Geographic NAD83, LOSCO (1999) [wastepits]
Abstract:
The 'Pit Study' was meant to identify the remnants of former oil extraction sites which pose the threat of creating an oil spill. These remnants include many other items besides the pits suggested by the study title. e.g. tank batteries, collection and separation apparatus, metering stations and wells. In these coastal water areas, erosion frequently exposes oil production elements that were formerly buried or on land, such as pipelines and manifold headers. Additionally, the cribbing surrounding a well may decay or fall away, leaving the well exposed. These exposed elements are susceptible to damage by boat traffic as well as a hazard to navigation. Pits of most concern are generally associated with production facilities and tank batteries where oil from multiple wells is

collected. These pits were used for trash and as an emergency overflow for oil. Pits associated with wells themselves (Non-hazardous Oilfield Waste or NOW pits) generally only contained drilling fluids, rarely oil.

These data are held in a point dataset [wastepits] representing all completed phases of the project - phases 1-7. The point dataset may be linked to five other database files ([metal_anal] [remed_act_rec] [wellid_xref] [nonmetal_anal] [obs_certifier])that include attributes related to sampling performed at the site, the assessors who made the observations, well cross reference numbers, and recommended remedial action.

The subjects of the pit study were identified through a variety of sources including NASA Aerial Photography, Landsat imagery, and oil well drilling/extraction permit data. It is important to note that the permitting process was not implemented until the mid 1940's, whereas the oil exploration/production in Louisiana commenced about 1906. This means there are many wells present which were never documented in a permit. Furthermore, poor location reference points in swampy areas, coupled with some operator independence, means that even permitted wells may have been located 200-300 feet from their permitted location.

The contractors for LOSCO used this information as a guide for areas to investigate for potential oil spill sources. In the field, they noted all apparatus and pits with this potential, even if they were not looking for them in particular. The positions of these features were determined with GPS. The data associated with each point includes feature type, observations on the feature, and in some cases, photographs and/or site plans.

Supplemental_Information:
These metadata describe the Arc/Info coverage of name 'wastepits' and the shapefile of the same name derived from it. It also describes the five database files related to this dataset and that may be linked to it.

The metadata for this data set are encapsulated into several documents and graphics files. The metadata are not complete if you did not receive the following files along with the data set:

wastepits.mtd - this metadata in mp (metadata parser) compatible ASCII text form wastepits.html - this metadata in HTML form wastepits_faq.html - this metadata in HTML form wastepits.sgml - this metadata in SGML form wastepits1.gif - thumbnail graphic of data set parish_code.txt - lookup table for numeric parish portion of sample idnumber This study has been accomplished in phases (seven to date).

In Phase I, the Model Test Inventory Study Area, encompassed a twenty-five (25) square mile area in Terrebonne Parish. One hundred fifty-eight (158) sites were located, ninety-eight (98) by use of NASA Aerial Photography and fifty-two (52) sites were added by on-site field reconnaissance. This study was completed on March 15, 1993.

The Phase 2 inventory added 723 facilities, sumps, pits and reservoirs in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana and was completed on November 22, 1993.

The Phase 3 inventory added 1,249 facilities, sumps, pits, and reservoirs in Terrebonne Parish, Louisiana and was 2,130 completed on June 30, 1994.

The Phase 4 inventory added 1,388 facilities, sumps, pits, and reservoirs which completed Terrebonne Parish (except a small area of the three mile limit) and commenced in Lafourche Parish. It was completed on June 30, 1995.

The Phase 5 inventory located 10,026 facilities, sumps, pits, and reservoirs in Terrebonne (three mile limit - small area), Lafourche, Jefferson, St. Charles, Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Orleans and St. Tammy Parishes. This phase was completed on June 30, 1996.

The Phase 6 inventory located 6,257 facilities, sumps, pits, and reservoirs in St. Mary, Iberia, Vermilion, Cameron, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Livingston, St. John the Baptist and St. James Parishes. This phase was completed on June 30, 1997.

The Phase 7 inventory added 9,925 facilities, sumps, pits, and reservoirs also in the area south of Interstate-10 (Cameron, Calcasieu, Jefferson Davis, Acadia, Lafayette, St. Martin, Iberville, Assumption, Ascension, West Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge Parishes). The contract will end on June 30, 1998. The total number of sites inventoried to date is 29,726 and will be cataloged into a working database developed in conjunction with the LOSCO and the Louisiana Dept. of Natural Resources.

1. **How should this data set be cited?**

   The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, 1999, Statewide Abandoned Non-Hazardous Waste Pit and Facility Study, Phases 1-7, Louisiana, Geographic NAD83, LOSCO (1999) [wastepits]: Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, Baton Rouge.

2. **What geographic area does the data set cover?**

   West_Bounding_Coordinate: -93.883
   East_Bounding_Coordinate: -89.030
   North_Bounding_Coordinate: 30.840
   South_Bounding_Coordinate: 28.944

3. **What does it look like?**

   <URL:wastepits1.gif> (GIF)
   thumbnail graphic of the data set

4. **Does the data set describe conditions during a particular time period?**

   Beginning_Date: 1992
   Ending_Date: Jun-1998
   Currentness_Reference: Range of dates of field sampling

5. **What is the general form of this data set?**
6. **How does the data set represent geographic features?**
   a. **How are geographic features stored in the data set?**

      This is a point data set. It contains the following vector data types (SDTS terminology):

      ▪ Entity point (24626)
   b. **What coordinate system is used to represent geographic features?**

      Horizontal positions are specified in geographic coordinates, that is, latitude and longitude. Latitudes are given to the nearest 0.000001. Longitudes are given to the nearest 0.000001. Latitude and longitude values are specified in decimal degrees.

The horizontal datum used is North American Datum of 1983.
The ellipsoid used is Geodetic Reference System 80.
The semi-major axis of the ellipsoid used is 6378137.
The flattening of the ellipsoid used is 1/298.257.

7. **How does the data set describe geographic features?**

wastepits.dbf
attributes of 'pit' sampling features (Source: 3001, Inc.)
idnumber
Unique identifier for features surveyed under the LOSCO Pit Study. This identifier is used as a key field to link five associated data tables: metal_anal, remed_act_rec, wellid_xref, nonmetal_anal, and obs_certifier (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Formal codeset	
Codeset Name:	Pit identification number. The number can be deconstructed into three components: a numeric parish code, a site type, and a serialized numeric portion. For example, 38_mh_5645 has parish code 38, site type 'manifold header,' and numeric component 5645. The parish codes are in numeric order corresponding to the alphabetic ordering of parish names as given in this document <URL:parish_code.txt>. The ID number can be used to link to vicinity maps, site plans and photos of the site.
Codeset Source:	T. Baker Smith and Son, Inc.

inspdate
Inspection date of pit area (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Range of values	
Minimum:	19900823
Maximum:	19981218

insptime
inspection time of pit area (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

time on a 24 hour clock in hh:mm form

marking
Is pit properly marked with an ID sign or plaque? (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

pit_type
type of pit (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
DOCK	self-evident
FACILITY	a place where petroleum is processed and/or separated prior to distribution and/or transportation by pipelines or barges

GATHERING FACILITY	a place where petroleum is stored before processing and/or separated
MANIFOLD HEADER	a device (usually a pipe or pipe segments) that serves as a mounting point for valves leading to connecting pipelines
METERING STATION	a point in a pipeline where apparatus to measure the flow of oil or gas is emplaced
OTHER	miscellaneous oilfield equipment, including separators
PIT	an excavated and/or bermed area to hold overflow, spills and fluids from oil well drilling and oil storage
RIG	drilling or workover rig
TANK BATTERY	a group of oil storage tanks
WELL	an oil and/or gas well

pit_desc
extended pit description (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text description of feature or features

landowner
owner of land where 'pit' feature is located (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons.)

free text landowner name

operator
operator responsible for 'pit' object (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text operator name

status
indication of operational status of object determined by subjective visual evaluation in the field (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
ACTIVE	self-evident
ABANDONED/ INACTIVE	self-evident

parish
the name of the parish the 'pit' object is in (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text parish name in uppercase letters

oilfield
name of oilfield object is located in (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text oilfield name

siteplan

flag to indicate if there is a site plan for the vicinity of the object (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

spillmap

flag to indicate if areas affected by spills are mapped on the site plan (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

esmap

flag to indicate if environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. wetland) near the object have been mapped (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

photos

number of photos taken of object and site (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Range of values	
Minimum:	0
Maximum:	9

containmt

type of barrier or containment around object (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text barrier description

cont_desc

general description of containment (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text description which usually describes the containment, but occasionally describes what is within the containment instead

freeboard

depth of fluid necessary to overflow containment (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
none	freeboard is not applicable, not noted, or zero

a measurement, in inches if present.

cont_cond

condition of containment (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
ADEQUATE	self-evident
INADEQUATE	self-evident

breached
flag to indicate if containment is breached (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

comments
general comments about site (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text comment

ranking
hazard / cleanup ranking for site. A higher number indicates more hazard (Source: T. B> Smith & Sons)

Range of values	
Minimum:	0
Maximum:	90

lon_dms27
NAD27 Longitude of feature in degrees minutes decimal seconds with west positive convention. The DMS27 latitude and longitude coordinates were the values recorded in field observations and are the source of all other coordinate system values for this point. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	89 01 49.56
Maximum:	93 52 57.90
Units:	degrees minutes seconds

lat_dms27
NAD27 Latitude of feature in degrees minutes decimal seconds. The DMS27 latitude and longitude coordinates were the values recorded in field observations and are the source of all other coordinate system values for this point. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	28 56 37.74
Maximum:	30 50 23.52
Units:	degrees minutes seconds

lon_dec27
calculated longitude of feature in decimal degrees NAD27 (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	-93.882750
Maximum:	-89.030433
Units:	decimal degrees

lat_dec27
calculated latitude of feature in decimal degrees NAD27 (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	28.943817
Maximum:	30.839867
Units:	decimal degrees

lon_dec83
calculated longitude of feature in decimal degrees NAD83 (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	-93.882916
Maximum:	-89.030477
Units:	decimal degrees

lat_dec83
calculated latitude of feature in decimal degrees NAD83 (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	28.944053
Maximum:	30.840050
Units:	decimal degrees

utm_x27z15
calculated UTM Zone 15 NAD27 Easting of feature (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	414656.7
Maximum:	886360.8
Units:	meters

utm_y27z15
calculated UTM Zone 15 NAD27 Northing of feature (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	3206945.7

Maximum:	3414462.2
Units:	meters

utm_x83z15

calculated UTM Zone 15 NAD83 Easting of feature (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	414642.6
Maximum:	886348.0
Units:	meters

utm_y83z15

calculated UTM Zone 15 NAD83 Northing of feature (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	3207147.4
Maximum:	3414665.5
Units:	meters

lasp_s_x27

calculated Louisiana State Plane South Zone NAD27 easting of feature (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	1191170
Maximum:	2735340
Units:	survey feet

lasp_s_y27

calculated Louisiana State Plane South Zone NAD27 northing of feature (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	106042
Maximum:	791382
Units:	survey feet

township

PLSS township of feature (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free township number with N or S qualifier

range

PLSS range of feature (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text range with E or W qualifier

section

PLSS section of feature. Because the PLSS designation for land areas was implemented after the land had already been subdivided, the normal regular numbering and arrangement of PLSS sections and land blocks is not possible. As a result, PLSS sections in Louisiana are frequently oddly shaped and section numbers often exceed the typical upper limit of 36. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

an integer, if present

metal_anal.dbf
table of results of for metals analyses of samples (Source: 3001, Inc.)
idnumber
Unique identifier for features surveyed under the LOSCO Pit Study. This identifier allows the attributes of this table to be linked to the feature point (wastepits) table. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Formal codeset	
Codeset Name:	Pit identification number. The number can be deconstructed into three components: a numeric parish code, a site type, and a serialized numeric portion. For example, 38_mh_5645 has parish code 38, site type 'manifold header,' and numeric component 5645. The parish codes are in numeric order corresponding to the alphabetic ordering of parish names as given in this document <URL:parish_code.txt>. The ID number can be used to link to vicinity maps, site plans and photos of the site.
Codeset Source:	T. Baker Smith and Son, Inc.

sampid
a numeric identifier for each sample obtained at a particular 'pit' feature. (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Range of values	
Minimum:	1
Maximum:	5

analysisid
unique identifier for each sample (Source: 3001, Inc.)

the value is the concatenation of the idnumber, "/", and the sampid

crewid
sample identifier supplied by field sampling contractor (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text alphanumeric and text sample identifier

metal
metal analyzed (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Ba	barium

Cd	cadmium
Cr	chromium
Hg	mercury
Pb	lead
Zn	zinc

conc
concentration of metal in sample (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

the concentration is in units of mg/kg if the sample is a soil sample (samp_type = s) and in units of mg/l if the sample is aqueous (samp_type = w)

samp_type
form of sample (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
s	soil
w	water

obs_certifier.dbf
table of assessors, persons responsible for certifying observations of a 'pit' feature. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

idnumber
Unique identifier for features surveyed under the LOSCO Pit Study. This identifier allows the attributes of this table to be linked to the feature point (wastepits) table. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Formal codeset	
Codeset Name:	Pit identification number. The number can be deconstructed into three components: a numeric parish code, a site type, and a serialized numeric portion. For example, 38_mh_5645 has parish code 38, site type 'manifold header,' and numeric component 5645. The parish codes are in numeric order corresponding to the alphabetic ordering of parish names as given in this document <URL:parish_code.txt>. The ID number can be used to link to vicinity maps, site plans and photos of the site.
Codeset Source:	T. Baker Smith and Son, Inc.

name
name of person certifying results (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons.)

free text name or initial(s) of assessor or responsible party. Not all are unambiguous.

nonmetal_anal.dbf
table for results of non-metallic analyses for samples taken at 'pit' (Source: 3001, Inc.)
idnumber
Unique identifier for features surveyed under the LOSCO Pit Study. This identifier allows the attributes of this table to be linked to the feature point (wastepits) table. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Formal codeset

Codeset Name:	Pit identification number. The number can be deconstructed into three components: a numeric parish code, a site type, and a serialized numeric portion. For example, 38_mh_5645 has parish code 38, site type 'manifold header,' and numeric component 5645. The parish codes are in numeric order corresponding to the alphabetic ordering of parish names as given in this document <URL:parish_code.txt>. The ID number can be used to link to vicinity maps, site plans and photos of the site.
Codeset Source:	T. Baker Smith and Son, Inc.

sampid
a number to qualify multiple samples taken at a 'pit' (Source: T. B. Smith & Son, Inc.)

Range of values	
Minimum:	1
Maximum:	5

analysisid
unique identifier for a sample taken at a 'pit' feature (Source: 3001, Inc.)

formed by the concatenation of the idnumber and the sampid, with the two components separated by a forward slash

crewid
a sample identifier code (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text alphanumeric identifier for sample provided by by field sampling contractor

samp_loc
text description of location sample was obtained (Source: T. B. Smith & Son, Inc.)

free text location description

conc_oil
concentration of oil in sample (Source: T. B. Smith & Son, Inc.)

a free text number with units of percent dry weight for soil samples, and units of ppm (mg/l) for aqueous samples

volpct_rpt
flag to indicate that original data was given as a volume percent and that the the oil_conc value has been converted to an equivalent ppm value assuming density of all sample components = 1. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Value	Definition
y	the conc_oil value was calculated from a reported volume percent value, e.g. 25 volume percent is converted to 250000 ppm

conc_chlor
concentration of chloride in sample (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

a number indicating the concentration of chloride in the sample in units of mg/l if the sample is aqueous, and in units of mg/kg if the sample was a soil sample. It is possible for samples to have

very high chloride levels because some of the produced waters from wells come through salt domes.

samp_type

nature of sample - soil or aqueous (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
s	soil
w	aqueous

pH

pH of sample (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons, Inc.)

a number in the range of 6.1 - 6.8, or a blank when no pH was noted for the sample

odor

subjective odor of sample (Source: T.B. Smith & Sons)

free text odor description

samp_haz

Flag to indicate if sample is hazardous. No samples collected, even those marked as hazardous by this flag, were actually tested for hazardous materials. (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	sample is hazardous
n	sample is not hazardous

wellid_xref.dbf

cross reference table from pit study idnumbers to DNR well numbers (Source: 3001, Inc.)

idnumber

Unique identifier for features surveyed under the LOSCO Pit Study. This identifier allows the attributes of this table to be linked to the feature point (wastepits) table. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Formal codeset	
Codeset Name:	Pit identification number. The number can be deconstructed into three components: a numeric parish code, a site type, and a serialized numeric portion. For example, 38_mh_5645 has parish code 38, site type 'manifold header,' and numeric component 5645. The parish codes are in numeric order corresponding to the alphabetic ordering of parish names as given in this document <URL:parish_code.txt>. The ID number can be used to link to vicinity maps, site plans and photos of the site.
Codeset Source:	T. Baker Smith and Son, Inc.

dnr_serial

LDNR serial number for well (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

a number, occasionally with a leading zero

remed_act_rec.dbf

table of recommended remedial action for pit (Source: 3001, Inc.)

idnumber

Unique identifier for features surveyed under the LOSCO Pit Study. This identifier allows the attributes of this table to be linked to the feature point (wastepits) table. (Source: 3001, Inc.)

Formal codeset	
Codeset Name:	Pit identification number. The number can be deconstructed into three components: a numeric parish code, a site type, and a serialized numeric portion. For example, 38_mh_5645 has parish code 38, site type 'manifold header,' and numeric component 5645. The parish codes are in numeric order corresponding to the alphabetic ordering of parish names as given in this document <URL:parish_code.txt>. The ID number can be used to link to vicinity maps, site plans and photos of the site.
Codeset Source:	T. Baker Smith and Son, Inc.

access_lnd

flag to indicate if pit is accessible by land (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

cont_in_rq

flag to indicate if containment needs to be installed (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

cont_rp_rq

flag to indicate if existing containment for 'pit' needs to be repaired (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

description

description of remedial action needed (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text description of needed action

area_affct

area affected in square feet (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

a number if present

fac_rem_rq

recommendation on whether or not facility should be removed (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text

wellh_p_a

flag to indicate if wellhead has been plugged and abandoned (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

inst_barr

flag to indicate if barrier (a structural device such as well cribbing, or earthen levee) that prevents damage to an item needs to be installed (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
y	yes
n	no

clnup_haz

flag to indicate if there is potential hazard to cleanup operator (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text assessment, usually 'none'

clnup_opt

cleanup options (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

free text description of cleanup options

test_mon_rq

testing and monitoring required (Source: T. B. Smith & Sons)

Value	Definition
monitor progress on status	potential for environmental concern does exist, so testing and monitoring should be conducted to insure environmental compliance

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Who produced the data set?

1. **Who are the originators of the data set?** (may include formal authors, digital compilers, and editors)
   - The Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office
2. **Who also contributed to the data set?**
3. **To whom should users address questions about the data?**

> Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office
> c/o David Gisclair
> Technical Assistance Program (TAP) Director
> Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office
> Baton Rouge, LA 70804
>
> (225) 219-5800 (voice)
> (225) 219-5802 (FAX)
> <URL:mailto:tapgis@linknet.idt.net>

Why was the data set created?

To identify and locate abandoned oil production facilities and apparatus which pose a potential threat for creating an oil spill through either natural or accidental causes.

How was the data set created?

1. **Where did the data come from?**

   PITS1-7 (source 1 of 1)
   Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office, 19980628, Phase 1-7 Pit database.
   Type_of_Source_Media: computer file via ftp
   Source_Contribution: Coordinate and attribute information for pit study data

2. **What changes have been made?**

   Date: Dec-1998 - 19991200 (change 1 of 1)
   The PITS1-7 database was corrected and homogenized with a number of incremental corrections received from the field sampling contractor over a period of ten months. The NAD 27 DMS coordinate values (the field reporting coordinate system for this study) for each feature were unloaded and from them the corresponding coordinates in other coordinate systems were calculated using Corpscon V5.1 These calculated coordinates, rounded to a number of significant figures consistent with the precision of the observed NAD 27 DMS coordinates, are attributes of the points. Full precision (not rounded) geographic NAD83 coordinates calculated from the NAD 27 DMS coordinates were used to create a point dataset. The additional tables of the database were converted to standalone INFO and .dbf files that can be linked to the point dataset based on each sampling feature's identification number.

   Person responsible for change:

   > 3001, Inc.
   > 3655 SW 2nd Ave.
   > Gainesville, FL 32607
   >
   > (352) 379-3001 (voice)
   > (352) 377-4234 (FAX)

How reliable are the data; what problems remain in the data set?

1. **How well have the observations been checked?**
2. **How accurate are the geographic locations?**

   The positional data were obtained via differentially corrected GPS measurements using non-geodetic type receivers. The accuracies typically possible for such measurements are about one meter. In some cases (notably tank batteries) the operator needed to move back from the object in order to observe enough satellites to get a reading.

Statistical testing of these data revealed that the contractor may not have been using the full number of significant figures necessary to report positions to one meter accuracy. The tests indicate that several hundred points may only be accurate to about 30 meters.

3. **How accurate are the heights or depths?**
4. **Where are the gaps in the data? What is missing?**

Many of the features were not ones for which one would obtain a water sample (because they were not a pit, for example, but rather a wellhead) and for these features no linkages to sample analyses exist.

There are not as many points present in this data set and the final database as were reported in the document 'Louisiana Oil Spill Prevention and Response Program', LOSCO, October 1997. The reason for this discrepancy is unknown.

5. **How consistent are the relationships among the observations, including topology?**

All of the point locations fall within the state boundary as expected.

Not all assessor names and abbreviations in the obs_certifier.dat table are unambiguous. Many y/n flag type fields have neither a 'y' or an 'n' - in many cases this is due to the fact that the flag field does not apply to the feature type, but in others it is simply due to the fact that the field sampling contractor did not not supply a value.

Most points have as attributes a Public Land Survey System (PLSS) township, range, section designation. Because PLSS in Louisiana was cobbled to fit existing and historic land parcel divisions, it does not have the regularity of PLSS in western states. Many points have a PLSS section numbers greater than the standard upper limit of 36.

How can someone get a copy of the data set?

Are there legal restrictions on access or use of the data?
Access_Constraints: None
Use_Constraints:

These unaltered data may not be redistributed without all of the elements of the metadata listed in the Supplemental_Information section of this metadata document. It is recommended that third parties wishing to use these data obtain them from the Distributor listed in this metadata document.

If these data are altered or incorporated into another dataset, they are not to be redistributed without also: altering the name of the dataset, including a Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata (FGDC-STD-001-1998) compliant metadata file that describes the dataset and reflects the alteration steps that makes the new dataset different from this one, and citing this dataset in the metadata as a source for the altered dataset using the source citation specified below.

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The following source citation is to be used when citing this dataset: LOSCO Environmental Baseline Inventory Dataset 'Statewide Abandoned Non-Hazardous Waste Pit and Facility Study, Phases 1-7, Louisiana, Geographic NAD83, LOSCO (1999) [wastepits]'

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1. **Who distributes the data set?** (Distributor 1 of 1)

> Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office
> c/o David Gisclair
> Technical Assistance Program (TAP) Director
> Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office
> Baton Rouge, LA 70804
>
> (225) 219-5800 (voice)
> (225) 219-5802 (FAX)
> <URL:mailto:tapgis@linknet.idt.net>

2. **What's the catalog number I need to order this data set?**

wastepits

3. **What legal disclaimers am I supposed to read?**

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4. **How can I download or order the data?**

Who wrote the metadata?

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Metadata standard:
        FGDC Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata (FGDC-STD-001-1998)

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