

# Source Water Assessment

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SOUTHEAST WATERWORKS DISTRICT

LA1113031



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Prepared by the  
Louisiana Department of  
Environmental Quality,  
Aquifer Evaluation &  
Protection Unit

# Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality

## Source Water Assessment Program

### Potential Susceptibility Assessment of a Ground Water Source Public Drinking Water System

#### Background

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Act. This assessment is based on a land use inventory of the delineated protection area and sensitivity factors associated with the well and aquifer characteristics.

The following sections discuss how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to discern what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water protection area and the inventory of SPSOCs identified within that area are attached. If you have any questions regarding this assessment, please contact LDEQ, Water Quality Assessment Division, Aquifer Evaluation and Protection Unit at 225-219-3510.

#### Purpose

The objective of the assessment is to establish a potential susceptibility ranking for each of the public water supply wells in Louisiana and translate it into the potential susceptibility to contamination of each water system. A comparative potential susceptibility analysis was conducted upon completion of all source water protection area inventories to determine a relative risk ranking among all systems. The comparison is based on the sensitivity and the vulnerability ratings for each well.

All ground water systems were compared relative to one another. The sole purpose of the potential susceptibility analysis is to compare all water systems in the state in order to prioritize protection activities so that areas that have higher risk rankings will be targeted for protection activities first. The rankings **should not** be used in any other context.

**This assessment, along with local knowledge and concerns, should be used as a planning tool, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this source. The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in their water system.**

# Methodology

## Identification of Significant Potential Sources of Contamination

A significant potential source of contamination (SPSOC) is defined as any facility or activity that stores, uses, or produces, as a product or by-product, the contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act and has a sufficient likelihood of releasing such contaminants at levels that could pose a concern relative to drinking water sources. The SPSOC locations were obtained by field surveys and from available databases. The list of significant potential sources and their rankings used to develop the assessment is shown below.

### SIGNIFICANT POTENTIAL SOURCES OF CONTAMINATION AFFECTING GROUNDWATER

#### Higher Risk

Agriculture/Chemical Formulation  
Animal Feed Lot (CAFO)  
Battery Shop/Recycler  
Body/Paint Shop  
Dry Cleaners  
Inactive/Abandoned Site – Confirmed  
Injection Well (Class V)  
Major Industrial Site Plume  
Military Facility  
Petrochemical Plant  
Petroleum Bulk Plant  
Remediation Site – Groundwater

Remediation Site – Hazardous Waste  
Remediation Site – Solid Waste  
Remediation Site – UST  
Storage Tank – Above Ground  
(w/o Secondary Containment)  
Storage Tank – Underground (Active)  
Storage Tank – Underground (Inactive)  
Truck Terminal  
Water Well – Abandoned  
Water Well – Inactive  
Wood Preserving/Treatment Plant

#### Medium Risk

Airport/Airstrip  
Auto/Boat/Tractor/Small Engine Shop  
Furniture Stripping  
Inactive & Abandoned Site – Potential  
Injection Well (Class I, II, or III)  
Oil/Gas Tank Battery  
Promiscuous Dump

Railroad Yard (Loading/Switching/Maintenance)  
Sand/Gravel Pit  
Landfill (Solid Waste/Municipal/C&D)  
Sewage – Oxidation Pond  
Sewer – Treatment Plant  
Storage Tank – Above Ground  
(w/ Secondary Containment)

#### Lower Risk

Asphalt Plant  
Car Wash  
Cemetery  
Funeral Home  
Golf Course  
Hospital  
Lumber Mill  
Metal Plating/Metal Working  
Paper Mill

Pipeline Compressor Station  
Plant Nursery  
Port Facility  
Power Plant – Not Nuclear  
Power Plant – Nuclear  
Print Shop  
Salvage Yard  
Sewer – Lift Station  
Water Well - Irrigation

### **Line Potential Sources of Contamination:**

Line feature Potential Sources of Contamination (LPSOCs), such as Roads, Railroads, and Pipelines, are subject to spills and leaks. LPSOCs will be rated based on a pertinent number per square mile in the delineated area (protection area).

### **Oil & Gas Wells and Septic Tanks:**

Active oil & gas wells (as determined from LDNR's SONRIS database) will be rated based on a pertinent number per square mile in the delineated area. Septic tanks will be rated based on the number of septic tanks within the septic tank search radius. This radius is determined by applying the distance ground water would travel in two years based on the aquifer's average ground water velocity per year (two year time of travel).

## **I. Potential for Contamination by SPSOCs Identified on the Map**

Potential contamination sources are facilities that use, produce, or store contaminants of concern (those regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act) which, **if improperly managed**, could find their way into a source of public drinking water. SPSOCs were ranked as high, medium, or low risk according to the following considerations:

- Sources of ground water contamination in the past,
- Sources of ground water contamination in the past which have caused contamination of public water supply wells,
- Review of ranking schemes from other states and U.S. EPA, and
- Experience of LDEQ staff.

**It is important to note that a release may never occur from a SPSOC provided they are using best management practices. Many SPSOCs are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of a release. Facility-specific management practices are not taken into account in estimating risks.**

It is also important to note the contaminants of concern listed for each SPSOC are not intended to be comprehensive, but rather those most commonly associated with the SPSOC. In addition, any specific SPSOC may actually have none, some, or more types of contaminants associated with it than what is listed.

## **II. Determination of Water Well Sensitivity**

The overall sensitivity ranking for water wells was derived considering the following factors:

**Depth of well** - Shallower wells are more sensitive than deeper wells. Deeper wells are afforded more natural protection due to clay or "confining" layers in the subsurface. These layers substantially restrict or impede the flow of water (and possible contaminants) from the surface and shallow subsurface to deeper aquifers tapped by deep wells. Historically, contamination of public water supply wells in Louisiana has occurred in wells screened at relatively shallow depths, or less than 350 feet below land surface.

**Age of the well** - Older wells are more sensitive than newer or younger wells due to grout and casing deterioration that can occur over time. If a well was drilled prior to the construction standards of November 1985, it is also considered more sensitive.

Deteriorated or improperly constructed wells can provide conduits for contaminants to enter the aquifer from the surface or shallow subsurface.

**Aquifer** - Higher, or faster average ground water flow velocities increase the sensitivity of a well. The faster the ground water flows, the faster it will carry contaminants to a well. This was based on the average ground water velocity of the aquifer in which the well is completed. The range of average ground water velocities is 33 feet per year to 1,162 feet per year.

**Soil Recharge Potential** - Higher soil recharge potentials also increase a well's sensitivity. Sandy soils are more permeable than silt or clay soils thus, allowing more water to infiltrate from the surface to the subsurface. Soil recharge potential values were derived from the State of Louisiana Aquifer Recharge Potential Map developed for LDEQ by the Louisiana Geological Survey in 1989.

Based on these sensitivity factors and the type of water system (community or non-community), a search radius or, "Protection Area", is delineated for each well. Accordingly, a protection area with a radius of 5,280 feet, 2,640 feet, or 1,000 feet is assigned as appropriate for each well. Wells with higher sensitivity determinations require a larger protection area, while wells with lower sensitivity determinations require a smaller protection area.

### III. Determination of Water Well Vulnerability

The types and quantity of SPSOCs found, along with their proximity to the well(s), will influence the degree of vulnerability for the water system. Potential contamination sources in closest proximity to the wells will pose the greatest threat. The greater the distance a SPSOC is from a well, the potential for contamination decreases due to dilution, sorption, and degradation.

Most public water supply contamination incidents in the State of Louisiana have resulted from either leaking underground storage tanks or surface spills of gasoline in the vicinity of the wells. These plumes generally do not extend beyond 1,000 feet as a result of natural degradation processes. A 1,000 foot radius around the well is considered the "Critical Area". The further away a significant potential source of contamination is located from the well the lower the risk to the well, even if the SPSOC is considered to be a high-risk activity or facility.

Density values for roads, railroads, pipelines and oil & gas wells are determined based on the well's protection area. Only a physical count of septic tanks is made within the well's septic search radius, or the two year time-of-travel. The two year time-of-travel is calculated using the average ground water velocity for the aquifer in which the well is completed. Research data indicate pathogens may remain viable for up to two years in the subsurface and are a primary constituent of septic system effluent. A two year time-of-travel survey radius of 1,000 feet is used when the aquifer is not known.

#### IV. Potential Susceptibility Analysis

A **Potential Susceptibility Analysis** is a determination of the susceptibility of a public water supply to contamination by significant potential sources identified within the source water protection area. The potential susceptibility analysis consists of the **sensitivity analysis**, which includes factors inherent to the system and source water, and the **vulnerability analysis**, which is the number and types of SPSOCs identified.

The potential susceptibility analysis combines hydrogeologic sensitivity analysis with vulnerability analysis within the delineated areas. Based on sensitivity ranking and vulnerability ranking, a potential susceptibility ranking is assigned to a well and ultimately to a water system based on the number of wells it has. Rankings are assigned as high, medium, or low. The results of the analysis can be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or reevaluating current protection efforts.

#### Prioritization for Protection Activities

This susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or reevaluating current protection efforts. Regardless of the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial landuses, it is important to prioritize and implement protection activities to protect valuable water supply resources.

An effective source water protection program is tailored to the particular local source water protection area. Local water supplies or communities may take steps to address SPSOCs of particular concern by contacting the appropriate state regulatory agency shown on the List of Regulatory Contacts.

#### Additional Information

For additional information on the Source Water Assessment Program and a detailed explanation of the susceptibility analysis methodology please visit our website at <https://www.deq.louisiana.gov/page/source-water-assessment-program>.

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## List of Regulatory Contacts for SPSOCs

### SPSOCs of Concern

### Contact

Abandoned Water Wells

Department of Natural Resources  
Office of Conservation  
Post Office Box 94275  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9275  
(225) 342-5515  
Environmental Division Director

Abandoned Wells other than Water Wells

Department of Natural Resources  
Post Office Box 94275  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9275  
(225) 342-5540  
Manager of Oilfield Site Restoration

Accidents, Security Issues, Criminal  
Activity, Spills, Waterway Closures For  
Navigable Waterways

U.S. Coast Guard  
8<sup>th</sup> Coast Guard District Command Center  
501 Magazine St., Suite 1330  
New Orleans, LA 70130  
(504) 589-6225  
Commander of Operations

Active And Inactive Hazardous Waste  
Sites-Operating Facility

Department of Environmental Quality  
UST and Remediation Division  
Post Office Box 4312  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312  
(225) 219-3181  
Administrator

Agriculture

Department of Agriculture and Forestry  
Post Office Box 3596  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-3596  
(225) 925-3768  
Director of the Pesticides and Environmental  
Programs

DEQ Citizen 24-hour Hotline  
Environmental Complaints & Spills and  
Customer Information Number

Department of Environmental Quality  
(225) 342-1234 or (888) 763-5424

Drinking Water

Department of Health  
P.O. Box 4489  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4489  
(225) 342-7499  
Chief Engineer

SPSOCs of Concern

Contact

Inactive & Abandoned Sites

Department of Environmental Quality  
UST and Remediation Division  
Post Office Box 4312  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312  
(225) 219-3181  
Administrator

Oil Spills

Louisiana Oil Spill Coordinator's Office  
625 North Fourth St., Suite 800  
Baton Rouge, LA 70802  
(225) 219-5800  
Oil Spill Coordinator

Pipelines for Natural Gas, Crude Oil, &  
other Fluids

Department of Natural Resources  
Pipelines Division  
Post Office Box 94275  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9275  
(225) 342-5505  
Chief of Pipeline Safety  
or call **collect** the company listed on pipeline  
marker

Solid Waste

Department of Environmental Quality  
Waste Permits Division  
Post Office Box 4313  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4313  
(225) 219-3070  
Administrator

Source Water Assessment and Drinking  
Water Protection Programs

Department of Environmental Quality  
Water Quality Assessment Division  
Post Office Box 4314  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4314  
(225) 219-3510  
Geologist Supervisor

Spills (National Initial Contact Emergency  
Number)

National Response Center  
(800) 424-8802 or (202) 267-2675

**SPSOCs of Concern**

**Contact**

Surface Discharge

Department of Environmental Quality  
Inspection Division  
Post Office Box 4312  
Baton Rouge, La 70821-431  
(225) 219-3615  
Administrator

Underground Injection

Department of Natural Resources  
Oilfield Waste and Underground  
Injection Wells & Mining Division  
Post Office Box 94275  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9275  
(225) 342-5515  
Director of Injection and Mining

Underground Storage Tanks

Department of Environmental Quality  
UST and Remediation Division  
Post Office Box 4312  
Baton Rouge, LA 70821-4312  
(225) 219-3181  
Administrator

Waste Impoundments - Oil & Gas Industry

Department of Natural Resources  
Oilfield Waste & Underground Injection Wells &  
Mining Division  
Post Office Box 94275  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9275  
(225) 342-5570  
Division Manager

Water Quantity Issues

Department of Natural Resources  
Office of Conservation  
Post Office Box 94275  
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9275  
Environmental Division Director  
(225) 342-5515

# **EPA'S Sole Source Aquifer Protection Program**

## **A Supplement to Source Water Protection Programs in Louisiana**

### **Sole Source Aquifers in Louisiana**

More than 17,000 square miles of Louisiana falls within areas designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as "Sole Source Aquifers" (SSAs). Under Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act these lands, covering most of the southern half of the State, receive an increased level of protection for ground water which serves as a drinking water source. If you are located in a designated SSA area you may want to take a more active role in the SSA program as one component of a local source water protection program. If you are outside of this area you might consider the advantages of submitting a petition to EPA for a SSA designation.

### **What is a Sole Source Aquifer?**

The Sole Source Aquifer Program originated with the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974. Under the program, EPA may designate an aquifer as the "sole or principal source" of drinking water for an area if it supplies more than 50% of the drinking water for that area and there are no other reasonably available alternative sources if the aquifer becomes contaminated. Designation of an aquifer typically begins with a petition to EPA by a local group which is interested in protecting the water quality in the aquifer. Currently, there are 70 designated SSAs in the United States. The Chicot SSA and the Southern Hills SSA together cover 25 parishes in Southern Louisiana and form one of the largest designated areas in the country.

### **How can the Sole Source Aquifer Protection Program Assist in Implementing Local Source Water Protection Programs?**

Designation as an SSA protects an area's ground water resource through EPA review of projects which are proposed for federal financial assistance (such as loans, grants, loan guarantees, etc) in the designated area. Where EPA finds that a project may pose a threat to water quality in the aquifer the agency may require modifications to the project or may block federal financial assistance if the project is not modified in an acceptable fashion. The EPA has developed agreements with other Federal agencies to identify the types of projects which will be referred to EPA for review. A number of projects, including those with financial assistance from the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and U.S. Department of Agriculture have been modified as a result of review under the SSA program.

Even though many projects with federal financial assistance in SSA areas are referred to EPA through interagency agreements, there may be other eligible projects which are not covered by such agreements or which are not reviewed by EPA for a variety of reasons. Some of these projects may have potential for contamination of the aquifer. *In designated SSA areas local organizations can augment their source water protection program and assist in implementation of the SSA program by contacting EPA when they identify projects proposed for Federal financial assistance which might have a potential for contamination of the aquifer.*

# SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS IN LOUISIANA



An added benefit of designation is that it can increase community awareness on the use, value, and vulnerability of the local aquifer which helps build support for developing and implementing various ground water protection efforts. As such, the SSA program can provide a valuable supplement to the Source Water Protection program.

Visit the EPA Internet site for the Sole Source Aquifer program at:

<http://www.epa.gov/dwssa> for:

- Detailed maps of SSAs in Louisiana and other States
- Information on the effects of SSA designation
- Facts on the SSA program and the process of designating an aquifer
- Information on the program nationally
- Maps of designated areas

# Table 1: Susceptibility Analysis Results

System Sensitivity	System Vulnerability	System Susceptibility
MEDIUM	LOW	LOW

## Table 2: Well Ranking Results

Well Number	Well_Vulnerability	Well_Sensitivity	Well_Susceptibility
1113031-001	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW
1113031-002	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW

### Table 3: Well Sensitivity Factors

Based on well depth, age, average ground water velocity, and soil recharge potential

Well Number	Date Drilled	Depth (ft.)	Survey Radius (ft)	Soil Recharge Potential	Aquifer Name
1113031-001	5/16/1995	262	5280	LOW	Chicot
1113031-002	5/23/1995	255	5280	LOW	Chicot

## Table 4: Well Vulnerability

Density Determinations: Based on total lengths of line features or pertinent number of point features within the well's protection area (septic tank count within septic tank search radius only).

Well Number	RailRoads (mi/sq. mi.)	Roads (mi/sq. mi.)	Pipelines (mi/sq. mi.)	Oil & Gas Wells (per sq. mi.)
1113031-001	0	6.99	0	1.61
1113031-002	0	7.33	0	1.61

## Table 5: SPSOC Rankings Greater Than 1,000 ft. From Well

Well Number: 1113031-001

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Number of SPSOCS	Risk Rank
17	HIGH
2	MEDIUM
5	LOW

Well Number: 1113031-002

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Number of SPSOCS	Risk Rank
17	HIGH
2	MEDIUM
5	LOW

## Table 6: SPSOC Rankings Within 1,000 ft. Of Well

Well Number: 1113031-001

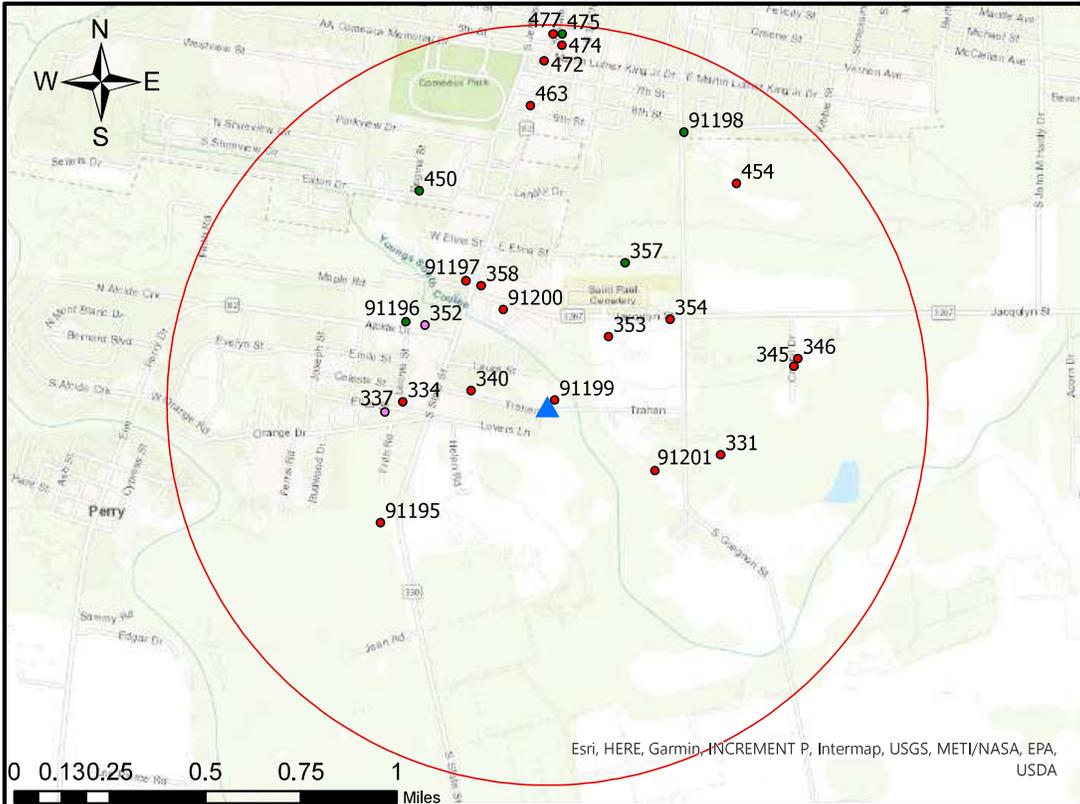
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Number of SPSOCS	Risk Rank
1	HIGH

Well Number: 1113031-002

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Number of SPSOCS	Risk Rank
1	HIGH



**Legend**



- ▲ Water Well
- HIGH Risk SPSOC
- MEDIUM Risk SPSOC
- LOW Risk SPSOC
- Protection Area

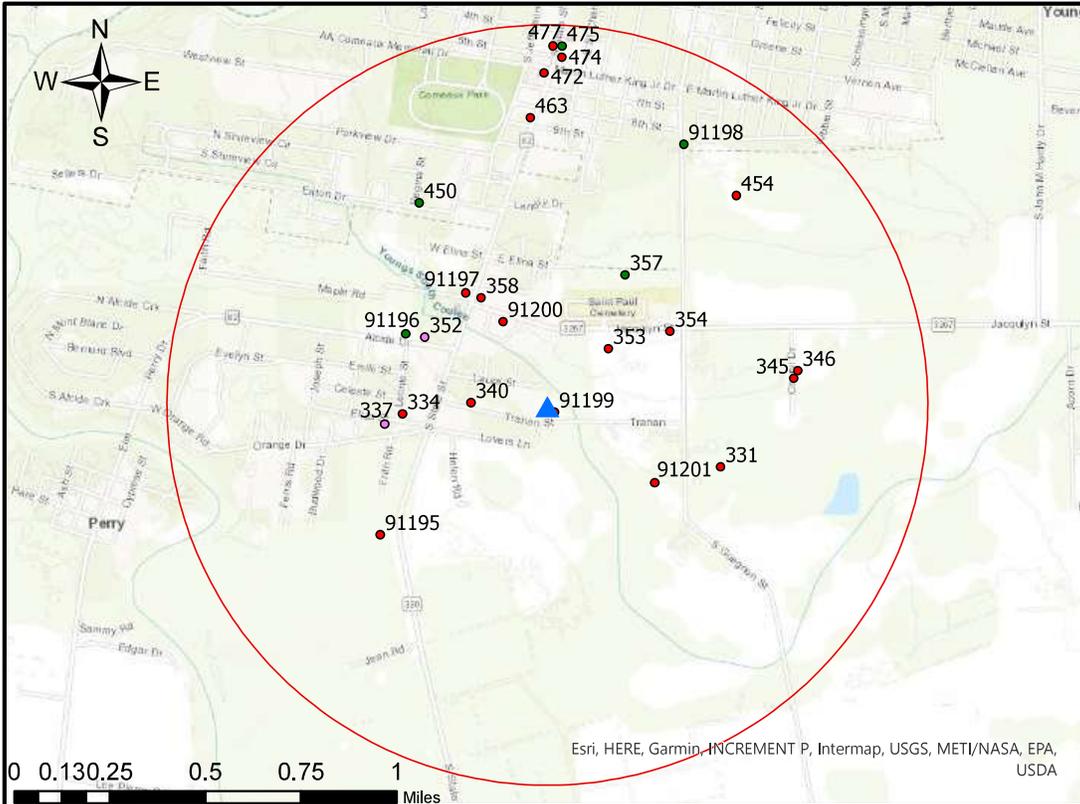


# LDH Well ID: 1113031-001

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**Legend**



-  Water Well
-  HIGH Risk SPSOC
-  MEDIUM Risk SPSOC
-  LOW Risk SPSOC
-  Protection Area



# LDH Well ID: 1113031-002

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## Table 7: SPSOC Inventory

NAME	LABEL	RISK RANK	TYPE	CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN
RESIDENCE	331	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
VERMILION PARISH	334	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
Abbeville Starter shop	337	MEDIUM	Auto/Boat Repair	OILS & GREASE, SOLVENTS, ACIDS, BASES, PAINTS, METALS, PHENOLS
ABBEVILLE AUTO PAINT	340	HIGH	Body/Paint Shop	PAINTS, SOLVENTS, OILS & GREASE, ACIDS, AUTOMOTIVE WASTES
TRUMAN ABSHIRE'S	345	HIGH	Body/Paint Shop	PAINTS, SOLVENTS, OILS & GREASE, ACIDS, AUTOMOTIVE WASTES
BROUSSARD BROTHERS	346	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
Cojo Motors	352	MEDIUM	Auto/Boat Repair	OILS & GREASE, SOLVENTS, ACIDS, BASES, PAINTS, METALS, PHENOLS
STALLION OFFSHORE	353	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS

NAME	LABEL	RISKRANK	TYPE	CONTAMINANTS_OF_CONCERN
MOBIL MANNING	354	HIGH	Petroleum Bulk Plant	FUEL, OILS, LUBRICANTS
ST. PAUL CEMETERY	357	LOW	Cemetery	FORMALDEHYDE, FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES, NITRATES
Circle K	358	HIGH	UST Active	FUEL
SEWER LIFT STATION	450	LOW	Sewer Lift Station	PATHOGENS, METALS, OILS & GREASE, SOLVENTS, DETERGENTS, SLUDGES, NITRATES
FARMER	454	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
JB EXPRESS	463	HIGH	UST Inactive	FUEL
T.J. FOOD MART	472	HIGH	UST Active	FUEL
SOUTHSIDE AUTO	474	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
CAR-PRIDE CARWASHES	475	LOW	Car Wash	DETERGENTS, WAXES, SOLVENTS, METALS

NAME	LABEL	RISKRANK	TYPE	CONTAMINANTS_OF_CONCERN
SPIC N SPAN CLEANERS	477	HIGH	Dry Cleaners	SOLVENTS, DETERGENTS, BLEACHES
Generator AST	91195	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
Southside Car Wash	91196	LOW	Car Wash	DETERGENTS, WAXES, SOLVENTS, METALS
Black's Water Well	91197	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
Sewer Lift Station	91198	LOW	Sewer Lift Station	PATHOGENS, METALS, OILS & GREASE, SOLVENTS, DETERGENTS, SLUDGES, NITRATES
Generator AST	91199	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
Gulf Coast Chemical	91200	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS
AST	91201	HIGH	AST	FUEL, OILS, OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, VARIOUS COMMERCIALY USED CHEMICALS, VARIOUS HAZARDOUS AND NONHAZARDOUS