Exhibit GG. Port Barre Industrial Park - East Site Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

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Port Barre Industrial Park - East Site
Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment Report

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Port Barre Industrial Park in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana

DRAFT REPORT

Prepared by
TerraXplorations, Inc.

Prepared for
One Acadiana

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November 2018

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BY

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Principal Investigator
Paul D. Jackson

TerraX Report No. 2018.251

November 13, 2018

ABSTRACT

From October 29 through November 2, 2018, TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama performed a Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Port Barre Industrial Park located south of U.S. Highway 190 and Port Barre in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. Total acreage for this project is 125.9 acres (50.9 hectares). There were no previously recorded sites or standing structures in the project area. The investigation resulted in the discovery of three historic archaeological sites (16SL229, 16SL230, and 16SL231), which are ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). All paperwork and supporting documents will be curated at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center in Troy, Alabama. No further archaeological studies are recommended for the proposed Port Barre Industrial Park project.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Phase I survey was performed by Matthew Sumrall, Lucinda Freeman, Chris Rivers, Katherine Sadler, and Josh Shiers, with Paul D. Jackson serving as Principal Investigator. Natalie Ledesma digitized the maps and Amy Carruth was responsible for the contents of the report. This work was accomplished for One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana. This project was done in support of Louisiana Economic Development (LED) and there is not yet a lead federal agency.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

TerraXplorations, Inc. (TerraX) of Mobile, Alabama was contracted by One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana to conduct a cultural resources survey for the proposed Port Barre Industrial Park in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. This project is for Louisiana Economic Development (LED) site certification and there is currently no federal agency involved.

The Phase I survey was performed between October 29 and November 2, 2018 by Matthew Sumrall, Lucinda Freeman, Katherine Sadler, Chris Rivers, and Josh Shiers, with Paul D. Jackson serving as Principal Investigator. The purpose of this study was to determine if any prehistoric or historic properties exist within the limits of the project area, and if so, to document and assess each based on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) criteria. The project area (PA) is the same as the area of potential effect (APE).

The project area lies south of U.S. Highway 190 and Port Barre, Louisiana with LA Highway 741 splitting the two project parcels (Figure 1.1). Total acreage for this project is 125.9 acres (50.9 hectares). The project area is found within Section 4, Township 6 South, Range 5 East as seen on the 1968 Port Barre, Louisiana USGS 7.5' series topographic quadrangle (Figure 1.2).

This report of our investigations is presented as follows. Chapter 2 contains information regarding land use history in the project area. Chapter 3 examines any previous sites or surveys in or near the project area. Chapter 4 presents the field and laboratory methodology as well as curation. Chapter 5 consists of the results of fieldwork. Chapter 6 concludes the report and summarizes our findings and recommendations. Appendix A is the curation agreement and the artifact inventory can be found in Appendix B.

Figure 1.1. *Aerial image showing the project area.*

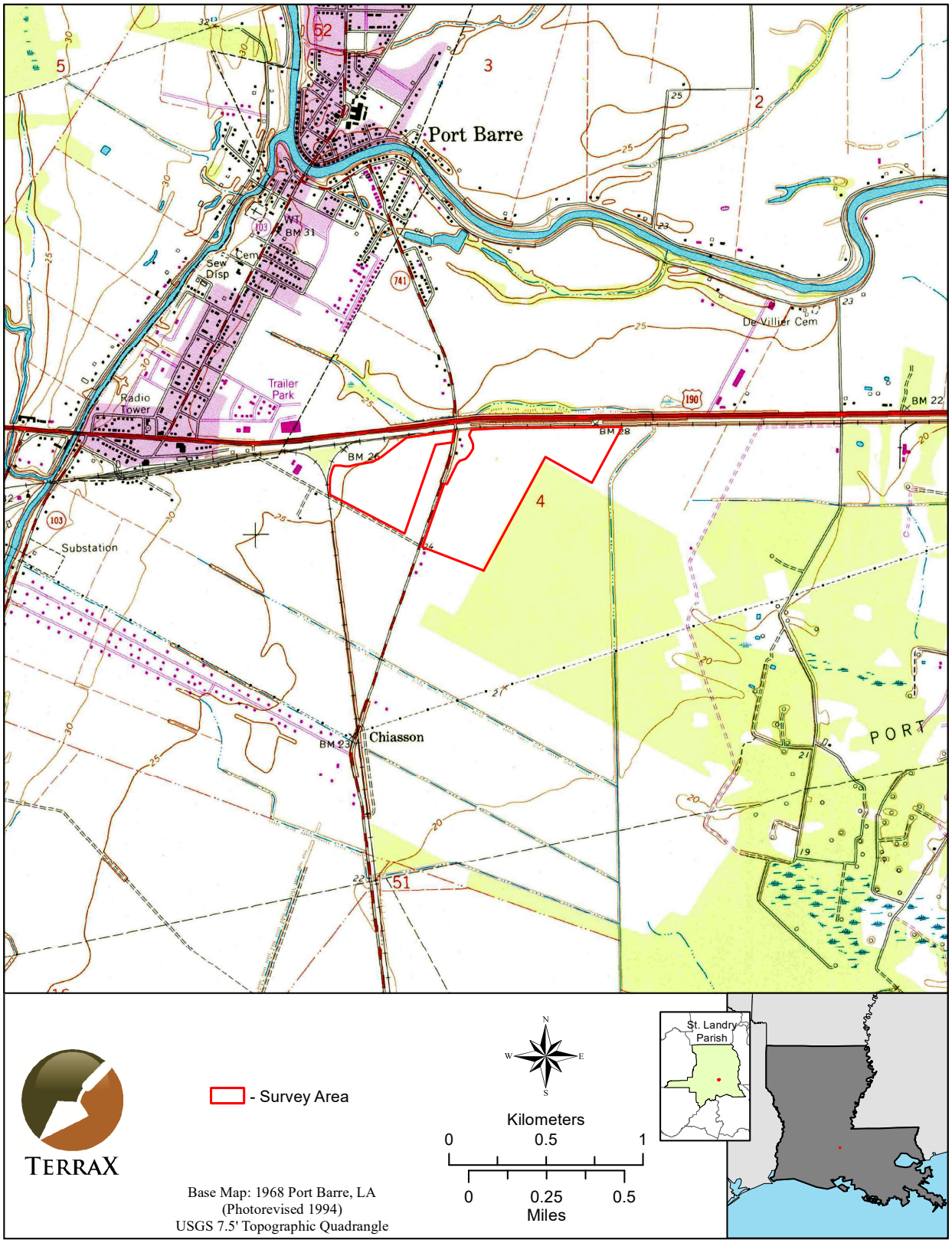

Figure 1.2. *Topographic map showing the project area.*

CHAPTER 2
LAND USE HISTORY

Located in south-central Louisiana in St. Landry Parish, the project area is undeveloped as the current land use map illustrates (Figure 2.1). Almost the entire project area (95.19 percent) is in cultivated crops (soybeans). A small portion in the extreme western side is in hay/pasture (less than 5 percent). All other uses are less than one percent.

The project area is drained by Portage Bayou via man-made canals and is in the Atchafalaya River Drainage Basin. Elevations in the project area range from about 20 to 25 ft above mean sea level. Soybean fields cover the project area. A carbon dioxide pipeline runs roughly east-west through the central part of the project area. A fenced-in associated facility is located near the center of the project area, on the west side of the easternmost parcel.

The study area falls within the Southern Holocene Meander Belts portion of the Mississippi Alluvial Plain ecoregion. This broad, flat area was home to bottomland deciduous forest before being cleared for agriculture. It once featured one of the largest continuous wetland systems in North America. While still a major bird migration corridor, the bird population and wildlife have been reduced and negatively impacted. The use of an extensive levee system has curtailed river overflows and made the land conducive to cultivation. Sugarcane, soybeans, corn, and cotton are the dominant crops in this area and they receive a heavy dose of pesticides. Crawfish aquaculture is also a feature of this region (Daigle et al. 2006).

The low ground containing the project area was probably not the ideal location for pre-contact or historic sites. The only sites that have been found near the project area are located along the larger waterways, Bayou Teche to the west and Bayou Courtableau to the north. These sites are both pre-contact and historic, with the pre-contact component being very slight. The area is drained by man-made canals, leading to the assumption that the area has historically been wet. Disturbances impacting the area are pipelines, roads, and agricultural activities.

The oldest aerial image or topographic map available is the 1959 Palmetto 15' series (Figure 2.2). It depicts the Missouri Pacific Railroad running along the northern and western boundaries of the project area. This was touted as being one of the first railroads west of the Mississippi River. The Port Barre Oil Field and pipelines are visible to the southeast of the project area. U.S. Highway 190 and LA Highway 741 were present in 1959, as were a few houses in and near the project area. Two structures are seen at the edge of the southwestern corner and six can be found in the north-central section in and near the project area. The 1968 (photorevised 1994) Port Barre 7.5' series still shows the railroad line and the oil fields (Figure 2.3). This map no longer depicts any structures in the actual project area, although three are nearby, just out of the area in the north-central section. One of these is a photorevised symbol, so this house did not show up until after 1968.

Figure 2.1. *Project area land use map.*

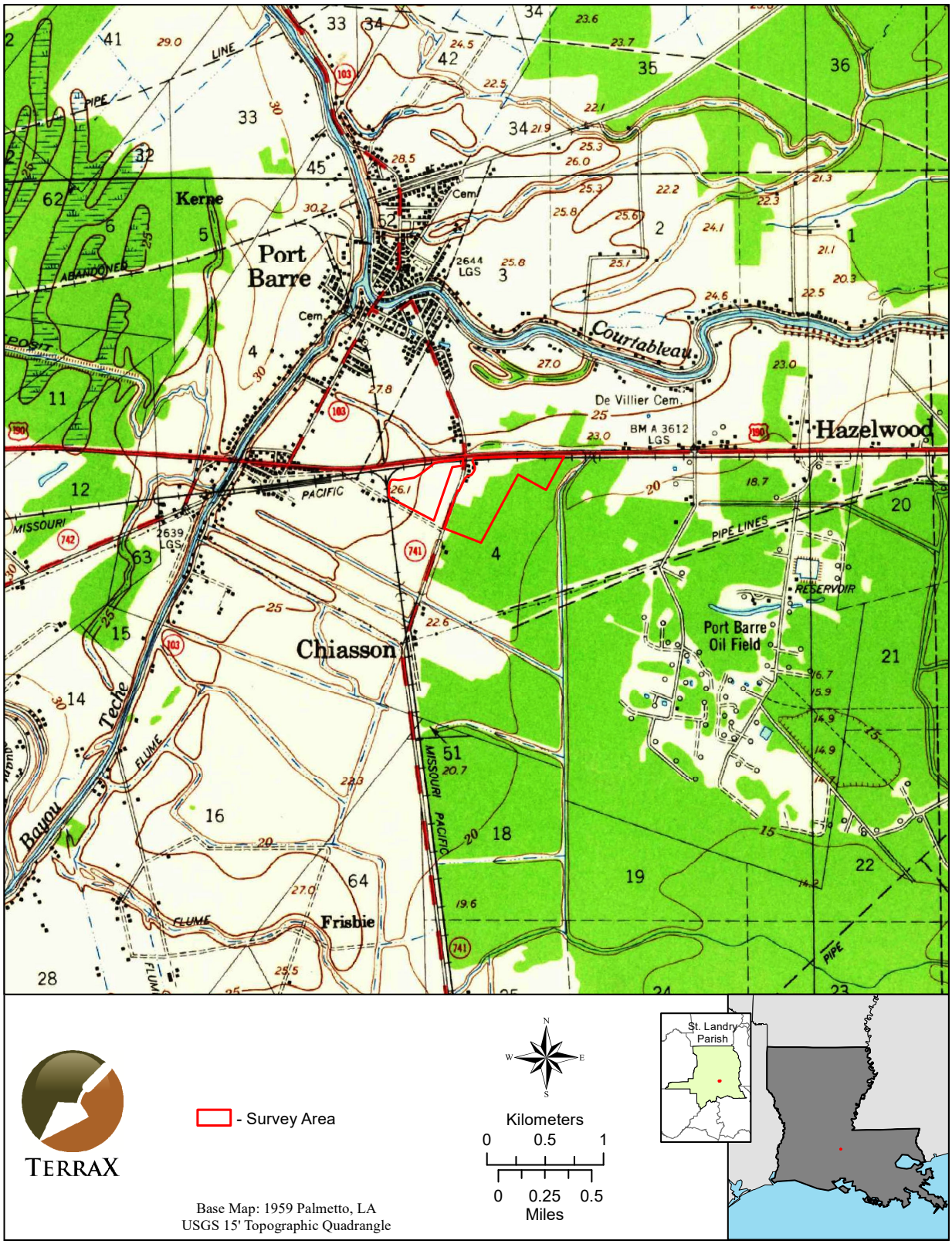

Figure 2.2. *Historic 1959 topographic map showing the project area.*

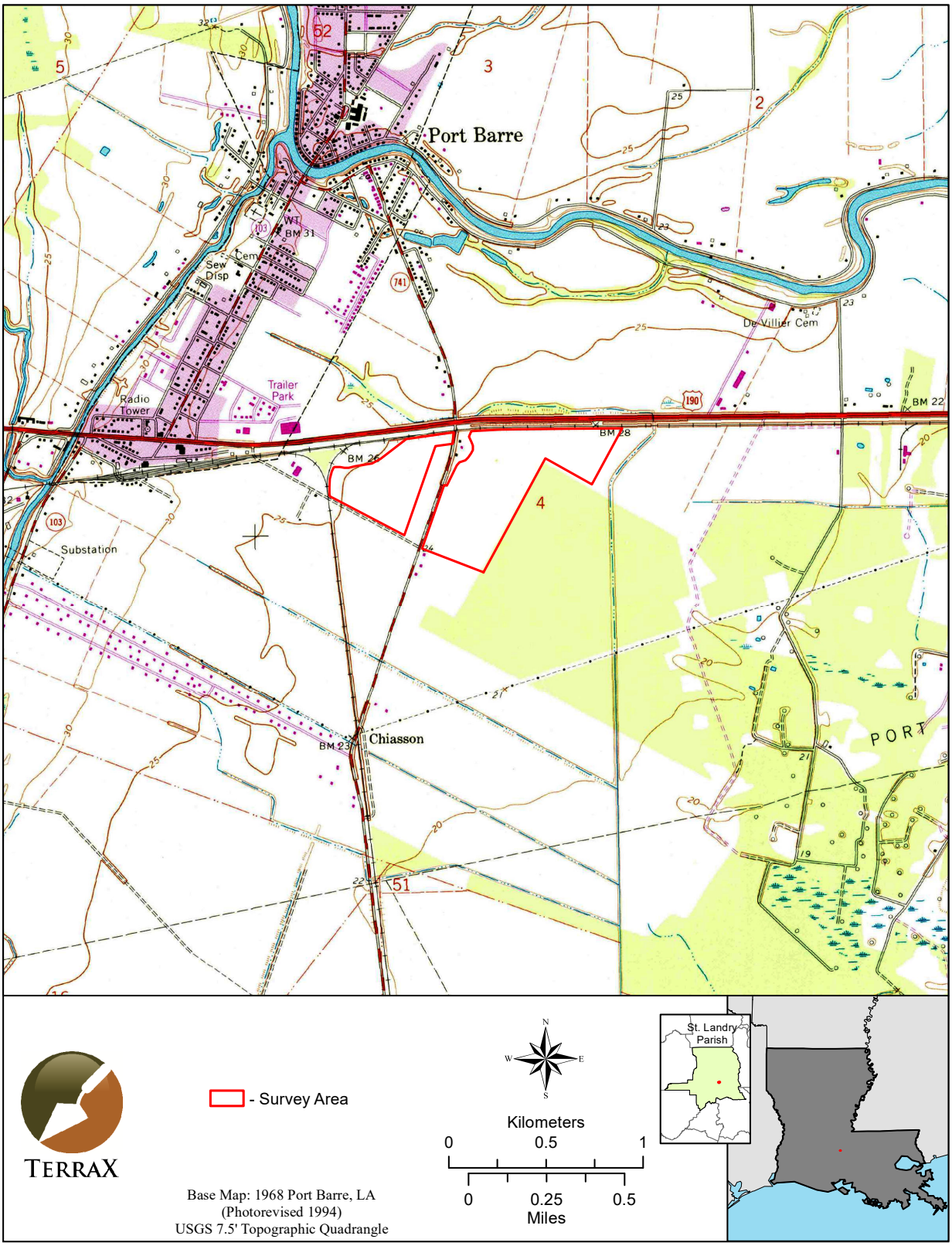

Figure 2.3. *Current 1994 photorevised topographic map showing the project area.*

CHAPTER 3
PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

LITERATURE AND DOCUMENT SEARCH

Background research was conducted prior to the survey to identify previously recorded historic and prehistoric properties within a one-mile radius of the proposed Port Barre Industrial Park project located in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana. This search included an online query of the Louisiana Site Files (Louisiana Division of Archaeology [LDOA] 2018). A one-mile (1.6 km) radius search was conducted around the proposed project area for previously recorded archaeological sites and previous cultural resources surveys. An examination of the Historic Standing Structure Survey Files at the State Library in Baton Rouge, Louisiana was performed to ascertain whether any historic resources have been recorded within or near the project area. Lastly, a query into the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (National Park Service 2018) was conducted.

A search of the Phase I Surveys database maintained by LDOA (2018) identified four previously recorded archaeological sites within a mile of the study area, none of which are eligible for the NRHP. There were eight surveys conducted within one mile, with one of these within the project area and one just to the north (Figure 3.1). There are no NRHP-listed resources nor previously recorded historic structures within one mile.

Survey #22-3036 was conducted by SWCA Environmental Consultants for portions of a 187-mile-long 24-inch CO2 pipeline, which is currently evident within the project area. Researchers encountered nine new archaeological sites, none of which are deemed eligible for the NRHP due to disturbances in the area (Crow et al. 2009). One of the newly recorded sites is within a mile of the project area. Site 16SL206 is a historic scatter mixed with modern materials.

Survey #22-2329 was a Phase 1A survey for a fiber-optic line from Pensacola, Florida to Houston, Texas performed by Panamerican Consultants, Inc. No impact was predicted as the project ran along an existing right-of-way (Jackson et al. 2000). This survey runs just north of the current project area.

Historic map research revealed six structures at the edge of the project area and two more just outside. These structures appear on the 1959 Palmetto 15' series topographic quadrangle (see Figure 2.2). Two of these structures appear on the 1968 (1994 photorevised) Port Barre 7.5' series quad.

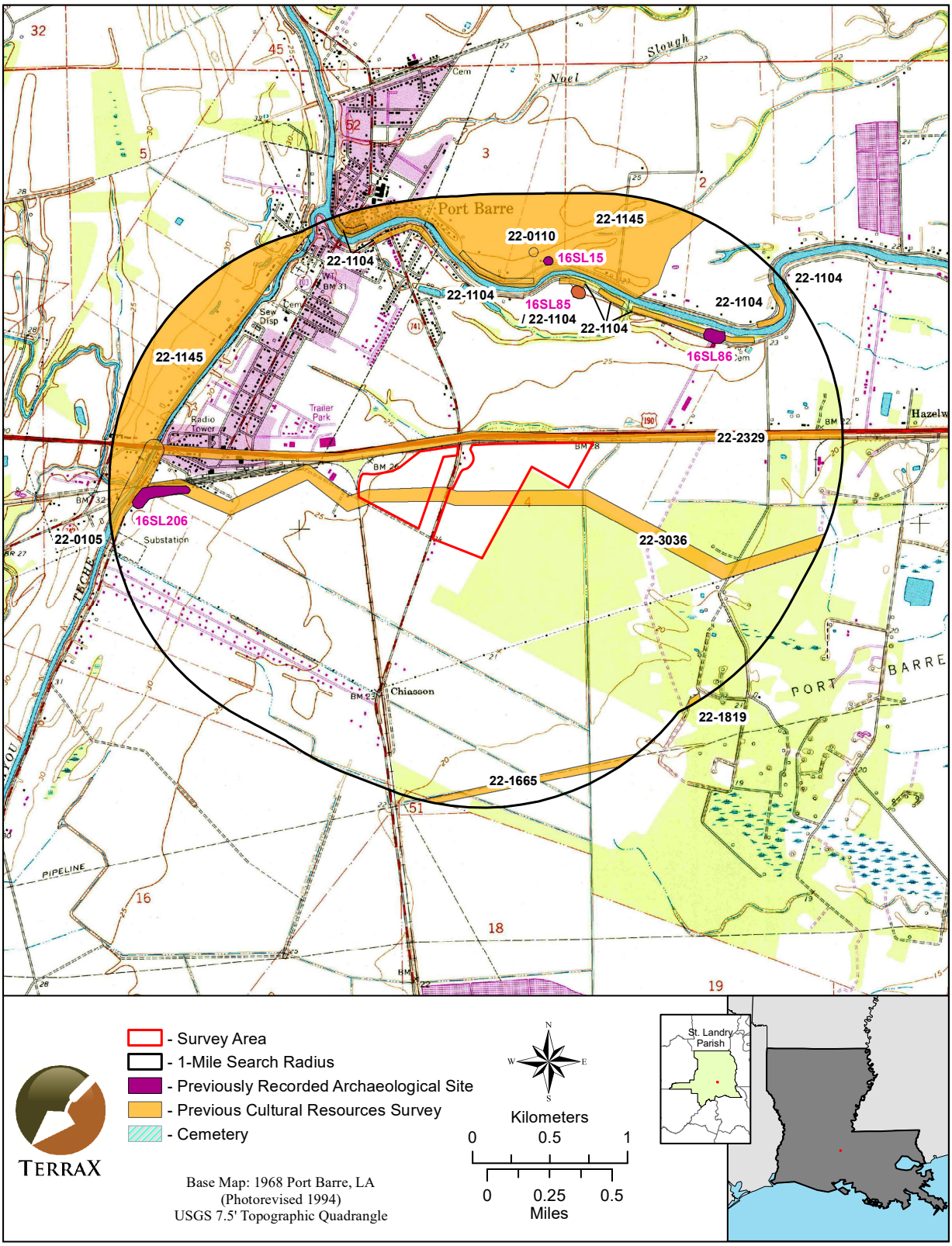

Figure 3.1. *Map showing previous sites and surveys within a one-mile radius of the project area.*

CHAPTER 4
METHODOLOGY

STANDING STRUCTURES

Historic maps were reviewed before the field work was accomplished to ascertain the presence or absence of possible historic resources within the project area. As mentioned in previous chapters, six structures appeared at the edge of the project area and two more just outside on the 1959 Palmetto 15' series topographic quadrangle. Two of these structures appear on the 1968 (1994 photorevised) Port Barre 7.5' series quadrangle. Field reconnaissance demonstrated that there are no standing structures within the project area currently.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

The field survey conducted implemented standard archaeological survey techniques. Full land coverage requirements were achieved through visual inspections of the entire survey area and subsurface testing. While conducting visual inspections, any exposed surfaces were carefully examined for cultural material.

Subsurface testing was performed along 30-m interval transects comprised of shovel tests spaced 30 m apart. Standard shovel tests consist of 30 centimeter (cm) diameter cylindrical holes excavated to the top of the sterile subsoil layer or until the water table or other obstruction was encountered. Soils from each test are screened through 1/4-inch (0.64 cm) hardware cloth for the purpose of recovering any cultural material that may exist at that location. When cultural material is encountered, the material is sorted by provenience and placed into bags labeled with the pertinent excavation information before being transported to TerraX's laboratory. Any cultural material identified during transecting was further examined in order to better define its horizontal and vertical limits. Delineations were conducted by placing additional shovel tests around positive tests. These additional tests were placed at 10 m intervals off of the original positive tests or cultural features in cardinal directions within the project area. This testing was conducted until two negative shovel tests were encountered in each direction or until delineations extended beyond the project boundary. A hand held Garmin GPS unit was used to record the site center and a sketch map was drawn by compass and pace and plotted to scale. Digital photographs were taken for any site recorded as well as for the survey area.

For the Port Barre project, 570 shovel tests along 55 transects were attempted (Figure 4.1). Of these, one test was positive for cultural material (see Chapter 5 Results) and five were unable to be excavated due to gravel roads or the carbon dioxide station.

LABORATORY METHODS

All cultural materials recovered during field projects are delivered to TerraX's laboratory in Tuscaloosa, Alabama for processing. Upon initial receipt of materials and field forms, bag lists were entered into a computer database for use with a labeling program. Materials were cleaned and, if necessary, stabilized before classification and quantification by laboratory analysts. Cultural materials were sorted on the basis of material (i.e., ceramic, glass, etc.), manufacturing method, and/or decoration.

Common reference sources used for historic artifacts include Deiss (1981), Greer (1981), Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum (2012), Jones and Sullivan (1989), Samford (1997), and Lindsey (2018),

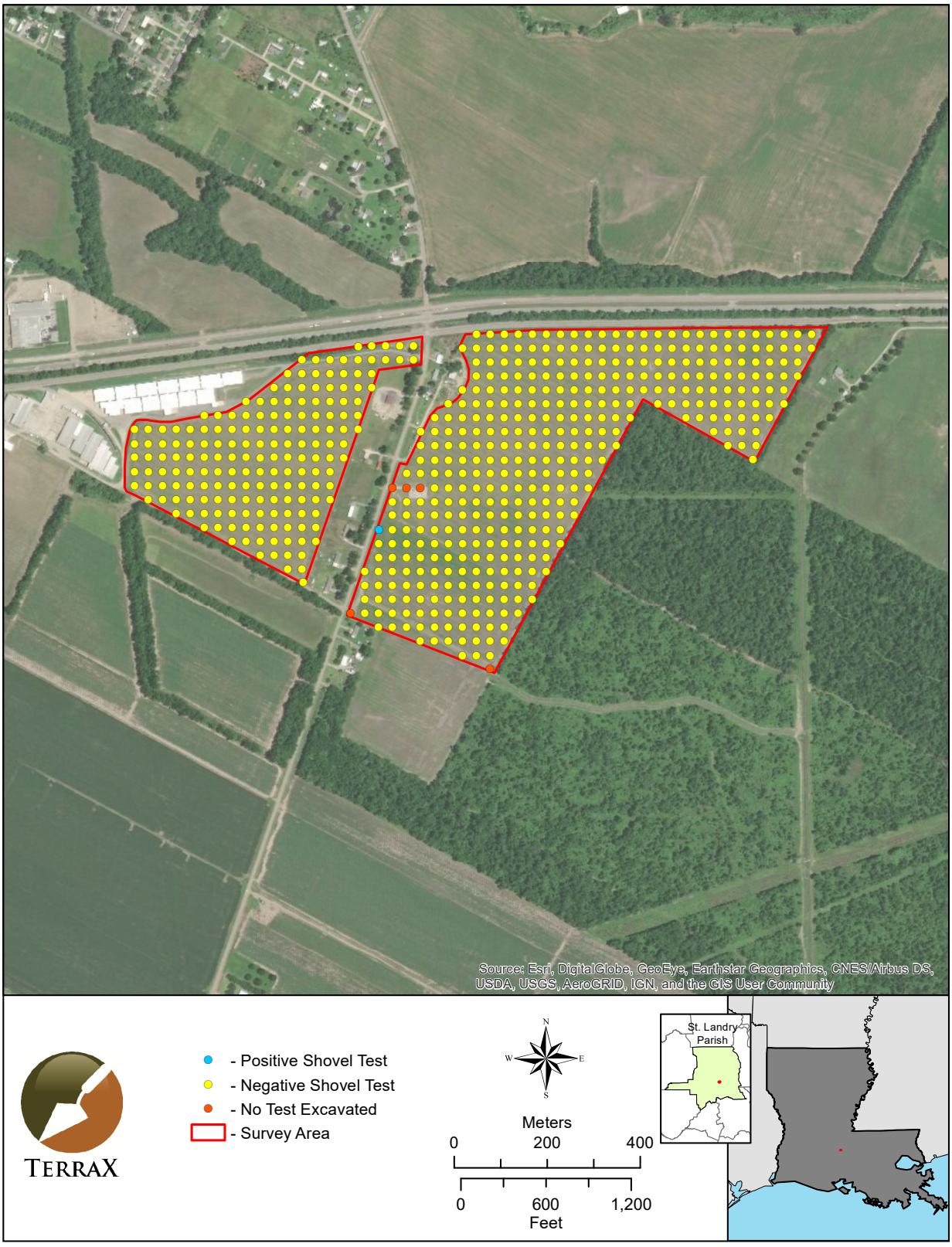

Figure 4.1. *Map showing shovel tests within the project area.*

CURATION

Along with the cultural material, all project records, photographs, and maps produced while conducting the investigation are transported for curation at the Troy University Archaeological Research Center, Troy, Alabama (Appendix A).

CHAPTER 5
RESULTS

OVERVIEW

This Phase I investigation included the placement of 570 shovel tests along 55 transects in this 125.9-acre (50.9-hectare) tract (see Figure 4.1). All were tested at 30-m high probability intervals. One of these initial tests was positive for cultural material and five were unable to be excavated due to gravel roads and a carbon dioxide facility. The remainder of the transect shovel tests were negative. A typical shovel test consisted of 10 or 20 cm of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) silty clay loam over gray (10YR 5/1) or dark gray (10YR 4/1) clay. Figures 5.1-5.4 depict the present condition of the project area.

Figure 5.1. *View of soybean field in project area, facing west-northwest.*

Figure 5.2. *View of carbon dioxide station in project area, facing northeast.*

Figure 5.3. *View of soybean field in project area, facing east-northeast.*

Figure 5.4. *View of soybean field in project area, facing northeast.*

SITES

The investigation of the subject property led to the discovery of three historic archaeological sites, which are described below (Figure 5.5). See Appendix B for a complete list of artifacts recovered.

Site 16SL229. This site was first observed as a 45-x-33 m artifact surface scatter in a soybean field adjacent to a gravel road. A shovel test (20-6) in the 30-m interval initial tests fell within the scatter but was negative for subsurface artifacts. Using Shovel Test 20-6 as datum, delineation tests were placed at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions (Figure 5.6). One test (N10) contained artifacts between 0 to 20 cmbs. This consisted of a dark red stenciled whiteware rim (Figure 5.7c) and a fragment of undifferentiated ferrous metal. Additional shovel tests were excavated east and west of this positive test, but no other material was found. Material collected from the surface includes a machine-made brick fragment, a yellowware rim (Figure 5.7a), undecorated whiteware (n=3), whiteware with molded shell design (n=1) (Figure 5.7b), burned blue shell edged rim (n=1) (Figure 5.7d), a blue/Bristol stoneware possible lamp fragment (Figure 5.8a), a porcelain door knob (Figure 5.8b), undecorated porcelain (n=1), green milkglass (n=1), colorless glass Moroline petroleum jelly jar fragment (n=1), a milkglass container jar fragment, and a Prosser porcelain 4-hole button,

The site is in an agricultural field and has suffered erosion through repeated cultivation (Figure 5.9). There are currently no standing structures nearby, but the 1959 Palmetto 15' series topographic quadrangle shows two structures in this area (Figure 5.10). A railroad track is also depicted just to the west on this map and the 1968 (photorevised 1994) Port Barre 7.5' series map. No railroad track is present currently. The later 1968 (PR 1994) map does not depict any structures in the site area so those must have been razed between 1959 and 1968. The artifacts appear to date from the mid to late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Only two artifacts were found subsurface, with the remainder (n=14) found on the surface. The

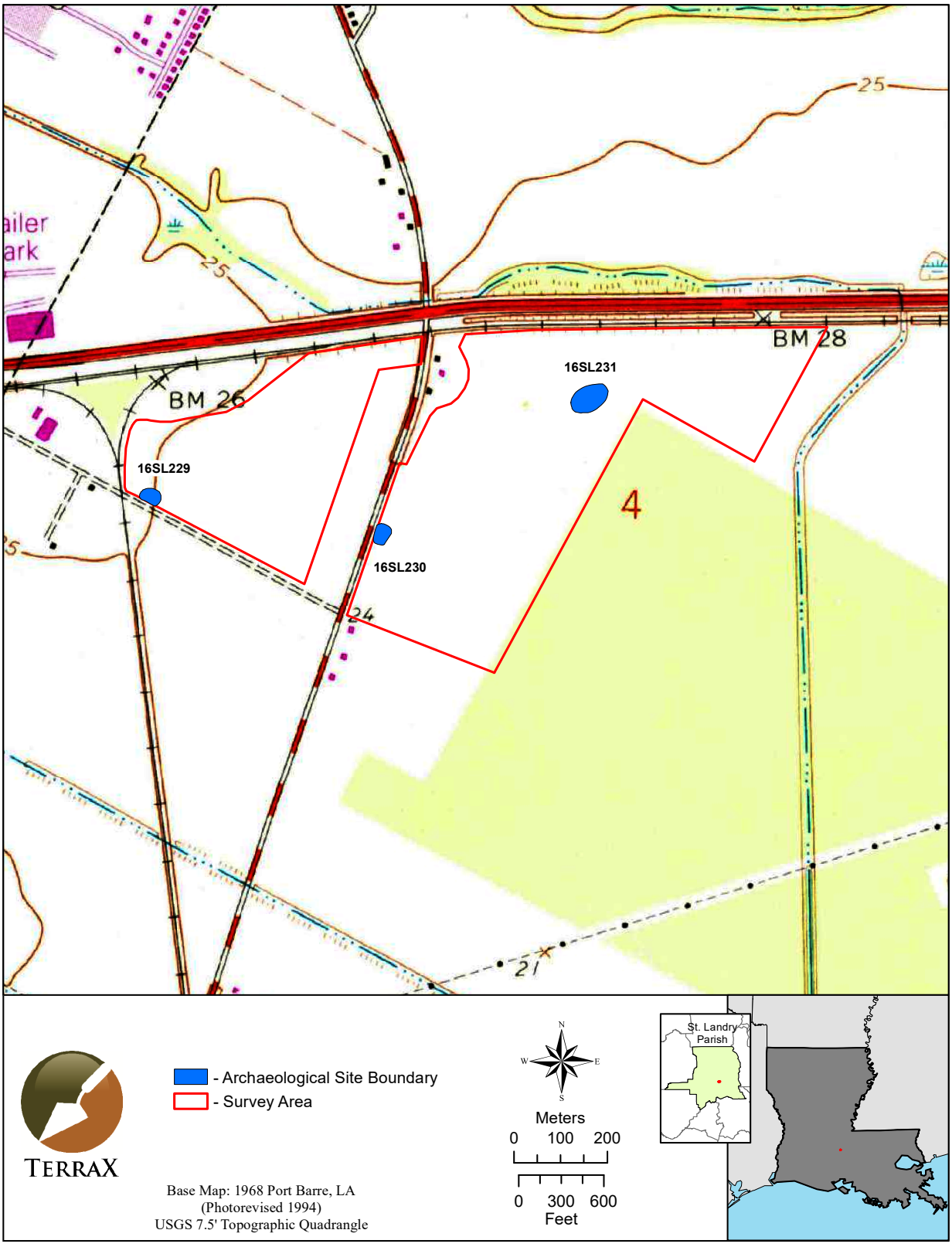

Figure 5.5. *Map showing locations of archaeological sites found within the project area.*

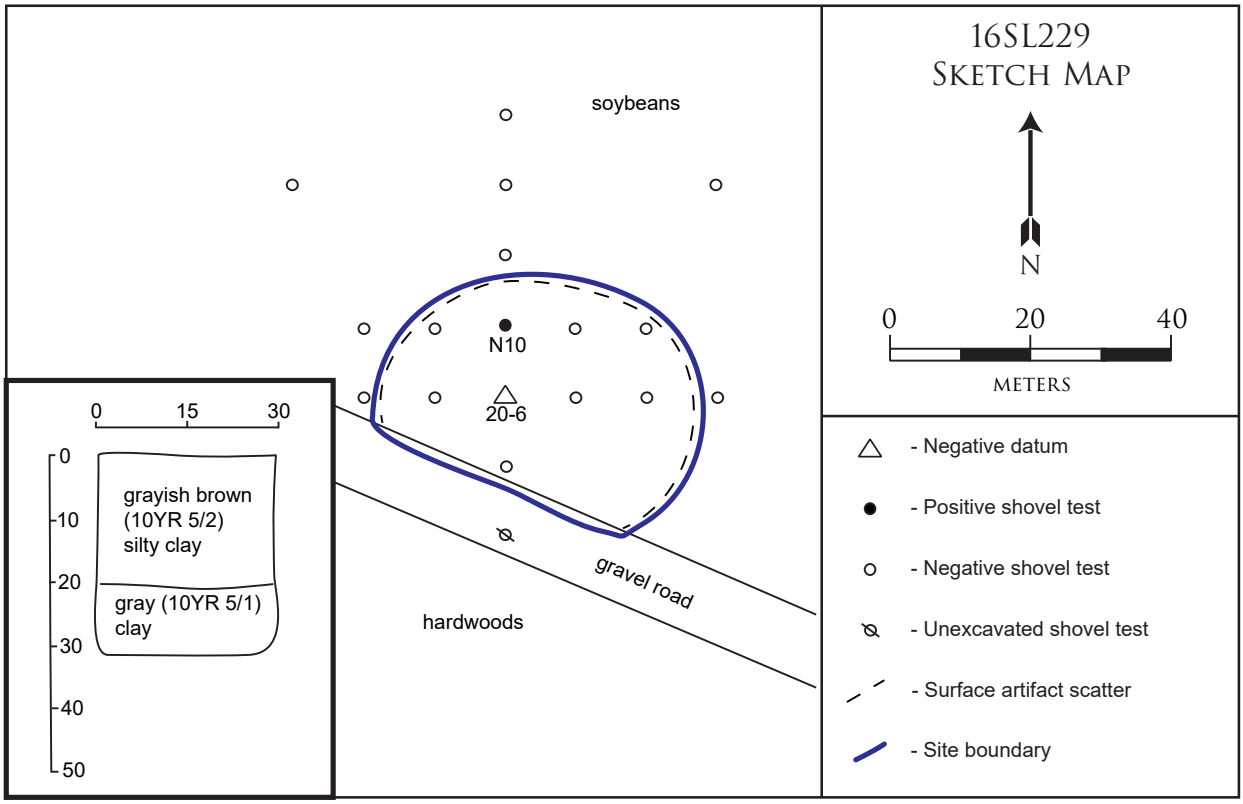

Figure 5.6. *Site 16SL229 sketch map.*

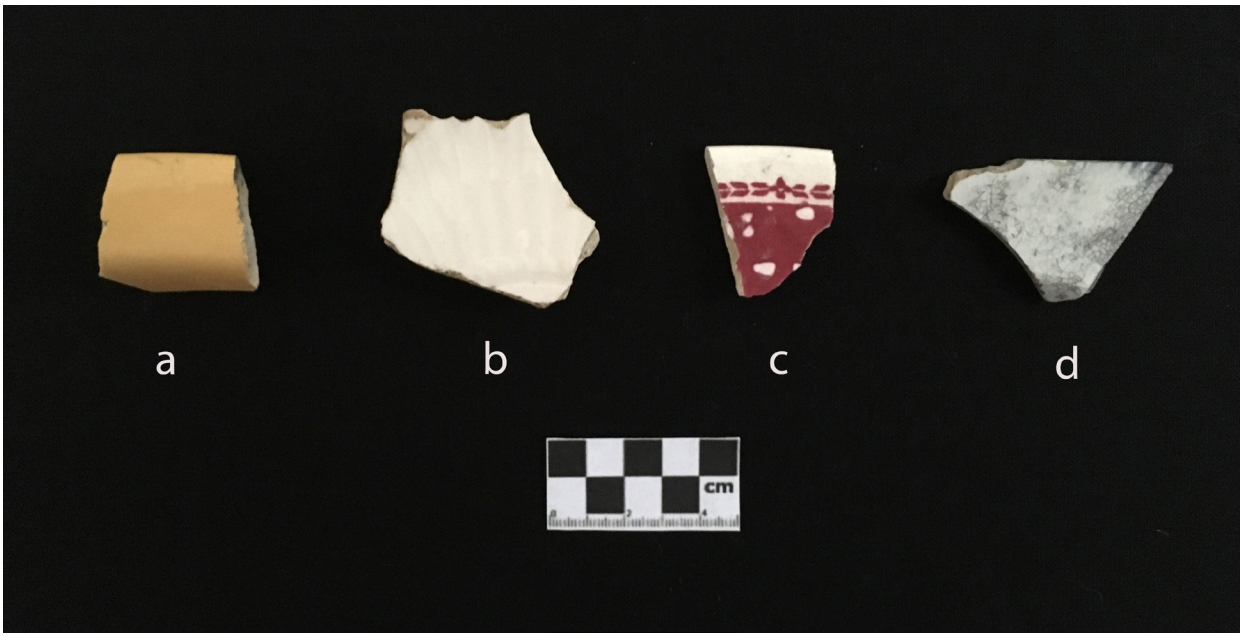

Figure 5.7. *Ceramics from Site 16SL229: a) yellowware rim; b) whiteware with molded shell design; c) dark red stenciled/hand painted whiteware rim; d) burned blue shell edged whiteware.*

Figure 5.8. *Artifacts from Site 16SL229: a) blue/Bristol glazed stoneware possible lamp part; b) porcelain door knob.*

Figure 5.9. *View of Site 16SL229, facing south.*

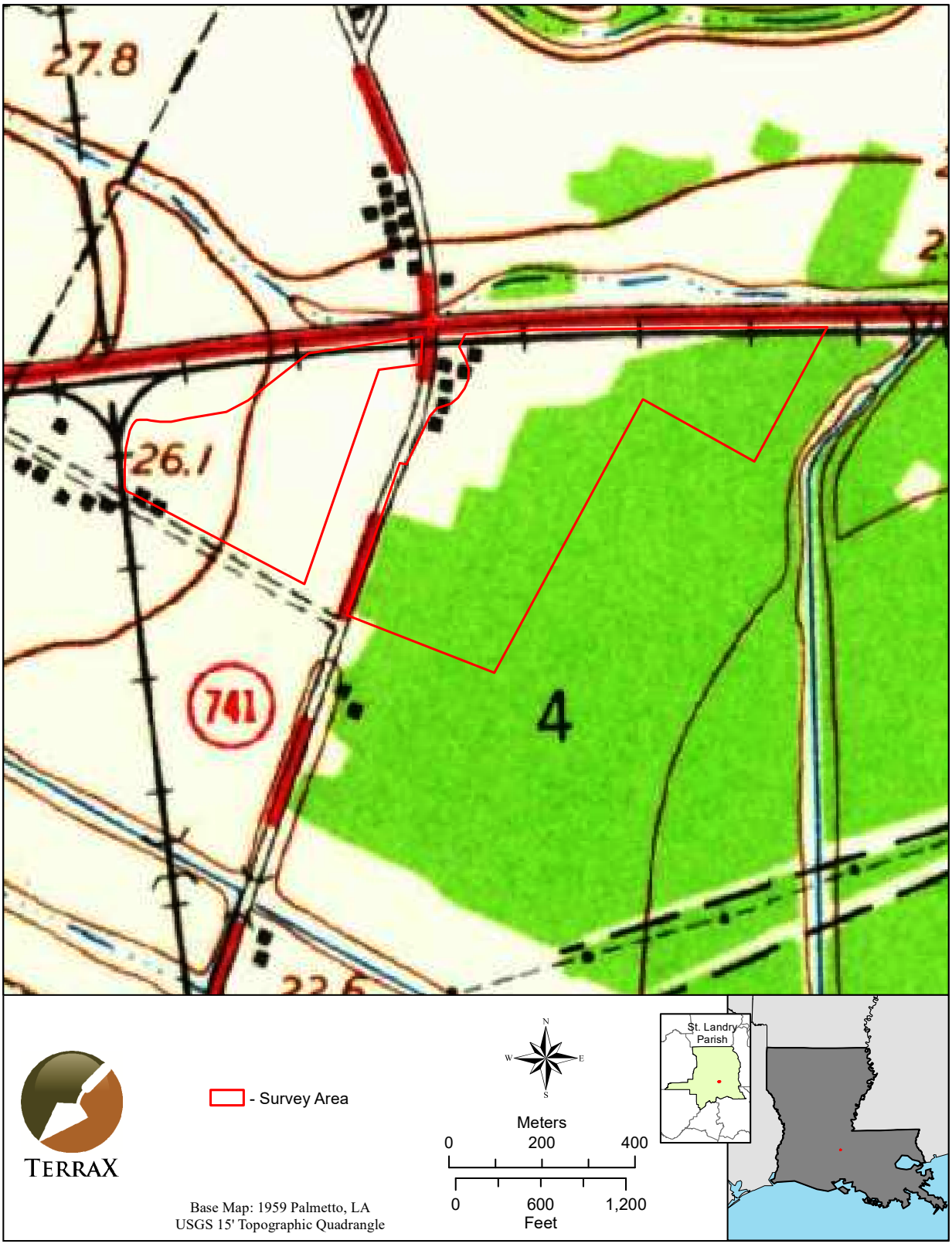

Figure 5.10. *Historic 1959 map showing locations of structures in and near project area.*

repeated cultivation has dispersed the cultural material and negatively impacted the site. No intact deposits were found and the site does not appear to have any research potential and is ineligible for the NRHP.

Site 16SL230. This site was first observed as a 45-x-35 m artifact surface scatter. Positive Shovel Test 32-8 coincided with this scatter located just east of Highway 741 in a soybean field. Eight delineation shovel tests at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions were attempted, but no other subsurface material was found (Figure 5.11). The one positive shovel test, which was adjacent to the highway, contained material between 0 to 15 cmbs, almost all of which was container glass. Most of the material collected from the ground surface was also container glass, with lesser amounts of ceramics. The artifacts recovered include an undifferentiated brick fragment (n=1), container glass (colorless [n=8], aqua [n=2], amber [n=5], green [n=2], milkglass [n=3], and cobalt [n=1]), blue glazed whiteware (n=1), undecorated whiteware (n=1), a relief molded whiteware handle fragment (Figure 5.12a), undecorated porcelain (n=1), and Bristol glazed stoneware (Figure 5.12b). Some of the glass has some diagnostic attributes. An amber base fragment recovered from the surface has an Owens-Illinois maker's mark dating from 1929-c.1960. A second amber base fragment exhibits an Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. maker's mark and dates from 1938-c.1980. Other glass fragments demonstrate that they are machine-made, but no dates other than twentieth century can be ascribed to them.

Site 16SL230 is currently located in a soybean field (Figure 5.13) and there are no standing structures in the immediate area, but there are some nearby across Highway 741 and to the north adjacent to Highway 190. The 1959 Palmetto 15' series topographic quadrangle shows structures adjacent to Highway 190 to the north. The houses currently across the highway from the site do not appear on the 1994 revised Port Barre map so were built after that time. The artifacts probably date from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century and may be present in this area due to road presence and repeated cultivation of the field in which they were found. The repeated cultivation has spread the cultural material and negatively impacted the site. No intact deposits were found and the site is ineligible for the NRHP.

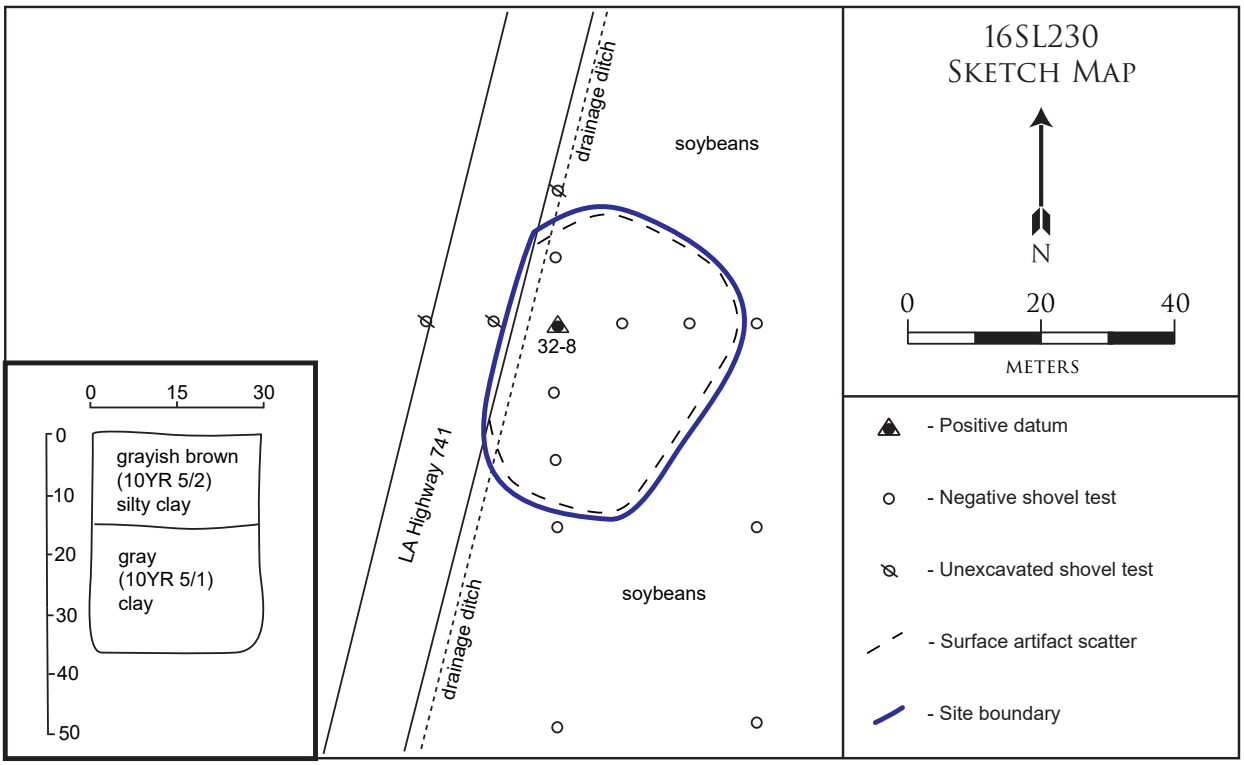

Figure 5.11. *Site 16SL230 sketch map.*

Figure 5.12. *Ceramics from Site 16SL230: a) relief molded whiteware handle fragment; b) Bristol stoneware rim.*

Figure 5.13. *View of Site 16SL230, facing east.*

Site 16SL231. This site was first observed as a 85-x-55 m artifact surface scatter in a soybean field (Figure 5.14). A 30-m interval shovel test (17-8) fell within the scatter but was negative. Eight delineation shovel tests at 10-m intervals in cardinal directions were placed, in addition to other initial 30-m tests, for a total of 13 shovel tests in the site area. No subsurface material was found. Items recovered from the surface include an undifferentiated brick fragment, container glass (amethyst [n=2], aqua [n=2], amber [n=1]), relief molded ironstone (Figure 5.15a), clear exterior/brown interior stoneware (n=2) (Figure 5.15b), brown exterior/alkaline interior stoneware (n=1), and Bristol glazed stoneware (n=2) (Figure 5.15c-d).

This site is currently located in a soybean field (Figure 5.16) and there are no standing structures in the immediate area, but there are some about 300-350 m away to the west at the junction of Highway 190 and Highway 741. The 1959 Palmetto 15' series quad shows six structures in that area, but the 1968 (PR 1994) Port Barre 7.5' series only shows three, with one of these not appearing until the 1994 photorevision. The artifacts probably date from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. The repeated cultivation has spread the cultural material and negatively impacted the site. No intact deposits were found and the site does not appear to have any research potential and is ineligible for the NRHP.

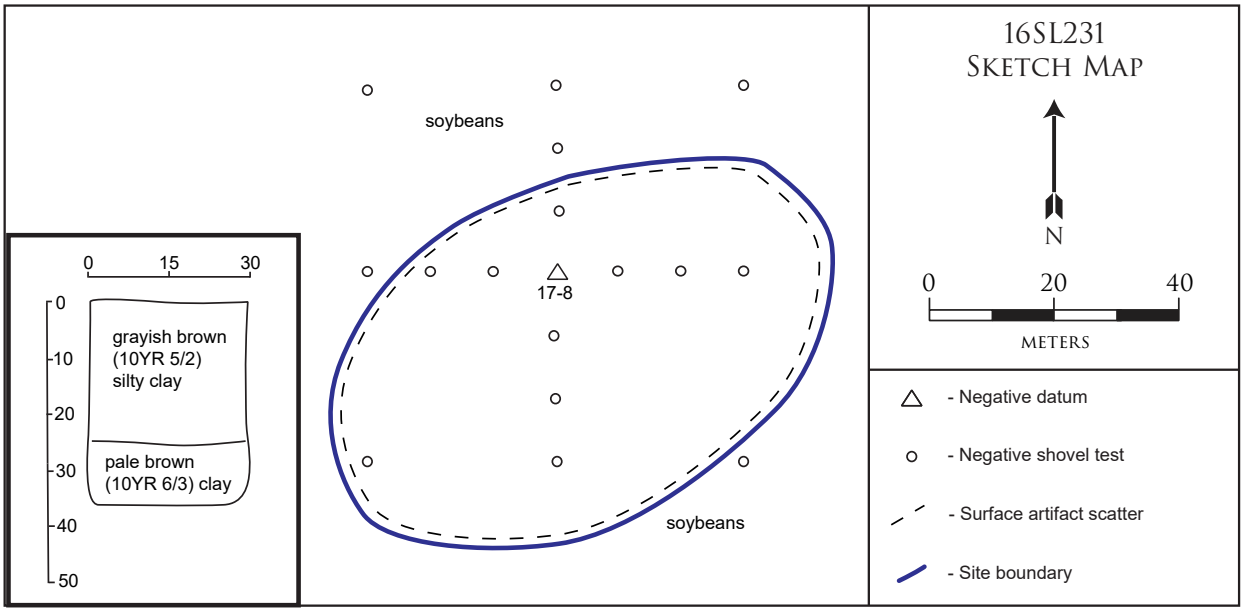

Figure 5.14. *Site 16SL231 sketch map.*

STANDING STRUCTURES

No standing structures are located within the project area boundaries.

HISTORIC AREAS

No historic areas are located within the project area boundaries.

NRHP ELIGIBILITY

None of the three historic sites discovered in the project area are eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 5.15. *Ceramics from Site 16SL231: a) relief molded ironstone; b) clear exterior/ brown interior stoneware; c) Bristol glazed stoneware base fragment; d) Bristol glazed stoneware lid fragment.*

Figure 5.16. *View of Site 16SL231, facing west.*

CHAPTER 6
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

TerraX, under contract with One Acadiana of Lafayette, Louisiana performed the Phase I cultural resources survey for the proposed Port Barre Industrial Park project located in St. Landry Parish, Louisiana in compliance with state regulations. The Phase I survey was performed between October 20 and November 2, 2018. The investigation identified three historic sites (16SL229, 16SL230, and 16SL231), none of which are eligible for the NRHP. The artifacts at Site 16SL229 appear to date from the mid to late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century, while the other two sites seem to date from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. No standing structures are present within the project area. Accordingly, no further archaeological studies are recommended for the proposed Port Barre Industrial Park project and this project will have no effect on the three historic sites identified.

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APPENDIX A
CURATION AGREEMENT

TROY UNIVERSITY

Archaeological
Research Center

Date: November 9, 2018

Paul Jackson
TerraXplorations
3523 18th Ave NE
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35406

Dear Paul,

As per your request, this letter is to confirm our standing agreement with you to provide curation services to Terra Explorations on an as-needed basis. As you know, we are recognized by a variety of Federal agencies as a repository meeting the standards in 36 CFR Part 79 and have formal agreements to provide curation under these guidelines to multiple federal agencies such as the Army National Guard and Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Please be advised that once a year we must be notified of all reports in which we were named as the repository. Project collections must be submitted within one calendar year of completion. Small projects may be complied for periodic submission. The AHC survey policy specifies which materials must be curated (Administrative Code of Alabama, Chapter 460-X-9). Renewal of this agreement is contingent upon compliance.

We appreciate this opportunity to be of assistance and look forward to working with you in the future.

Sincerely,

Jason Mann
Director
Archeological Research Center
Troy University

APPENDIX B
ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory from 2018.251

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
16SL229					
	General Surface Collection/Surface				***Bag: 1***
		burned blue shell-edged whiteware	1	3.1	2018.25107
		glass (colorless "Moroline" petroleum jelly jar fragment)	1	13.8	2018.25101
		glass (green milkglass, grooved)	1	1.2	2018.25104
		glass (milkglass container base fragment)	1	3.2	2018.25102
		light blue and Bristol glazed stoneware with radial design and 1 hole, possible lamp part	1	62.2	2018.25111
		machine-made brick	1		2018.25112
		porcelain door knob	1	114.7	2018.25110
		porcelain Prosser button with 4 holes	1	0.4	2018.25103
		undecorated porcelain	1	5.6	2018.25109
		undecorated whiteware base fragment	3	7.6	2018.25105
		undecorated whiteware with shell design, possible Wedgwood nautilus plate fragment	1	6.5	2018.25106
		undecorated yellowware rim	1	5.7	2018.25108
		Location Totals	*14*	*224.0*	
	N-10/I/0-20 cmbs				***Bag: 2***
		dark magenta hand painted and stenciled whiteware rim	1	2.4	2018.25113
		undifferentiated ferrous metal	1	5.8	2018.25114
		Location Totals	*2*	*8.2*	
Site Totals			*16*	*232.2*	
16SL230					
	TR 32 ST 8/I/0-15 cmbs				***Bag: 3***
		brick fragment	1	8.6	2018.25121
		glass (amber container)	3	3.8	2018.25118
		glass (aqua container)	1	2.4	2018.25117
		glass (colorless container with embossed stippling)	1	1.1	2018.25116
		glass (colorless container)	3	5.4	2018.25115
		glass (green container)	2	5.4	2018.25119
		glass (milkglass container base fragment)	1	10.4	2018.25120
		Location Totals	*12*	*37.1*	
	General Surface Collection/Surface				***Bag: 4***
		blue glazed whiteware	1	2.4	2018.25133
		Bristol glazed stoneware rim	1	38.2	2018.25136
		glass (amber container base fragment with embossed stippling, embossed numbers, and Owens-Illinois manufacturer's mark, "4 4 14" [1929- ca. 1960; machine-made])	1	13.8	2018.25128
		glass (amber container base fragment with suction scar and Anchor Hocking Glass Corp. manufacturer's mark [1938-ca. 1980; machine-made])	1	18.5	2018.25127
		glass (aqua container base fragment with embossed letters, suction scar, and unknown manufacturer's mark, "LAKE, LE, LA" [machine-made])	1	33.9	2018.25126
		glass (cobalt blue jar fragment with large mouth external thread finish [machine-made])	1	10.3	2018.25129
		glass (colorless container base with embossed letters, suction scar, and unknown manufacturer's mark, "Toni" [machine-made])	1	29.7	2018.25125
		glass (colorless container bottleneck fragment)	1	8.0	2018.25124
		glass (colorless container with white decal decoration)	1	10.3	2018.25123
		glass (colorless container)	1	9.2	2018.25122

Site	Location	Type	Count	Weight (g)	Accession #
		glass (milkglass)	1	3.6	2018.25130
		glass (milkglass container base fragment)	1	14.8	2018.25131
		relief molded whiteware handle fragment	1	25.0	2018.25134
		undecorated porcelain base fragment	1	13.5	2018.25135
		undecorated whiteware	1	4.5	2018.25132
	Location Totals		*15*	*235.7*	
Site Totals			*27*	*272.8*	
16SL231					
	General Surface Collection/Surface				***Bag: 5***
		brick fragment	1	41.0	2018.25147
		Bristol glazed stoneware base fragment	1	28.3	2018.25145
		Bristol glazed stoneware lid fragment	1	39.9	2018.25146
		brown glazed exterior/Alkaline glazed interior stoneware, eroded	1	14.9	2018.25142
		clear glazed exterior/brown glazed interior stoneware	1	18.8	2018.25143
		clear glazed exterior/brown glazed interior stoneware base fragment	1	26.2	2018.25144
		glass (amber container base fragment)	1	9.0	2018.25140
		glass (amethyst container)	2	9.2	2018.25137
		glass (aqua container base fragment with embossed letter, "C" [machine-made])	1	22.9	2018.25139
		glass (aqua container)	1	17.0	2018.25138
		relief molded ironstone with partial fleur de lis	1	7.8	2018.25141
	Location Totals		*12*	*235.0*	
Site Totals			*12*	*235.0*	
Project Totals			*55*	*740.0*	