

APPENDIX A
PREVIOUS REPORTS

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APR 11 1994

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

J



ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS, P.A.
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2327 Englert Drive, Suite 1
Durham, NC 27713

April 11, 1994

Mr. C. Edward Hales, III
North Carolina Department of Transportation
Geotechnical Unit
P.O. Box 25201
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611-5201

EI PROJECT NO. 14-402-688

Re: Preliminary Site Assessment Report
State Project: 8.T020401 (R-2414)
County: Camden
Description: Site 4: F&H Used Cars; Widening of US 158 from Elizabeth City to Belcross

Dear Mr. Hales:

On February 24, 1994, Environmental Investigations, P.A. performed a Preliminary Site Assessment at the F&H Used Cars property located at 144 West US 158 in Camden County, North Carolina. A Location Map is included in this report as Figure 1. The scope-of-work for this project included the verification of existence and location of underground storage tanks (USTs) located on the site by means of a limited electromagnetic survey. UST assessments were subsequently performed by advancing soil borings in the area of the USTs and former pump island to determine the absence/presence of soil contamination in association with the USTs located on-site.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject property consists of one building which is currently utilized by F&H Used Cars as office space. Also, approximately twelve used cars are located along the perimeter of the property. According to the NCDOT, the site has not been utilized as a gas station in at least fifteen years. No UST fill pipes or vent pipes are located in the proximity of the two USTs. Markings on the northeastern side of the building (the present location of the USTs) indicate the former location of two vent pipes. A vent pipe is presently located on the northwestern side of the building. However, a limited electromagnetic survey did not provide evidence of a UST in the area of the vent pipe.

The former pump island is located approximately 16 feet east/northeast of the building. The USTs are located approximately one foot northeast of the building. An asphalt parking area is

located on the eastern portion of the property, and a gravel drive circumvents the building. A Site Map of the property is included as Figure 2.

Topographically, the site slopes gradually to the east/northeast. Soil type in the area of the UST pit and former pump island consists of well-graded sand with silty clay. Site photographs are included in Appendix A of this report.

UST ASSESSMENT

On February 9, 1994, a limited electromagnetic survey was performed in order to locate and define the dimensions of the two USTs located on-site. Subsequently, on February 24 and 25, 1994, soil borings were advanced in the area of the magnetic anomaly around the USTs and former pump island in order to determine the absence/presence of soil contamination in association with the USTs.

Due to suspected shallow groundwater conditions in this part of the state, hand-augers were utilized to advance the borings and perform soil sampling activities. Since asphalt covered the area adjacent to the former pump island, an electric jackhammer was used to penetrate the asphalt. A total of eight soil borings were attempted. The USTs were oriented in a east/northeast direction.

Soil borings SB-1 through SB-6 were advanced in the area of the two USTs. Hand-augers were decontaminated between each boring location and auger-heads were decontaminated prior to each sampling event. Each soil boring was sampled at two foot intervals from a depth of two feet and continued to groundwater. Groundwater was encountered at a depth of 3.0 to 3.5 feet.

Soil borings SB-7 and SB-8 were advanced adjacent to the former pump island to a depth of 2.0 feet. A Sample Location Map is included as Figure 3. Field soil boring logs containing soil classifications are included in Appendix B of this report.

All soil samples were collected using clean vinyl gloves and placed in two zip-lock plastic bags. One bag was placed on ice while the other bag was allowed to equilibrate for 15 minutes. A HNu photoionization detector was then used to screen the head space in the equilibrated samples. HNu screening and laboratory analytical results are summarized in Table 1. The soil sample from each soil boring exhibiting the highest HNu reading was then placed in a clean laboratory supplied jar, placed on ice, and delivered under chain-of-custody protocol to CompuChem Laboratories, Inc., located at 3308 Chapel Hill/Nelson Highway, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina.

Eight soil samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis of Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) by California Gas Chromatograph Method with SW-846 Method 5030 (purge and trap) and Method 3550 (sonification extraction). Method 5030 identifies volatile fuels such as gasoline, and Method 3550 identifies less volatile fuels such as diesel, fuel oil, and kerosene. The laboratory analytical report is included in Appendix C of this report.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Of the eight borings performed, HNu screening results for samples collected from borings SB-2, SB-7, and SB-8 indicated organic vapor concentrations of 20.0 parts per million (ppm) in SB-2, 4.0 ppm in SB-7, and 3.0 ppm in SB-8. Laboratory analysis of these samples indicated that petroleum hydrocarbon contamination was present in the samples submitted from SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, SB-4, SB-7, and SB-8. Soil sample SB-1 (collected from 3.0-3.5 feet) contained 2.4 ppm of gasoline and 33 ppm of diesel fuel. Soil sample SB-2 (collected from 3.0-3.5 feet) contained 67 ppm of diesel fuel. Soil sample SB-3 (collected from 3.0-3.5 feet) contained 14 ppm of gasoline and 29 ppm of diesel fuel. Soil sample SB-4 (collected from 3.0-3.5 feet) contained 34 ppm of diesel fuel and an estimated level of 0.055 ppm of gasoline. Soil samples SB-7 and SB-8 (collected from 1.5-2.0 feet) contained 19 ppm and 28 ppm diesel fuel respectively. The concentration of TPH in soil sample SB-2 exceeds the NC Division of Environmental Management (NCDEM) standard of 40 ppm for diesel fuel contaminated soil. Also, the concentration of soil sample SB-3 exceeds the NCDEM standard of 10 ppm for gasoline contaminated soil. No other samples contained TPH concentrations which exceeded NCDEM standards when analyzed in the laboratory.

Table 1 contains a summary of HNu soil screening results and laboratory analytical results for these samples.

Information gathered during field activities and from the laboratory analytical report indicates that there has been a release of petroleum hydrocarbons from the USTs located on the F&H Used Cars property that exceed NCDEM standards. Also, since the USTs are potentially located at a depth below the groundwater table, the probability of groundwater impact from petroleum hydrocarbon contamination is high.

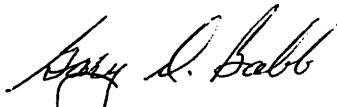
It is recommended that the two USTs located on the F&H Used Cars property be removed and properly disposed and that contaminated soil encountered during removal activities also be excavated and properly disposed.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Gary D. Babb or myself at (919) 544-7500.

Sincerely,



Scott M. Eden
Project Geologist



Gary D. Babb, P.G.
Vice President

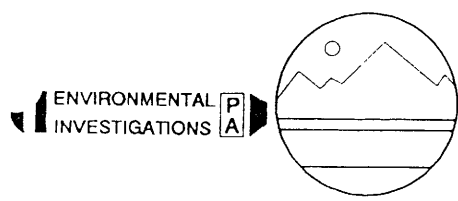
Attachments

TABLE 1

HNu Screening Results and TPH Laboratory Results
 Site 4: F&H Used Cars
 144 West US 158
 Camden County, North Carolina

Sample ID	Depth (ft)	HNu (ppm)	TPH 5030 (mg/kg)	TPH 3550 (mg/kg)
SB-1	1.5-2.0	0	2.4 ¹	33 ²
	3.0-3.5	0		
SB-2	1.5-2.0	0	BDL ³	67 ²
	3.0-3.5	20		
SB-3	1.5-2.0	0	14 ¹	29 ²
	3.0-3.5	0		
SB-4	1.5-2.0	0	0.055J ⁴	34 ²
	3.0-3.5	0		
SB-5	1.5-2.0	0	BDL	BDL
	3.0-3.5	0		
SB-6	1.5-2.0	0	BDL	BDL
	3.0-3.5	0		
SB-7	1.5-2.0	4	BDL	19 ²
SB-8	1.5-2.0	3	BDL	28 ²

Notes: 1 - Sample contains a petroleum hydrocarbon blend with a distillation range similar to gasoline.
 2 - Sample contains a petroleum hydrocarbon blend with a distillation range similar to diesel fuel.
 3 - BDL: Below detection limit
 4 - "J" indicates an estimated level.
 mg/kg: milligrams per kilogram
 ppm: parts per million
 ppm = mg/kg



PROJECT TITLE:
LOCATION MAP
 F&H Used Cars
 144 West US 158
 Camden County, North Carolina

PROJECT NO.:
 14-402-688

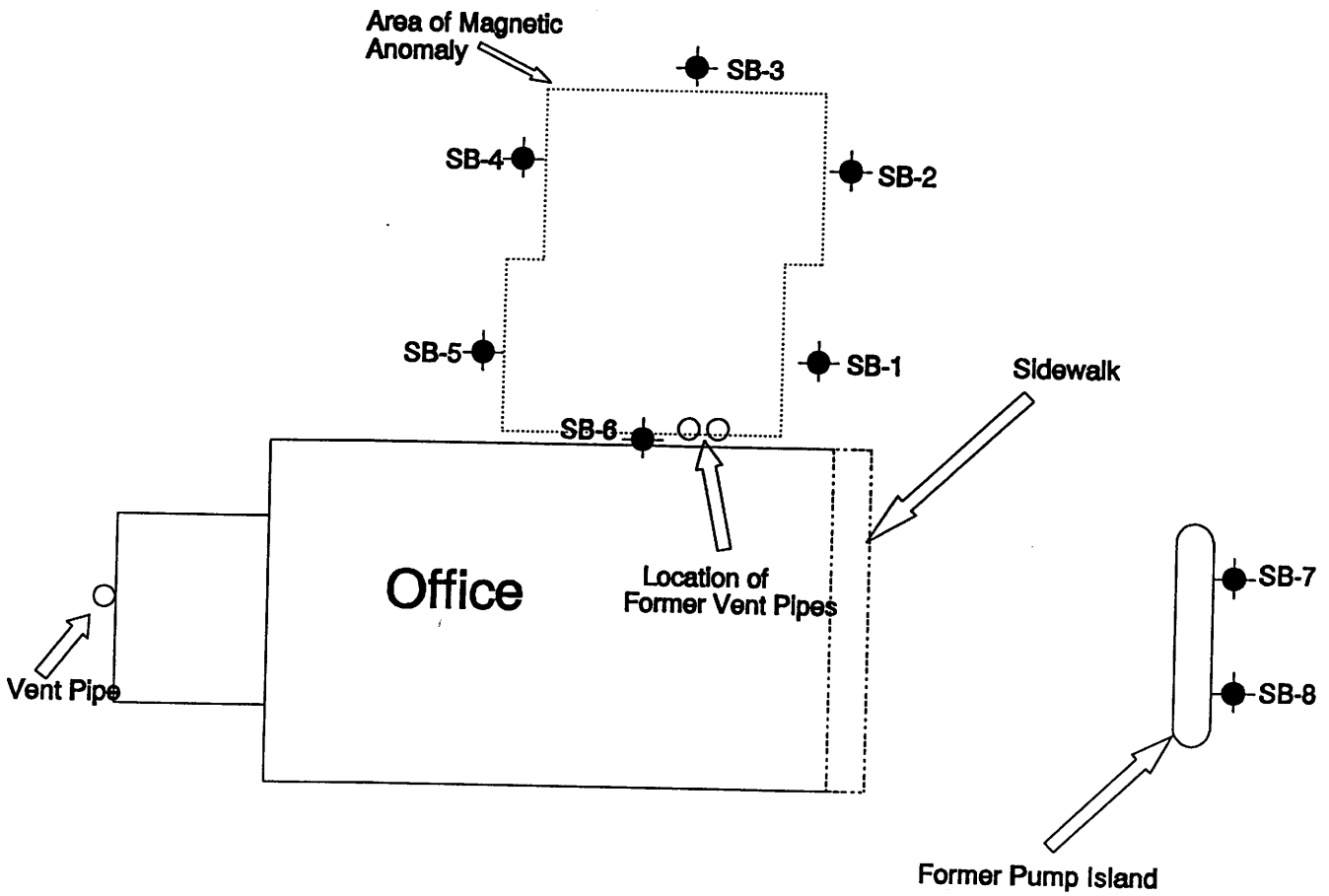
FIGURE NO.:
 Figure 1

CHECKED BY:

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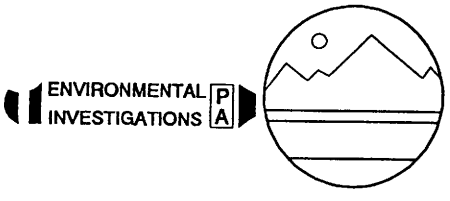
DRAWN BY:
 SME

DATE:
 3-9-94



LEGEND

- Sample Location
- Vent Pipe



PROJECT TITLE:
SAMPLE LOCATION MAP
 F&H Used Cars
 144 West US 158
 Camden County, North Carolina

PROJECT NO.:
 14-402-688

FIGURE NO.:
 Figure 3

CHECKED BY:

SCALE:
 1"=10'

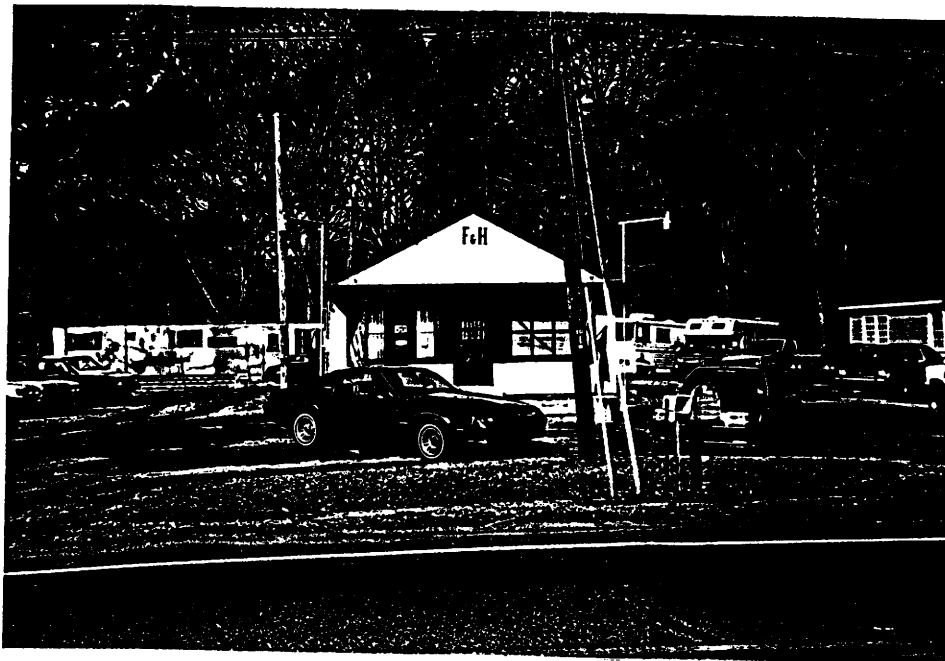
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DATE:
 3-10-94

APPENDIX A: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

PROJECT TITLE: DOT-Camden County
LOCATION: Site 4: F&H Used Cars

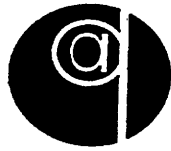
JOB NUMBER: 14-402-688
DATE: 2/24/94



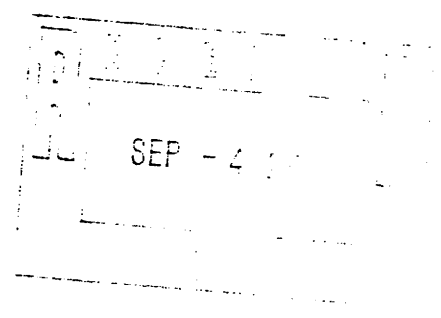
**Photograph 1: A view of the F&H Used Cars property.
Former pump island is located in front of the building.**



**Photograph 2: A view of the F&H Used Cars property.
The USTs are located immediately right of the building.**



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SINCE 1959

**PHASE I LIMITED SITE ASSESSMENT
for
A FORMER WINSLOW OIL FUEL STATION
(CURRENTLY F&H USED CARS)**

Prepared For:

Mr. Julian Winslow
and
NCDENR, Div. of Waste Management, UST Section

Prepared By:

Quible & Associates, P.C.
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E-Mail - quible@mindspring.com

**Project Number P94057
August 2001**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Limited Site Assessment, Phase I Report (Questionnaire and Narrative)

Tables of Site Information

Figures

- 1- Topographic Site Location Map
- 2- Subject Area Tax Map
- 3- Site Layout

Attachments

A- Laboratory Analysis

Photographs

Limited Site Assessment Report

A. SITE IDENTIFICATION

DATE OF REPORT: 8-30-01

Facility I.D.: Unknown

UST Incident Number (if known): 12708

Site Name: Currently F&H Used Cars

Site Location: 144 West US 158

Nearest City/Town: Camden

County: Camden

Former UST Owner: Mr. Julian Winslow (Winslow Oil Co.)

Address: Winslow Oil Co.

P.O. Box 25, Hertford, NC 27944

Phone: (252) 426-5092

UST Operator: Tanks have been properly closed and removed

Address: NA

Phone: NA

Current Property Owner: David and Rita Gregory

Address: 144 Highway 158, Camden, NC 27921

Phone: (252) 335-4050

Current Property Occupant: F&H Used Cars

Address: 144 Highway 158, Camden, NC 27921

Phone: (252) 335-0222

Consultant/Contractor: Quible & Associates, P.C. (Q&A)

Address: PO Drawer 870, Kitty Hawk, NC 27949

Phone: (252) 261-3300

Release Information

Date Discovered: April 1994 (Soil samples from tank closure)

Latitude: 36° 19'22" North

Longitude: 76° 10'33" West

Estimated Quantity of Release: Unknown

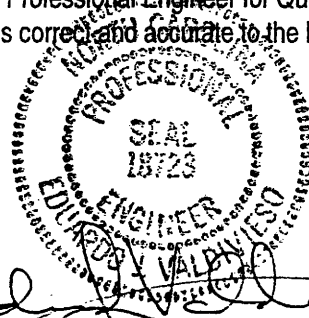
Cause of Release: Unknown

Source of Release (e.g., Piping/UST): Unknown, but it is probable that the source was at the connection of the piping to the tank(s)

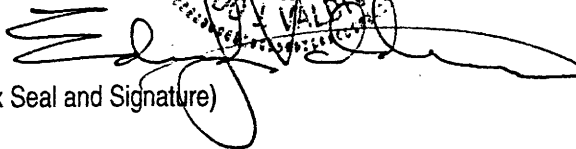
Sizes and contents of UST system(s) from which the release occurred): See Table B-1

Complete and include in report items B through J in the order listed.

I, Eduardo Valdivieso, a Professional Engineer for Quible & Associates, P.C., do certify that the information contained in this report is correct and accurate to the best of my knowledge.



(Please Affix Seal and Signature)

 PB
8/30/01

B. RISK CHARACTERIZATION

Part I Groundwater/Surface Water/Vapor Impacts

High Risk

1. Has the release contaminated any water supply well including any well used for non-drinking purposes?

NONE REPORTED

There have been no known reports of contaminated water supply in the local vicinity

2. Is a water supply well used for drinking water located within 1,000 feet of the source area of the release?

YES

See Table B-5

3. Is a water supply well not used for drinking water (e.g. irrigation, washing cars, industrial cooling water, filling swimming pools) located within 250 feet of the source area of release?

NO

The wells indicated in B-5 are utilized in other ways than consumption, but no other water supply wells are known of within 250' of the source area.

4. Does groundwater within 500 feet of the source area of the release have the potential for future use (there is no other source of water supply other than the groundwater)?

NO

Public water is available from Camden County Water Supply

5. Do vapors from the release pose a threat of explosion because of accumulation of the vapors in a confined space or pose any other serious threat to public health, public safety or the environment?

NO

If yes, describe.

6. Are there any other factors that would cause the release to pose an imminent danger to public health, public safety, or the environment?

UNKNOWN

If yes, describe.

Intermediate Risk

7. Is a surface body located within 500 feet of the source area of release?

YES

A small tributary of the Pasquotank River is about 400 linear feet from the source area.

If yes, does the maximum groundwater contaminant concentration exceed the surface water quality standards and criteria found in 15A NCAC 2B .0200 by a factor of 10?

YES

8. Is the source area of the release located within an approved or planned wellhead protection area as defined in 42 USC 300h-7(e)?

NO

If yes, describe.

9. Is the release located in the coastal plain region as designated on a map entitled Geology of North Carolina published by the Department in 1985?

YES

If yes, is the source are of the release located in an area in which there is recharge to an unconfined or semi-confined deeper aquifer that is being used or may be used as a source of drinking water?

If yes, describe.

YES

Some neighboring residences obtain their water supply from private on-site wells.

10. Do the levels of groundwater contamination for any contaminant exceed the gross contamination levels (see Table 9) established by the department?

NO

Par II Land Use

Property Containing Source Area of Release

1. Does the property contain one or more primary or secondary residences (permanent or temporary)?

YES

Describe.

The subject parcel contains a primary residence that is owned by Rita Gregory

2. Does the property contain a school, daycare center, hospital, playground, park , recreation area, church, nursing home, or other place of public assembly?

Describe.

NO

3. Does the property contain a commercial (e.g., retail, warehouse, office/business space, etc.) or industrial (e.g. manufacturing, utilities, industrial research and development, chemical/petroleum bulk storage, etc.) enterprise, an inactive commercial or industrial enterprise, or is the land undeveloped?

Describe.

YES

The site contains an automobile dealership

4. Do children visit the property?

Explain.

YES

Children infrequently visit the automobile dealership

Is access to the property reliably restricted consistent with its use (e.g., by fences, security personnel or both)?

Explain.

There is personnel from F&H Used Cars on the site during hours of operation.

5. Do pavement, buildings, or other structures cap the contaminated soil?

Describe.

PARTIALLY

The area in the front of the facility (former pump island area) is capped with asphalt, but the tank pit area is not capped with any impervious material.

If yes, what mechanisms are in place or can be put into place to ensure that the contaminated soil will remain capped in the foreseeable future?

There are no current plans to change the surficial site characteristics in the near future.

6. What is the zoning status of the property?

The property is zoned General Use

7. Is the use of the property likely to change in the next 20 years?

Explain.

There are no current plans for a change in property use, but the possibility does exist.

Property Surrounding Source Area of Release

The questions below pertain to the area within 1,500 feet of the source area of the release (excludes property containing source area of the release):

1. What is the distance from the source area of the release to the nearest primary or secondary residence (permanent or temporary)?

~130' to the nearest primary residence

2. What is the distance from the source area of the release to the nearest school, daycare center, hospital, playground, park, recreation area, church, nursing home or other place of public assembly?

The nearest school (Camden High School) is approximately 1,500 linear feet from the source area.

3. What is the zoning status of the surrounding area?

The surrounding area is also zoned General Use

4. Briefly characterize the use and activities of the land in the surrounding area.

The surrounding area is either developed residentially, commercially or agriculturally, or it is undeveloped wooded uplands and wetlands.

C. RECEPTOR INFORMATION

1. Water Supply Wells (complete Table B-5 and attach map showing well locations)

The well receptor survey included a site reconnaissance, a well receptor survey to residents within 500' of the source area and research through the Camden County Water Department. According to the Water Department some residences did not receive a public water supply, therefore it is implied that they have a private well. This information was verified by the survey which indicated the properties listed on Table 5 as having private wells.

2. Public Water Supplies

Are public water supplies available within 1,500 feet of the source area of the release?

YES

If yes, where is the location of the nearest public water lines and the source(s) of the public water supply. (indicate on map) Describe.

An active water main runs along NC 158. There are no public water supply wells in the

immediate vicinity.

3. Surface Water

Identify all surface water bodies (e.g., ditch, pond, stream, lake, river) within 1,500 feet of the source area of the release. This information must be shown on the USGS topographic map.

The Pasquotank River is approximately 1,400 linear feet from the source area and tributaries of the Pasquotank are as close as 400 linear feet away.

4. Wellhead Protection Areas

Identify all planned or approved wellhead protection areas within 1,500 feet of the source area of the release. This information must be shown on the USGS topographic map. Wellhead protection areas are defined in 42 USC 300h-7(e).

There are no wellhead protection areas within 1,500 feet of the source area.

5. Describe Deep Aquifers in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Region (refer to page 19 of the guidelines):

In most areas of Camden County, the surficial aquifer sequence is underlain by the Yorktown confining clay which is underlain by the Yorktown Aquifer. The major drinking water source of the area is the surficial aquifer, though some wells tap into underlying confined aquifers. The North Carolina Coastal Plain is known to consist of a vertical sequence of 10 aquifers and 9 confining units that all slope towards the east. The confining beds are sometimes referred to as semi-confining, as they tend to transmit water at a very slow rate and allow some mixing from layer to layer. This mixing is commonly intensified by dewatering of aquifers.

6. Describe Subsurface Structures

The property contains a septic system that is not expected to be a conduit for contamination migration because of its location above the water table.

7. Property Owners and Occupants

See Table B-6 (Adjacent Properties)

D. SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

Describe the soil and geology encountered at the site. Discuss the effects of soil and geological characteristics on the migration and attenuation of contaminants. Include information obtained during assessment activities (e.g., lithologic descriptions made during drilling, probe surveys, tank closure, etc). If a Phase II investigation is required include a discussion of groundwater flow direction and hydraulic gradient (vertical and horizontal).

1. Regional Geology/Hydrogeology

The site is located in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Region of North Carolina. This region varies in width from 90 to 150 miles and extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the boundary of the Piedmont Physiographic Region. As previously discussed, the Coastal Plain is a region consisting of a sequence of stratified sedimentary layers that thicken and dip to the east. These sediments range in age from early Cretaceous, to present. The sediments lie directly on Precambrian crystalline rock commonly referred to as "basement".

Surficial sediments of this region primarily consist of unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, clay, peat and shells. Though all of these media have pore spaces and can hold water, clays only allow fluids to pass at extremely slow rates, while fluid transmits rapidly through sands. Below the top of the water table, sand layers can yield a useable water supply, while clay layers are nearly impermeable. In this part of the coastal plain, sporadic lenses of confining clays and peat are commonly found within the surficial sediments and in confined aquifers. Recharge of this surficial aquifer system is dependent upon rainfall and permeability of the soils. The aquifer sequence is the result of major marine transgressions and regressions in response to historically fluctuating eustatic sea-level caused by varying rates of sea-floor spreading and climate. Some of the aquifer units are composed of porous moldic limestones in addition to sand, silt, clay, peat and shells of the surficial units.

2. Subsurface Soil Description/Depth to Groundwater

The site area is mapped Yeopim silt loam in the U.S. Dept of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey of Chowan and Perquimans County, North Carolina. Physical observation of the soil characteristics on-site support this classification. The soil profile encountered during investigations consisted of:

- 0 to 20": fine-medium grained tan sand (fill material)
- 20" to 40": dark gray silty, sandy clay
- 40" to 60": dark gray, fine grained silty sand
- 60" to 70": gray silty, clayey sand
- 70" to 80": gray to brown fine grained sand

▽ Top of the water table was reached at approximately 60" below grade.

- Groundwater Flow Direction.
The hydraulic gradient in this area is slight, and, from the use of topographic data, is inferred to be to the east.
- Effect of site geology/hydrogeology on contaminant transport and fate.
Due to the relatively "flat" hydraulic gradient to the east, the linear velocity of detected contamination at the site is inferred to be relatively slow, allowing other factors such as dispersion to reduce contaminant concentrations.

E. SAMPLING RESULTS

As a requirement by NCDENR, Division of Waste Management, UST Section, two monitoring wells were installed (one in the area of the former tank pit and one in the area of the former dispenser island) as part of a Limited Site Assessment, Phase I. The position of these sampling wells is shown on Figure 3, Site Layout. Representatives of Q&A visited the site on July 6, 2001 for sampling. As part of this assessment, soil and groundwater samples were collected as specified in the July 2001 "Guidelines for Assessment and Corrective Action". The samples were placed in sterile containers provided by the

laboratory, labeled appropriately, and immediately placed on ice. Samples were express shipped to Paradigm Analytical Laboratories for analysis.

Soil samples in both wells were taken at a depth of approximately 56" (about 4" above the groundwater table). A summary of groundwater results is shown in Table B-4. Table B-3 was not necessary, since no concentrations of any soil contaminant were quantifiable. And, MW-2 was the only one of the two wells that returned from the laboratory with results above quantification levels. Napthalene, Benzene, Ethylbenzene, C9-C32 Aliphatics and C9-C32 Aromatics registered above NCAC 2L Standards, but only Benzene levels exceeded the Standards by ten times. No results exceeded Gross Contamination levels.

Laboratory analysis included the following methods:

Groundwater:

EPA 601/602 with IPE, MTBE, EDB and Xylenes
MADEP VPH
MADEP EPH
EPA 625
Standard Method 3030

Soil:

MADEP EPH
MADEP VPH
EPA 8270
EPA 5035/8260

F. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No contaminants were detected in the area of the former dispenser island and it is the opinion of Q&A that there is no current threat of contamination in this area. In the area of the former tank pit, no soil contamination was quantified by the laboratory in the area of MW-2, but some contaminant concentrations were detected in the groundwater. Of these contaminants, only Benzene exceeds NCAC 2L Standards by a factor greater than ten with a concentration of 110 ug/L.

At this time, Q&A requests a Low Risk Classification for the referenced site.

SITE HISTORY

Table B-2 UST Owner/Operator Information (most recent first)

UST ID Number	Name of Owner or Operator	Dates of Ownership / Operation [(m/dd/yy) to (m/dd/yy)]	Owner or Operator?
Unknown	Mr. Julian Winslow	6/86 to 10/94	owner
Address			Telephone Number
Highway 37, Winfall, NC 27985			(252) 426-5745
UST ID Number	Name of Owner or Operator	Dates of Ownership / Operation [(m/dd/yy) to (m/dd/yy)]	Owner or Operator?
		to	
Address			Telephone Number
UST ID Number	Name of Owner or Operator	Dates of Ownership / Operation [(m/dd/yy) to (m/dd/yy)]	Owner or Operator?
		to	
Address			Telephone Number
UST ID Number	Name of Owner or Operator	Dates of Ownership / Operation [(m/dd/yy) to (m/dd/yy)]	Owner or Operator?
		to	
Address			Telephone Number
UST ID Number	Name of Owner or Operator	Dates of Ownership / Operation [(m/dd/yy) to (m/dd/yy)]	Owner or Operator?
		to	
Address			Telephone Number

Table B - 4

Summary of Groundwater Sampling Results

Date: sampled 7-6-01 Incident Number and Name: 12708- F&H Used Cars

Facility ID#: Unknown

Analytical Method (e.g., VOC by EPA 601) →		Sample ID	Date Collected (m/d/yy)	MADEP-EPH/VPH	MADEP-EPH/VPH	MADEP-EPH/VPH	EPA 625	EPA 601/602	EPA 601/602	EPA 601/602	EPA 601/602	EPA 601/602	EPA 601/602
Contaminant of Concern →													
Well ID				C5- C8 Aliphatics	C9-C18 Aliphatics	C9-C32 Aromatics	Naphthalene	Benzene	Ethylbenzene	DIPE	Toluene	Xylenes	
MW-2		MW-2	7-6-01	750	950	260	22	110	170	18	9	21	
2L Standard (ug/l)				420	4,200	210	21	1	29	70	1,000	530	
GCL (ug/l)				NA	NA	NA	15,500	5,000	29,000	70,000	257,500	87,500	

- Indicate method detection limit for contaminants when analyzed, but not detected (e.g., < 1, 10, 42)
- List any contaminant detected above the method detection limit
- Results must be reported in ug/l
- ug/L = micrograms per liter
- GCL = gross contamination level

Table B - 5 Water Supply Well Information

Date: 8-30-01 Incident Number and Name: 12708- F&H Used Cars

Facility ID#: Unknown

(Include the following information. The well number (can use tax number), well owner and user names, addresses and telephone numbers, use of the well (potable, agricultural, etc.), well depth, type of well (i.e., drilled or bored), well casing depth, well screen interval and distance of well from the source area of the release)

Well #	Well Owner/ User (indicate which)	Address	Phone Number	Well Use	Well Depth (ft BGS)	Type of Well	Well Casing Depth (ft BGS)	Well Screen Interval (x to y ft. BGS)	Distance from source area of release (ft.)
8282	Rita Gregory (owner)	144 Highway 158, Camden, NC 27921	(252) 335-4050	water supply	~85'	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	~150'
6241	Rita Gregory (owner)	146B Highway 158, Camden, NC 2792	(252) 335-4050	water supply	~85'	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	~400'

Ft BGS = feet below ground surface

* Well receptor surveys have been delivered via certified mail to all properties within 500' of the source area. Of those surveys completed and returned, the two wells identified above are the only ones within 500'. Additional well receptor work included site reconnaissance from public right of ways and research with the Camden County Water Department of the properties within 1,500' of the source area. The water department provided us with a listing of residences/businesses supplied with public water. It can be inferred that those residences/businesses not supplied with public water utilize a private well for their water supply. On Figure 2, the parcel numbers of residences/businesses not supplied with public water are circled.

Table B-7

Well Construction Information

Date: 8-30-01 Incident Number and Name: 12708- F&H Used Cars Facility ID#: Unknown

Well ID	Date Installed (m/dd/yy)	Date Water Level Measured (m/dd/yy)	Well Casing & Depth (ft. BGS)	Screened Interval (x to y, inch BGS)	Bottom of Well (ft. BGS)	Top of Casing Elevation* (ft.)	Depth to Water from Top of Casing (ft.)	Free Product Thickness ** (ft.)	Groundwater Elevation* (ft.)	Comments
MW-1	7-6-01	7-6-01	10'	62"-120"	-(-)2'	-8'	-62"	NA	-2'	
MW-2	7-6-01	7-6--01	8'	60"-96"	-0'	-8'	-60"	NA	-2'	

* Reference Point for Elevation Measurements Topo Map, Assumed Elevation: 8 ft.
 ** If free product is present in a well, groundwater elevation should be calculated by: [Top of Casing Elevation - Depth to Water] + [free product thickness x 0.8581]
 ft BGS = feet below ground surface



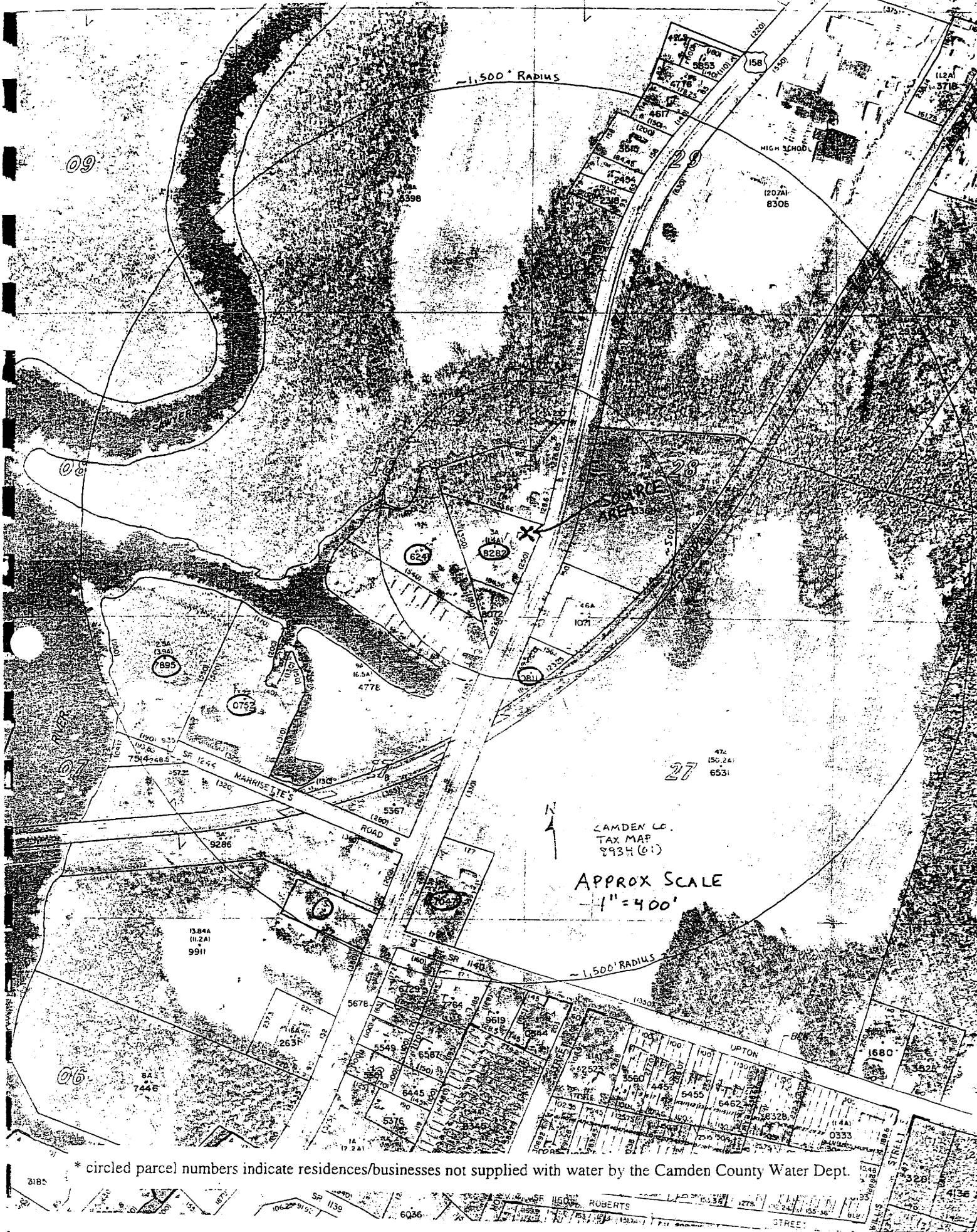
SITING / TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
 A PARCEL OF LAND IN
 CAMDEN COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA

Date: B-22-01 NTS
 Project No: p91057 Drawn By: BJR
 Name: p91057.fg1 Checked By: JSJ
 Drawn By: BJR Reference File: FIGURE 1

P.O. Drawer 870 (B Juniper Trail) Kitty Hawk North Carolina
 Phone: (252) 261-3300 Fax: (252) 261-1260
 E-Mail: quibic@midsping.com

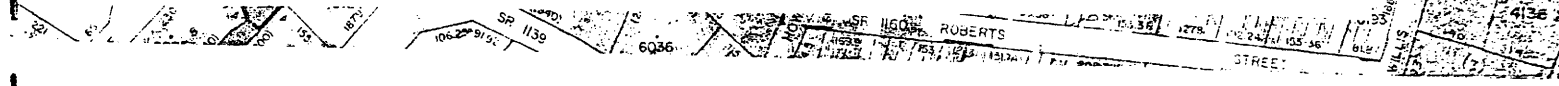


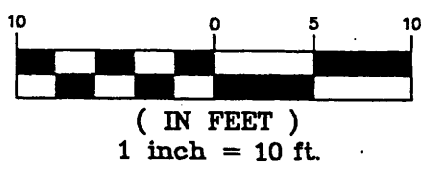
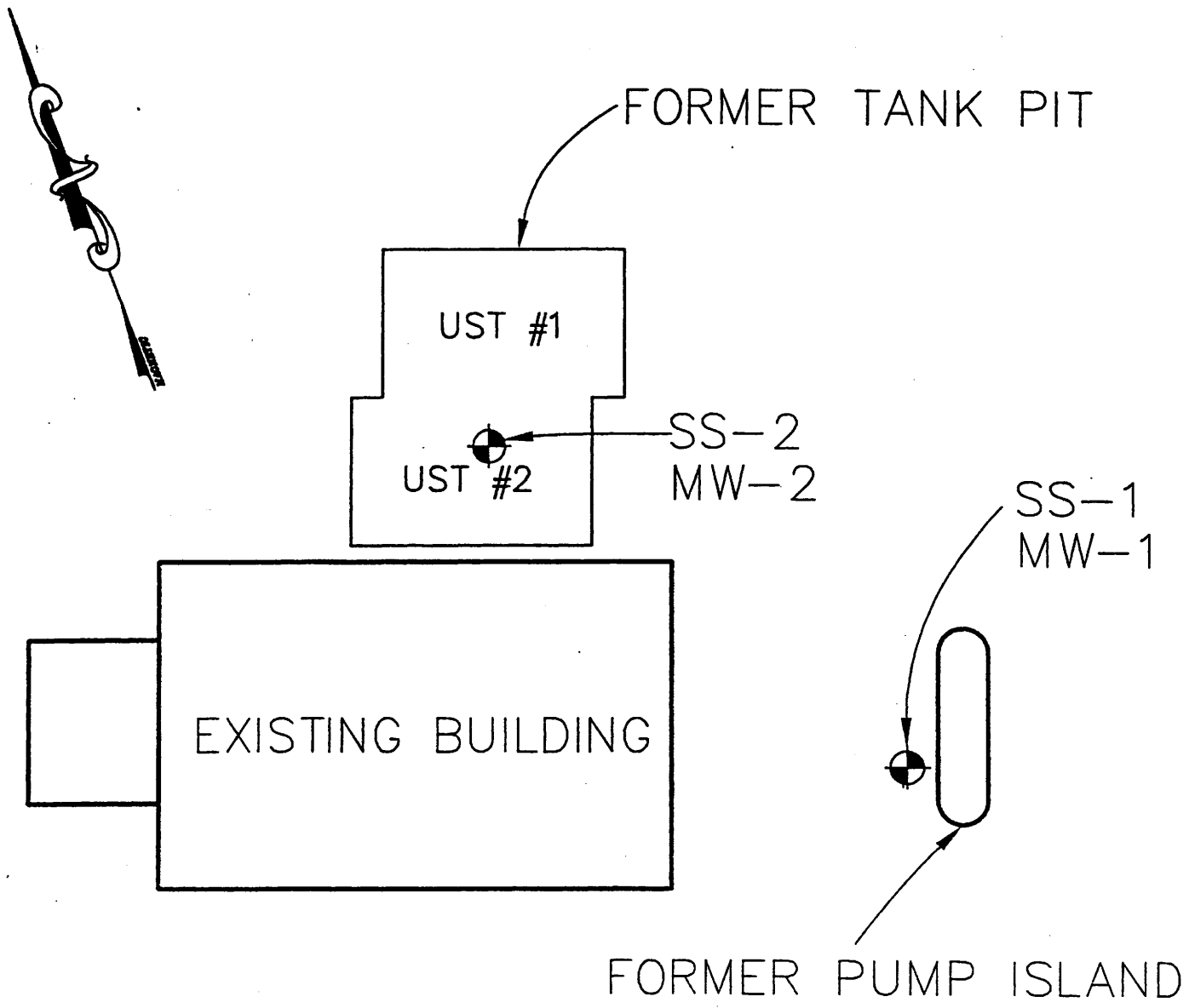
QUADRANGLE LOCATION




CAMDEN CO.
TAX MAP
8934 (01)
APPROX SCALE
1" = 400'

* circled parcel numbers indicate residences/businesses not supplied with water by the Camden County Water Dept.





LEGEND

-  SAMPLING LOCATION
- SS SOIL SAMPLE
- MW MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND GROUNDWATER SAMPLE

 Quible & Associates, P.C. ENGINEERING * PLANNING * ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES * COLOR IMAGING P.O. Drawer 870 (8 Juniper Trail) Kitty Hawk North Carolina Phone: (252) 261-3300 Fax: (252) 261-1260 E-Mail: quible@mindspring.com Since 1959	F&H USED CARS - SITE LAYOUT		Figure 3
	Date: 8-13-01	Scale: 1"=10'	
	Project No.: 94057	Designed By: BDR	
	Filename: P94057	Checked By: JSL	
Drawn By: BDR	Reference Files: site		