

**Via Email**

May 27, 2022

NC DOT Geotechnical Unit  
GeoEnvironmental Section  
1589 Mail Service Center  
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1589

Attention: Mr. Gordon Box

Re: Soil Management Plan  
Davidson Asbestos Site  
NC DOT State Project No. U-5907  
WBS Element #46452.1.1  
Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina  
H&H Job No. ROW-605

Dear Gordon:

Please find the attached PDF copy of the Soil Management Plan for the Davidson Asbestos site located in Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. Please return via DocuSign for final signatures. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact us at (704) 586-0007.

Sincerely,

***Hart & Hickman, PC***



David Graham, PG  
Senior Project Geologist

DocuSigned by:  
*David Graham*  
9F6FAD6E6BA34BE...



Matt Bramblett, PE  
Principal

DocuSigned by:  
*Matt Bramblett*  
CBCA88CDF0E547B...

Attachment

# Soil Management Plan Davidson Asbestos Site

Davidson, Mecklenburg County  
North Carolina

H&H Job No. ROW-605  
State Project U-5907  
WBS Element #46452.1.1  
May 27, 2022



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**Soil Management Plan  
Davidson Asbestos Site  
Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina  
H&H Project ROW-605**

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**Soil Management Plan  
Davidson Asbestos Site  
Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina  
H&H Project ROW-605**

**1.0 Introduction and Background**

Hart & Hickman, PC (H&H) has prepared this Soil Management Plan (SMP) to provide health and safety guidance to the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NC DOT) related to asbestos-contaminated soil (ACS) prior to a proposed sidewalk and roadway improvement project in Davidson, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. The sidewalk and roadway improvement activities will be conducted on multiple parcels located along Potts Street, Sloan Street, Griffith Street, and Beaty Street in Davidson, NC. This is not a cleanup or remediation plan; rather, it was prepared to properly manage ACS encountered in NC DOT work areas.

The NC DOT project includes proposed roadway and sidewalk improvements, installation of stormwater drainage ditches and stormwater drainage piping and catch basins. The roadway improvements include construction of a new road that extends Potts Street to Sloan Street, which connects with a new roundabout at the intersection of Sloan Street, Griffith Street, and Beaty Street. A project location map is included as Figure 1, and an aerial project map is presented as Figure 2.

In December 2019, H&H previously conducted Phase II assessment activities to evaluate the potential for ACS to be present in the proposed NC DOT work areas located along Potts Street, Sloan Street, Griffith Street, and Beaty Street. As discussed in H&H's Phase II Investigation report dated April 16, 2020, review of NC DEQ incident files indicate that the Davidson Asbestos site is located near proposed NC DOT work areas. The Davidson Asbestos site consists of 32 primarily residential parcels and a former asbestos mill located at 219 Depot Street. The former asbestos mill (Carolina Asbestos Company) manufactured asbestos-containing products from the 1930s to the 1960s. Asbestos-containing material (ACM)/waste was reportedly disposed of by burial on the mill property with documented contamination reported to the nearby neighborhood. The western boundary of the former asbestos mill property

borders Sloan Street, and the former mill property is located on the opposite side of the street from the NC DOT sidewalk and roadway project.

Previous assessments conducted by others verified the presence of ACS on the former asbestos mill property and in the residential neighborhood surrounding the former mill. In 2017, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) directed ACM and ACS removal activities on the 32 parcels located near the former mill site including several properties located near proposed NC DOT work areas. During removal, ACM and ACS were excavated at various depths on each of these properties and properly disposed as asbestos waste. Potential ACM and ACS were not removed beneath hardscape areas such as driveways, sidewalks, roads, etc. Orange snow fencing was placed at the base of impacted soil excavation areas to demark the extent of ACM and ACS removal activities.

Analytical results of soil samples collected by H&H during 2019 Phase II activities indicate widespread ACS exists within proposed NC DOT project work areas. For proposed NC DOT work areas, ACM was only detected near the new road extension at Sloan Street. Laboratory analytical results from the Phase II activities indicate that asbestos was present in 40 out of 105 soil borings conducted during this assessment. The soil samples were analyzed using the Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) and Milling Preparation Quantitation with 400 Point Count Procedure or by Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) Qualitative via Filtration Technique. A summary of asbestos-impacted soil sample depths and analytical results are presented in the tables and figures in H&H's Phase II Investigation report noted above. The asbestos-impacted soil boring locations are also depicted on Figure 2.

NC DOT preliminary plans indicate proposed cut areas for sidewalk improvements, drainage ditches and piping installations, and roadway construction activities along portions of Potts Street, Sloan Street, Griffith Street and Beaty Street. Appropriate safety precautions and procedures should be implemented for the sidewalk, road construction, and drainage/piping work within ACS areas. ACS that is disturbed or removed during construction activities should be properly managed by accredited personnel and disposed at a permitted facility.

H&H has developed this SMP to assist NC DOT's construction contractor (Contractor) during the road and sidewalk construction activities. The SMP includes regulatory background information and contractor requirements/responsibilities during construction activities near ACS and ACM.

## 2.0 Regulatory Overview

### 2.1 Federal Asbestos Regulatory Agencies

The two federal government agencies responsible for regulations regarding exposure to asbestos are the US EPA and Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). A summary of the regulations associated with these federal agencies is presented below.

#### EPA

The following US EPA regulations were established to address asbestos in schools, in commercial and public spaces, during demolition/renovation activities, and for protection of state and local government workers:

- EPA Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) - 40 CFR Part 763 Subpart E.
- EPA Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act (ASHARA) - 40 CFR 763 Appendix C to Subpart E
- EPA National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) - 40 CFR 61.140 Subpart M
- EPA Asbestos Worker Protection Rule - 40 CFR Part 763 Subpart G

*ASHARA* - On November 28, 1990, the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act (ASHARA) was enacted. EPA regulations for implementing ASHARA are included under the Model Accreditation Plan (MAP) contained in the Federal Register, dated February 3, 1994 (40 CFR 763 Appendix C to Subpart E). The MAP went into effect October 4, 1994, and set standards for training employees who work with asbestos (i.e., inspectors, management planners, supervisors, workers, and project designers), and expanded the accreditation requirements to cover asbestos abatement projects in all public and commercial buildings.

*NESHAP* - The asbestos NESHAP regulations specify work practices for asbestos to be followed during demolition and renovation of structures, installations, and buildings. The regulations require the owner of the building or the operator to notify the appropriate state agency before



demolition, or before renovations of buildings that could contain a certain threshold amount of asbestos. In addition, particular manufacturing and fabricating operations either cannot emit visible emissions into the outside air or must follow air cleaning procedures, as well as follow certain requirements when removing asbestos-containing waste. In Mecklenburg County, NESHAP regulations are regulated by the North Carolina Health Hazards Control Unit (HHCU) and Mecklenburg County Air Quality (MCAQ).

*Asbestos Worker Protection Rule* - The US EPA Asbestos Worker Protection Rule (40 CFR Part 763 Subpart G) extends the OSHA asbestos protections to state and local government workers not covered by OSHA laws. The law became effective December 15, 2000.

### OSHA

OSHA has two standards associated with asbestos to address worker protection associated with NC DOT operations:

- *General Industry Standard* (29 CFR 1910.1001) - covers routine housekeeping activities in buildings and applies to protection of office workers, housekeeping staff, and service employees.
- *Construction Standard* (29 CFR 1926.1101) - covers work activities associated with demolition and renovation operations and other activities where asbestos is removed or encapsulated and applies to building maintenance and repair activities and emergency cleanup of asbestos spills.

As noted above, the EPA Asbestos Worker Protection Rule (40 CFR Part 763 Subpart G) extends the OSHA asbestos protections to state and local government workers not covered by OSHA laws.

## **2.2 State Asbestos Regulatory Agencies**

The two state government agencies responsible for regulations regarding exposure to asbestos are the HHCU and the North Carolina Department of Labor. A summary of the regulations associated with these state agencies is presented below.

### NC Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

The DHHS HHCU accredits individuals performing asbestos management activities such as inspection, design, and removal; approves asbestos training courses; issues permits for asbestos removal projects; issues demolition notifications; inspects asbestos removal projects; implements the management of ACMs in schools; and investigates citizens' complaints.

### NC Department of Labor

The NC Department of Labor has adopted the federal OSHA General Industry Standard (29 CFR 1910.1001) and the Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.1101) regulations and is responsible for their enforcement of worker protection in the State.

## **2.3 Local Asbestos Regulatory Agencies**

In addition to HHCU, MCAQ regulates NESHAP regulations in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina. HHCU and MCAQ regulations address activities associated with demolition and renovation of buildings that contain ACMs, as well as the handling and disposal of asbestos-containing waste materials. Please note that an Asbestos NESHAP Permit issued through Mecklenburg County is not required for removal and disposal of ACS.

The construction Contractor shall comply with applicable laws, ordinances, criteria, rules, and regulations of Federal, State, regional, and local authorities regarding handling, storing, transporting, and disposing of asbestos-containing soil.

### 3.0 Consultant and Contractor Requirements and Responsibilities

#### 3.1 Consultant Requirements

A NC-accredited asbestos inspector consultant (Consultant) will be on-site on a periodic basis throughout the roadway and sidewalk construction activities. The accredited inspector consultant will maintain pertinent documentation related to adherence of the SMP including excavation activities, waste manifests, air monitoring data, photographs, etc.

#### 3.2 Contractor Requirements

Considering both NC HHCUC and OSHA regulations, personnel who enter regulated areas where ACS (with any amount of asbestos detected in soil), known ACM, or suspected ACM will be disturbed must be trained and maintain accreditation by the HHCUC. Based on discussions on January 7, 2022, between H&H and Mr. Jeffery Dellinger, Industrial Hygiene Consultant Supervisor with HHCUC, ACS containing greater than or equal to 0.25% asbestos by PLM is considered a hazard and shall be managed by accredited personnel. All asbestos workers and supervisors (including heavy equipment operators) involved with the disturbance or removal of ACS (greater than or equal to 0.25% asbestos), known ACM, or suspected ACM must be trained and maintain HHCUC accreditation for the appropriate discipline (i.e., Worker, Supervisor, Management Planner, Project Designer, etc.). In addition, because the OSHA *General Industry Standard* (29 CFR 1910.1001) and *Construction Standard* (29 CFR 1926.1101) indicate that no employee shall be exposed to an airborne concentration of asbestos in excess of 0.1 fiber per cubic centimeter of air as an 8-hour time-weighted average (TWA), trained and accredited personnel will also be required in the regulated area for management of ACS that is less than 0.25 % asbestos.

Workers must understand the health implications and risks involved, including the illnesses possible from exposure to airborne asbestos fibers, understand the use and limits of the respiratory equipment to be used, and understand the results of monitoring of airborne quantities of asbestos as related to health and respiratory equipment as indicated in 29 CFR 1910.1001 and 29 CFR 1926.1101. In addition, a trained and accredited asbestos air monitor, record keeper, and

competent person hired by the Contractor must be on-site during ACS and ACM disturbance activities.

The Contractor must provide NC DOT's consultant and HHCU (upon request) with documentation that all individuals performing ACM or ACS disturbing activities have completed training and accreditation requirements that provides information necessary to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with the requirements of this SMP, HHCU regulations, and OSHA standards set forth in 29 CFR 1910.1001 and 29 CFR 1926.1101. All records that document the training, experience, or accreditation requirements required shall be available for review throughout the duration of ACS disturbing activities.

The Contractor must also prepare and implement a company and site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) in accordance with all applicable regulations, including OSHA. The Contractor will be responsible for the health and safety of its employees and sub-contractors, as well as providing all necessary training and personal protective equipment (PPE) for completion of their work at the site.

The Contractor will maintain all necessary site controls to prevent unauthorized entry into any regulated work area and verify that ACS disturbance-related waste material does not migrate off-site onto adjacent properties or into storm drains, sanitary sewers, streams, waterways, etc. The Contractor will be responsible for adherence to this SMP and will also be subject to the reasonable direction of NC DOT and the Consultant.

## **4.0 Management of Asbestos Contaminated Soil**

This SMP describes environmental management actions related to the excavation, transport, and disposal of ACS and ACM. The following sections provide general management procedures to be utilized when disturbing ACS or ACM, including notification procedures, management of ACS/ACM, worker protection, and proper disposal. Engineering controls and air monitoring will be implemented when soil disturbing activities (i.e., excavation or grading activities) are occurring in known areas of ACS and ACM.

### **4.1 Notification Requirements**

HHCU and MCAQ will be notified by the Contractor at least 10 business days prior to any planned soil disturbing or removal activity in areas of known ACS and ACM.

### **4.2 Site Control and Security**

Prior to ACS/ACM removal activities, the Contractor will develop a project-specific security plan. The purpose of the security plan is to control access to the project area during ACS removal activities and to manage potential safety concerns for on-site workers. The Contractor shall establish a regulated area that is defined by safety barricades such as temporary fencing. A work regulated area includes any area where ACS or ACM disturbance may occur. A temporary fence (including wind screens) will be installed to secure the work zones around ACS removal areas. The fence will prevent public access to ACS removal in the work areas, function as a barrier to control wind dispersal, and minimize dust migration. The Contractor will control entry and egress to the impacted soil work areas at gates located in several locations along the fence. Danger/asbestos warning signs should be placed along the fence in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1101. Only trained/accredited workers with proper PPE will be allowed in the regulated work areas.

When the designated work area is close (i.e., within 50 feet) to occupied structures, external wind barriers may need to be constructed. Exposed openings in the structure, including windows, doorways, vents, or other openings shall be sealed with 6-mil plastic sheeting.

### **4.3 Personal Protective Equipment**

During soil disturbing activities, all persons within the designated work area shall utilize appropriate PPE, as identified in OSHA's general requirements for asbestos workers (29 CFR 1910.1001 and 29 CFR 1926.1101).

PPE shall include appropriate respiratory protection with a minimum half-face respirator with high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration required anytime active soil disturbance is occurring, protective full body Tyvek® suit with attached hood and booties, impermeable gloves, rubber boots, and other protective wear as appropriate based on conditions (cold stress, heat stress, insects, etc.). Respirators shall be properly fitted prior to use. Personnel shall wear proper PPE at all times within the regulated area. When exiting the regulated area workers shall proceed directly to the decontamination area and conduct decontamination procedures (see Section 4.6 below) prior to leaving the site.

### **4.4 Dust and Emission Control**

General dust control will be achieved by use of water that will be regularly spread throughout the regulated area to control dust generation during soil disturbing activities. Soil within the regulated area will be adequately wetted to control fugitive dust emissions that may be generated during work activities. The Contractor will maintain the dust control measures throughout the course of the project during soil disturbance activities in the regulated areas.

The Contractor shall control dust in regulated areas by keeping site access roads damp, watering, or misting as necessary prior to and during soil movement activities, and utilizing a windbreak mechanism upwind of work areas with exposed soil (i.e., using windscreen fencing or panels). The Contractor shall provide a water truck including appropriate water misting equipment during

activities (including for excavation/transport of impacted soil) that may produce dust in contaminated areas. If the mist and windbreak methods are not effective in reducing dust generation, the Contractor shall stop work until the conditions abate or appropriate additional protective procedures are established. Open excavations should be limited to allow them to remain moist and should be covered with plastic on nightly basis to control dust. The Contractor shall apply a mist in a manner as not to produce runoff water or splattering.

Erosion and sediment control measures are also required pursuant to the project construction plans and local regulations. Use of berms, silt fence, etc. should be implemented in accordance with the erosion control plans to prevent runoff. Runoff sediment generated from areas potentially containing ACS that collects near a silt fence, berm, etc. should be tested by the consultant for ACS to determine proper disposal requirements or runoff sediment should be properly disposed in accordance with this SMP.

#### **4.5 Excavation and Disposal of ACS and ACM**

During excavation of ACS/ACM, the Contractor shall direct-load ACS/ACM into dump trucks or roll-off containers that are lined and covered with 10 mil plastic sheeting. Excavation or grading will be limited to areas that are moist by misting activities. Misting of ACS/ACM will also be conducted to eliminate fugitive dust during loading. Landscaping debris (including roots and grass/organics) generated during excavation or grading activities near ACS will be managed and disposed in the same manner as abutting ACS/ACM.

Once the dump truck or roll-off container is filled, the plastic sheeting must be wrapped and sealed airtight using a “burrito” wrap technique prior to transporting the material to the disposal facility. At the loading location, a 10-mil plastic sheeting “laydown-pad” will be placed on the ground under truck/roll-off containers to catch spilled materials. Spilled ACS/ACM will be cleaned up immediately and not be allowed to dry out or accumulate. After the ACS/ACM load has been secured, covered with a tarp and affixed with the appropriate placard for transport as asbestos waste, the lay-down sheeting will be decontaminated using wet methods (wet sponges, brooms, squeegees, etc.) prior to the truck moving forward.

After loading, each truck will be assigned a manifest (provided by the disposal facility) to serve as the shipping document for each load. ACS/ACM soil shall be transported and disposed at any approved Subtitle D landfill permitted to accept asbestos waste such as Republic's Charlotte Motor Speedway (CMS) Landfill in Concord, North Carolina.

If necessary, ACS may be temporarily stockpiled on-site and within the regulated area. Contaminated soil must be placed on and covered with 10 mil plastic sheeting to prevent dust generation, exposure to stormwater, and human exposure. The bottom and top sheeting should be rolled together and secured with weights such as rocks to prevent weather conditions from exposing the soils. Removal of ACS/ACM should be conducted using the direct load approach whenever possible.

ACS within proposed sidewalk, piping, and road construction areas should be over excavated approximately two ft or filled with approximately two ft of clean fill material during construction activities with the exception of the sidewalk replacement on Potts Street and Sloan Street. For the proposed sidewalk area along the existing Potts Street and Sloan Street, over excavation of one ft of ACS or placement of one ft of clean fill shall be conducted during construction activities. Orange snow fencing (or similar demarcation) should be placed at the base and sidewalls of the excavation areas and above ASC in fill areas to serve as a demarcation barrier between potential ACS and clean fill. After the snow fencing is placed, the Contractor shall backfill the base of the excavation areas with approximately two ft of imported clean fill material to provide a clean working surface for construction activities. However, one ft of clean fill will be required for the sidewalk area along the existing Potts Street and Sloan Street.

ACS identified near the proposed grade of new stormwater ditch areas should be over excavated approximately 2 ft during construction activities. Approximately two ft of clean fill should be placed below the proposed ditch grade (including sidewalls) in these areas as a buffer to allow for potential future erosion in these areas. Orange snow fencing shall also be placed beneath the clean fill to demark potential asbestos-impacted soil beneath the ditch areas.



Once ACS has been over excavated and clean fill has been placed, the proposed construction activities in these areas can proceed in accordance with standard construction practices because asbestos impacts have been mitigated.

#### **4.6 Decontamination Procedures**

##### Personnel Decontamination

At the beginning of each workday, workers who will be in the regulated area will don disposable protective suits (Tyvek), disposable gloves and disposable boot covers (excluding truck drivers). Truck drivers shall remain in their trucks with windows rolled up during loading activities noted above. All contaminated disposable PPE shall be containerized and disposed as asbestos waste. Any non-disposable personnel items must be decontaminated with wet wiping until clean.

##### Equipment Decontamination

All equipment and tools that come into contact with or are used for removal of ACS or ACM will be decontaminated (free of all visible dust and debris) using wet cleaning methods, prior to leaving the work zone. Equipment decontamination can occur in areas of ACS or within a decontamination station. If decontamination occurs over ACS, the area will be kept wet or stabilized and soil in the area will be subsequently removed for disposal. Alternatively, equipment decontamination will be conducted within a decontamination station constructed adjacent to the regulated area. The decontamination station will be constructed of 10-mil poly sheeting in such a way as to capture all contaminated material and wastewater from the decontamination process. The wastewater from the decontamination station may be reused to wet ACS soil if filtered through 5-micron filter prior to use as wetting water for an area of ACS that subsequently will be removed or discharged to a sanitary sewer with written approval from the sewer authority. Alternately, the water may be containerized in leaktight 55-gallon drums for proper off-site disposal.

#### 4.7 Wind and Work Stoppage Conditions

ACS/ACM disturbance activities will not be conducted if winds produce visible emissions of dust or create dust when moving equipment or soil. During soil disturbance activities, wind speed measurements will be recorded by the Contractor at least periodically each day and during wind gusts using an anemometer.

ACS/ACM removal and disturbance operations will immediately and temporarily cease when one or more of the following conditions have been met:

- Any wind gust reaching or exceeding 20 mph as determined by hand-held instruments;
- Sustained wind speeds reaching or exceeding 12 mph averaged over a period of 10 minutes;
- Winds are producing visible emissions or creating movement of dust or debris in or near the removal/disturbance area; or
- Winds are impacting the ability of engineering controls to work as designed.

During wind-related work shutdowns, other work activities not involving soil removal or disturbance may continue. ACS/ACM disturbance activities may resume after all of the following conditions have been met:

- All wind gust readings for a period of 20 minutes drop below 20 mph as determined by hand-held instruments;
- Sustained wind speeds are below 12 mph averaged over a period of 20 minutes;
- Winds are no longer producing visible emissions or creating movement of dust in or around the removal/disturbance area; and
- Winds are not impacting on the ability of engineering controls to work as designed.

## 4.8 Air Monitoring

Daily air monitoring will be conducted by a NC-accredited air monitor hired by the Contractor to demonstrate that there is no off-site exposure to the general public and to ensure the safety of project personnel. Monitoring may be duplicated by NC DOT's consultant. If the air sampling results obtained by the NC DOT differ from those results obtained by the Contractor, the NC DOT will determine which results should be considered valid.

The Contractor shall provide air sampling within the regulated area as indicated in 29 CFR 1926.1101 and governing environmental regulations. Area air sampling shall be performed during the first and second half of each workday at locations within and outside of the regulated area to ensure the safety of the public and project personnel. Area sampling shall be performed at regular intervals along the perimeter of the regulated area that will accurately characterize airborne asbestos levels. The sampling locations will include, but are not limited to, downwind locations, adjacent to soil removal/grading areas, and areas with high public exposure risk (e.g., high pedestrian traffic areas, entranceways to nearby businesses, and residential areas). Air sampling locations shall be adjusted as deemed appropriate for each workday.

Separate air pumps shall be used to collect duplicate air samples at each sample location. Air samples shall be analyzed by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM). Because PCM cannot distinguish between asbestos and non-asbestos fibers, the PCM duplicate samples shall be analyzed by transmission electron microscopy (TEM) by 7402 Method on rapid laboratory turnaround if the results of PCM analysis indicate concentrations of greater than 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter (ft/cc) of air. If TEM results indicate any detectable level of asbestos outside of the regulated area, the air monitor will recommend that all work shall stop. The Contractor shall then evaluate and mitigate the condition(s) causing the presence of airborne asbestos fibers prior continuing work.


It is the Contractor's responsibility to ensure that personal air monitoring of their employees be performed in accordance with all OSHA requirements during disturbance of known and suspect ACS. Depending on the size of the work area and the type of soil being removed, air monitoring may include personnel air monitoring.

## 5.0 Summary

Previous assessment activities conducted along Potts Street, Sloan Street, Griffith Street, and Beaty Street indicate that widespread ACS and ACM are located within proposed NC DOT work areas near the Davidson Asbestos site. NC DOT plans indicate proposed cut areas for sidewalk improvements, drainage ditches and piping installations, and road construction activities along portions of Potts Street, Sloan Street, Griffith Street and Beaty Street. Appropriate safety precautions and procedures should be implemented for the sidewalk, road construction, and drainage/piping work near previously identified ACS/ACM. ACS/ACM that is disturbed or removed during construction activities should be properly managed by trained personnel and disposed at a permitted facility in accordance with this SMP.

## 6.0 Signature Page

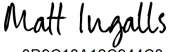
This soil management plan was prepared by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
9E6EAD6E6BA34BE

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David Graham, PG  
Senior Project Geologist for  
Hart & Hickman, PC

This soil management plan was reviewed by:

DocuSigned by:  
  
0D9C18A12C944C3


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Matt Ingalls  
Senior Project Manager  
NC-Accredited Asbestos Inspector (#11433) and  
NC-Accredited Management Planner (#20718) for  
Hart & Hickman, PC

DocuSigned by:  
  
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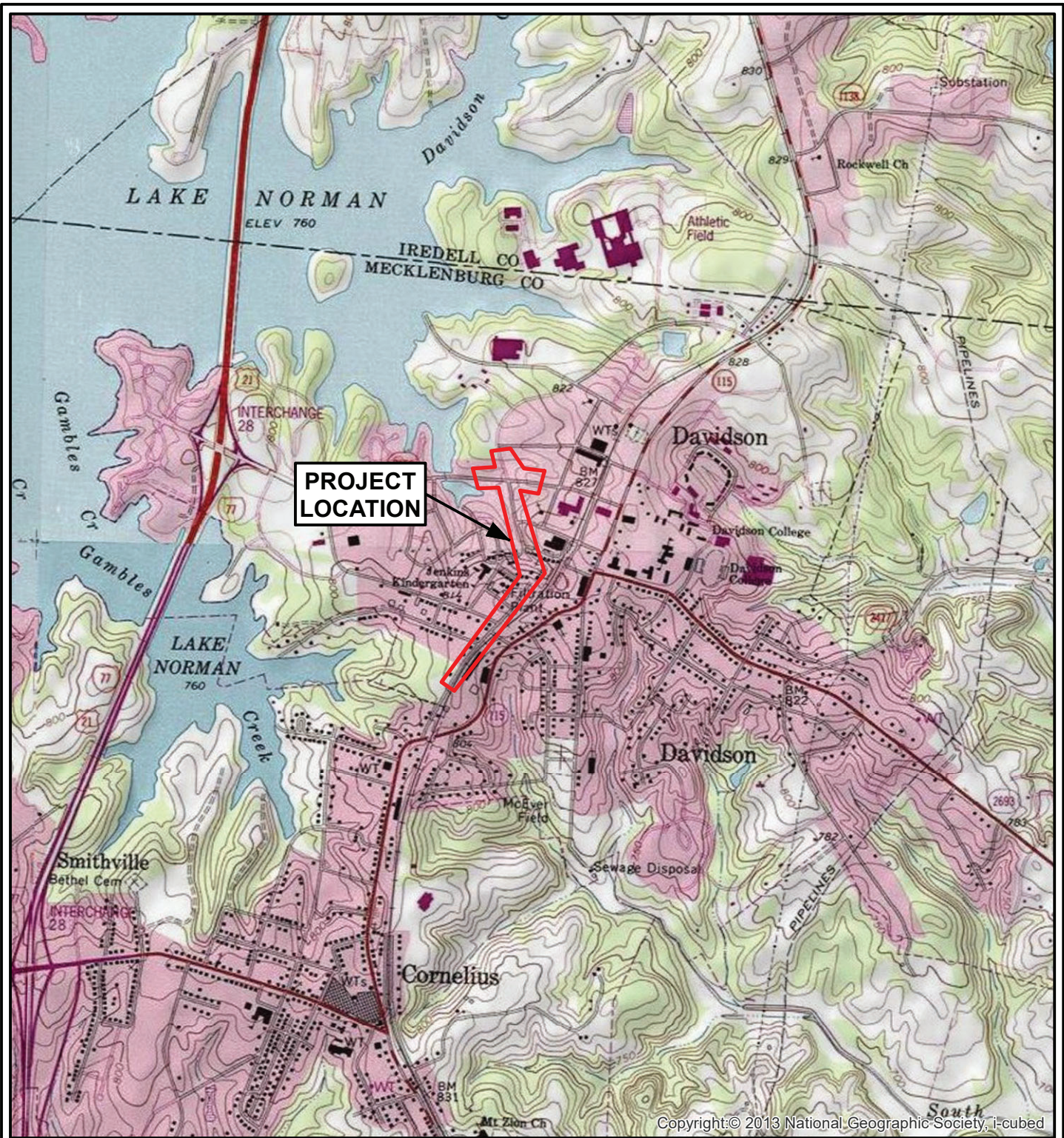
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James Jones  
NC Accredited Project Designer (#40483)  
NC-Accredited Air Monitor (#80716)  
NC-Accredited Asbestos Inspector (#12174) for  
JWJ Consulting, LLC

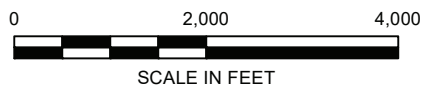
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Matt Bramblett, PE  
Principal for  
Hart & Hickman, PC




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U.S.G.S. QUADRANGLE MAP

**CORNELIUS AND MOOREVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA 2013**

QUADRANGLE  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

TITLE		PROJECT LOCATION MAP	
PROJECT		DAVIDSON ASBESTOS SITE DAVIDSON, NORTH CAROLINA	
		2923 South Tryon Street - Suite 100 Charlotte, North Carolina 28203 704-586-0007 (p) 704-586-0373 (f) License # C-1269 / # C-245 Geology	
DATE: 5-13-22		REVISION NO: 0	
JOB NO: ROW-605		FIGURE. 1	

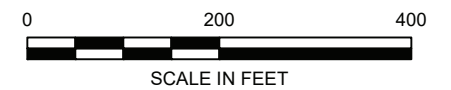



**LEGEND**

- SOIL BORING LOCATION WITHOUT ASBESTOS DETECTION
- SOIL BORING LOCATION WITH ASBESTOS DETECTION

**NOTE:**

1. BASE DATA OBTAINED FROM NC ONEMAP GIS, 2019.



TITLE		AERIAL PROJECT MAP AND SOIL BORING LOCATIONS	
PROJECT		DAVIDSON ASBESTOS SITE DAVIDSON, NORTH CAROLINA	
		2923 South Tryon Street - Suite 100 Charlotte, North Carolina 28203 704-586-0007 (p) 704-586-0373 (f) License # C-1269 / # C-245 Geology	
DATE: 5-13-22	REVISION NO: 0		
JOB NO: ROW-605	FIGURE NO: 2		