

**PROJECT SPECIAL PROVISIONS
GEOENVIRONMENTAL**

CONTAMINATED SOIL (2/24/2020)

The Contractor's attention is directed to the fact that soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbon compounds exist within the project area. The known areas of contamination are indicated on corresponding plans sheets. Information relating to these contaminated areas, sample locations, and investigation reports will be available at the following web address by navigating to the correct letting year and month then selecting, "Plans and Proposals", "U-5797", "Individual Sheets/520 GeoEnvironmental":

<http://dotw-xfer01.dot.state.nc.us/dsplan/>

Petroleum contaminated soil may be encountered during any earthwork activities on the project. The Contractor shall only excavate those soils that the Engineer designates necessary to complete a particular task. The Engineer shall determine if soil is contaminated based on areas shown on the plans, petroleum odors, and unusual soil staining. Contaminated soil not required to be excavated is to remain in place and undisturbed. Undisturbed soil shall remain in place, whether contaminated or not. The Contractor shall transport all contaminated soil excavated from the project to a facility licensed to accept contaminated soil.

In the event that a stockpile is needed, the stockpile shall be created within the property boundaries of the source material and in accordance with the Diagram for Temporary Containment and Treatment of Petroleum-Contaminated Soil per North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality's (NCDEQ) Division of Waste Management UST Section GUIDELINES FOR EX SITU PETROLEUM CONTAMINATED SOIL REMEDIATION. If the volume of contaminated material exceeds available space on site, the Contractor shall obtain a permit from the NCDEQ UST Section's Regional Office for off-site temporary storage. The Contractor shall provide copies of disposal manifests completed per the disposal facilities requirements and weigh tickets to the Engineer.

Measurement and Payment:

The quantity of contaminated soil hauled and disposed of shall be the actual number of tons of material, which has been acceptably transported and weighed with certified scales as documented by disposal manifests and weigh tickets. The quantity of contaminated soil, measured as provided above, shall be paid for at the contract unit price per ton for "Hauling and Disposal of Petroleum Contaminated Soil".

The above price and payment shall be full compensation for all work covered by this section, including, but not limited to stockpiling, loading, transportation, weighing, laboratory testing, disposal, equipment, decontamination of equipment, labor, and personal protective equipment.

Payment shall be made under:

Pay Item

Hauling and Disposal of Petroleum Contaminated Soil

DocuSigned by:

John Pilipchuk

52C44B94B8BE444

Pay Unit

Ton

3/4/2020



PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT

**SR 1997 (FAYETTEVILLE ROAD) WIDENING
TIP NO. U-5797, WBS NO. 44367.1.1**

NCDOT PARCEL NO. 02

OWNER: COOPER

2300 PINE STREET

LUMBERTON, ROBESON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



PREPARED FOR:
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
C/O STV ENGINEERS, INC.
1600 PERIMETER PARK DRIVE, SUITE 225
MORRISVILLE, NC 2756002

PREPARED BY:
FALCON ENGINEERING, INC.
1210 TRINITY ROAD, SUITE 110
CARY, NC 27513

PROJECT NUMBER: G19011.00
JUNE 9, 2020





June 9, 2020

Mr. Patrick Livingston, PE
STV Engineers, Inc.
900 W. Trade St, Suite 715
Charlotte, NC 28202

Re: **Preliminary Site Assessment**
SR 1997 (Fayetteville Road) Widening
TIP No. U-5797, WBS No. 44367.1.1
Parcel No. 02
Owner: Cooper
2300 Pine Street
Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina

Dear: Mr. Livingston:

Falcon is pleased to present the following Preliminary Site Assessment in support of the above-mentioned Project. Specifically, Falcon sampled soil in proximity to the project limits on this parcel in general accordance with the approved scope of work. Soils requiring remediation or special handling during construction were not identified.

Falcon recommends if drums, USTs, above ground storage tanks (ASTs), petroleum odors or sheen are observed during any excavation associated with any property involved in the project that all work in the vicinity stop until further assessment takes place. Further assessment can include but is not limited to; sampling the soil and groundwater, excavation, and proper handling and disposal of contaminated soils and groundwater.

Please review this report and advise us if you have any questions or concerns. We appreciate this opportunity to provide services to you and look forward to partnering with you on future projects. If you have any questions, please give Falcon a call at (919) 871-0800.

Sincerely,

FALCON ENGINEERING, INC.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Christopher J. Burkhardt".

Christopher J. Burkhardt
Environmental Services Manager

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Jeremy R. Hamm".

Jeremy R. Hamm, PE
Geotechnical Services Manager

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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

PARCEL LOCATION MAP

BORING LOCATION MAP

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

LABORATORY RESULTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 DESCRIPTION

Falcon Engineering, Inc. (Falcon) has completed a Preliminary Site Assessment of NCDOT TIP Project U-5797 Parcel No. 02. Parcel No. 02 is addressed as 2300 Pine Street, Lumberton Robeson County, North Carolina. NCDOT is proposing to widen Fayetteville Road (SR 1997) from Farringdom Street to 22nd Street. The limits of the assessment are between the existing edge of NCDOT maintained pavement (within the existing NCDOT ROW) where accessible, and the proposed NCDOT ROW and/or easement (whichever boundary represents the largest area). Boring locations were placed in the vicinity of proposed excavations for drainage features, utilities, and roadway/ditch cuts to determine if soils requiring remediation or special handling were present where excavation was planned to take place.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

Falcon's scope of work included coordination of; public and private utility location near the proposed borings, geophysical surveys, collecting soil samples using direct push methods, and laboratory analysis. Samples were analyzed for petroleum hydrocarbons via UVF technology.

SECTION 2: HISTORY

2.1 PARCEL USAGE

Falcon performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for U-5797 under Project No. G17057 dated April 2018. The ESA identified this parcel as a Recognized Environmental Condition (REC) based on the potential for an unknown or undiscovered release from the adjoining gas station.

2.2 FACILITY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

A Facility Identification Number was not identified for this parcel.

2.3 GROUNDWATER INCIDENT NUMBER

A Groundwater Incident Number was not identified for this parcel.

SECTION 3: SITE OBSERVATIONS

3.1 GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS

Groundwater monitoring wells (MWs) were not observed on this parcel.

3.2 ACTIVE USTS

Active USTs were not observed within the project limits or registered at this parcel.

3.3 FEATURES APPARENT BEYOND ROW/EASEMENT

USTs, monitoring wells, remediation systems, or hydraulic lifts were not observed within the project limits.

SECTION 4: METHODOLOGY

4.1 GEOPHYSICS

Pyramid Geophysical Services (Pyramid) was subcontracted to perform a geophysical survey of the assessment area. The assessment area is between the existing edge of NCDOT maintained pavement (within the existing NCDOT ROW) where accessible, and the proposed NCDOT ROW and/or easement (whichever boundary represents the largest area). The survey was used to locate private utility lines, as well as possible indications of USTs, and/or their pits.

The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction-metal detection and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys. Pyramid collected the EM data using a Geonics EM61-MK2 (EM61) metal detector integrated with a Geode External GPS/GLONASS receiver. The integrated GPS system allows the location of the instrument to be recorded in real-time during data collection, resulting in an EM data set that is georeferenced and can be overlain on aerial photographs and CADD drawings.

GPR data was acquired across select EM anomalies (where identified), using a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) UtilityScan DF unit equipped with a dual frequency 300/800 MHz antenna. Pyramid marked their findings on the surface with paint. A boundary grid was established around the perimeter of the site with marks every 10 feet to maintain orientation of the instrument throughout the survey and to obtain adequate coverage. A copy of the full Geophysical Report is included in the Attachments.

4.2 BORINGS

Regional Probing was subcontracted to advance soil borings using direct push technology. Regional Probing used a truck-mounted Geoprobe® 5410 unit mounted on an off-road modified Ford F350 Diesel 4x4. The unit has auger-capabilities and is equipped with a GH-42 soil-probing hammer, with 21,700 pounds of down force and 28,900 pounds of retraction force. The unit has an on-board tank for decontaminating the geoprobe rods before advancing the probe at each sample location.

4.3 SAMPLE PROTOCOL

Prior to initiating sample collection Falcon contacted NC One Call and requested public utility locations be marked around the proposed sample locations. Sampling was in general accordance with the NC Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Division of Waste Management's (DWM) "Guidelines for Site Checks, Tank Closure, and Initial Response and Abatement for UST Releases" (March 1, 2007 Version Change 9 – February 1, 2019) guidance document. Sampling strategy was derived based upon the project scope and objectives as outlined above. Red Lab, LLC was selected to perform the UVF laboratory analytical analysis. Appropriate sterile containers were received by Falcon from Red Lab prior to beginning the fieldwork. The containers were labeled appropriately.

A Minirae 3000 photoionization detector (PID) was used to field screen samples for volatile organics to determine if a release had occurred. The instrument was calibrated per manufacturer instructions prior to use. Falcon staff bagged composite soil samples of each boring in approximately two-foot sections. Representative samples were placed in a sealed plastic bag for approximately 10 minutes to allow soil hydrocarbons to reach equilibrium within the headspace prior to scanning with the PID. One sample per boring was collected from the depth of the proposed cut or from the section above the depth of cut with the highest PID reading.

To avoid cross contamination, a new unused pair of non-powdered nitrile gloves was worn while extracting each sample. Samples were placed in the appropriate laboratory provided containers. The labels on each container were then completed so that each provided the date and time of sampling, method of analysis, sample collector, preservative used and sampling location identification. Samples were placed in an ice filled cooler and transported to the lab. Appropriate chain-of-custody procedures, including the completion of necessary forms, were followed.

SECTION 5: RESULTS

5.1 GEOPHYSICS

The geophysical investigation was performed between March 20 and 25, 2019 to investigate for the presence of metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) beneath the survey area. According to the attached geophysical report; *“A total of six EM anomalies were identified. The majority of the EM anomalies were directly attributed to visible cultural features at the ground surface. GPR was performed across one EM anomaly associated with suspected metallic debris and verified the presence of buried metallic debris on the southeast portion of the site. No evidence of larger structures such as USTs was observed beneath the debris. The geophysical data did not record evidence of unknown metallic USTs within the geophysical survey area at Parcel 2.”*

5.2 SAMPLE DATA

Falcon and our subcontractor advanced two borings (B-1, B-2) to the proposed excavation depth of the drainage features, utilities, or roadway/ditch cut being assessed. Groundwater was not observed. Please see the Boring Location Plan in the attachments for a visual depiction of the sample locations. The coordinates (latitude and longitude) that correspond to the sample locations are shown below in Table No. 1 Boring Coordinates.

TABLE NO. 1 BORING COORDINATES

Boring	Latitude	Longitude
B-1	34.6334164	-79.0037292
B-2	34.6334751	-79.0034749

Borings were field screened with a PID for evidence of volatile organics in sections as noted in Table No. 2. The PID screening results are presented in Table No. 2 PID Readings. Falcon selected soil samples based on the field screening results and the needs of the project. Red Lab analyzed the selected samples and their full analytical report is attached. The results of the laboratory analysis are shown in Table No. 3 Summary of UVF Soil Sampling Results.

Petroleum hydrocarbons above State Action Levels were not detected in the samples.

TABLE NO. 2 PID READINGS

Boring	Depth BGS*	PID**
B-1	0-2.0	2.2
	2.0-4.0	2.0
B-2	0-1.5	3.9
	1.5-3.0	4.8

*BGS = Depth below ground surface in feet

**PID readings are in parts per million

Samples shown in **bold** were selected for analysis

TABLE NO. 3 SUMMARY OF UVF SOIL SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample ID	BTEX (C6 - C9)	GRO (C5 - C10)	DRO (C10 - C35)	TPH (C5 - C35)	Total Aromatics (C10-C35)	16 EPA PAHs	BaP	Ratios			HC Fingerprint Match
								% light	% mid	% heavy	
B-1	<0.27	<0.27	1.9	1.9	1.5	<0.09	<0.011	0	87.4	12.6	Deg Fuel 91.7%,(FCM)
B-2	<0.28	0.43	10.8	11.2	5.2	0.58	0.014	9	79.8	11.3	Road Tar 96.6%,(FCM)

Results reported in mg/kg (milligrams per kilogram)

5.3 SAMPLE OBSERVATIONS

Obvious visual indications of a release (stained soils, odors, or oily sheen) were not observed. Table No. 4 Soil Observations lists visual soil observations of color and texture.

TABLE NO. 4 SOIL OBSERVATIONS

Sample ID	Depth	Color	Soil Type
B-1	0-2.0	Brown Tan	Silty Sand (A-2-4)
	2.0-4.0	Light Brown	Sandy Clay (A-6)
B-2	0-1.5	Brown & Gray	Silty Sandy Clay (A-6)
	1.5-3.0	Gray	Clayey Sand (A-2-6)

Depth is in feet below ground surface

5.4 QUANTITIES CALCULATIONS

Soils requiring quantity calculations were not identified.

SECTION 6: CONCLUSIONS

6.1 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

This Preliminary Site Assessment was performed to evaluate the soils in proximity to the project limits on this parcel for the presence of petroleum hydrocarbons. The findings are as follows:

- Soil sampling completed on the parcel did not identify contaminants in the soil at levels requiring remediation.

6.2 GEOPHYSICS

The geophysical data did not record evidence of unknown metallic USTs within the geophysical survey area at Parcel 2. Falcon does not anticipate USTs will be encountered within the project limits on this parcel during construction.

6.3 SAMPLING

Sampling results did not identify contaminants in the soil which require remediation in the areas sampled. Based on past project experience, Falcon does not anticipate soil remediation or special handling and disposal will be required during construction on this parcel.

6.4 QUANTITIES

Soils requiring quantities calculations were not identified.



SECTION 7: RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 ADDITIONAL SAMPLING

Contaminants above the Industrial / Commercial Soil Cleanup Levels were not identified; therefore, additional assessment is not warranted at this time. Falcon recommends if drums, USTs, above ground storage tanks (ASTs), petroleum odors or sheen are observed during any excavation associated with any property involved in the project that all work in the vicinity stop until further assessment takes place. Further assessment can include but is not limited to; sampling the soil and groundwater, excavation, and proper handling and disposal of contaminated soils and groundwater.

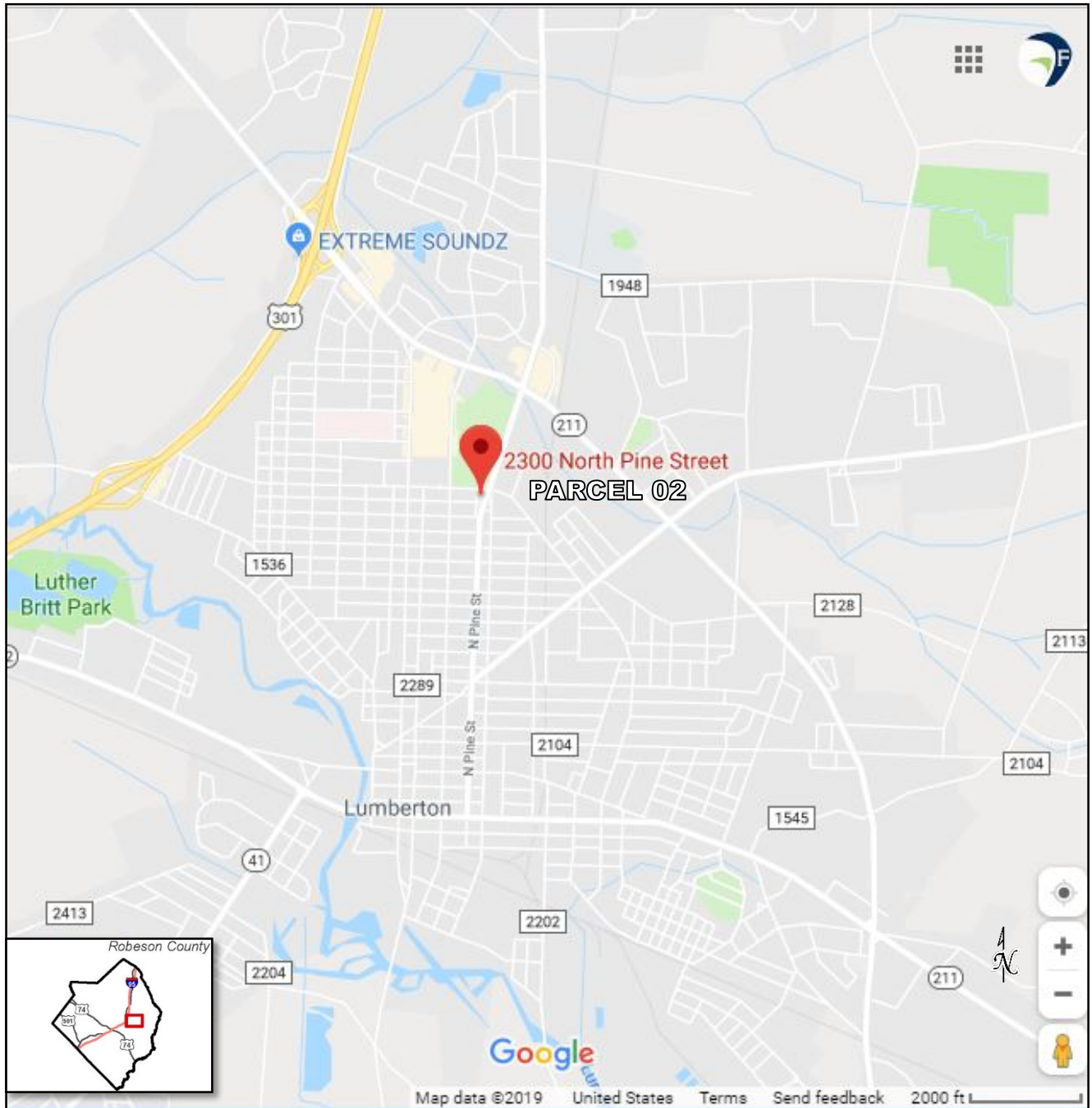
7.2 SPECIAL HANDLING OF IMPACTED SOIL

Soils requiring special handling were not identified. If suspect contaminated soils are encountered during construction Falcon and the NCDOT GeoEnvironmental Group should be contacted for proper handling instructions.

NCDOT U-5797 (SR 1997 Widening) Parcel 02

Preliminary Site Assessment

Vicinity Map

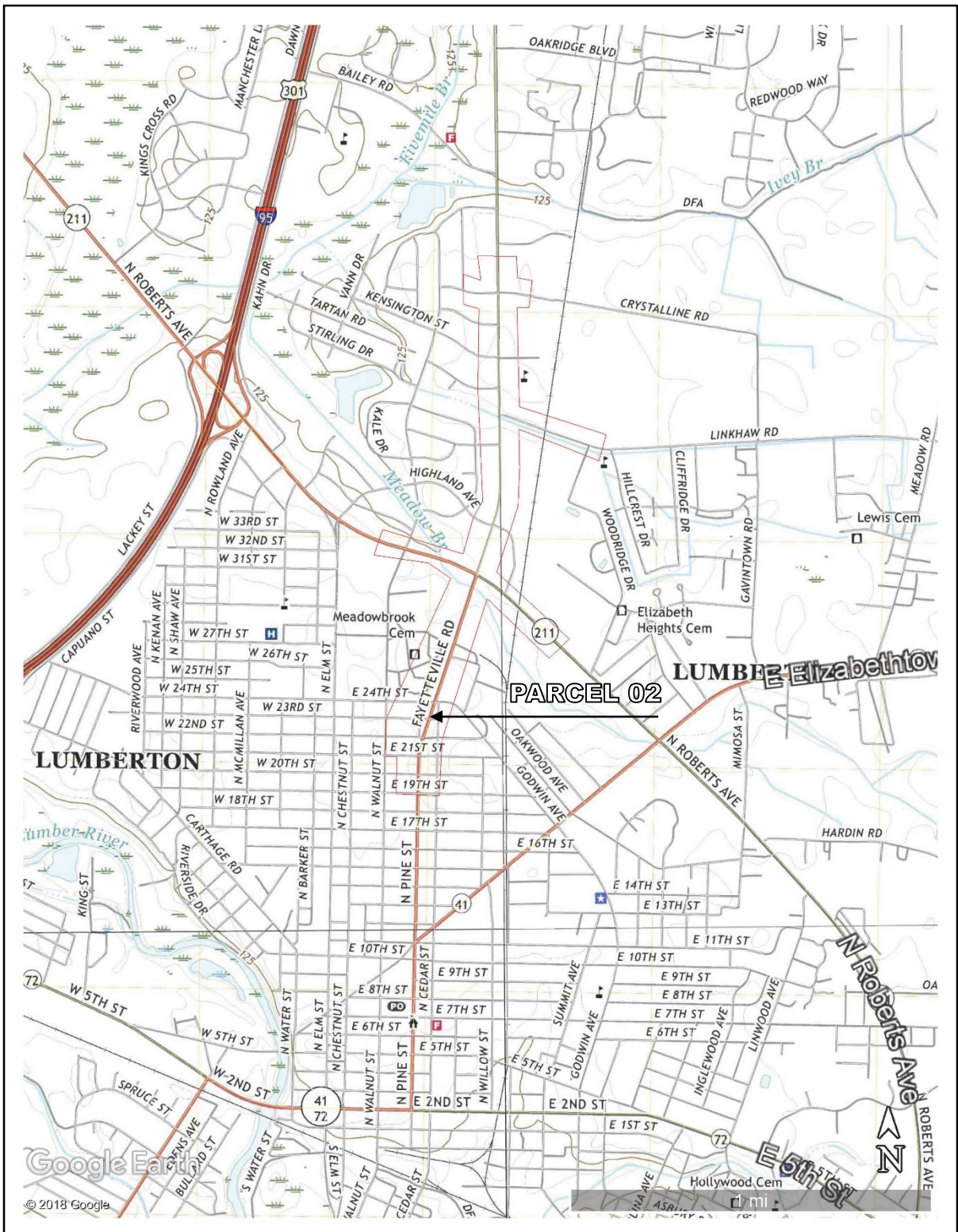


Project No.: G19011.00
Date: September 2019
Source: Google Maps

NCDOT U-5797 (SR 1997 Widening) Parcel 02

Preliminary Site Assessment

USGS Topographic Maps



Project No.: G19011.00
Date: September 2019
Source: "NW, NE, SW, and SE Lumberton, NC" 2019

NCDOT U-5797 (SR 1997 Widening) Parcel 02

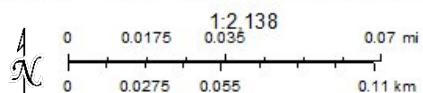
Preliminary Site Assessment

Parcel Location Map



September 5, 2019

-  County Line
-  City Limits
-  Streets
-  Parcels



Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Project No.: G19011.00
Date: September 2019
Source: Robeson County GIS

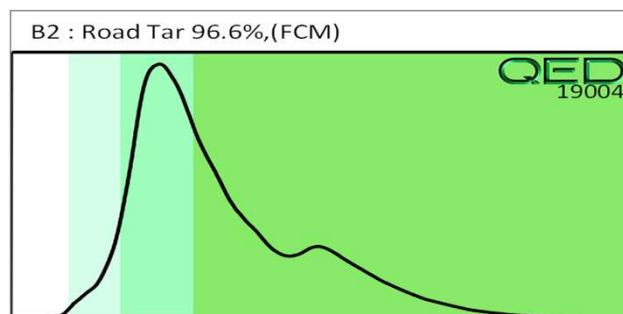
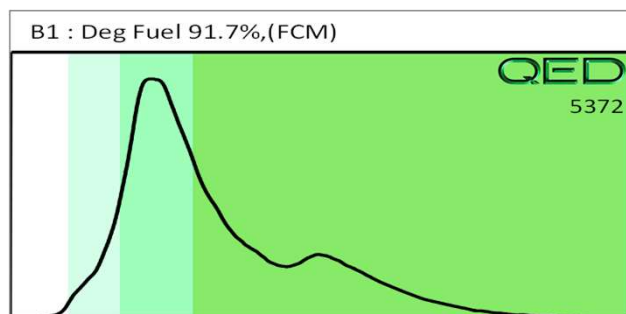
NCDOT U-5797 (SR 1997 Widening) Parcel 02
Preliminary Site Assessment
Site Photographs



Photograph No. 1: General view of B-1.
View is to the north toward the parcel building.



Photograph No. 2: General view of B-2.
View is to the east away from the parcel building.





PYRAMID GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES
(PROJECT 2019-091)

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

METALLIC UST INVESTIGATION: PARCEL 2 NCDOT PROJECT U-5797

402 E. 24TH STREET, LUMBERTON, NC

APRIL 22, 2019

Report prepared for: Christopher J. Burkhardt, PWS
Falcon Engineers
1210 Trinity Rd. #110
Raleigh, NC 27607

Prepared by: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "E. Cross".

Eric C. Cross, P.G.
NC License #2181

Reviewed by: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Doug Canavella".

Douglas A. Canavella, P.G.
NC License #1066

503 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, GREENSBORO, NC 27406

P: 336.335.3174 F: 336.691.0648

C257: GEOLOGY

C1251: ENGINEERING

GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT
Parcel 2 - 402 E. 24th Street
Lumberton, Robeson County, North Carolina

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- Figure 2 – Parcel 2 - EM61 Results Contour Map
- Figure 3 – Parcel 2 - GPR Transect Locations and Images
- Figure 4 – Parcel 2 - Overlay of Metal Detection Results on NCDOT Engineering Plans

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CADD	Computer Assisted Drafting and Design
DF	Dual Frequency
EM.....	Electromagnetic
GPR.....	Ground Penetrating Radar
GPS	Global Positioning System
NCDOT.....	North Carolina Department of Transportation
ROW	Right-of-Way
UST	Underground Storage Tank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Description: Pyramid Environmental conducted a geophysical investigation for Falcon Engineers at Parcel 2, located at 402 E. 24th Street in Lumberton, NC. The survey was part of an NCDOT Right-of-Way (ROW) investigation (NCDOT Project U-5797). The survey was designed to extend from the existing edge of pavement into the proposed ROW and/or easements, whichever distance was greater. Conducted from March 20-25, 2019, the geophysical investigation was performed to determine if unknown, metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) were present beneath the survey area.

Geophysical Results: The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction-metal detection and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys. A total of six EM anomalies were identified. The majority of the EM anomalies were directly attributed to visible cultural features at the ground surface. GPR was performed across one EM anomaly associated with suspected metallic debris and verified the presence of buried metallic debris on the southeast portion of the site. No evidence of larger structures such as USTs was observed beneath the debris. Collectively, the geophysical data did not record any evidence of unknown metallic USTs within the geophysical survey area at Parcel 2.

INTRODUCTION

Pyramid Environmental conducted a geophysical investigation for Falcon Engineers at Parcel 2, located at 402 E. 24th Street in Lumberton, NC. The survey was part of an NCDOT Right-of-Way (ROW) investigation (NCDOT Project U-5797). The survey was designed to extend from the existing edge of pavement into the proposed ROW and/or easements, whichever distance was greater. Conducted from March 20-25, 2019, the geophysical investigation was performed to determine if unknown, metallic underground storage tanks (USTs) were present beneath the survey area.

The site included a commercial building surrounded by concrete and asphalt surfaces. An aerial photograph showing the survey area boundaries and ground-level photographs are shown in **Figure 1**.

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The geophysical investigation consisted of electromagnetic (EM) induction-metal detection and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys. Pyramid collected the EM data using a Geonics EM61-MK2 (EM61) metal detector integrated with a Geode External GPS/GLONASS receiver. The integrated GPS system allows the location of the instrument to be recorded in real-time during data collection, resulting in an EM data set that is geo-referenced and can be overlain on aerial photographs and CADD drawings. A boundary grid was established around the perimeter of the site with marks every 10 feet to maintain orientation of the instrument throughout the survey and assure complete coverage of the area.

According to the instrument specifications, the EM61 can detect a metal drum down to a maximum depth of approximately 8 feet. Smaller objects (1-foot or less in size) can be detected to a maximum depth of 4 to 5 feet. The EM61 data were digitally collected at approximately 0.8-foot intervals along north-south trending or east-west trending, generally parallel survey lines, spaced five feet apart. The data were downloaded to a

computer and reviewed in the field and office using the Geonics NAV61 and Surfer for Windows Version 15.0 software programs.

GPR data were acquired across select EM anomalies on March 25, 2019, using a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc. (GSSI) UtilityScan DF unit equipped with a dual frequency 300/800 MHz antenna. Data were collected both in reconnaissance fashion as well as along formal transect lines across EM features. The GPR data were viewed in real-time using a vertical scan of 512 samples, at a rate of 48 scans per second. GPR data were viewed down to a maximum depth of approximately 6 feet, based on dielectric constants calculated by the DF unit in the field during the reconnaissance scans. GPR transects across specific anomalies were saved to the hard drive of the DF unit for post-processing and figure generation.

Pyramid's classifications of USTs for the purposes of this report are based directly on the geophysical UST ratings provided by the NCDOT. These ratings are as follows:

Geophysical Surveys for Underground Storage Tanks on NCDOT Projects			
High Confidence	Intermediate Confidence	Low Confidence	No Confidence
Known UST Active tank - spatial location, orientation, and approximate depth determined by geophysics.	Probable UST Sufficient geophysical data from both magnetic and radar surveys that is characteristic of a tank. Interpretation may be supported by physical evidence such as fill/vent pipe, metal cover plate, asphalt/concrete patch, etc.	Possible UST Sufficient geophysical data from either magnetic or radar surveys that is characteristic of a tank. Additional data is not sufficient enough to confirm or deny the presence of a UST.	Anomaly noted but not characteristic of a UST. Should be noted in the text and may be called out in the figures at the geophysicist's discretion.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

Discussion of EM Results

A contour plot of the EM61 results obtained across the survey area at the property is presented in **Figure 2**. Each EM anomaly is numbered for reference in the figure. The following table presents the list of EM anomalies and the cause of the metallic response, if known:

LIST OF METALLIC ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED BY EM SURVEY

Metallic Anomaly #	Cause of Anomaly	Investigated with GPR
1	Building	
2	Sign	
3	Water Meter	
4	Suspected Metallic Debris	☑
5	Drop Inlet	
6	Reinforced Concrete Pipe	

The majority of the EM anomalies were directly attributed to visible cultural features at the ground surface, including the building, a sign, a water meter, a drop inlet, and reinforced concrete pipe. EM Anomaly 4 was associated with suspected buried metallic debris and was further investigated with GPR.

Discussion of GPR Results

Figure 3 presents the locations of the formal GPR transects performed at the property as well as the transect images. A total of two formal GPR transects were performed at the site. GPR Transects 1-2 were performed across EM Anomaly 4. These transects recorded minor reflectors that were suggestive of possible buried metallic debris. No evidence of any larger structures such as USTs was observed.

Collectively, the geophysical data did not record any evidence of unknown metallic USTs within the geophysical survey area at Parcel 2. **Figure 4** provides an overlay of the EM61 metal detection contour map onto the NCDOT MicroStation engineering plans for reference.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

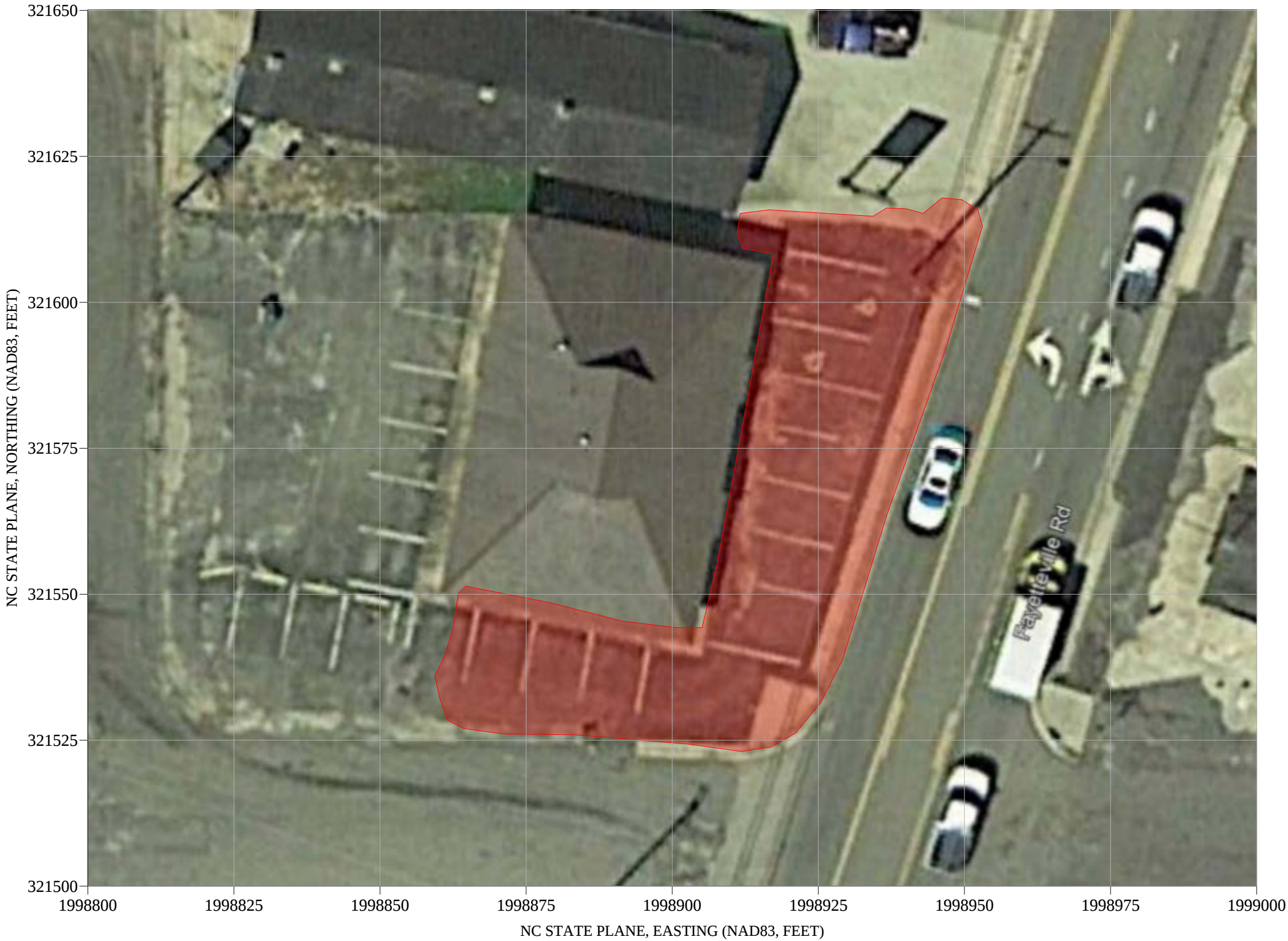
Pyramid's evaluation of the EM61 and GPR data collected at Parcel 2 in Lumberton, North Carolina, provides the following summary and conclusions:

- The EM61 and GPR surveys provided reliable results for the detection of metallic USTs within the accessible portions of the geophysical survey area.
- The majority of the EM anomalies were directly attributed to visible cultural features at the ground surface.
- GPR was performed across one EM anomaly associated with suspected metallic debris and verified the presence of buried metallic debris on the southeast portion of the site. No evidence of larger structures such as USTs was observed beneath the debris.
- Collectively, the geophysical data did not record any evidence of unknown metallic USTs within the geophysical survey area at Parcel 2.

LIMITATIONS

Geophysical surveys have been performed and this report was prepared for Falcon Engineers in accordance with generally accepted guidelines for EM61 and GPR surveys. It is generally recognized that the results of the EM61 and GPR surveys are non-unique and may not represent actual subsurface conditions. The EM61 and GPR results obtained for this project have not conclusively determined the definitive presence or absence of metallic USTs, but the evidence collected is sufficient to result in the conclusions made in this report. Additionally, it should be understood that areas containing extensive vegetation, reinforced concrete, or other restrictions to the accessibility of the geophysical instruments could not be fully investigated.

APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES OF GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA



View of Survey Area
(Facing Approximately West)



View of Survey Area
(Facing Approximately South)



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License # C1251 Eng. / License # C257 Geology

PROJECT
PARCEL 2
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA
NCDOT PROJECT U-5797

TITLE
PARCEL 2 - GEOPHYSICAL
SURVEY BOUNDARIES AND SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

DATE
3/25/2019
PYRAMID
PROJECT #:
2019-091

CLIENT
FALCON ENGINEERS
FIGURE 1

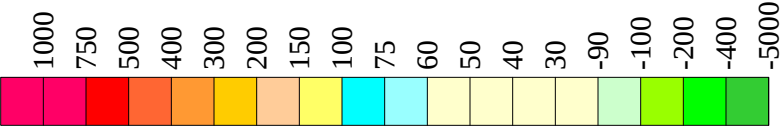
EM61 METAL DETECTION RESULTS



NO EVIDENCE OF METALLIC
USTs OBSERVED.

The contour plot shows the differential results of the EM61 instrument in millivolts (mV). The differential results focus on larger metallic objects such as USTs and drums. The EM data were collected on March 20, 2019, using a Geonics EM61-MK2 instrument. Verification GPR data were collected using a GSSI UtilityScan DF instrument with a dual frequency 300/800 MHz antenna on March 25, 2019.

EM61 Metal Detection Response
(millivolts)



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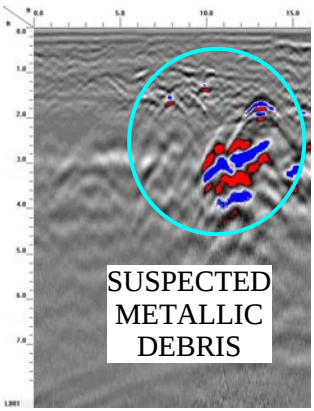
PROJECT
PARCEL 2
LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA
NCDOT PROJECT U-5797

TITLE
PARCEL 2 -
EM61 METAL DETECTION CONTOUR MAP

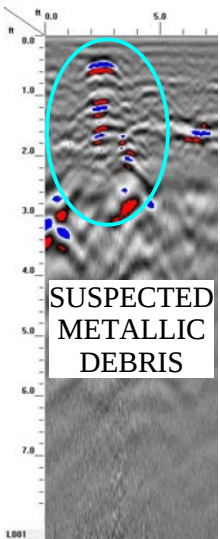
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PROJECT #: 2019-091

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FIGURE 2

LOCATIONS OF GPR TRANSECTS



GPR TRANSECT 1 (T1)



GPR TRANSECT 2 (T2)



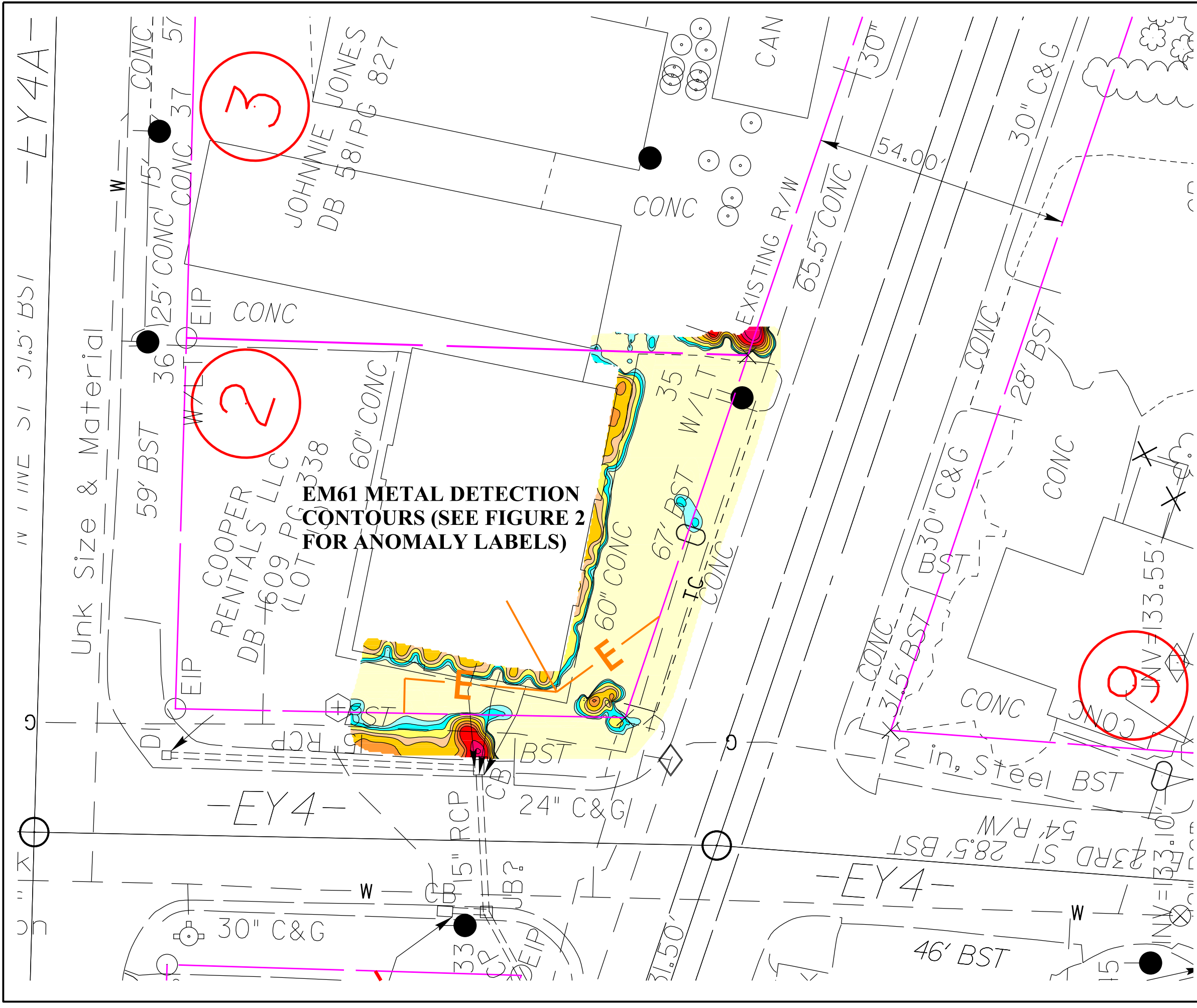
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PARCEL 2 -
GPR TRANSECT LOCATIONS AND IMAGES

DATE
3/25/2019
PYRAMID
PROJECT #:
2019-091

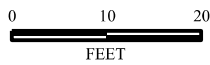
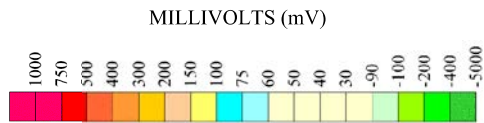
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FIGURE 3



**EM61 METAL DETECTION
CONTOURS (SEE FIGURE 2
FOR ANOMALY LABELS)**

LEGEND

- EXISTING ROW
- EXISTING PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED ROW LINE
- TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT
- PUE
- PROPOSED PERMANENT UTILITY EASEMENT
- PROPOSED SS CUT LINE
- PROPOSED SS FILL LINE



TITLE OVERLAY OF METAL DETECTION RESULTS ON NCDOT ENGINEERING PLANS	
PROJECT PARCEL 002 LUMBERTON, NORTH CAROLINA NCDOT PROJECT U-5797	
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PYRAMID PROJECT NO. 2019-091	FIGURE NO. 4