

**PROJECT SPECIAL PROVISIONS  
GEOENVIRONMENTAL**

**CONTAMINATED SOIL (9/30/2025)**

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", "Wayne U-4753", "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

**Pay Unit**

Ton

DocuSigned by:  
*Ethan J. Caldwell*  
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09/30/2025





# Engineering of NC INC

an affiliate of **The GEL Group** INC



## **GEOENVIRONMENTAL PHASE II INVESTIGATION REPORT PARCEL #26**

**1140 TOMMY'S ROAD, GOLDSBORO, NC**

**Revision 2, October 2, 2019**

**WBS Number:** 39927.1.1

**TIP Number:** U-4753

**County:** Wayne

**Description:** Widening of SR 1556 (Wayne Memorial Drive)  
from south of SR 1003 (New Hope Road) to  
US 70 Bypass, Wayne County, NC

**Parcel No (PIN):** Parcel #26; Wal-Mart Fuel Station  
PIN #3539524920

**Address:** 1140 Tommy's Road, Goldsboro, NC 27534

*Submitted to:*

**North Carolina Department of Transportation**

Geotechnical Engineering Unit

1589 Mail Service Center

Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1589

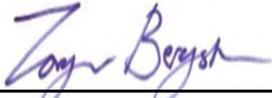
**GEOENVIRONMENTAL PHASE II INVESTIGATION REPORT  
PARCEL #26  
1140 TOMMY'S ROAD, GOLDSBORO, NC**

**Revision 2, October 2, 2019**

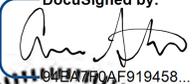
**WBS Number:** 39927.1.1  
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PIN #3539524920  
**Address:** 1140 Tommy's Road, Goldsboro, NC 27534

This document, entitled *GeoEnvironmental Phase II Investigation Report, Parcel #26, 1140 Tommy's Road, Goldsboro, NC*, has been prepared by GEL Engineering of NC, Inc., for the parcel identified above in accordance with the Notice to Proceed issued by the North Carolina Department of Transportation – Geotechnical Engineering Unit on June 27, 2019. It has been prepared in accordance with accepted quality control practices for the exclusive use of the North Carolina Department of Transportation and has been reviewed by the undersigned.

GEL ENGINEERING OF NC, INC.  
*an Affiliate of The GEL Group, Inc.*

  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
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Senior Project Manager

DocuSigned by:  
  
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October 2, 2019  
Date 10/3/2019



**GEOENVIRONMENTAL PHASE II INVESTIGATION REPORT  
PARCEL #26, 1140 TOMMY’S ROAD, GOLDSBORO, NC**

**Revision 2, October 2, 2019**

**Widening of SR 1556 (Wayne Memorial Drive) from  
south of SR 1003 (New Hope Road) to US 70 Bypass, Wayne County, NC  
Parcel #26; Wal-Mart Fuel Station; PIN #3539524920  
WBS Number: 39927.1.1; TIP Number: U-4753  
Wayne County**

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- 3 Laboratory Analytical Report and Chain of Custody Record for Soil Samples

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) authorized GEL Engineering of NC, Inc. (GEL), to perform a Phase II GeoEnvironmental Investigation at the subject parcel in Wayne County. The objective of the investigation was to evaluate the presence of potential environmental hazards within the existing and proposed rights-of-way (ROWs) and/or easements, including objects such as underground storage tanks (USTs) and petroleum contaminated soil. The subject parcel location is shown on Figure 1 and listed below.

<u>Parcel #</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Business Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Wayne County PIN #</u>
26 PSH 6	Wal-Mart Real Estate Business	Wal-Mart Fuel Station	1140 Tommy's Rd, Goldsboro, NC 27534	3539524920

A portion of the parcel was designated as the investigation area from information included in NCDOT's U-4753 CAD files provided to GEL. This area is shown on Figure 2 and extends from the edge-of-pavement to the innermost existing or proposed ROW or easement. Geophysical surveys were conducted across the investigation area using ground penetrating radar (GPR) and time-domain electromagnetic (TDEM) technologies. Eleven geoenvironmental soil borings were installed within the investigation area at the locations shown on Figure 3. The methodologies and results of these investigations are discussed in the following sections.

In addition to the electronic DocuSign copy of this report, GEL is submitting to NCDOT (a) an electronic MicroStation U-4753\_env\_geo.dgn file that provides the geoenvironmental soil boring locations, and (b) a Microsoft Excel file of the soil sample ultra-violet fluorescence (UVF) spectrometry analytical results prepared by RED Lab, LLC, of Wilmington, North Carolina (RED Lab).

## 2.0 HISTORY

GEL searched North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ) electronic records and contacted the NCDEQ Washington Regional Office and NCDEQ Headquarters in Raleigh to obtain pertinent environmental records and regulatory history. The facility is not listed in the NCDEQ UST Incidences database. Other than UST tank registration information (UST Facility ID # 00-0-0000039348), no other NCDEQ records related to the Site were identified. From the Connect NCDOT server, GEL downloaded and reviewed the *GeoEnvironmental Impact Evaluation* dated May 3, 2019, prepared Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon). Terracon's findings regarding the subject parcel are consistent with GEL's records search and Site observations (Section 3.0), as follows:

*According to the regulatory database report, this facility operates one 15,000-gallon petroleum underground storage tank (UST), one 8,000-gallon petroleum UST and one 7,000-gallon diesel UST that were installed in 2014. Based on aerial imagery and site observations, the UST fill ports are located approximately 53 and 66 feet from the Wayne Memorial Drive right-of-way. The vent pipes are approximately 41 feet from the right of way. This facility was not identified on the LUST or IMD databases. Based on the distance of the UST system and potential for a release, the Wal-Mart Fuel Station presents the potential for geoenvironmental impact to the project.*

### 3.0 SITE OBSERVATIONS

In advance of the field investigation, the GEL Project Manager notified the onsite Walmart facility manager of the planned investigation activities. The GEL Project Manager also conducted a site reconnaissance on July 25, 2019, during the beginning of the investigation. Representative photographs taken during the site reconnaissance are provided in Appendix A.

The Wal-Mart Fuel Station is situated within the parking lot of the Walmart Neighborhood market facility. The Fuel Station consists of a small convenience store with two active dispensers on the southeast side of the store and four active dispensers on the northwest side of the store, all under a single canopy. The two gasoline and one diesel USTs are situated between Wayne Memorial Drive and the northwest dispensers. Two monitoring wells shown on the MicroStation base map were observed, one on the northeast side of the USTs, and the other on the southwest side of the USTs. It is presumed these monitoring wells are installed outside of the outermost walls of the UST and piping structures and are actively monitored to comply with NCDEQ release detection monitoring requirements (15A NCAC 02N .0504). The two monitoring wells and marked locations of the USTs are depicted in Appendix A, photograph 2. No other features of potential environmental concern were observed within or adjacent to the investigation area. The only obstructions to the geophysical survey across the investigation area were minor surface utility structures, signposts, and landscaping.

## **4.0 METHODS**

This section describes the field methods followed to complete the geophysical surveys and the geoenvironmental soil boring and sampling program.

### **4.1 Geophysical Survey Methods**

The geophysical evaluation included the deployment of GPR and TDEM technologies to the site. These technologies were used in concert with one another in order to identify the presence of potential USTs or other subsurface features of concern such as buried drums. A brief description of these technologies is presented in the following paragraphs.

The GPR and TDEM surveys were conducted by towing the geophysical equipment along a system of transect lines on an approximately 2.5-foot spaced grid established within the investigation area. In spatially restricted and surface obstructed areas, a modified pattern of transect lines was implemented to maximize data acquisition. Positioning for the investigation was provided using a Trimble real-time kinematic (RTK) global positioning system (GPS).

#### **4.1.1 Ground Penetrating Radar Methodology**

An ImpulseRadar Crossover dual-channel digital radar control system configured with a 400- and 800-Megahertz (MHz) antenna array was used in this investigation. GPR is an electromagnetic geophysical method that detects interfaces between subsurface materials with differing dielectric constants. The GPR system consists of an antenna which houses the transmitter and receiver, a digital control unit which both generates and digitally records the GPR data, and a color video monitor to view data as it is collected in the field.

The transmitter radiates repetitive short duration electromagnetic waves (at radar frequencies) into the earth from an antenna moving across the ground surface. These radar waves are reflected back to the receiver from the interface of materials with different dielectric constants. The intensity of the reflected signal is a function of the contrast in the dielectric constant between the materials, the conductivity of the material through which the wave is traveling, and the frequency of the signal.

Subsurface features that commonly cause such reflections are: 1) natural geologic conditions, such as changes in sediment composition, bedding, and cementation horizons and voids; or 2) unnatural changes to the subsurface such as disturbed soils, soil backfill, buried debris, tanks,

pipelines, and utilities. The digital control unit processes the signal from the receiver and produces a continuous cross-section of the subsurface interface reflection events.

GPR data profiles were collected along transects covering the entire investigation area. Depth of investigation of the GPR signal is highly site specific and is limited by signal attenuation (absorption) in the subsurface materials. Signal attenuation is dependent upon the electrical conductivity of the subsurface materials. Signal attenuation is greatest in materials with relatively high electrical conductivities such as clays, brackish groundwater, or groundwater with a high dissolved solid content from natural or manmade sources. Signal attenuation is lowest in relatively low conductivity materials such as dry sand or rock. Depth of investigation is also dependent on the antenna's transmitting frequency. Depth of investigation generally increases as transmitting frequency decreases; however, the ability to resolve smaller subsurface features is diminished as frequency is decreased. The average depth of penetration at this site was approximately 3 to 5 feet below the surface.

The GPR antenna used at this site is internally shielded from aboveground interference sources. Accordingly, the GPR response is not affected by overhead power lines, metallic buildings, or nearby objects.

#### **4.1.2 Time Domain Electromagnetic Methodology**

TDEM methods measure the electrical conductivity of subsurface materials. The conductivity is determined by inducing (from a transmitter) a time or frequency-varying magnetic field and measuring (with a receiver) the amplitude and phase shift of an induced secondary magnetic field. The secondary magnetic field is created by subsurface conductive materials behaving as an inductor as the primary magnetic field is passed through them.

The Geonics EM-61 system used in this investigation operates within these principles. However, the EM-61 TDEM system can discriminate between moderately conductive earth materials and very conductive metallic targets. The EM-61 consists of a portable coincident loop time domain transmitter and receiver with a 1.0-meter by 0.5-meter coil system. The EM-61 generates 150 pulses per second and measures the response from the ground after transmission or between pulses. The secondary EM responses from metallic targets are of longer duration than those created by conductive earth materials. By recording the later time EM arrivals, only the response from metallic targets is measured, rather than the field generated by the earth material.

## 4.2 GeoEnvironmental Soil Borings and Soil Sampling

A direct push technology (DPT) drilling rig provided by our subcontracted driller, Regional Probing Services, Inc., was used to advance soil borings across the investigation area at the locations shown on Figure 3. A utility clearance was performed by North Carolina One-Call across the investigation area prior to the soil boring program. In addition to the GPR and TDEM geophysical investigations described in Section 4.1, GEL specifically cleared each planned drilling location for underground utilities utilizing radio frequency electromagnetics instrumentation. Underground utilities were identified across much of the investigation area, in particularly along Wayne Memorial Drive. As shown on Figure 3, most soil borings were positioned toward the innermost existing or proposed ROW/easement lines of the investigation area. Downhole DPT equipment was decontaminated before and after each boring was constructed. Following sample collection, the borings were backfilled with bentonite chips, and the location of each boring (Figure 3) was measured using the Trimble RTK/GPS.

GEL installed each of the 11 soil borings to 8 feet below ground surface (bgs). DPT soil sampling consists of pushing/hammering a stainless-steel, 4-foot long, Macro-Core soil sampler and PVC liner to the desired sampling depth. The liner is removed from the soil sampler and cut to expose a continuous soil core for characterization and sampling. Lithologic descriptions of soil samples were recorded on soil boring logs along with other field observations. The soil boring logs are provided as Appendix B.

Subsurface soil was screened for organic vapors using a field photoionization detector (PID), and these measurements were recorded on the soil boring logs (Appendix B). The PID measures the concentration of organic compounds in the vapor space above a soil sample resulting from volatilization of organic compounds contained in the soil. To screen the soils, each sample was placed in a clean, resealable polyethylene bag. The bag was sealed, the sample was allowed to equilibrate, the probe of the PID was then inserted into the bag, and the airspace above the soil was screened for organic vapors.

Soil samples were submitted for laboratory analysis by RED Lab. After the soil core extracted from each boring was logged, the horizon with the highest field PID reading was selected for laboratory analysis. In the absence of discernable PID reading differences, the sample collected from 2 to 3 feet bgs was selected for laboratory analysis, because the NCDOT U-4753 plans and

cross sections indicated this to be the most representative soil horizon to be cut or otherwise handled by NCDOT at this parcel during the planned construction project.

To collect the sample, approximately 10 grams of soil from the selected horizon were extracted using a laboratory-provided Terra-Core sampler and transferred into a laboratory-provided VOA vial containing 20 milliliters of methanol preservative and handled according to RED Lab field sampling protocol. Laboratory-quality nitrile gloves were worn by sampling personnel throughout the sampling process and changed between each sample. Upon collection, sample bottles were placed on ice in a cooler and transported to the analytical laboratory under proper chain-of-custody procedures. The samples were analyzed by RED Lab using UVF Spectrometry for the following indicator parameters to evaluate the investigation area for the presence petroleum of contaminated soil:

- Total benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) (C6-C9 fraction)
- Diesel Range Organics (DRO) (C10-C35 fraction)
- Gasoline Range Organics (GRO) (C5-C10 fraction)
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) (C5-C35 fraction)
- Total Aromatics (C10-C35 fraction)
- 16 EPA Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) (total PAH value)
- Benzo(a)Pyrene.

## 5.0 RESULTS

The results of the geophysical surveys and geoenvironmental soil boring and soil sampling program are presented below.

### 5.1 Geophysical Survey Results

The geophysical field investigation was successfully performed at the subject parcel. Interpretation of the GPR data was conducted in the field, with subsequent data processing including band pass filtering, background removal, horizontal smoothing, and gain adjustments. TDEM was also used to scan the project site. As depicted in Appendix A, Photograph 2, the geophysical survey identified the "Known USTs," and the locations were marked in the field. Based on the field data review, no other electromagnetic or GPR anomalies were detected that were indicative of buried metallic objects, and so no other potential anomalies were marked in the field.

The TDEM survey results are displayed on Figure 4, and these results include the high TDEM responses from the Known USTs, as labeled. All other high TDEM responses shown on Figure 4 are correlated to surface metallic debris and/or above-ground metal structures as labeled on the figure and are not considered to be representative of "Potential USTs."

### 5.2 Soil Sample Analytical Results

The field PID screening measurements are listed in Table 1. These measurements did not indicate the presence of significant organic vapors. The boring and horizon with the highest PID measurement, 3.8 parts per million (ppm), was boring SB-4 at 7- to 8-feet bgs. Therefore, a sample of the soil collected from 7- to 8-feet bgs from this boring was submitted to RED Lab for indicator-parameter UVF Spectrometry analysis to evaluate for the presence petroleum contaminated soil. None of the other soil borings showed discernable PID reading differences between soil horizons, and so the sample selected for laboratory analysis from all other borings was collected from 2 to 3 feet bgs, as discussed in Section 4.2. A summary of the soil sampling details is tabulated in Table 1, along with a listing of the northing and easting coordinates for the boring locations.

The UVF Spectrometry analytical results for GRO, DRO, and TPH are presented in Table 1. These results are also presented in Appendix B along with hydrocarbon fingerprint graphs prepared by

RED Lab and the chain-of-custody form completed for the project. Consistent with the field PID measurement results, none of the samples contained notable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons. The highest reported TPH concentration (carbon range C5 through C35) was 8.0 milligrams per kilogram (mg/Kg) in the sample from boring SB-5, and this concentration is below the NCDEQ screening levels. The next highest reported TPH concentrations were 7.5 and 2.3 mg/Kg for the samples collected from borings SB-2 and SB-3, respectively. All three of these borings are located on the northeast side of Parcel 26 (see Figures 3 and 5). The TPH fingerprint matches for these three samples each suggests a degraded petroleum product, with the hydrocarbons within the DRO fraction (C10 to C35). The TPH results for the samples collected from the other eight borings were all below 1.0 mg/Kg. The distribution of these TPH concentrations are illustrated on Figure 5.

## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Other than confirming the location of the active Known USTs, field and office review of the geophysical field investigation data correlated all identified geophysical anomalies to surface metallic debris and/or above ground metal structures. No potential anomalies were marked in the field other than the Known USTs, and the geophysical survey results suggest there are no buried metallic objects indicative of "Potential USTs" within the investigation area.

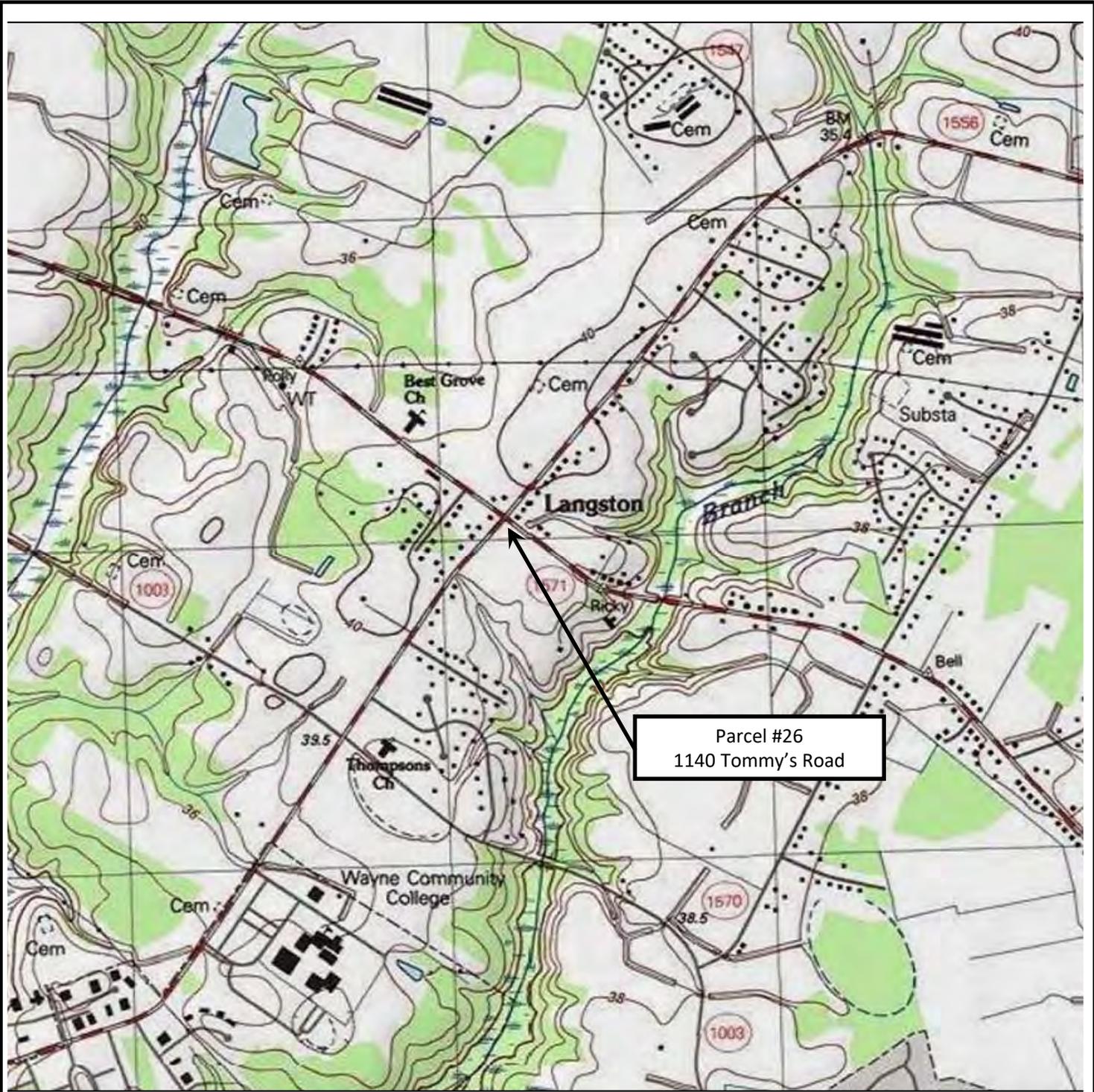
Only minor concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were identified in soil samples, with all results below the NCDEQ screening levels. The highest three concentrations (2.3, 7.5, and 8.0 mg/Kg) were from borings constructed on the northeast side of the parcel, with the fingerprint matches for the TPH suggesting a degraded petroleum product. As petroleum products degrade, the concentrations of the lightest hydrocarbons decrease first. Therefore, although the hydrocarbons in these samples were reportedly within the DRO fraction (C10 to C35), the contamination may have resulted from the release of a lighter petroleum product (e.g., gasoline) that has subsequently degraded.

## 7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No additional environmental investigation of the soil at the site is recommended at this time. It is recommended that NCDOT screen soils with a PID as construction activities proceed northeast of Parcel #26 given the possible presence of higher concentrations of petroleum constituents than those identified on the subject parcel.

Although geophysical methods provide a high level of assurance for the location of subsurface objects, the possibility exists that not all features can or will be identified. Therefore, due caution should be used when performing subsurface excavation across the entire investigation area.

## FIGURES



Parcel #26  
1140 Tommy's Road

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PROJECT: ncdt04919

GEOENVIRONMENTAL PHASE II  
INVESTIGATION REPORT, PARCEL 26  
WIDENING OF SR 1556  
(WAYNE MEMORIAL DR)  
GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, NC  
TIP NO. U-4753, WBS NO. 39927.1.1

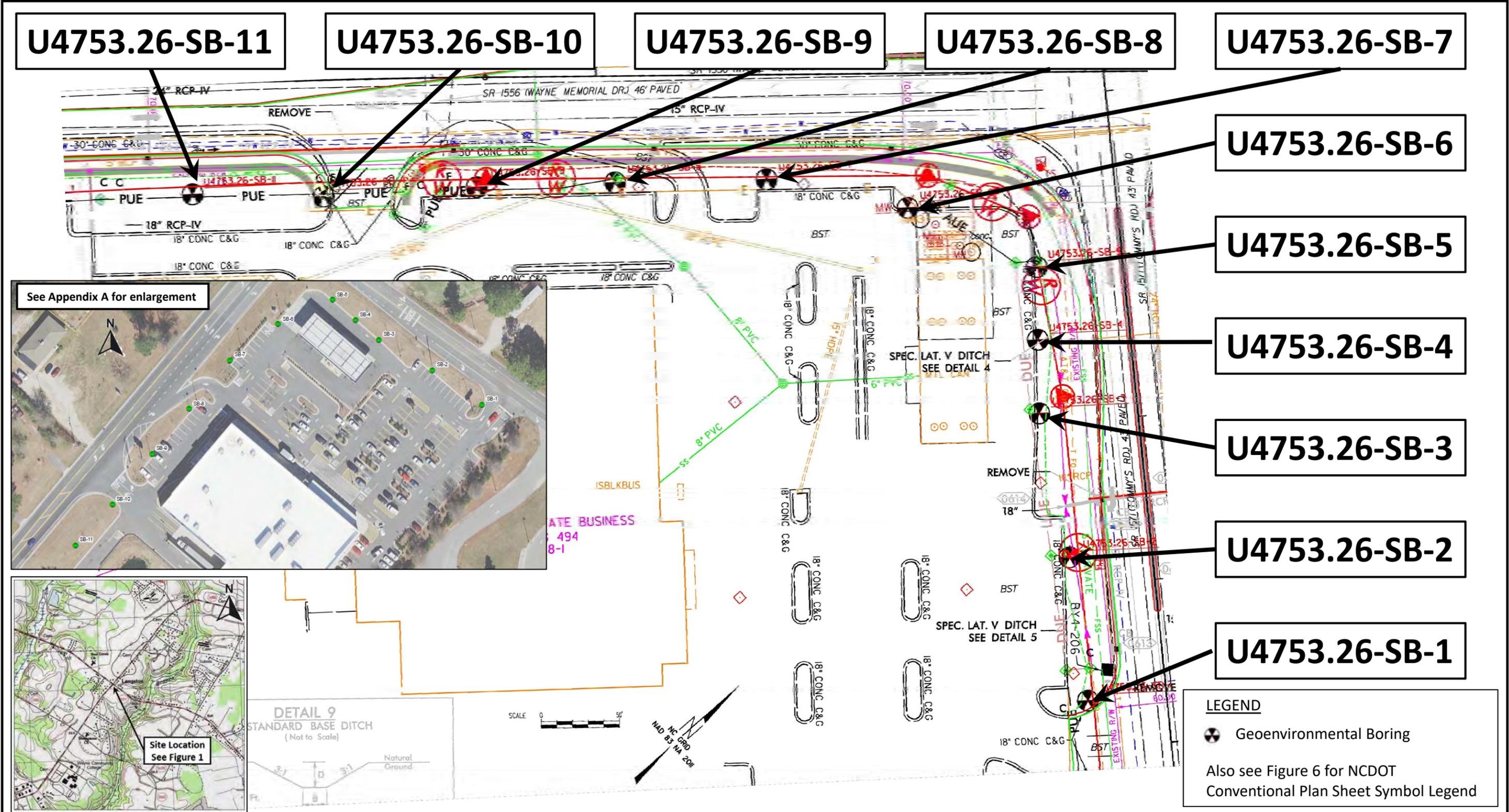
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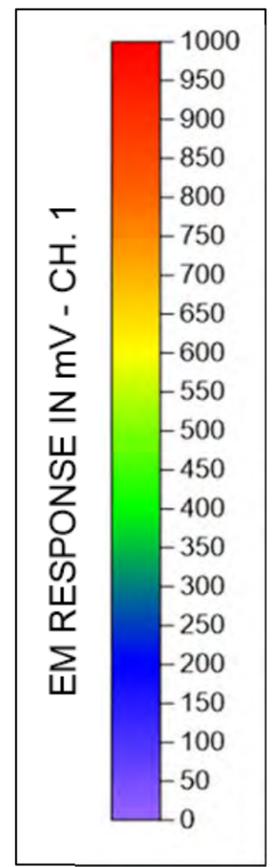
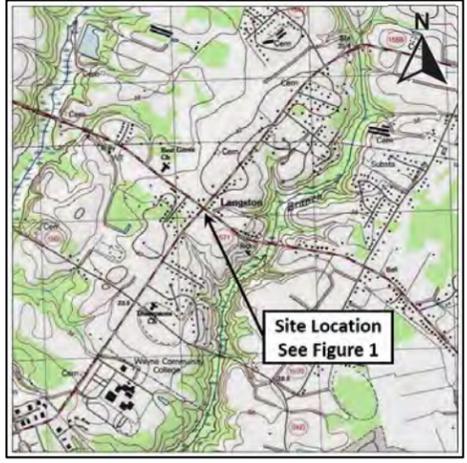
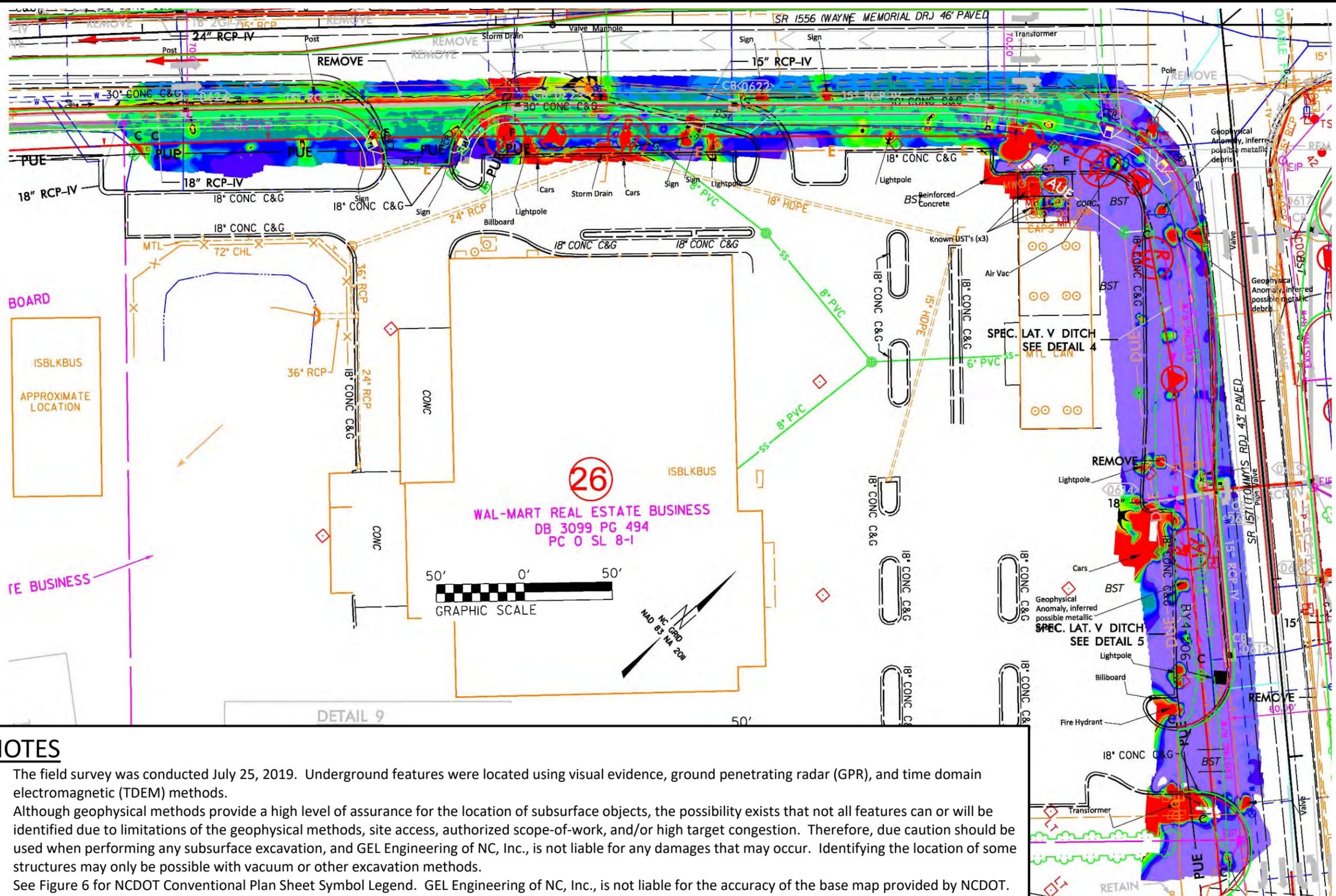
SITE LOCATION  
MAP

DRAWN BY: ADS

FIGURE  
1







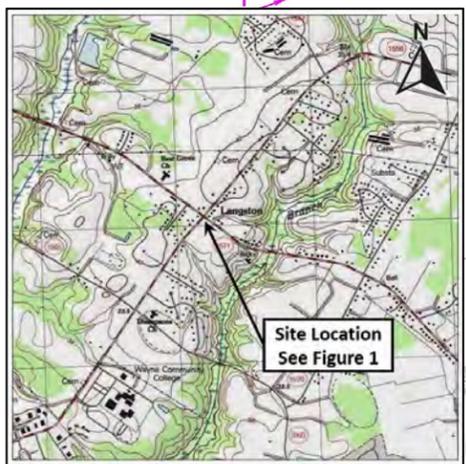
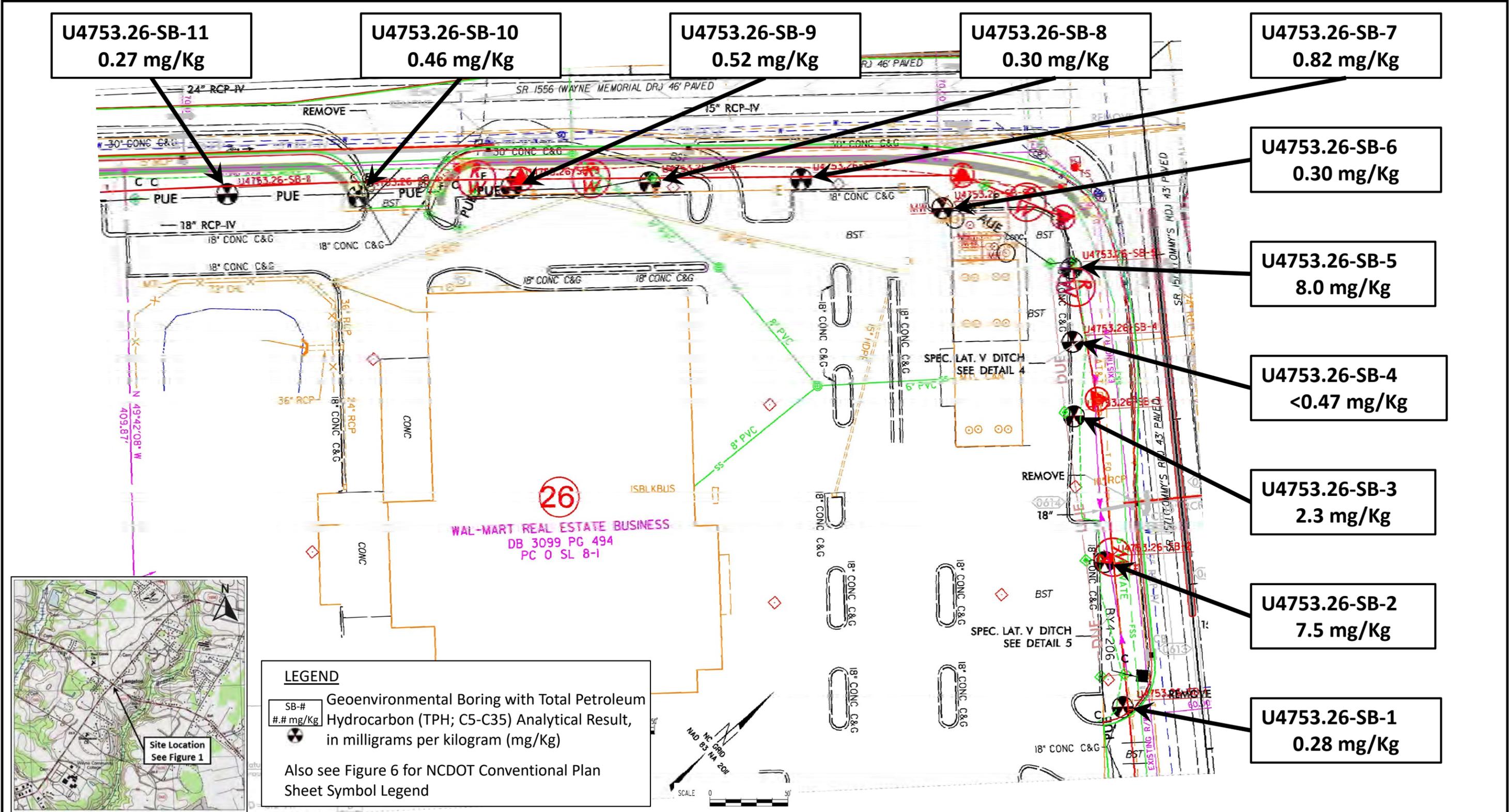
**NOTES**

- 1) The field survey was conducted July 25, 2019. Underground features were located using visual evidence, ground penetrating radar (GPR), and time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) methods.
- 2) Although geophysical methods provide a high level of assurance for the location of subsurface objects, the possibility exists that not all features can or will be identified due to limitations of the geophysical methods, site access, authorized scope-of-work, and/or high target congestion. Therefore, due caution should be used when performing any subsurface excavation, and GEL Engineering of NC, Inc., is not liable for any damages that may occur. Identifying the location of some structures may only be possible with vacuum or other excavation methods.
- 3) See Figure 6 for NCDOT Conventional Plan Sheet Symbol Legend. GEL Engineering of NC, Inc., is not liable for the accuracy of the base map provided by NCDOT.

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GEOENVIRONMENTAL PHASE II INVESTIGATION REPORT, PARCEL 26  
 WIDENING OF SR 1556 (WAYNE MEMORIAL DR)  
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, NC  
 TIP No. U-4753, WBS No. 39927.1.1

TIME DOMAIN ELECTROMAGNETIC RESULTS		
PROJECT: ncdt04919	DATE: Rev2, October 2, 2019	<b>FIGURE 4</b>



# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS CONVENTIONAL PLAN SHEET SYMBOLS

*Note: Not to Scale      \*S.U.E. = Subsurface Utility Engineering*

**NOTE:**  
Legend provided  
by NCDOT

### BOUNDARIES AND PROPERTY:

State Line	-----
County Line	-----
Township Line	-----
City Line	-----
Reservation Line	-----
Property Line	-----
Existing Iron Pin	-----
Property Corner	-----
Property Monument	-----
Parcel/Sequence Number	-----
Existing Fence Line	-----
Proposed Woven Wire Fence	-----
Proposed Chain Link Fence	-----
Proposed Barbed Wire Fence	-----
Existing Wetland Boundary	-----
Proposed Wetland Boundary	-----
Existing Endangered Animal Boundary	-----
Existing Endangered Plant Boundary	-----
Existing Historic Property Boundary	-----
Known Contamination Area: Soil	-----
Potential Contamination Area: Soil	-----
Known Contamination Area: Water	-----
Potential Contamination Area: Water	-----
Contaminated Site: Known or Potential	-----

### BUILDINGS AND OTHER CULTURE:

Gas Pump Vent or U/G Tank Cap	-----
Sign	-----
Well	-----
Small Mine	-----
Foundation	-----
Area Outline	-----
Cemetery	-----
Building	-----
School	-----
Church	-----
Dam	-----

### HYDROLOGY:

Stream or Body of Water	-----
Hydro, Pool or Reservoir	-----
Jurisdictional Stream	-----
Buffer Zone 1	-----
Buffer Zone 2	-----
Flow Arrow	-----
Disappearing Stream	-----
Spring	-----
Wetland	-----
Proposed Lateral, Tail, Head Ditch	-----
False Sump	-----

### RAILROADS:

Standard Gauge	-----
RR Signal Milepost	-----
Switch	-----
RR Abandoned	-----
RR Dismantled	-----

### RIGHT OF WAY:

Baseline Control Point	-----
Existing Right of Way Marker	-----
Existing Right of Way Line	-----
Proposed Right of Way Line	-----
Proposed Right of Way Line with Iron Pin and Cap Marker	-----
Proposed Right of Way Line with Concrete or Granite RW Marker	-----
Proposed Control of Access Line with Concrete CA Marker	-----
Existing Control of Access	-----
Proposed Control of Access	-----
Existing Easement Line	-----
Proposed Temporary Construction Easement	-----
Proposed Temporary Drainage Easement	-----
Proposed Permanent Drainage Easement	-----
Proposed Permanent Drainage / Utility Easement	-----
Proposed Permanent Utility Easement	-----
Proposed Temporary Utility Easement	-----
Proposed Aerial Utility Easement	-----
Proposed Permanent Easement with Iron Pin and Cap Marker	-----

### ROADS AND RELATED FEATURES:

Existing Edge of Pavement	-----
Existing Curb	-----
Proposed Slope Stakes Cut	-----
Proposed Slope Stakes Fill	-----
Proposed Curb Ramp	-----
Existing Metal Guardrail	-----
Proposed Guardrail	-----
Existing Cable Guiderail	-----
Proposed Cable Guiderail	-----
Equality Symbol	-----
Pavement Removal	-----

### VEGETATION:

Single Tree	-----
Single Shrub	-----
Hedge	-----
Woods Line	-----

Orchard	-----
Vineyard	-----

### EXISTING STRUCTURES:

MAJOR:	-----
Bridge, Tunnel or Box Culvert	-----
Bridge Wing Wall, Head Wall and End Wall	-----
MINOR:	-----
Head and End Wall	-----
Pipe Culvert	-----
Footbridge	-----
Drainage Box: Catch Basin, DI or JB	-----
Paved Ditch Gutter	-----
Storm Sewer Manhole	-----
Storm Sewer	-----

### UTILITIES:

POWER:	-----
Existing Power Pole	-----
Proposed Power Pole	-----
Existing Joint Use Pole	-----
Proposed Joint Use Pole	-----
Power Manhole	-----
Power Line Tower	-----
Power Transformer	-----
U/G Power Cable Hand Hole	-----
H-Frame Pole	-----
U/G Power Line LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Power Line LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Power Line LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----

### TELEPHONE:

Existing Telephone Pole	-----
Proposed Telephone Pole	-----
Telephone Manhole	-----
Telephone Pedestal	-----
Telephone Cell Tower	-----
U/G Telephone Cable Hand Hole	-----
U/G Telephone Cable LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Telephone Cable LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Telephone Cable LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Telephone Conduit LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Telephone Conduit LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Telephone Conduit LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Fiber Optics Cable LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Fiber Optics Cable LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
U/G Fiber Optics Cable LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----

### WATER:

Water Manhole	-----
Water Meter	-----
Water Valve	-----
Water Hydrant	-----
UG Water Line LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG Water Line LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG Water Line LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----
Above Ground Water Line	-----

### TV:

TV Pedestal	-----
TV Tower	-----
UG TV Cable Hand Hole	-----
UG TV Cable LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG TV Cable LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG TV Cable LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG Fiber Optic Cable LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG Fiber Optic Cable LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG Fiber Optic Cable LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----

### GAS:

Gas Valve	-----
Gas Meter	-----
UG Gas Line LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG Gas Line LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG Gas Line LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----
Above Ground Gas Line	-----

### SANITARY SEWER:

Sanitary Sewer Manhole	-----
Sanitary Sewer Cleanout	-----
UG Sanitary Sewer Line	-----
Above Ground Sanitary Sewer	-----
SS Forced Main Line LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
SS Forced Main Line LOS C (S.U.E.*)	-----
SS Forced Main Line LOS D (S.U.E.*)	-----

### MISCELLANEOUS:

Utility Pole	-----
Utility Pole with Base	-----
Utility Located Object	-----
Utility Traffic Signal Box	-----
Utility Unknown U/G Line LOS B (S.U.E.*)	-----
UG Tank; Water, Gas, Oil	-----
Underground Storage Tank, Approx. Loc.	-----
AG Tank; Water, Gas, Oil	-----
Geoenvironmental Boring	-----
UG Test Hole LOS A (S.U.E.*)	-----
Abandoned According to Utility Records	AATUR
End of Information	E.O.I.

## TABLE

**TABLE 1. SOIL SAMPLE FIELD SCREENING AND  
LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS SUMMARY (Page 1 of 2)**

Soil Boring ID (Northing/ Easting)	Date	Depth (feet bgs)	PID Reading (ppm)	QED UVF Results (mg/Kg)		
				GRO (C5-C10) (action level=50)	DRO (C10-C35) (action level=100)	TPH (C5-C35)
U4753.26-SB-1  (607556.806 / 2316564.968)	7/26/2019	0-1	0.0			
		1-2	0.4			
		2-3	0.6	<0.28	0.28	0.28
		3-4	0.9			
		4-5	0.6			
		5-6	0.9			
		6-7	0.7			
		7-8	0.9			
U4753.26-SB-2  (607606.508 / 2316491.867)	7/26/2019	0-1	0.8			
		1-2	0.7			
		2-3	0.9	<0.43	7.5	7.5
		3-4	0.9			
		4-5	1.1			
		5-6	1.0			
		6-7	1.1			
		7-8	0.3			
U4753.26-SB-3  (607650.972 / 2316413.805)	7/26/2019	0-1	0.8			
		1-2	0.7			
		2-3	0.1	<0.51	2.3	2.3
		3-4	0.6			
		4-5	0.8			
		5-6	0.6			
		6-7	1.4			
		7-8	1.3			
U4753.26-SB-4  (607680.184 / 2316379.532)	7/26/2019	0-1	1.0			
		1-2	1.0			
		2-3	1.2			
		3-4	0.7			
		4-5	0.8			
		5-6	1.1			
		6-7	1.1			
		7-8	3.8	<0.47	<0.47	<0.47
U4753.26-SB-5  (607709.260 / 2316345.761)	7/26/2019	0-1	0.8			
		1-2	0.8			
		2-3	1.0	<0.41	8.0	8.0
		3-4	1.0			
		4-5	1.3			
		5-6	2.1			
		6-7	2.8			
		7-8	1.9			
U4753.26-SB-6  (607673.975 / 2316266.298)	7/26/2019	0-1	0.3			
		1-2	0.2			
		2-3	0.9	<0.30	0.30	0.30
		3-4	1.0			
		4-5	0.9			
		5-6	1.1			
		6-7	1.2			
		7-8	1.0			

**TABLE 1. SOIL SAMPLE FIELD SCREENING AND  
LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS SUMMARY (Page 2 of 2)**

Soil Boring ID	Date	Depth (feet bgs)	PID Reading (ppm)	QED UVF Results (mg/Kg)		
				GRO (C5-C10) (action level=50)	DRO (C10-C35) (action level=100)	TPH (C5-C35)
U4753.26-SB-7  (607620.864 / 2316195.909)	7/26/2019	0-1	1.8			
		1-2	0.2			
		2-3	1.8	<0.44	0.82	0.82
		3-4	2.1			
		4-5	1.5			
		5-6	1.1			
		6-7	1.2			
		7-8	0.7			
U4753.26-SB-8  (607550.131 / 2316135.807)	7/26/2019	0-1	1.0			
		1-2	1.7			
		2-3	2.2	<0.30	0.30	0.30
		3-4	0.6			
		4-5	2.0			
		5-6	1.5			
		6-7	2.2			
		7-8	1.6			
U4753.26-SB-9  (607484.804 / 2316081.752)	7/26/2019	0-1	1.5			
		1-2	1.6			
		2-3	1.6	<0.52	0.52	0.52
		3-4	1.4			
		4-5	1.6			
		5-6	1.3			
		6-7	1.4			
		7-8	1.0			
U4753.26-SB-10  (607410.847 / 2316023.834)	7/26/2019	0-1	0.2			
		1-2	0.0			
		2-3	0.1	<0.46	0.46	0.46
		3-4	0.0			
		4-5	0.1			
		5-6	0.1			
		6-7	0.1			
		7-8	0.2			
U4753.26-SB-11  (607351.650 / 2315969.609)	7/26/2019	0-1	0.4			
		1-2	0.6			
		2-3	0.6	<0.27	0.27	0.27
		3-4	0.4			
		4-5	0.5			
		5-6	0.5			
		6-7	0.3			
		7-8	0.2			

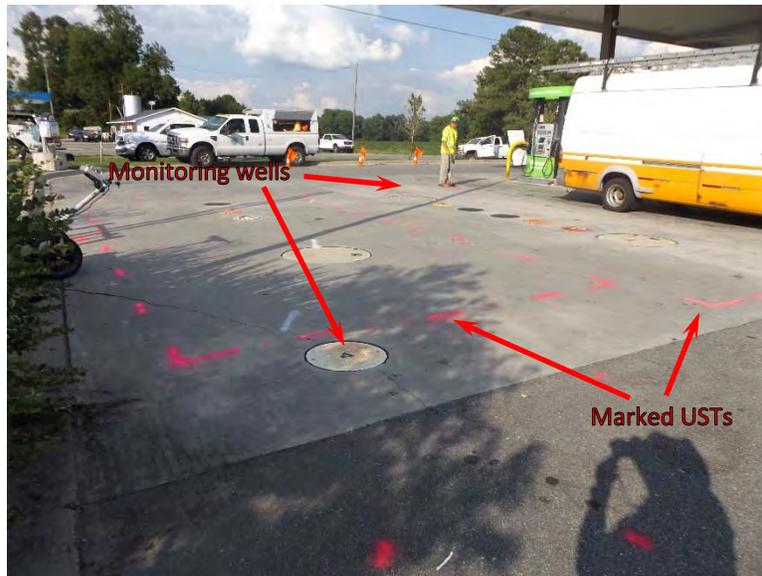
DRO = Diesel range organics  
GRO = Gasoline range organics  
TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons  
N/A = not applicable  
mg/Kg = milligrams per kilogram  
ppm = parts per million  
feet bgs = feet below ground surface  
GRO and DRO action levels per 7/26/16 NCDEQ UST Corrective Action Branch memorandum

**APPENDIX A**

**SITE PHOTOGRAPHS**



Photograph 1. Aerial photograph showing GeoEnvironmental soil boring locations.



Photograph 2. In-use groundwater monitoring wells and marked locations of underground storage tanks.



Photograph 3. GeoEnvironmental soil boring location U4753.26-SB-1.



Photograph 4. GeoEnvironmental soil boring location U4753.26-SB-2.



Photograph 5. GeoEnvironmental soil boring locations U4753.26-SB-3 and -SB-4.



Photograph 6. GeoEnvironmental soil boring locations U4753.26-SB-4 and -SB-5.



Photograph 7. GeoEnvironmental soil boring location U4753.26-SB-6 and in-use groundwater monitoring well.



Photograph 8. GeoEnvironmental soil boring location U4753.26-SB-7.



Photograph 9. GeoEnvironmental soil boring location U4753.26-SB-8.



Photograph 10. GeoEnvironmental soil boring location U4753.26-SB-9.



Photograph 11. GeoEnvironmental soil boring location U4753.26-SB-10.



Photograph 12. GeoEnvironmental soil boring location U4753.26-SB-11.

**APPENDIX B**

**SOIL BORING LOGS**

## SOIL BORING LOGS

GEL Engineering, of NC, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina

Project Name: NCDOT Widening of SR 1556 (Wayne Memorial Dr), Goldsboro, Wayne County, NC;

TIP No. U- 4753, WBS No. 39927.1.1                      GEL Project Code: NCDT04919

Parcel Address: Parcel 26, 1140 Tommy's Rd, Goldsboro, NC 27534 (Wal-Mart Fuel Station)

Drilling Date: July 25, 2019    Drilling Contractor: Regional Probing Services, Inc.; NC Cert No. 3322A

Drilling Method: Direct Push Technology (DPT)                      GEL Geologist: Brian P. Bastian

Depth (ft bgs)	PID (ppm)	Soil Description (depths are in feet below ground surface [ft bgs])	Laboratory Analysis
<b>BORING ID: U4753.26-SB-1</b>			
0-1	0.0	Silty SAND (100% fine grained sand), brown, dry.	
1-2	0.4	Silty SAND (100% fine grained sand), brown, dry.	
2-3	0.6	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 40% fine grained sand), brown, slight moisture.	●
3-4	0.9	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 40% fine grained sand), brown, slight moisture.	
4-5	0.6	Sandy CLAY (65% clay, 35% fine grained sand), brown, slight moisture.	
5-6	0.9	Sandy CLAY (65% clay, 35% fine grained sand), brown/gray, slight moisture.	
6-7	0.7	Sandy CLAY (65% clay, 35% fine grained sand), brown/gray, moist.	
7-8	0.9	Sandy CLAY (65% clay, 35% fine grained sand), brown/gray, moist.	
<b>BORING ID: U4753.26-SB-2</b>			
0-1	0.8	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 40% fine grained sand), brown, dry.	
1-2	0.7	SAND (50% medium grained sand, 50% fine grained sand), brown, dry.	
2-3	0.9	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 20% medium grained sand, 20% fine grained sand), brown, slight moisture.	●
3-4	0.9	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 40% fine grained sand), brown, slight moisture.	
4-5	1.1	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), brown, slight moisture.	
5-6	1.0	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), brown/orange, slight moisture.	
6-7	1.1	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), gray/orange, slight moisture.	
7-8	0.3	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), gray/orange, slight moisture.	



## SOIL BORING LOGS

GEL Engineering, of NC, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina

Project Name: NCDOT Widening of SR 1556 (Wayne Memorial Dr), Goldsboro, Wayne County, NC;

TIP No. U- 4753, WBS No. 39927.1.1      GEL Project Code: NCDT04919

Parcel Address: Parcel 26, 1140 Tommy's Rd, Goldsboro, NC 27534 (Wal-Mart Fuel Station)

Drilling Date: July 25, 2019      Drilling Contractor: Regional Probing Services, Inc.; NC Cert No. 3322A

Drilling Method: Direct Push Technology (DPT)      GEL Geologist: Brian P. Bastian

Depth (ft bgs)	PID (ppm)	Soil Description (depths are in feet below ground surface [ft bgs])	Laboratory Analysis
<b>BORING ID: U4753.26-SB-5</b>			
0-1	0.8	SAND (50% medium grained sand, 25% coarse grained sand, 25% fine grained sand), light brown, dry.	
1-2	0.8	Gravely SAND (50% medium grained sand, 25% coarse grained sand, 25% fine grained sand), light brown, dry.	
2-3	1.0	Gravely sandy CLAY (60% clay, 20% medium grained sand, 20% fine grained sand), dark gray, slight moisture.	●
3-4	1.0	SAND (90% fine grained sand, 10% clay), dark gray, slight moisture.	
4-5	1.3	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), dark gray, slight moisture.	
5-6	2.1	Sandy CLAY (80% clay, 20% fine grained sand), dark gray, slight moisture.	
6-7	2.8	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), dark gray, moist.	
7-8	1.9	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), dark gray, moist.	

## SOIL BORING LOGS

GEL Engineering, of NC, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina

Project Name: NCDOT Widening of SR 1556 (Wayne Memorial Dr), Goldsboro, Wayne County, NC;

TIP No. U- 4753, WBS No. 39927.1.1                      GEL Project Code: NCDT04919

Parcel Address: Parcel 26, 1140 Tommy's Rd, Goldsboro, NC 27534 (Wal-Mart Fuel Station)

Drilling Date: July 26, 2019    Drilling Contractor: Regional Probing Services, Inc.; NC Cert No. 3322A

Drilling Method: Direct Push Technology (DPT)                      GEL Geologist: Brian P. Bastian

Depth (ft bgs)	PID (ppm)	Soil Description (depths are in feet below ground surface [ft bgs])	Laboratory Analysis
<b>BORING ID: U4753.26-SB-6</b>			
0-1	0.3	SAND (50% medium grained sand, 50% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	
1-2	0.2	SAND (50% medium grained sand, 50% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	
2-3	0.9	SAND (50% medium grained sand, 50% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	●
3-4	1.0	SAND (50% medium grained sand, 50% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	
4-5	0.9	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), gray, slight moisture.	
5-6	1.1	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), gray, slight moisture.	
6-7	1.2	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), gray, moist.	
7-8	1.0	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), gray, moist.	
<b>BORING ID: U4753.26-SB-7</b>			
0-1	1.8	Gravelly SAND (50% medium grained sand, 25% coarse grained sand, 25% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	
1-2	0.2	Gravelly SAND (50% medium grained sand, 25% coarse grained sand, 25% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	
2-3	1.8	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	●
3-4	2.1	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	
4-5	1.5	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown/gray, slight moisture.	
5-6	1.1	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown/gray, slight moisture.	
6-7	1.2	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown/gray, slight moisture.	
7-8	0.7	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown/gray, slight moisture.	

## SOIL BORING LOGS

GEL Engineering, of NC, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina

Project Name: NCDOT Widening of SR 1556 (Wayne Memorial Dr), Goldsboro, Wayne County, NC;

TIP No. U- 4753, WBS No. 39927.1.1                      GEL Project Code: NCDT04919

Parcel Address: Parcel 26, 1140 Tommy's Rd, Goldsboro, NC 27534 (Wal-Mart Fuel Station)

Drilling Date: July 26, 2019    Drilling Contractor: Regional Probing Services, Inc.; NC Cert No. 3322A

Drilling Method: Direct Push Technology (DPT)                      GEL Geologist: Brian P. Bastian

Depth (ft bgs)	PID (ppm)	Soil Description (depths are in feet below ground surface [ft bgs])	Laboratory Analysis
<b>BORING ID: U4753.26-SB-8</b>			
0-1	1.0	Silty SAND (50% medium grained sand, 50% fine grained sand), brown, dry.	
1-2	1.7	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), brown, dry.	
2-3	2.2	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), brown, slight moisture.	●
3-4	0.6	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), brown, slight moisture.	
4-5	2.0	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 15% fine grained sand, 5% medium grained sand), orangish gray, moist.	
5-6	1.5	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 30% fine grained sand), orangish gray, slight moisture.	
6-7	2.2	Sandy CLAY (65% clay, 17.5% medium grained sand, 17.5% fine grained sand), orangish gray, moist.	
7-8	1.6	Sandy CLAY (65% clay, 17.5% medium grained sand, 8.75% coarse grained sand, 8.75% fine grained sand), orangish gray, moist.	
<b>BORING ID: U4753.26-SB-9</b>			
0-1	1.5	Gravelly SAND (42.5% medium grained sand, 21.25% coarse grained sand, 21.25% fine grained sand, 15% clay), light brown, dry.	
1-2	1.6	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 20% medium grained sand, 20% fine grained sand), light brown, dry.	
2-3	1.6	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown, slight moisture.	●
3-4	1.4	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 20% medium grained sand, 20% fine grained sand), dark brown, slight moisture.	
4-5	1.6	Sandy CLAY (60% clay, 20% medium grained sand, 20% fine grained sand), light brown/gray, slight moisture.	
5-6	1.3	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown/gray, slight moisture.	
6-7	1.4	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown/gray, slight moisture.	
7-8	1.0	Sandy CLAY (70% clay, 15% medium grained sand, 15% fine grained sand), light brown/gray, slight moisture.	



## APPENDIX C

### LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORT AND CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD FOR SOIL SAMPLES



### Hydrocarbon Analysis Results

**Client:** GEL ENGINEERING

**Address:**

**Samples taken**

Thursday, July 25, 2019

**Samples extracted**

Thursday, July 25, 2019

**Samples analysed**

Monday, July 29, 2019

**Contact:** ANDREW STAHL

**Operator**

CAROLINE STEVENS

**Project:** NCDTO4919

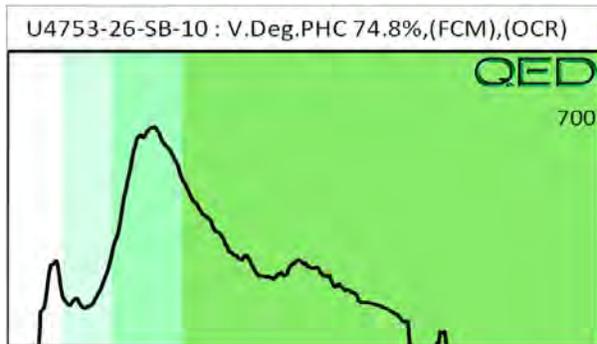
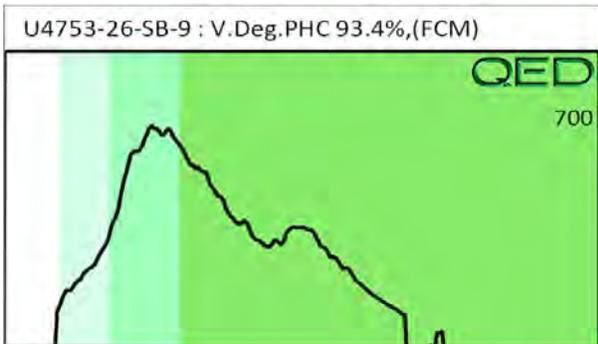
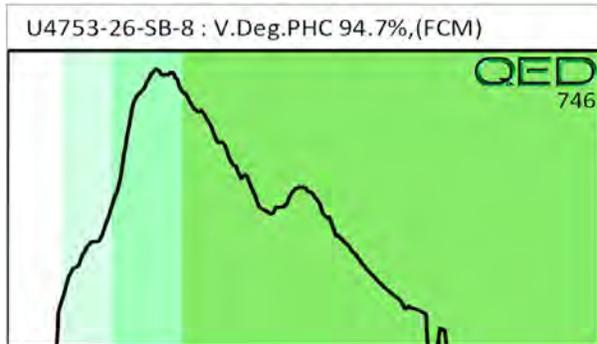
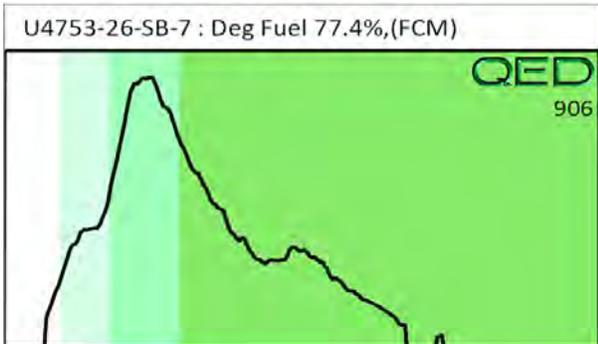
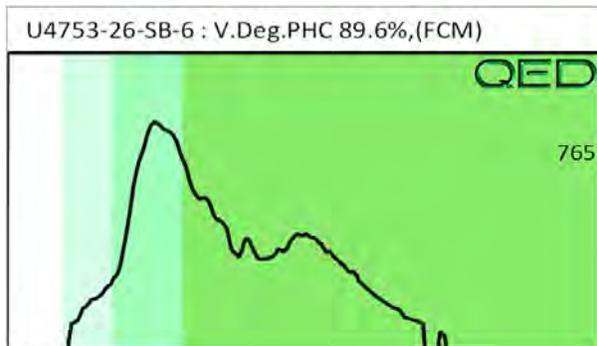
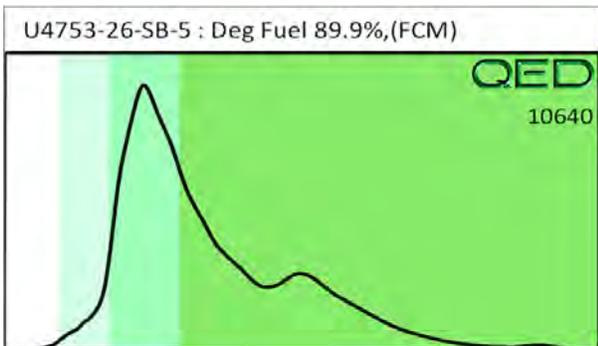
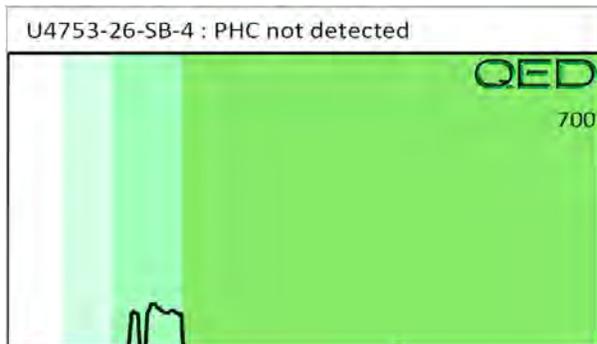
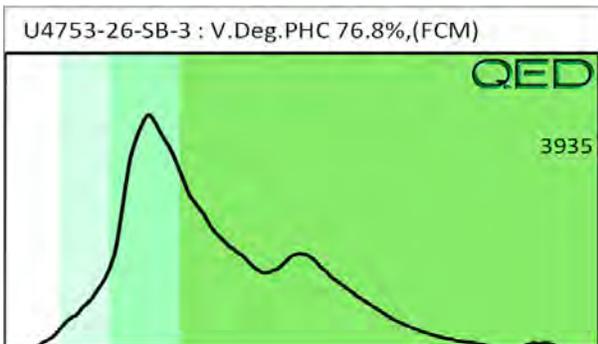
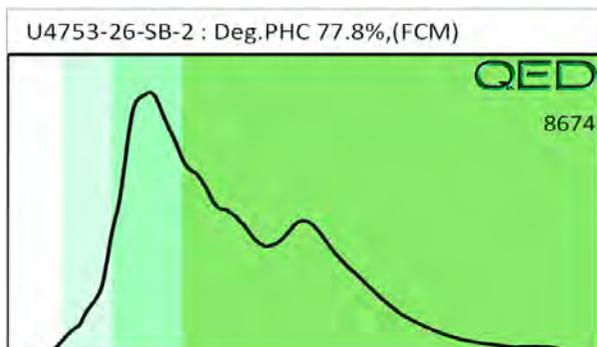
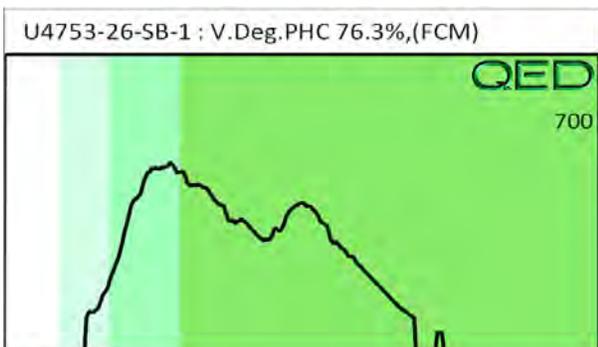
										U04049			
Matrix	Sample ID	Dilution used	BTEX (C6 - C9)	GRO (C5 - C10)	DRO (C10 - C35)	TPH (C5 - C35)	Total Aromatics (C10-C35)	16 EPA PAHs	BaP	Ratios			HC Fingerprint Match
										% light	% mid	% heavy	
s	U4753-26-SB-1	11.3	<0.28	<0.28	0.28	0.28	0.2	<0.09	<0.011	0	53.4	46.6	V.Deg.PHC 76.3%,(FCM)
s	U4753-26-SB-2	17.1	<0.43	<0.43	7.5	7.5	3.6	<0.14	<0.017	0	67.8	32.2	Deg.PHC 77.8%,(FCM)
s	U4753-26-SB-3	20.4	<0.51	<0.51	2.3	2.3	1.2	<0.16	<0.02	0	70	30	V.Deg.PHC 76.8%,(FCM)
s	U4753-26-SB-4	19.0	<0.47	<0.47	<0.47	<0.47	<0.09	<0.15	<0.019	0	0	0	PHC not detected
s	U4753-26-SB-5	16.4	<0.41	<0.41	8	8	3.8	<0.13	<0.016	0	77.9	22.1	Deg Fuel 89.9%,(FCM)
s	U4753-26-SB-6	11.9	<0.3	<0.3	0.3	0.3	0.24	<0.1	<0.012	0	61.7	38.3	V.Deg.PHC 89.6%,(FCM)
s	U4753-26-SB-7	17.7	<0.44	<0.44	0.82	0.82	0.4	<0.14	<0.018	0	71.1	28.9	Deg Fuel 77.4%,(FCM)
s	U4753-26-SB-8	12.2	<0.3	<0.3	0.3	0.3	0.28	<0.1	<0.012	0	54	46	V.Deg.PHC 94.7%,(FCM)
s	U4753-26-SB-9	21.0	<0.52	<0.52	0.52	0.52	0.39	<0.17	<0.021	0	55	45	V.Deg.PHC 93.4%,(FCM)
s	U4753-26-SB-10	18.4	<0.46	<0.46	0.46	0.46	0.3	<0.15	<0.018	0	64.9	35.1	V.Deg.PHC 74.8%,(FCM),(OCR)
Initial Calibrator QC check			OK			Final FCM QC Check			OK			96.9 %	

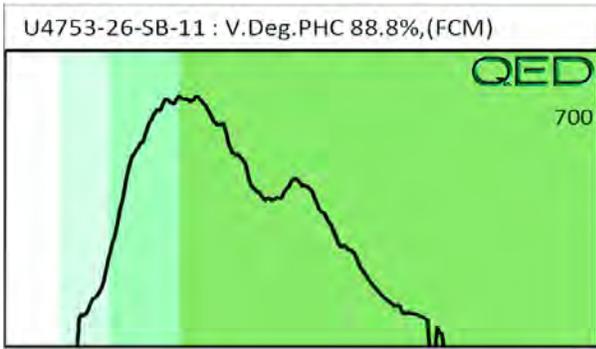
Results generated by a QED HC-1 analyser. Concentration values in mg/kg for soil samples and mg/L for water samples. Soil values are not corrected for moisture or stone content

Fingerprints provide a tentative hydrocarbon identification. The abbreviations are:- FCM = Results calculated using Fundamental Calibration Mode : % = confidence for sample fingerprint match to library

(SBS) or (LBS) = Site Specific or Library Background Subtraction applied to result : (PFM) = Poor Fingerprint Match : (T) = Turbid : (P) = Particulate present







Client Name: G-EL  
 Address:  
 Contact: Andrew Stahl  
 Project Ref.: NCDT04919  
 Email: Andrew.Stahl@G-EL.com  
 Phone #: 919-819-2510  
 Collected by: BPB



RED Lab, LLC  
 5598 Marvin K Moss Lane  
 MARBIONC Bldg, Suite 2003  
 Wilmington, NC 28409

Each UVF sample will be analyzed for total BTEX, GRO, DRO, TPH, PAH total aromatics and BaP. Standard GC Analyses are for BTEX and Chlorinated Solvents: VC, 1,1 DCE, 1,2 cis DCE, 1,2 trans DCE, TCE, and PCE. Specify target analytes in the space provided below.

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY AND ANALYTICAL REQUEST FORM**

Sample Collection Date/Time	TAT Requested		Analysis Type		Initials	Sample ID	Total Wt.	Tare Wt.	Sample Wt.
	24 Hour	48 Hour	UVF	GC					
7-25-19/1240		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-1	58.2	44.2	14.0
7-25-19/1300		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-5	56.7	43.9	12.8
7-25-19/1330		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-2	57.3	43.9	13.4
7-25-19/1350		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-3	57.2	43.9	13.3
7-25-19/1355		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-3-12	57.1	44.2	12.9
7-25-19/1415		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-4-4.0	57.4	44.3	13.1
7-25-19/1420		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-4-8.0	56.2	43.6	12.6
7-25-19/1435		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-6	57.1	44.1	13.0
7-25-19/1500		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-7	55.6	43.9	11.7
7-25-19/1530		X	X		BPB	U4753-28-SB-8	57.4	44.0	13.4
7-25-19/1640		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-1	57.9	44.3	13.6
7-25-19/1700		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-2	57.3	44.4	12.9
7-25-19/1715		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-3	54.5	44.0	10.5
7-25-19/1735		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-4	55.9	44.3	11.6
7-25-19/1750		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-5	57.2	43.8	13.4
7-26-19/0755		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-6	54.2	44.1	10.1
7-26-19/0820		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-7	58.8	43.8	14.7
7-26-19/0850		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-8	55.4	43.9	11.5
7-26-19/0905		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-9	56.2	43.8	12.4
7-26-19/0925		X	X		BPB	U4753-26-SB-10	58.0	43.9	14.1

COMMENTS/REQUESTS: TARGET GC/UVF ANALYTES: BTEX, GRO, DRO, TPH, PAH total aromatics, BaP

Relinquished by BPB 7-26-19	Accepted by [Signature]	Date/Time 7/26 12:20	RED Lab USE ONLY 20+1 B132
Relinquished by	Accepted by	Date/Time	
Ref. No			

