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March 6, 2009

Mr. Kim T. Caulk
REC Program
Inactive Hazardous Sites Branch, Superfund Section
1646 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1646

REC-LEAD

RECEIVED
MAR 23 2009
SUPERFUND SECTION

Reference: Remedial Investigation Work Plan
2501, 2503, 2505, 2507 and 2509 Wrightsville Avenue
Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina
Site ID# NONCD0002799
ECS Project 22-13842A

Dear Mr. Caulk:

ECS Carolinas, LLP (ECS) is pleased to provide this Work Plan for the above referenced site. Included in this Remedial Investigation Work Plan is a description of the field activities and procedures to be performed. As required, this document has been certified by the Responsible Party and Registered Site Manager. These certificates are provided in the cover of the document and as Appendix A.

ECS appreciates this opportunity to provide our services to you on this project. If you have any questions concerning this report or this project, please contact us at (910) 686-9114.

Sincerely,

ECS CAROLINAS, LLP

Amy C. Conchas, REM
Environmental Department Manager

John S. Lair, P.G.
Principal Geologist
NC Licensed Geologist #2075

NORTH CAROLINA LICENSED SEAL 2075 GEOLOGIST JOHN SPENCER LAIR 3/6/09

Stephen Gosselin, P.G., RSM
Principal Geologist
NC Licensed Geologist #1445

NORTH CAROLINA LICENSED SEAL 1445 GEOLOGIST STEPHEN L. GOSSELIN

cc: Mr. Stephen Pike – Investors Trust Company

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A. Statement of Purpose

This Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) is intended only for the use of Investors Trust Company and for submission to the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), Inactive Hazardous Sites Branch (IHSB), Registered Environmental Consultant (REC) Program. The contents should not be relied upon by other parties without the express written consent of ECS. The data and information presented are relevant to the dates of previous site work and should not be relied upon to represent site conditions on other dates. Our evaluation of site conditions and the formulation of this Work Plan are based on our understanding of the site and project information and the data provided to us or obtained in previous assessments and from conversations with Mr. Kim Caulk with the NCDENR, REC Program. The primary objective was to prepare a RIWP to describe the activities involved with soil and groundwater sampling associated with the Phase I Remedial Investigation at the site. Due to the nature of subsurface assessments, conditions may vary from those anticipated in the preparation of this plan or the extent of impacted soil and/or groundwater may be greater than expected and additional assessment or remediation may be required.

B. Site History

The site is a vacant parcel located at 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507 and 2509 Wrightsville Avenue in Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina (Figures 1, 2, and 3). ECS prepared a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) on the site, dated March 31, 2008. Based on the historical review, the site has been occupied by a commercial building and a residential building since at least 1946 and was occupied by residential buildings in 1945. The commercial building has been occupied by a grocery until the mid 1950s, at which time, the building burned down and a new commercial building was constructed. The new commercial building appeared to have been occupied by a laundromat and grill from the 1960s though the 1990s, after which the building appeared to have been vacant. ECS did not identify information to suggest that dry cleaning operations were conducted at the laundromat. The listings for the building also included office space from the 1970s through the 1990s. A copy of the Phase I ESA is included in Appendix B.

As part of the ESA, ECS was requested to collect soil samples in the areas of the solvent odor observed by ECS and Mr. Jeff Macellaro with United Excavations during the building demolition activities. On March 14, 2008, ECS and Mr. Macellaro arrived on-site to collect samples in the area of the former solvent odor. Mr. Macellaro excavated approximately ten test pits in an attempt to locate the area of the former solvent odor. During the excavation activities, a few rusted metal containers and machine parts were encountered under the building foot print. ECS considered this debris to be a recognized environmental condition (REC) of the site. Additionally, an ash and coal layer was encountered approximately two to three feet below ground surface (bgs). Field screening of the soil for organic vapors using a photoionization detector did not indicate organic vapor readings above ambient background concentrations. Additionally, ECS was unable to locate areas of soil staining or noticeable odor. Therefore, ECS collected a composite sample from multiple test pits. The soil samples was analyzed for volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs and SVOCs) using EPA Methods 8260 and 8270, respectively. The results of the analysis identified concentrations of SVOCs in the composite sample which exceeded it's representative North Carolina risk-based soil-to-groundwater maximum soil contaminant concentration (MSCC).

ECS has prepared this RIWP in order to satisfy the requirements of the REC Program. Project information is based on conversations between Mr. Kim Caulk with the REC Program, Mr. Stephen Pike with Investors Trust Company and Ms. Amy Conchas and Mr. Mark Brown with ECS.

C. Site Background Information [.0306(g)(1)]

During the historical review associated with the ESA, the surrounding properties appear have consisted of single-family residential structures since at least 1949. The northern adjacent commercial property was developed in the late 1960s/early 1970s. Directly north of the site are two warehouse buildings occupied by the American Tire Distributors. Single-family residential structures are located to the east of the site and southeast of the site, south of Wrightsville Avenue. Directly south of the site, across Wrightsville Avenue, are single-family residential properties. Southwest of the site, south of Wrightsville Avenue is a commercial building occupied by Wilmington Christian Martial Arts. West of the site is a former single family residential structure which is currently occupied by Azalea Gas. One approximate 1,000-gallon propone tank and approximately 20 approximate 100-gallon propane tanks are located in the back yard (north side) of the property. The propane tanks are not considered RECs of the site. The majority of the surrounding properties to the east and south are single-family residential properties. A mixture of commercial and residential properties are located to the north and west of the site. Figure 2 shows the surrounding property use. Surrounding property owner information is included in Figure 3 and Table 1.

D. Hazardous Waste Management Practices *[.0306(g)(2)]*

To ECS knowledge, hazardous waste was not produced, stored or disposed at the site. However, ECS was informed that after the original on-site commercial building caught fire, the remnants of the building and associated debris were placed in the basement of the building and the new commercial building constructed over the former building debris.

E. Topographic Maps *[.0306(g)(3)]*

The most recent United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map for the *Wilmington, North Carolina* Quadrangle is presented on Figure 1.

F. Survey Plats *[.0306(g)(4)]*

ECS obtained a survey plat, dated January 21, 2009, prepared by Michael Underwood and Associates, PA, a North Carolina Licensed Land Surveyor. A copy of the lat is attached as Appendix C.

G. Geologic and Hydrogeologic Conditions *[.0306(g)(5)]*

As determined from the USGS Topographic Map, Wilmington, North Carolina Quadrangle (Figure 1), the site lies at an approximate elevation of 31 feet above mean sea level. The site is relatively flat and as such, surface water runoff from the site vicinity is difficult to determine. The area surrounding the site slopes to the west-southwest towards an unnamed tributary of Burnt Mill Creek. The unnamed tributary is located approximately 1,500 feet west of the site and a drainage to the tributary is located approximately 500 feet southwest of the site. However, a dry drainage ditch is located on the northern portion of the site. The drainage ditch is likely to flow to the north towards Burnt Mill Creek which is located approximately 1,650 feet north of the site. In general, shallow unconfined groundwater movement within the overlying soils is controlled largely by topographic gradients. Recharge occurs primarily by infiltration along higher elevations and typically discharges into streams or other surface water bodies. The elevation of the shallow water table is transient and can vary with seasonal fluctuations in precipitation. Movement of groundwater under water table conditions is generally from higher to lower elevations. As such, shallow groundwater in the site area may generally flow to the north. Actual site

groundwater flow direction cannot be determined without site-specific groundwater information determined through the installation of groundwater monitoring wells.

The site is located in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. The Coastal Plain is composed of seven terraces, each representing a former level of the Atlantic Ocean. Soils in this area generally consist of sedimentary materials transported from other areas by the ocean or rivers. These deposits vary in thickness from a thin veneer along the western edge of the region to more than 2,000 feet near the coast. The sedimentary deposits of the Coastal Plain rest upon consolidated rocks similar to those underlying the Piedmont and the Blue Ridge Physiographic Provinces.

The United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service identifies the site soils as Seagate fine sand (Se), Baymeade fine sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes (Be) and Leon fine sand (Le). Seagate fine sand is located on the majority of the site. This soil type is located on nearly level, broad flats and uplands. This soil type is somewhat poorly drained and has a seasonal high water table at 1.5 to 2.5 feet below ground surface. Baymeade fine sand is located on the west-northwestern quarter of the site. This soil type is located on flats and low ridges on uplands. This soil type is well drained and has a seasonal high water table at depth of more than four feet. Leon fine sand is located on the northern portion of the site. This soil type is found on nearly levels rims on depressions, on smooth flats, on uplands and stream terraces. This soil type is poorly drained and has a seasonal high water table at or near the surface.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Community and Panel number 3720312700J, dated April 3, 2006, the site is located in Zone X, which are areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance flood.

H. Source of Potable Water *[.0306(g)(6)]*

Research of sources of potable water at the site and within 0.5 miles of the site was conducted by ECS. According to Mr. Tige Brubaker with the City of Wilmington Engineering Department, potable water for the City of Wilmington is obtained from the Cape Fear River in Bladen County, North Carolina. Potable water for New Hanover County is obtained from three water supply wells, which are located in Castle Hayne, Monterey Heights, and Flemington, which are located greater than five miles from the site. A walking and vehicular reconnaissance performed by ECS of the properties within 0.5 miles of the site did not identify water supply wells.

I. Environmentally Sensitive Areas *[.0306(g)(7)]*

Potential environmentally sensitive areas were researched by ECS. The research included a field reconnaissance of the site and adjacent properties for potential environmental sensitive areas. The field reconnaissance did not identify potential environmental sensitive areas. The research also included contacting the NC Division of Parks and Recreation, NC Planning and Natural Resources, National Park Service, US Forest Service, NC Division of Water Quality, NC Division of Forest Resources, US Fish & Wildlife Service, NOAA, NC Department of Cultural Resources, NC Division of Coastal Management, NC Wildlife Resources Commission and the US Army Corps of Engineers to determine if they have records of environmentally sensitive areas on the site or adjacent properties. The regulatory agencies did not have records of environmentally sensitive areas on the site or adjacent properties. Correspondence records with regulatory agencies are included in Appendix D.

J. Property Deed [.0306(g)(8)]

A copy of the most recent property deed for the site was presented as Appendix IV of the Phase I ESA included in Appendix C.

K. Property Ownership *[.0306(g)(9)]*

Property ownership information was obtained from the New Hanover County Tax Department and the New Hanover County Register of Deeds. The New Hanover County Tax Department lists the current owner as Patricia F. Hobbs Myers Heirs. Based on a review of deeds for the site, which is not intended to be a chain-of-title, Patricia Faye Hobbs Myers obtained the site from James H. Hobbs Jr. etal on December 2, 1999 as recorded in Deed Book 2674, Page 0877. Mildred Hobbs obtained the property from United Development Company on August 21, 1968, as recorded in Deed Book 839, Page 676. ECS was unable to trace the ownership prior to the United Development Company. Copies of available deeds reviewed are included in Appendix IV of the Phase I ESA included in Appendix B.

L. Operational History *[.0306(g)(10)]*

Based on a historical review of aerial photographs and city directories, the site has been occupied by a commercial building and a residential building since at least 1946 and was occupied by only residential buildings in 1945. The commercial building has been occupied by a grocery until the mid 1950s, when based on the number addresses; a new commercial building was constructed. The new commercial building appeared to have been occupied by a Laundromat and grill from the 1960s through the 1990s, after which the building appeared to have been vacant. ECS did not identify information to suggest that dry cleaning operations were conducted at the laundromat. The listings for the building also included office space from the 1970s through the 1990s. According to the Phase I ESA completed by ECS in March 2008, no Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps are available in the site area.

M. Hazardous Substance List *[.0306(g)(11)*

As discussed in the Operation History section above, the site has historically been used for residential and commercial use. ECS does not have knowledge of past or present use, storage, or disposal of hazardous substances on-site.

N. Environmental Permit History *[.0306(g)(12)]*

As discussed in the Operation History section above, the site has historically been used for residential and commercial use. ECS does not have knowledge of past or current environmental permits issued for the site.

O. Regulatory History *[.0306(g)(13)]*

ECS was contracted by Mr. Jeff Macellaro with United Excavation Services, Inc. in March 2008 to perform an ASTM Standard E-15127-05, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the site. Mr. Macellaro was authorized by Mr. Stephen Pike with Investors Trust Company. At the time of the site reconnaissance, the site consisted of vacant land with debris from former on-site structures which were encountered during demolition in January 2008. During the demolition of the site structure, ECS and Mr. Macellaro observed a suspect odor in the soil surrounding the building footings. The observed odor was considered to be a REC of the site.

ECS was requested by Mr. Macellaro, to collect soil samples in the areas of the solvent odor observed by ECS and Mr. Macellaro during the building demolition activities. On March 14, 2008, ECS and Mr. Macellaro arrived on-site to collect samples in the area of the former solvent odor. Mr. Macellaro excavated approximately ten test pits in an attempt to locate the area of the former suspect odor. During the excavation activities, a few rusted metal containers and machine parts were encountered under the building foot print. ECS considered this debris to be a REC of the site. Additionally, an ash and coal layer was encountered approximately two to three feet bgs. Field screening of the soil for organic vapors using a photo-ionization detector (PID) did not indicate organic vapor readings. Additionally, ECS was unable to locate areas of soil staining or noticeable odor. Therefore, ECS collected a composite sample from multiple test pits. The soil samples was analyzed for VOCs and SVOCs using EPA Methods 8260 and 8270, respectively. The results of the analysis identified concentrations of SVOCs in the composite sample which exceeded their representative North Carolina soil-to-groundwater MSCCs. A benzo[a]anthracene concentration of 0.355 exceeded its North Carolina risk-based soil-to ground water MSCC of 0.34 mg/kg and a benzo[a]pyrene concentration of 0.402 exceeded its soil-to-groundwater MSCC of 0.091 mg/kg.

Based on the results of the sampling, the concentrations were reported to the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) Inactive Hazardous Sites Branch (Branch). In response, the Branch issued the property owners a Notice of Regulatory Requirements for Contaminant Assessment and Cleanup (NORR) stating that the site was qualified and assigned to be assessed and cleaned-up thorough the Registered Environmental Consultant (REC) program. On October 31, 2008, Mr. Mark Brown, LG of ECS, a NCDENR-certified Registered Site Manager (RSM) and Mr. Pike signed an Administrative Agreement to assess and remediate the site within the REC clean-up.

Q. Intended Procedures for Site Characterization *[.0306(g)(14)]* and Sample Collection Points [.0302(g)(15)]

This work plan outlines tasks to be completed for site characterization and the proposed sample collection points. Following acceptance of this work plan by the IHSB, ECS plans to complete the following tasks in order to characterization of site geologic and hydrogeologic conditions and identify each contamination source.

i. Activities Previously Proposed or Completed

ECS conducted a Phase I ESA at the site, which is included in Appendix B. ECS also conducted soil sampling at the site in connection with the Phase I ESA, the results of which are discussed in the above section.

ECS proposes to complete the following sections of the work plan below:

ii. Locate Underground Utilities

Prior to conducting activities at the site, ECS will notify North Carolina One-Call service to locate public utilities at the site. The site is currently a vacant lot with the former on-site buildings having been demolished. Therefore, a private utility locating contractor will not be contacted,

iii. Advance Soil Borings and Conduct Soil Sampling

ECS proposes to contract Subsurface Environmental Investigations, LLC (SEI) to advance seven soil borings using a Geoprobe® and a hand auger. The locations of these proposed borings are identified as S-1 through S-7 on the survey plot included in Appendix C. The borings will be advanced in the potential areas of concern as part of the initial soil assessment. Based on field conditions, additional soil borings or relocation of the proposed soil borings may be necessary at that time. The soil borings will be advanced to an approximate depth of 20 feet bgs or to the static groundwater level, which ever is encountered first. Soil samples will be collected continuously from the ground surface to the termination depth of each boring. The soil samples will be classified in the field and screened for relative levels of volatile organic vapors using a PID/FID. The soil sample from each boring collected above the static water table exhibiting the highest reading on the PID/FID (>5 parts per million) or, based on visual and/or olfactory observations will be containerized for laboratory analysis. If none of these conditions are encountered, then the sample located directly below the aforementioned ash layer will be containerized for laboratory analysis. One duplicate soil sample will be collected for quality control/assurance purposes.

The soil samples will be shipped to Environmental Conservation Laboratories, Inc. (ENCO) a State of North Carolina-certified laboratory and analyzed for VOCs using EPA Method 8260, SVOCs using EPA Method 8270 plus 10 tentatively identified contaminants (TICs) and 13 Priority Pollutant (PP) Metals using EPA Method 6010.

The soil borings annular space will being backfilled to the ground surface with hydrated bentonite pellets. Excess soil cuttings will be placed on and wrapped with plastic and left by the borehole pending sample analysis results.

iv. Install Groundwater Monitoring Wells and Collect Groundwater Samples

Upon completion of soil sampling activities, SEI, a State of North Carolina certified well contractor will advance three soil borings to a depth approximately 10 feet below the static groundwater table (30 feet bgs for estimating purposes). The borings will be advanced in proposed locations S-2, S-5 and S-6, as shown on the survey plat included in Appendix C. SEI will install a 1-inch diameter Schedule 40 PVC temporary monitoring well in each boring. The temporary wells will be installed with approximately 10 feet of slotted PVC screen (0.01-inch slot widths) positioned to intersect the water table at the time of drilling. One temporary well will be advanced in the location of the former building, one will be advanced in the northern

drainage way, and one will be advanced in a location to be selected by ECS personnel based on field conditions encountered to "triangulate" groundwater flow direction.

ECS will purge and sample the newly installed temporary wells. The purged water will be collected on-site in a 55-gallon drum pending analytical results. The groundwater samples will be shipped to ENCO to be analyzed for VOCs using EPA Method 8260, SVOCs plus tics using EPA Method 8270 and the 13 PP Metals using EPA method 6010.

After sampling, the top of casing of the temporary wells will be surveyed by ECS employees and the static water level of the wells will be measured. This should allow ECS to determine the approximate groundwater flow direction. The wells will then be removed and the borings will be abandoned by SEI, a State of North Carolina Certified Well Contractor.

v. Conduct Groundwater Aquifer Testing

ECS will not conduct groundwater aquifer testing at this time.

*vi. Professional Survey of Soil Borings and Monitor[*sic*] Wells*

The proposed location of the soil borings were included in the survey plat provided in Appendix C. Additionally, ECS obtained the GIS coordinates of the boring locations on the survey plat and will obtain GIS coordinates of future sample locations to incorporate on the survey plat.

vii. Dispose of Investigation-Derived Wastes (IDW)

ECS will containerize the IDW in properly labeled drums pending laboratory analysis. Disposal of the IDW will be determined based on the laboratory analysis results.

viii. Develop Remediation Goals

ECS does not propose remediation goals at this time. Based on the results of the initial phase of work, additional sampling may be warranted and remediation goals may be developed.

ix. Interpret Data and Prepare Report

ECS will prepare a Phase I Remedial Investigation Report in accordance with §.0306 (g) of the *Implementation Guidance* document describing our activities, the results obtained and our conclusions and recommendations.

x. Qualifications of Consultants and Laboratory Personnel

ECS proposes to subcontract with the same North Carolina certified laboratory, ENCO. An updated personnel listing for ENCO is included in Appendix E.

R. Field and Lab Procedures *[.0302(g)(16)]*

i. Soil Sampling Procedures

Each soil sample collected by ECS will be a grab sample, i.e., no composite samples will be collected. The soil samples will be removed from the plastic sleeve of the geoprobe rod and placed directly in a new plastic gallon-size bag, in one foot increments. Based on the field observations and PID/FID readings one soil sample from each boring will be collected from the plastic bag indicating the greatest potential for contamination. The soil sample will be placed in laboratory provided containers using new, disposable nitrile gloves. The sample containers will be placed on ice for shipment to the laboratory.

ii. Monitoring Well Sampling Procedures

Immediately following the installation of the temporary groundwater wells, the temporary wells will be developed, purged and sampled. Purged groundwater will be placed in NCDOT 55-gallon steel drums for disposal. The temporary wells will be purged by evacuating at least three well volumes using a peristaltic pump using a new length of dedicated tubing at each well location. After well purging, each well will be allowed to recover at least 50 percent of its volume. Immediately after collection, the groundwater samples will be dispensed into sample containers provided by the laboratory and placed on ice.

iii. Sample Submittal

The soil and groundwater samples will be placed in laboratory prepared containers using a new pair of disposable nitrile gloves for each sample. Each container will be labeled with the project name, sample location, presence or absence of preservative, and the date and time the samples were collected. The sample containers will be placed in a cooler containing ice to maintain the samples at approximately 4° Celsius. The samples will be shipped using Fed Ex to ENCO in Cary, North Carolina for chemical analysis. A *Chain of Custody Record* will be maintained and included with the analytical data.

iv. Quality Assurance/ Quality Control

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures will be followed according to Appendix A of the REC Program Implementation Guidance.

S. Analytical Parameters and Methods *[.0302(g)(17)]*

The soil samples (estimate 7 samples, includes 1 duplicate sample) will be analyzed for VOCs using EPA Method 8260, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) using EPA Method 8270, plus ten tentatively identified compounds (TICs) and 13 priority pollutant metals using EPA Method 6010.

The groundwater samples (estimate 3, with 1 duplicate) will be analyzed for VOCs using EPA Methods 8260, SVOCs using EPA Method 8270, plus ten TICs and 13 priority pollutant metals using EPA Method 6010.

T. Decontamination Procedures *[.0302(g)(18)]*

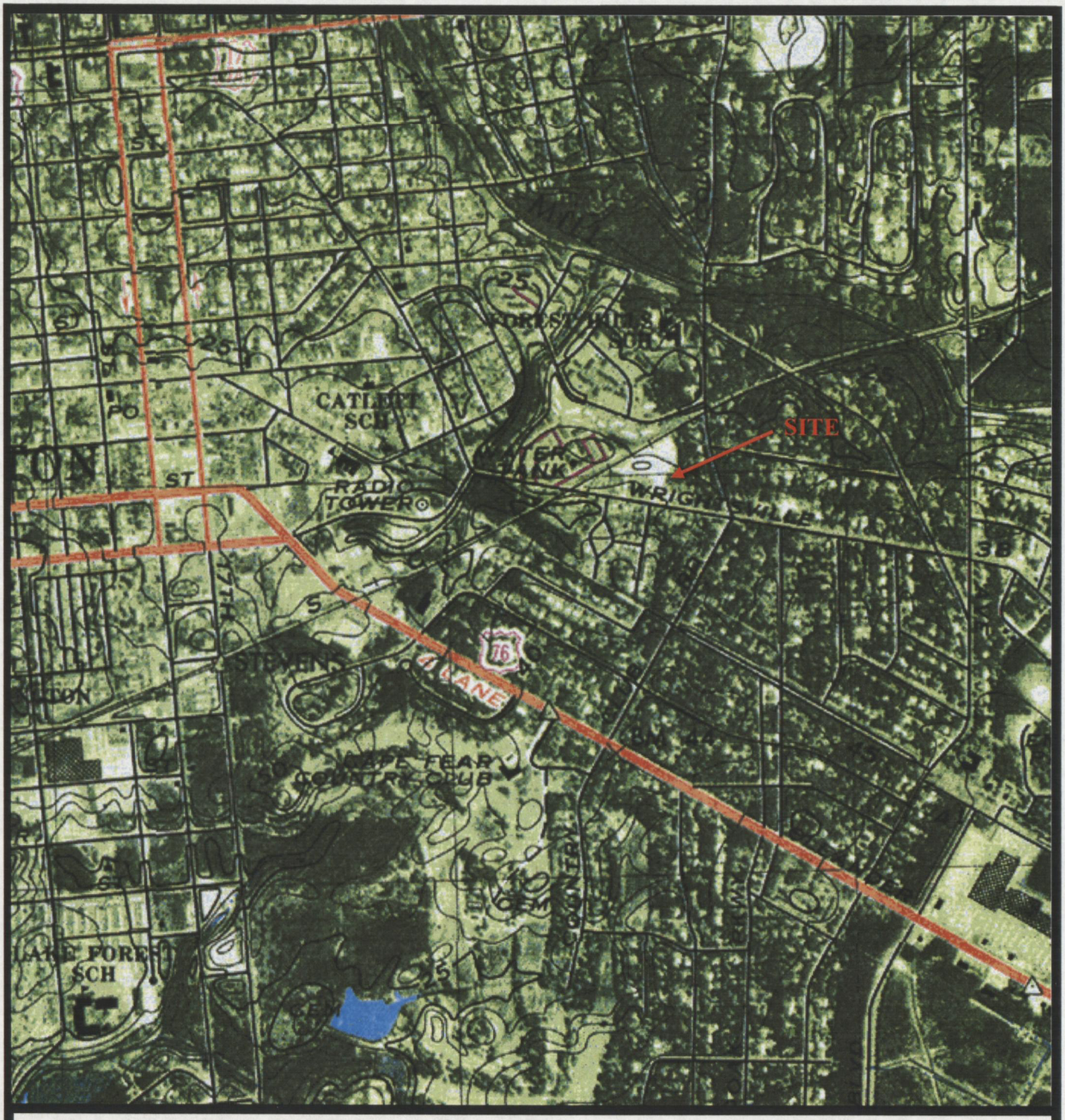
Decontamination procedures for equipment and personnel are included in the health and safety plan (HASP) provided by ECS in Appendix F.

U. Community Health and Safety Plan *[.0302(g)(19)]*

ECS has prepared a HASP for the site. The HASP will be reviewed prior to initiating site activities. The HASP includes provisions for community health and safety as well as workers and site visitors.

The *Site Health and Safety Plan* prepared by ECS is provided as Appendix F to this document.

FIGURES



Approximate Scale 1 inch =1,100 feet.

Contour Interval = 5 feet

FIGURE 1: TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Source: USGS, Wilmington, North Carolina Quadrangle 1979.

N

Remedial Investigation Work Plan
2501, 2503, 2507 and 2509 Wrightsville Ave.
Wilmington, North Carolina

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ECS Project No. 22-13842A
March 2009

Not To Scale

FIGURE 2: SITE MAP

Source: New Hanover County on-line GIS, 2006 Aerial Photograph

N

Remedial Investigation Work Plan
2501, 2503, 2507 and 2509 Wrightsville Ave.
Wilmington, North Carolina

ECS LLP CAROLINAS

ECS Project No. 22-13842A
March 2009

Not To Scale

FIGURE 3: ADJACENT PROPERTES MAP

Source: New Hanover County on-line GIS, 2006 Aerial Photograph

N

Remedial Investigation Work Plan
Wrightsville Avenue Site
Wilmington, North Carolina
NONCD0002799

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ECS Project No. 22-13842A
March 2009

Scale as Shown

FIGURE 4: PROPOSED SAMPLE LOCATION MAP

Source: New Hanover County on-line GIS, 2006 Aerial Photograph

N

Remedial Investigation Work Plan
2501, 2503, 2507 and 2509 Wrightsville Ave.
Wilmington, North Carolina

ECS LLP CAROLINAS

ECS Project No. 22-13842A
March 2009

TABLES

Table 1
Adjacent Parcel Owners
Wrightsville Avenue Site
Wilmington, New Hanover County, North Carolina
NONCD0002799

Map Number	Parcel Number	Property Address	Property Owner	Owners Address
1	R05412-001-027-000	2405 Wrightsville Avenue	W I P Inc.	1508 Miliatry Cutoff Road, Suite 201 Wilmington, NC 28403
2	R05412-001-015-000	2511 Wrightsville Avenue	Patricia Hobbs Myers	5209 Blue Clay Road Wilmington, NC 28429
3	R05412-008-029-000	2510 Wrightsville Avenue	Elizabeth Chase	207 Riverside Drive Sneads Ferry, NC 28460
4	R05412-008-030-000	2506 Wrightsville Avenue	Elizabeth Chase	207 Riverside Drive Sneads Ferry, NC 28460
5	R05412-008-001-000	2502 Wrightsville Avenue	Dexter Helga Williamson	2502 Wrightsville Avenue Wilmington, NC 28403
6	R05412-009-007-000	2422 Wrightsville Avenue	Vivian Winstead Etal	204 Castle Bay Drive Hampstead, NC 28443
7	R05412-001-011-000	2417 Wrghtsville Avenue	Christoper and Julie Saba	PO Box 7539 Wilmington, NC 28406