

OAK VIEW OIL COMPANY

312 OLD WINSTON ROAD
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA 27260

TELEPHONE 919/869-3312

June 10, 1998

RECEIVED
N.C. Dept. of EHNR

JUN 18 1998

North Carolina Dept. of
Environment & Natural Resources

Winston-Salem
Regional Office

Winston Salem Regional Office

Ms. Sherri V. Knight
Groundwater Supervisor

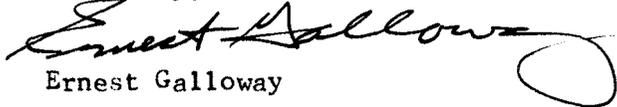
Concerning underground storage tank closure at Oak View Oil Co., 312 Old Winston Rd.,
High Point, N. C.

File Name Oak View Oil Co. -B

We have enclosed all the documents relating to the closure and removal of the
2000 gallon diesel tank at Oak View Oil Co.

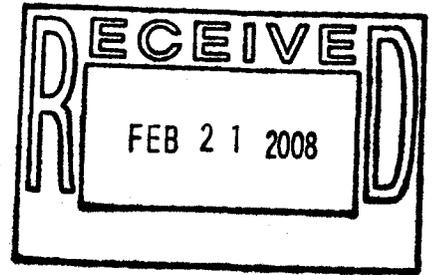
Hopefully this will cover what you require.

Sincerely,


Ernest Galloway

Phase I LSA – Oakview Oil Company
Project # 2007-308

FOR FULL LSA SEE "OAK VIEW OIL - D"



**PHASE I LIMITED
SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT**

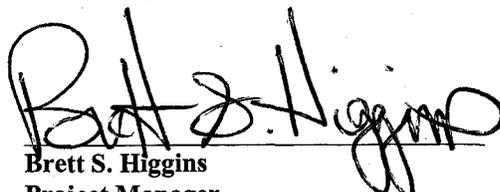
**OAKVIEW OIL COMPANY
312 OLD WINSTON ROAD
HIGH POINT, GUILFORD CO., NC
February 18, 2008**

Facility ID:	0-010840
Site Priority Rank:	Low
Incident #:	Pending (A, B, C & D)
Release Discovery Date:	1999 & 2006
Source of Release:	Kerosene & Diesel USTs
Quantity of Release:	Unknown
Capacity/Content:	See Table 1 on pg. 3
Latitude/Longitude of Release:	N35° 59.543 / W80° 1.467

Report prepared for:	Mr. Ernest "Red" Galloway Oak View Oil Company 312 Old Winston Road High Point, NC 27265
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Report prepared by:

Report reviewed by:


Brett S. Higgins
Project Manager


Michael G. Jones, LG
NC License #1168



**PYRAMID ENVIRONMENTAL & ENGINEERING, P.C.
700 NORTH EUGENE STREET
GREENSBORO, NC 27401
(336) 335-3174**

PHASE I LIMITED SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT

OAKVIEW OIL COMPANY
312 OLD WINSTON RD.
HIGH POINT, NC

1.0 Introduction

On behalf of the Oakview Oil Company, Pyramid Environmental & Engineering P.C. (Pyramid) has completed the Phase I Limited Site Assessment (LSA I) for the Oakview Oil Company site. The subject property is located at 312 Old Winston Road in High Point, North Carolina. The location of the site is shown on **Figure 1**, an excerpt of the High Point West, NC, USGS topographic map. The existing UST system at the site includes four 4,000-gallon gasoline USTs and one 500 gallon used oil UST that were installed in 1990 and one 10,000-gallon diesel UST that was installed in 1973. The former UST systems at the site included two 4,000-gallon gasoline USTs and two 2000-gallon gasoline USTs that were installed in 1968 and permanently closed in 1990, three 10,000-gallon fuel oil USTs that were installed in 1973 and closed in-place with foam in 1999, one 2,000-gallon diesel UST that was installed in 1979 and permanently closed in 1998 and one 550-gallon kerosene UST that was installed in 1968 and permanently closed in 1990. This tank was replaced with the current 500-gallon kerosene UST. The locations of the existing USTs and the some of the former USTs are shown on **Figure 2**. Details of the USTs are included in Table 1.

2.0 Site History

This property has been used as a gasoline and fueling facility for many years, dating back to the 1920's or 1930's. Over the years, tanks have been removed and replaced, and there have been four reported petroleum release incidents at the site (Incident A, B, C, & D). The original pump island in front of the store has remained active the entire time. The current DENR requests are detailed below with the requested scope of work.

DENR Incident "A" - 1990 Gasoline & Waste Oil UST Removal / Installations

Based on the DENR letters, and the sequence of activities at the site, the 1990 UST removal and replacement is "Incident A" for the State. The reports were sent to the DENR, and the State has not requested any additional information for this incident.

DENR Incident "B" - 1998 Diesel 2000-gallon UST Removal

This 2000-gallon tank was closed in 1998, and soil analyses were submitted to the DENR in a report. Based on the results, the DENR required two additional soil samples to be collected and analyzed using "Risk-Based" analytical methods. These risk-based samples

in combination with the other work could allow the DENR to finally close out this incident. Based on the location of this diesel UST a release from the tank would not come in combination with any other UST releases at the site.

DENR Incident "C" - 2006 Abandonment of (3) 10,000-Gallon Fuel Oil USTs

The site map shows four (4) 10,000-gallon USTs that stored fuel oil and diesel. In 1999, three of the unused 10,000-gallon tanks were emptied and closed in-place with foam. The fourth tank is active and used for diesel fuel storage. The DENR reviewed the closure assessment soil samples from 2006, and required a groundwater monitoring well be installed downhill from the USTs. A worst case soil sample was selected from this boring for laboratory analysis. The LSA I required a receptors survey to look for supply wells within 1500 feet of the site. This was used for the Kerosene tank incident as well. This LSA I report summarizes the diesel tank and compliance issues. The regulatory letter requesting this work is presented in **Appendix A**.

DENR Incident "D" - 2007 Kerosene Dispenser Release

A UST Compliance Inspection performed in December 2006 discovered a problem with the kerosene dispenser. Although it appears to be minor, the July 5, 2007 soil samples showed 1,100 parts per million (limit is 10 ppm) of diesel range contamination underneath the dispenser. The DENR required that additional contaminated soil be removed and a risk-based soil sample be collected and analyzed to show that the area has been remediated.

Also the DENR required a Limited Site Assessment (LSA) for the kerosene UST area including the installation of one groundwater monitoring well (MW) and collection of one to three soil samples depending on the depth to groundwater. The groundwater samples collected from the MWs were analyzed at the laboratory for Risk-Based analyses for kerosene. The receptors survey for the diesel covers this area too.

2.1 Underground Storage Tank System Information:

The following table includes information the known registered USTs at the facility dating from 1958.

Table 1 – UST Information

Tank No.	Installation Date	Size in Gallons	Tank Dimensions	Last Contents	Date Permanently Closed
1	1979	2,000	64" x 12'	diesel	1998
2	1968 †	550	46" x 74"	kerosene	1990
2A	1990	500	48" x 5'5"	kerosene	Active
3	1958	1,000	48" x 10'9"	used oil	1990
3A	1990	500	48" x 5'5"	used oil	Active
4	1968	2,000	64" x 12'	gasoline	1990
4A	1990	4,000	72" x 19'	gasoline	Active
5	1968	2,000	64" x 12'	gasoline	1990
5A	1990	4,000	72" x 19'	gasoline	Active
6	1968	4,000	72" x 19'	gasoline	1990
6A	1990	4,000	72" x 19'	gasoline	Active
7	1968	4,000	72" x 19'	gasoline	1990
7A	1990	4,000	72" x 19'	gasoline	Active
8	1973	10,000	96" x 26'8"	fuel oil	1999 - foam
9	1973	10,000	96" x 26'8"	fuel oil	1999 - foam
10	1973	10,000	96" x 26'8"	fuel oil	1999 - foam
11	1973	10,000	96" x 26'8"	diesel	Active

As indicated in Table 1, the site has seven active USTs.

3.0 Risk Characterization

The LSA Risk Classification and Land Use Form was completed by Pyramid. A copy of the completed form is presented as **Appendix B**. The form indicates that the risk classification of the incident should be "low" since there are no active supply wells located within 1,500 feet of the source area and surface water is located more than 500 feet southwest of the site.

4.0 Receptor Information

On November 13, 2007, a receptor survey was completed for the site. The site is located in High Point, where all developed properties within 1,500 feet are connected to municipal water. Supply well surveys were mailed to all property owners within 500 feet of the subject property. Copies of the returned and completed well surveys are included as **Appendix C**.

The property owner information for all properties within 500 feet is included on **Table 2**. A map showing all properties within 500 feet of the subject property is presented as **Figure 3**. The property numbers on Figure 3 correspond to the property numbers in column 1 of Table 2. A search for supply wells was conducted by walking and driving the surrounding area. No active supply wells were located within 1,500 feet of the site. One inactive well was identified at 112 E. Peachtree Dr., approximately 400 feet east of the subject property; however, this residence is connected to the municipal water system. Water meters were observed at all developed properties within 1,500 feet of the subject site.

4.1 Water Supply Wells:

No active supply wells were located within 1,500 feet of the site. One inactive well was identified at 112 E. Peachtree Dr., approximately 400 feet east of the subject property; however, this residence is connected to the municipal water system.

4.2 Public Water Supplies:

The subject site and all developed properties within 1,500 feet of the site are connected to the municipal water system.

4.3 Surface Water:

The nearest surface water is an intermittent stream which is located approximately 900 feet southwest of the source area. The intermittent unnamed stream flows southwest into Rich Fork Creek.

4.4 Wellhead Protection Areas:

There are no designated wellhead protection areas within a 1,500-foot radius of the site.

4.5 Deep Aquifers in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Region:

This section is not applicable to this site.

4.6 Subsurface Structures:

No shallow subsurface structures were identified in the source area that would affect contaminant migration.

4.7 Land Use:

The surrounding land use is predominantly residential to the north, south and east and commercial to the west (See Figure 3).

5.0 Site Geology and Hydrogeology

Pyramid's review of the 1985 Geologic Map of North Carolina yielded information concerning local geology and hydrogeology. Based on this review, the site is located in the Carolina Slate Belt of North Carolina. The surface geology consists of regional soils created by the weathering of underlying bedrock. This belt consists of heated and deformed volcanic and sedimentary rocks. It was the site of a series of oceanic volcanic islands about 550-650 million years ago. This belt is known for its numerous abandoned gold mines and prospects. The bedrock in the area is described as Metamorphosed Gabbro & Diorite and the map symbol is PzZg.

In general, both surface and groundwater flow directions are controlled by topographic contours of land forms in the Piedmont, with flow occurring perpendicular to the contours from high to low elevations. Surface water from the subject property generally flows to the southwest approximately 900 feet to Rich Fork, which flows southwest. The location of the site relative to surface water is shown in **Figure 1**.

6.0 Soil Sampling & Results

On November 19, 2007, Pyramid personnel supervised the installation of soil borings and monitoring wells at the subject site to assess soil and groundwater conditions at the former location of the 2,000-diesel USTs that was permanently closed in 1998 (Incident "B") adjacent to the three 10,000-gallon fuel oil USTs that were closed in-place in 2006 (Incident "C"), and adjacent to the existing 550-gallon kerosene UST and dispenser (Incident "D"). Following are descriptions of the soil borings, sampling and laboratory results for each area.

6.1 10,000-gallon Fuel Oil USTs – Incident "C":

On November 19, 2007, Pyramid personnel supervised the installation of one soil boring (MW-1) adjacent to the 10,000-gallon fuel oil USTs that were closed in-place in 2006. The boring was installed using a truck-mounted drill rig and advanced to approximately 30 feet below land surface (BLS) using a 4½" solid-stem augers. The location of the soil boring is shown on Figure 2. Soil samples were collected from MW-1 at depths of 8-10 ft., 13-15 ft. and 15-17 ft. below ground surface for field screening using an Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA). The OVA readings are included on the Field Drilling Record for MW-1 which is presented in **Appendix D**.

The soil sample from 8-10 feet showed 4 parts per million (ppm), from 13-15 feet showed 10 ppm, and from 15-17 feet showed an OVA reading of less than 1 ppm. The sample from 15-17 feet was selected for laboratory analysis because it is approximately 3-4 feet below the bottom of the UST and since the boring was installed approximately 5 feet east of the existing tank, this sampling interval would most likely detect a release from the tank if one had occurred.

The soil sample (MW-1-15-17) was collected using disposable nitrile gloves, placed in laboratory prepared containers, packed in ice and shipped to Prism Laboratories in Charlotte, NC for analysis. A copy of the Standard Field Procedures used by Pyramid is included in **Appendix E**. The soil sample from MW-1 was submitted for laboratory analysis using EPA Methods 8260 and 8270 and MADEP EPH and VPH.

The laboratory results for soil sample MW-1-15-17' indicate that none of the targeted petroleum compounds were detected at concentrations that exceed the laboratory reporting limits. The laboratory results for the soil sample is summarized in **Table 3** and a copy of the laboratory report is included in **Appendix F**.

6.2 2000-gallon Diesel UST Removal - Incident "B":

On November 19, 2007, Pyramid personnel supervised the installation of two soil borings (B1 & B2) in the location of the former 2,000-gallon diesel UST that was removed and permanently closed in 1998. The borings were installed using a truck-mounted drill rig and advanced to a depth of 15 feet BLS using direct push sampling equipment. The location of the soil borings are shown on Figure 2. Copies of the Field Drilling Records for B1 and B2 are included in **Appendix D**. One soil sample was collected from each boring at a depth of 10-12 feet BLS (B1-10-12 & B2-1-10-12), both of which were approximately 2 feet below the bottom of the former diesel tank.

The soil samples were collected using disposable nitrile gloves, placed in laboratory prepared containers, packed in ice and shipped to Prism Laboratories in Charlotte, NC for analysis using EPA Methods 8260 and 8270 and MADEP EPH and VPH. The laboratory results for soil samples B1-10-12' and B2-10-12 indicate that none of the targeted petroleum compounds were detected at concentrations that exceed the laboratory reporting limits. The laboratory results for the soil sample is summarized in **Table 3** and a copy of the laboratory report is included in **Appendix F**.

6.3 Kerosene Dispenser - Incident "D":

On November 19, 2007, Pyramid personnel supervised the installation of one soil boring (MW-2) adjacent to the existing 550-gallon kerosene UST and dispenser. The boring was installed with a truck-mounted drill rig and advanced to 30 feet below land surface (BLS) using a 4½" solid-stem augers. During drilling, the depth to groundwater was estimated to be approximately 19-21 feet BLS. Soil samples were collected from MW-2 at depths of

8-10 ft., 13-15 ft. and 18-20 ft. BLS for field screening using an OVA and for laboratory analysis. The OVA readings are included on the Field Drilling Record for MW-2 and were greater than 1000 ppm for all three soil samples.

In addition to MW-2, one soil sample (KP1-5') was collected underneath the kerosene dispenser at a depth 5 feet BLS for laboratory analysis after contaminated soil was excavated. On November 20, 2008 prior to collecting the sample, the dispenser housing and pump were disconnected and removed to provide access to the soil below the dispenser island. Visibly contaminated soil was excavated by hand using post-hole diggers and placed in a 55-gallon drum for off-site transportation and disposal. The soil sample was collected from the bottom of the excavation. The locations of soil boring MW-2 and the kerosene dispenser sample are shown on Figure 2. A copy of the Field Drilling Record for MW-2 is included in **Appendix D**.

The 55-gallon drum of petroleum contaminated soil was picked up and transported off-site for proper disposal by A&D Environmental. A copy of the material manifest for the drum of contaminated is presented as **Appendix G**.

The soil samples collected from MW-2 and beneath the kerosene dispenser were prepared using disposable nitrile gloves, placed in laboratory prepared containers, packed in ice and shipped to Prism Laboratories in Charlotte, NC for analysis using EPA Methods 8260 and 8270 and MADEP EPH and VPH.

The laboratory results for soil sample MW-2 8-10', MW-2 13-15' and MW-2 18-20' indicate that the concentrations of C9-C22 aromatics in all three samples exceed the soil to groundwater and residential MSCC. The concentrations of 2-methyl naphthalene in the samples collected at 8-10 and 13-15 feet also exceed the soil to groundwater and residential MSCC. The concentrations of C5-C8 aliphatics exceed the soil to groundwater MSCC in all three samples but do not exceed the residential MSCC. The concentrations of 2-methyl naphthalene in the samples collected at 8-10 and 13-15 feet also exceed the soil to groundwater and residential MSCC. In addition, the concentrations of benzene, n-butylbenzene, sec-butylbenzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, naphthalene, n-propylbenzene, toluene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene and total xylenes exceed the soil to groundwater MSCC but are below the residential MSCC. All other detected compounds identified in the soil samples from MW-2 were below the soil to groundwater MSCC.

The laboratory results for soil sample KP1-5 indicate that the concentrations of C9-C22 aromatics exceed the soil to groundwater MSCC, but do not exceed the residential MSCC. In addition, the detected concentrations of some of the targeted volatile and semi-volatile compounds (benzene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 2-methyl naphthalene) exceed the soil to groundwater MSCC but are below the residential MSCC. All other detected compounds in sample KP1 were below the soil to groundwater MSCC. The laboratory results for the soil samples collected at the site are summarized in **Table 3** and shown on **Figure 4**. A copy of the laboratory report is included in **Appendix F**.

7.0 Groundwater Investigation

On November 19, 2007, Pyramid personnel supervised the installation of two groundwater monitoring wells at the subject site. These monitoring wells were installed to assess groundwater conditions at the location of the three 10,000-gallon fuel oil USTs that were closed in-place in 2006 (Incident "C"), and adjacent to the existing 550-gallon kerosene UST and dispenser (Incident "D"). Following are descriptions of the monitoring well installation, groundwater sampling and laboratory results for each area.

7.1 Monitoring Well Installation:

To investigate the fuel oil USTs area, Pyramid supervised the installation of one 2-inch diameter monitoring well on November 19, 2007. The well (MW-1) was installed to a depth of 30 feet BLS, and the location is shown on **Figure 2**. The well was drilled using a truck-mounted drill rig and installed using 4½" solid-stem augers. The monitoring well was constructed to a depth of 30 feet BLS using 20 feet of 2-inch diameter, schedule-40 PVC 0.010-inch slotted screen, and the remaining portion was constructed of schedule 40 PVC well casing.

To investigate the kerosene UST and dispenser area, Pyramid installed one 2-inch diameter monitoring well on November 19, 2007. The well (MW-2) was installed to a depth of 30 feet BLS, and the location is shown on **Figure 2**. The well was drilled using a truck-mounted drill rig and installed using 4½" solid-stem augers. The monitoring well was constructed to 30 feet to assure that there would adequate water in the well. The monitoring well was constructed to a depth of 30 feet BLS using 20 feet of 2-inch diameter, schedule-40 PVC 0.010-inch slotted screen, and the remaining portion was constructed of schedule 40 PVC well casing. The well construction data for MW-1 and MW-2 is included in **Table 4** and copies of the Field Drilling and Well Construction Records are included in **Appendix D**.

7.2 Monitoring Well Sampling:

On November 20, 2007, groundwater samples were collected from MW-1 and MW-2 for laboratory analyses. The depth to groundwater measured 23.03 below the top of the well casing in MW-1 and 22.5 feet in MW-2 and no free-product was detected.

To purge stagnant water and develop the well, approximately three casing volumes (10 gallons) of water was removed from the well using a new disposable polyethylene bailer. The groundwater samples were collected using a polyethylene bailer and placed in laboratory prepared containers, packed in ice, and prepared for shipment to Prism Laboratories in Charlotte, NC for analysis. The groundwater samples collected from MW-1 and MW-2 were analyzed using EPA Methods 6210D and 625, and the MADEP methods for EPH and VPH. To prevent cross contamination, disposable nitrile gloves were worn by field personnel during purging and sampling.

7.3 Lab Analyses – 10K gal. Fuel Oil USTs – Incident “C”:

The laboratory results of the groundwater sample collected from MW-1 on November 20, 2007 indicated the presence of benzene at a concentration of 1.1 µg/L which exceeds the 2L Groundwater Standard of 1.0 µg/L. None of the other targeted compounds were detected in MW-1 at concentrations that exceeded the 2L Groundwater Standards. The detected benzene concentration does not exceed the 2L Standard by a factor of ten.

7.4 Lab Analyses - Kerosene Dispenser – Incident “D”:

The laboratory results of the groundwater sample collected from MW-2 on November 20, 2007 indicated the presence of benzene at a concentration of 7,100 µg/L which exceeds the Gross Contaminant Level (GCL = 5,000 µg/L) for benzene. In addition, the detected concentrations of toluene, xylenes, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, IPE and naphthalene exceed the 2L Groundwater Standards, but do not exceed the GCLs. None of the other targeted compounds were detected in MW-2 at concentrations that exceeded the 2L Groundwater Standards.

The laboratory results for the groundwater collected from MW-1 and MW-2 are summarized in **Table 5** and shown on **Figure 5**. A copy of the laboratory report and chain of custody is presented as **Appendix F**.

8.0 Assessment Summary

As requested by the Oakview Oil Company, Pyramid has completed the Phase I Limited Site Assessment (LSA I) for the Oakview Oil Company site in High Point, NC. A summary of the assessment results is presented below.

- The receptors survey showed that all properties within 1500 feet of the site are connected to municipal water, and there were no active irrigation or drinking water wells within 1000 feet of the site. The LSA risk evaluation shows that the entire area surrounding the site relies on municipal water as a sole source of drinking water. The site is within the city limits of High Point, and the risk classification of the incidents are classified as “Low Risk”.
- As part of the LSA I, one 2-inch diameter monitoring well (MW-1) was installed adjacent to the three the 10,000-gallon fuel oil USTs (Incident “C”) that were closed in-place in 2006. The laboratory results of the groundwater sampled from MW-1 indicated that benzene (1.1 µg/L) was detected at a concentration that exceeds the 2L Groundwater Standard. No other petroleum compounds were detected above the 2L Standard in MW-1. The detected benzene concentration does not exceed the 2L Standard by a factor of ten.

- The laboratory results of the soil sample collected from MW-1 (15-17 ft.) indicated that none of the targeted petroleum compounds were detected at concentrations that exceed the laboratory reporting limits.
- As part of the LSA I, one 2-inch diameter monitoring well (MW-2) was installed in the kerosene UST and dispenser area (Incident "D") to a depth of 30 feet to assess the soil and groundwater conditions. The laboratory results of the groundwater sample collected from MW-2 indicated benzene concentrations (7,100 µg/L) that exceed the Gross Contaminant Level for benzene. In addition, the detected concentrations of toluene, xylenes, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, IPE and naphthalene exceed the 2L Groundwater Standards, but do not exceed the GCLs.
- The laboratory results of the soil samples collected from MW-2 (8-10, 13-15 & 18-20 ft.) indicated that that the concentrations of C9-C22 aromatics in all three samples exceed the soil to groundwater and residential MSCC. The concentrations of 2-methyl naphthalene in the samples collected at 8-10 and 13-15 feet also exceed the soil to groundwater and residential MSCC. Additional compounds were detected in each soil sample at concentrations that exceeded the soil to groundwater MSCC but did not exceed the residential MSCC.
- As part of the LSA I, one soil sample (KP1-5') was collected underneath the kerosene dispenser at a depth 5 feet BLS for laboratory analysis. Prior to collecting the sample, the dispenser housing and pump were disconnected and removed to provide access to the soil below the dispenser island. Visibly contaminated soil was excavated by hand using post-hole diggers and placed in a 55-gallon drum for off-site transportation and disposal. The laboratory results for soil sample KP1-5 indicate that the concentrations of C9-C22 aromatics exceed the soil to groundwater MSCC, but do not exceed the residential MSCC. Additional compounds were detected in the soil sample at concentrations that exceeded the soil to groundwater MSCC but did not exceed the residential MSCC.
- On November 19, 2007, Pyramid personnel supervised the installation of two soil borings (B1 & B2) in the location of the former 2,000-gallon diesel UST that was removed and permanently closed in 1998. One soil sample was collected from each boring at a depth of 10-12 feet BLS. The laboratory results for soil samples B1-10-12' and B2-10-12 indicate that none of the targeted petroleum compounds were detected at concentrations that exceed the laboratory reporting limits.

9.0 Recommendations

10,000-gallon Fuel Oil USTs – Incident “C”

Based on the laboratory results of the soil samples and groundwater samples collected from MW-1, no further assessment or cleanup should be required and incident “C” should be eligible for “No Further Action” status.

2000-gallon Diesel UST Removal - Incident “B”

Based on the laboratory results of the soil samples collected from B1 and B2, no further assessment or cleanup should be required and incident “B” should be eligible for “No Further Action” status.

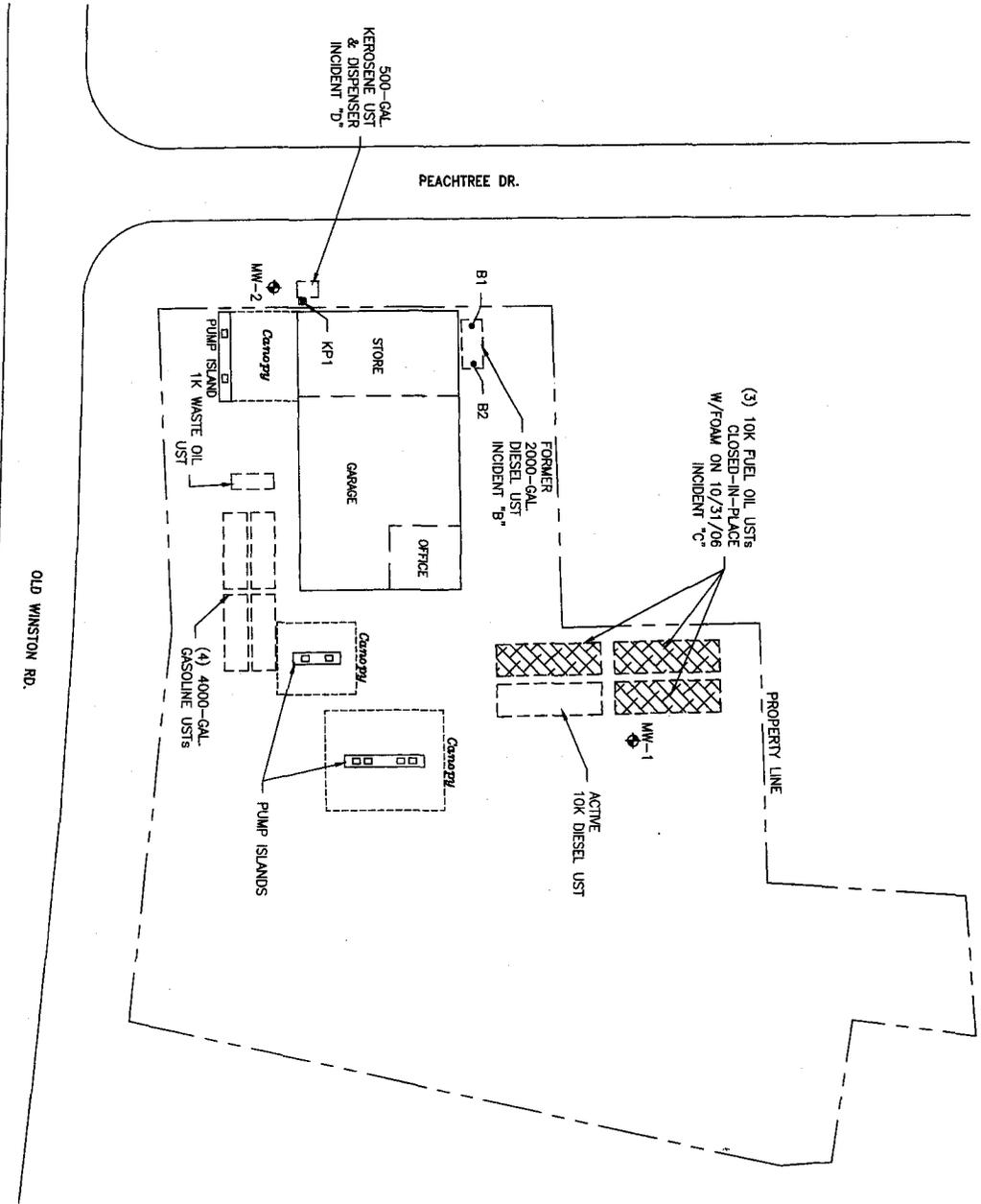
Kerosene Dispenser – Incident “D”

Based on the laboratory results of the post excavation soil sample collected underneath the kerosene dispenser, no further assessment or cleanup should be required and incident “D” should be eligible for “No Further Action” status.

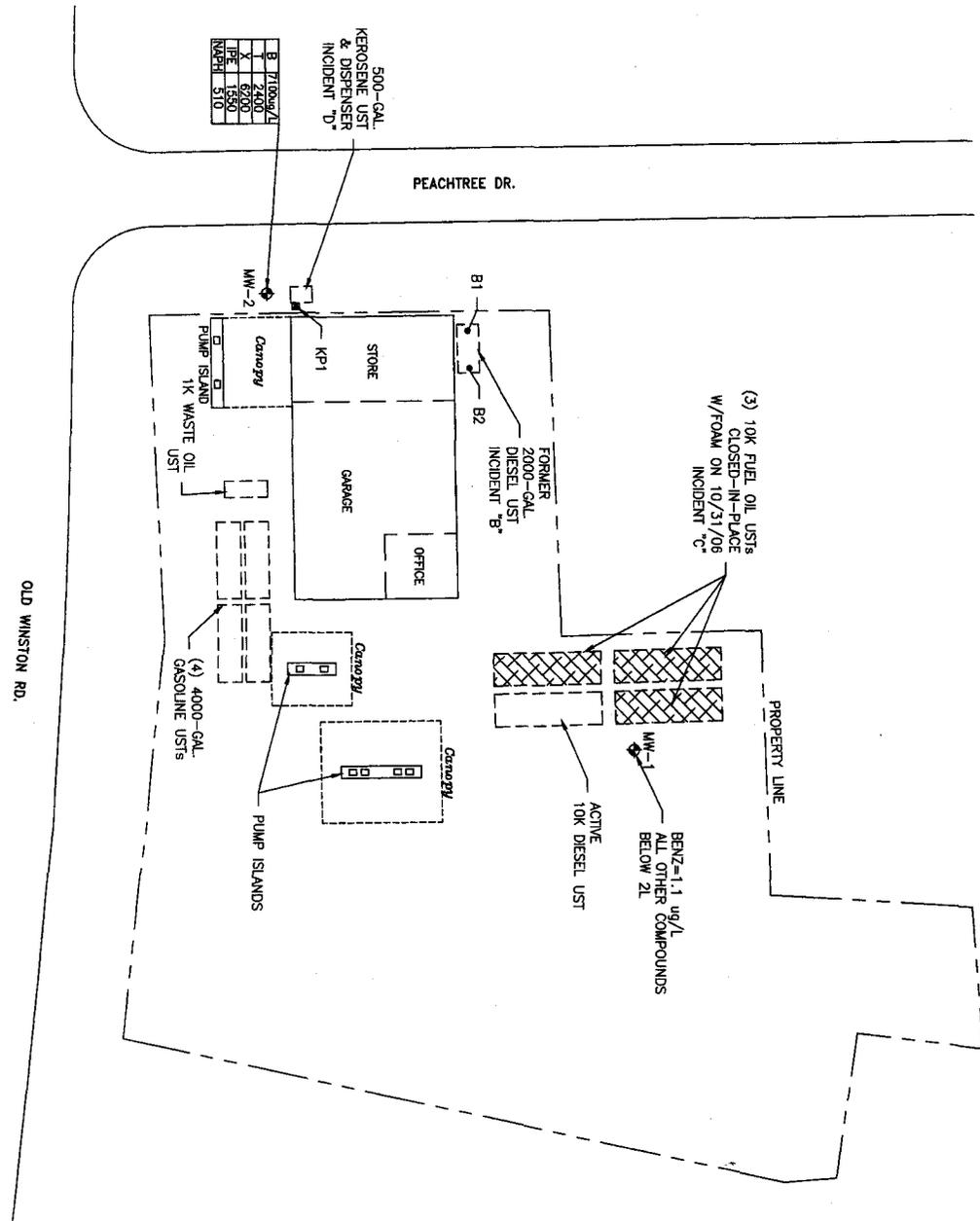
Based on the laboratory results of the soil and groundwater samples collected from MW-2, soil contamination is present from a depth of at least 8 feet to the depth of groundwater (22.5 ft.) that exceeds the soil to groundwater and residential MSCC. In addition, groundwater at MW-2 contains a concentration of benzene (7,100 µg/L) that exceeds the GCL for benzene. Based on these findings additional assessment and remediation will be required in the area of the existing 550-gallon kerosene UST.

10.0 Closure

This report is prepared for, and made available solely for the use of the Oakview Oil Company. The contents thereof may not be used or relied upon by any other person without the express written consent and authorization of Pyramid Environmental & Engineering, P.C. (Pyramid). The observations, conclusions, and recommendations documented in this report are based on site conditions and information reviewed at the time of Pyramid's investigation. Pyramid appreciates the opportunity to provide this environmental service.



	OAKVIEW OIL COMPANY 312 OLD WINSTON RD. HIGH POINT NORTH CAROLINA	DATE: 12/4/07 DRAWN BY: BSH PROJECT: SITE MAP SHEET: 2007-308 2	CHECKED BY: KAM SCALE: 1"=30'
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OLD WINSTON RD.

PEACHTREE DR.

PROPERTY LINE

(3) 10K FUEL OIL USTs
CLOSED-IN-PLACE
W/FOAM ON 10/31/06
INCIDENT "C"

FORMER
2000-GAL.
DIESEL UST
INCIDENT "B"

BENZ=1.1 ug/L
ALL OTHER COMPOUNDS
BELOW ZL

ACTIVE
10K DIESEL UST

(4) 4000-GAL.
GASOLINE USTs

1K WASTE OIL
UST

PUMP ISLAND

KP1

STORE

GARAGE

OFFICE

PUMP ISLANDS

MW-2

MW-1

B1

B2



CLIENT	OAKVIEW OIL COMPANY	DATE	12/4/07	BY	KAM
ADDRESS	312 OLD WINSTON RD.	SCALE		DESIGNED	BSH
CITY	HIGH POINT	STATE	NORTH CAROLINA	TITLE	SITE MAP
PROJECT	SUMMARY OF GW LAB RESULTS	NO.	2007-308	PAGE	5

