of three groundwater samples collected from three monitor wells indicated the presence of benzene at concentrations that exceeded the North Carolina groundwater standard. The Report recommended "that further soil and groundwater investigation efforts may be required to fully define the vertical and horizontal extent of leached materials". A CSA completed by Pyramid Environmental, dated April 15, 1997, recommended a CAP for this site and remediation by natural attenuation. According to Mr. Josh Chandler, with Fieldcrest Cannon, the state requested additional information with regard to the CSA, which was forwarded to the state for review. He further stated that there has been no response to date regarding this information. There were no additional reports with regard to the former 2,000 and 550-gallon UST site available for review by Maxim at the Subject Site at the time of this inspection.

5. According to the UST Closure Assessment Report, dated December 1990, on September 21, 1990, Pyramid Environmental, Inc. conducted a UST closure assessment of a 3,000-gallon kerosene UST located at the northwestern corner of the Plant Building. The Assessment Report concluded that further investigation of the site was needed and recommended that a comprehensive site assessment (CSA) be completed. A Subsurface Investigation Report (Pyramid Environmental, September 14, 1991) recommended that the monitoring well in this area be sampled for the next seven quarters and a quarterly report be prepared and submitted to the NCDEHNR. There were no additional reports with regard to the former 3,000-gallon UST site available for review by Maxim at the Subject Site at the time of this inspection.

6. Diesel-like odors were detected from subsurface soils associated with the installation of a conveyor belt assembly near the center of the Plant Site during August 1997. An investigation into the origin of the odors indicated the presence of a previously unknown, and abandoned, 550 gallon UST. A small quantity of sludge and residual diesel product

were removed from the UST and the steel UST was subsequently removed from the Plant Site tract. The UST removal was reportedly supervised by A & D Environmental located in High Point, North Carolina. No copy of this report was available for review by Maxim at the Subject Site at the time of this inspection.

7. During soil excavation activities for the construction of the foundation structure for the Claricone, the construction contractor encountered buried solid waste materials including construction debris, wood, shop rags and black ash. According to on-site personnel, the Claricone is located above an inactive and abandoned former burn pit/landfill for the Subject Site. The specific types of waste materials that were buried and subsequently burned at the site are unknown. The burn pit/landfill was utilized for an unknown period of time prior to 1984 for the dumping and subsequent burning of waste materials generated at the Subject Site. According to Mr. Richard Shoaf, with North Carolina Finishing Company, this burn pit/landfill was utilized for the disposal of paper, cardboard and remnant cloth materials and was approximately 75 square feet in size when he began work at the facility in 1962. He was unsure of other materials that may have been placed in this burn pit/landfill. No removal of waste material from the burn pit/landfill area has been conducted in the past. The regulatory status of this landfill is unknown at this time.

8. The active construction debris landfill is located adjacent to the WWTP. Construction debris including bricks and wood fragments are placed into this landfill. This landfill is less than one acre in size. According to personnel at Fieldcrest Cannon, it was believed that North Carolina regulations do not require that construction debris landfills, less than one acre in size, be permitted with the state. According to Mr. Bill Hocutt, with the North Carolina Division of Waste Management - Solid Waste Section, Construction and Demolition (C & D) Landfills must be permitted with the state regardless of size, however, Land Clearing and Inert Debris (LCID) Landfills, less than 2 acres, do not

require permitting with the state (15A NCAC 13B.0563). Mr. Hocutt further stated that when determining the landfill type, it is helpful to refer to the definition of Beneficial Fill (15A NCAC 13B.0562(1)) which states that no permit is required for beneficial fill when the *fill material consists only of inert debris strictly limited to concrete, brick, concrete block, uncontaminated soil, rock and gravel.*

9. The inactive landfill is located south of the WWTP. This landfill has not been active for three to four years. According to Mr. Richard Shoaf, with North Carolina Finishing Company, construction debris (including bricks and wood) from the NCF Plant was placed into the landfill. The landfill was later covered with fill material and seeded. Mr. Shoaf further stated that this landfill was less than one acre in size. The regulatory status of this landfill is unknown at this time.

10. The textile mill contains many drains within the manufacturing buildings for the collection of washwater and spills. All waste water collected by floor drains is routed into the on-site WWTP for treatment. According to Mr. James Ogle, Plant Manager, testing has been performed on the waste water pipes to determine that all pipes do discharge to the WWTP. He stated that the pipes tested did discharge to the WWTP, however, some evidence of leakage from some of the pipes was noted during the testing activities.

11. Historically, hydraulic oils often contained PCBs and older hydraulic equipment such as elevators and lifts may contain PCBs. Two older elevators were observed inside the facility buildings. Facility personnel stated that the elevator near the dye mixing area contains hydraulic oil.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the results of the foregoing assessment, Maxim offers the following recommendations with regard to the findings and conclusions identified above:

1. The regulatory status of the boiler ash stockpile area should be determined. A subsurface investigation is warranted in this area to assess the presence or absence of environmental impairment, including the laboratory analysis of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) and metals at a minimum.

2. Coal remnants identified in the former emergency coal storage area should be removed and disposed properly.

3. Ensure the continued implementation of the 20,000-gallon UST site CAP.

4. Upon receipt of a response from the state with regard to the 550 and 2,000 gallon UST site, ensure that recommendations from the state are implemented.

5. The current regulatory status of the 3,000-gallon kerosene UST site should be determined. If this site has not been closed by the state, request closure if applicable.

6. Unless a report containing laboratory analysis of soil samples collected from the excavation of the 550-gallon tank is forthcoming from A & D Environmental, and these analyses indicate that a release did not occur from this tank, a subsurface investigation is warranted in this area to assess the presence or absence of environmental impairment.

7. The regulatory status of the burn pit/landfill underneath the Claricone should be determined through the North Carolina Division of Waste Management. Dependant upon

the regulatory status determination, a subsurface investigation in the area of the burn pit/landfill may be warranted.

8. The regulatory status of the active construction debris landfill located adjacent to the WWTP should be determined through the North Carolina Division of Waste Management. Dependant upon the regulatory status determination, a subsurface investigation in the area of the active construction debris landfill may be warranted.

9. The regulatory status of the inactive landfill located south of the WWTP should be determined through the North Carolina Division of Waste Management. Dependant upon the regulatory status determination, a subsurface investigation in the area of the inactive landfill may be warranted.

10. In order to assess the absence or presence of environmental impairment to the Subject Site from on-site waste water pipe leaks, a subsurface investigation would be warranted including, but not limited to, laboratory analysis for chlorinated solvents and metals.

11. Hydraulic oil contained in the elevator near the dye mixing area should be tested for PCBs and the elevator vicinity should be inspected for evidence of hydraulic oil leaks.

Although not an environmental concern at this time, only a few of the on-site ASTs have containment dikes to contain the contents of the tanks in the event of a release or rupture including; the diesel, waste oil, and unleaded fuel ASTs located at the garage, the No. 2 fuel oil AST located behind the power plant, and the reductone dye AST located in Dye No. 2 unit. The other on-site ASTs lack secondary containment. Maxim recommends that proper secondary containment be established due to regulatory compliance issues for those on-site ASTs currently lacking secondary containment. Secondary containment currently existing on ASTs should be

reviewed for adequacy. No apparent environmental impact requiring further investigation or remediation was observed due to the lack of secondary containment during the site inspection.

9.0 OBJECTIVES AND LIMITATIONS OF ASSESSMENT

Maxim has endeavored to meet what it believes is the applicable standard of care for the services performed and, in doing so, is obliged to advise Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. of ESA limitations. Maxim believes that providing information about limitations is essential to help clients identify and thereby manage risks. These risks can be mitigated--but not eliminated--through additional research. Maxim will, upon request, advise Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. of the additional research opportunities available and associated costs.

This ESA did not include any inquiry with respect to radon, methane, ACM, lead-based paint, lead in drinking water, formaldehyde, endangered species, wetlands, subsurface investigation activities or other services or potential conditions or features not specifically identified and discussed herein. In those instances where additional services or service enhancements are included in the report as requested or authorized by the client, specific limitations attendant to those services are presented in the text of the report.

The findings and opinions conveyed via this ESA report are based upon information obtained at a particular date from a variety of sources enumerated herein, and which Maxim believes are reliable. Nonetheless, Maxim cannot and does not warrant the authenticity or reliability of the information sources it has relied upon.

This report represents Maxim's service to Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. as of the report date. In that regard, the report constitutes Maxim's final document, and the text of the report may not be altered in any manner after final issuance of the same. Opinions relative to environmental conditions given in this report are based upon information derived from the most recent Subject

Site reconnaissance date and from other activities described herein. Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. is herewith advised that the conditions observed by Maxim are subject to change. Certain indicators of the presence of hazardous materials may have been latent or not present at the time of the most recent Subject Site reconnaissance and may have subsequently become observable. In similar manner, the research effort conducted for a Phase I ESA is limited. Accordingly, it is possible that Maxim's research, while fully appropriate for a Phase I ESA and in compliance with the scope of service, may not include other important information sources. Assuming such sources exist, their information could not have been considered in the formulation of our findings and conclusions.

This report is not a comprehensive Subject Site characterization or regulatory compliance audit and should not be construed as such. The opinions presented in this report are based upon findings derived from a Subject Site reconnaissance, a review of specified records and sources and comments made by interviewees. Specifically, Maxim does not and cannot represent that the Subject Site contains no hazardous or toxic materials, products, or other latent conditions beyond that observed by Maxim during its Subject Site assessment. Further, the services herein shall in no way be construed, designed or intended to be relied upon as legal interpretation or advice.

This study and report has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. and Pillowtex Corporation solely for their use and reliance in the environmental assessment of the Subject Site. Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. and Pillowtex Corporation are the only parties to which Maxim has explained the risks involved and which has been involved in the shaping of the scope of services needed to satisfactorily manage those risks, if any, from Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. and Pillowtex Corporation's point of view. Accordingly, reliance on this report by any other party may involve assumptions whose extent and nature lead to a distorted meaning and impact of the findings and opinions related herein. Maxim's findings and opinions

related in this report may not be relied upon by any party except Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. and Pillowtex Corporation. With the consent of client and Maxim, Maxim may be available to contract with other parties to develop findings and opinions related specifically to such other parties' unique risk management concerns related to the Subject Site.

REFERENCES

EPA National Priorities List.

EPA RCRA Facilities Listing - Corrective Action and Non-corrective Action

EPA CERCLIS listing.

EPA Emergency Response Notification System spills database.

Soil Survey Field Sheet No. 37159-178-90 for Rowan County, 1991, USDA Soil Conservation Service

NCDEHNR Solid Waste Registration database for Rowan County, North Carolina.

NCDEHNR PST database; and LPST database.

NCDEHNR Solid Waste Facilities List

U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Topographic Map, Salisbury, North Carolina, 1962, revised 1987.

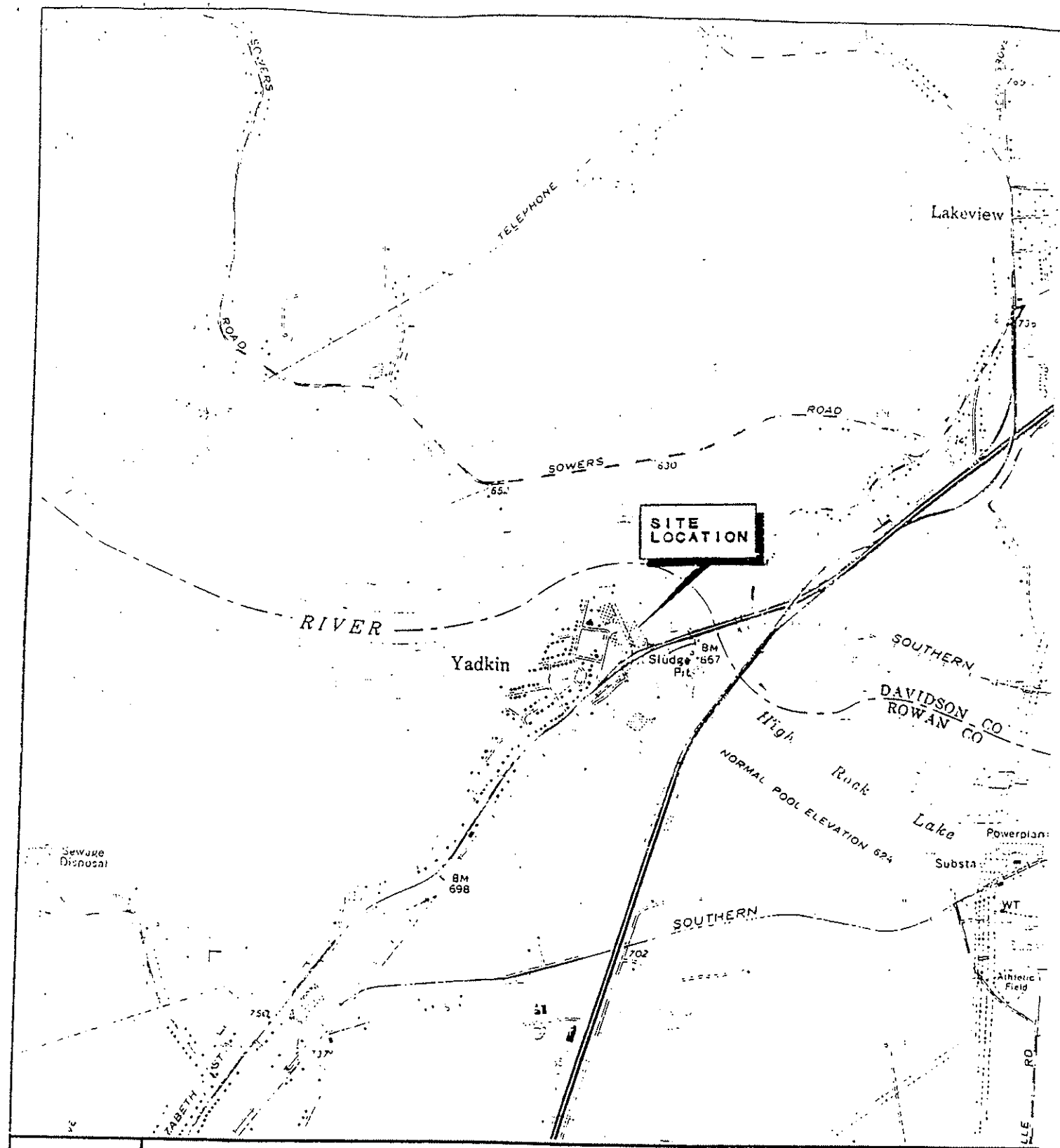


FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

NC FINISHING COMPANY
SPENCER, NORTH CAROLINA
GARDERE AND WYNNE, L.L.P.

PROJECT NO. 9753633	QUADRANGLE.	PHOTOREVISED DATE.
SCALE. 1" = 2000'	SALISBURY, N.C.	1987

MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES INC

SURVEYS

APPENDIX A
SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK

To facilitate the understanding of the proposed services, the project has been divided into tasks described below.

I. Historical Information Review

The objective of this review is to develop a history of the site and adjoining properties in order to identify past uses suggesting ASTM recognized environmental conditions which may pose an environmental concern to the site. In general accordance with ASTM guidelines, the historical use of the site will be researched from the present, back to the site's first obvious use or back to 1940, whichever is earlier. This task involves discretionary review of as many of the ASTM standard historical sources as are necessary and reasonably ascertainable to meet this objective.

II. Physical Setting Data

Physical setting data are typically consulted when conditions have been identified in which potentially hazardous materials or petroleum related products are likely to migrate to the site, from the site or within the site into the groundwater or soil. At a minimum, a current USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map detailing the site area will be evaluated. As noted by the ASTM standard, other physical setting sources, revealing additional hydrogeologic, hydrologic, and soil conditions, may be included as necessary to meet assessment objectives.

III. Regulatory Records Review

Federal and state databases compiled by environmental database companies will be reviewed to identify registered or documented facilities which may present an environmental concern to the site from ASTM recognized environmental conditions. Reasonably ascertainable standard regulatory sources will be reviewed for the site and vicinity within Minimum Search Distances (MSD), as detailed by the ASTM document: EPA National Priorities List/NPL (MSD-one mile); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System CERCLIS listings (MSD-one-half mile); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/RCRA listings for Treatment, Storage and Disposal facilities (MSD-one mile); RCRA generators list (MSD-site and adjoining properties), and Emergency Response Notification System ERNS listings (MSD-site only); State lists of hazardous waste sites which are NPL and CERCLIS equivalents (MSD-one mile); State landfill and/or solid waste disposal listings (MSD-one-half mile); State Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank/LPST listings (MSD-one-half mile), and Petroleum or Underground Storage Tank/PST or UST listings (MSD-site and adjoining properties).

Additional record sources may be reviewed to enhance or supplement the federal and state database information. Reasonably ascertainable and practicably reviewable sources may include city or county department of health records, local fire department records, local planning, and building inspection records, local or regional pollution control or environmental agency records, and city, county or state water agency files, and local electric utility records.

IV. Site and Adjoining Property Reconnaissance

A site reconnaissance will be performed to observe and record obvious and apparent visual evidence suggesting an ASTM recognized environmental condition to the extent not obstructed by bodies of water, adjacent buildings, or other external or interior barriers or obstacles. Site features, such as readily accessible adjacent public thoroughfares and on-site roads and paths and accessible common areas expected to be used by occupants or the public, will be identified. Inspections of large tracts of land will be performed utilizing grid patterns or systematic approaches, and assessments of developed sites will include a visual inspection of a representative sample of occupied spaces. Current site uses will be documented, paying particular attention to uses involving the treatment, storage, disposal or generation of hazardous substances or petroleum products. Apparent evidence of past or present underground or aboveground storage tanks, surface stains, distressed vegetation, electrical transformers, land scars, drums, pits, ponds or lagoons, solid waste, waste water, septic systems, wells or obvious evidence of improper use or disposal of toxic or hazardous materials will be documented in the Final Report.

The reconnaissance will include observations of adjoining properties to identify general land use and apparent potential ASTM recognized environmental conditions. These observations will be made from public access right-of-ways.

V. Interviews

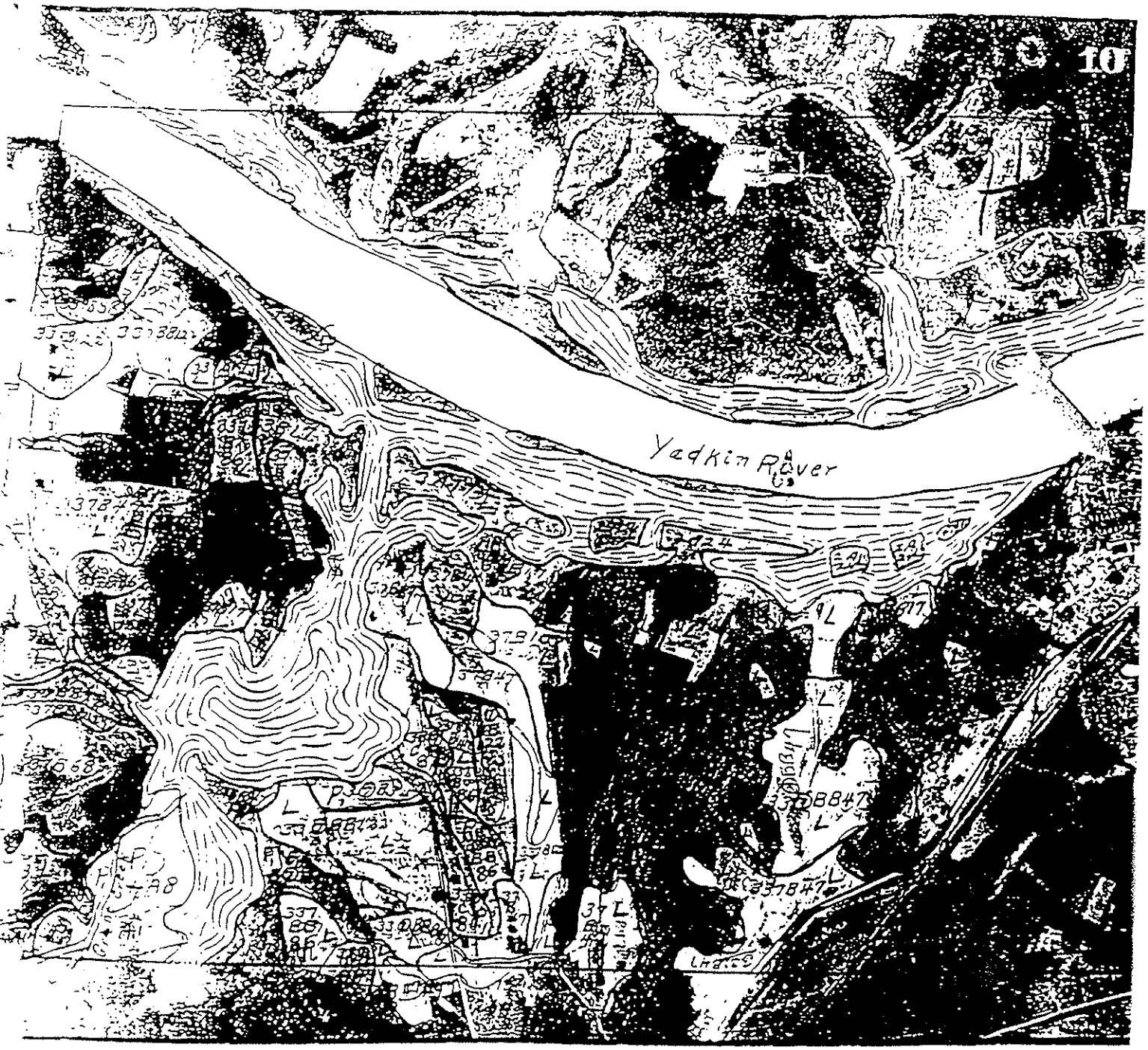
Maxim personnel will make reasonable attempts to interview owners and occupants of the site, as well as local government personnel, to obtain information suggesting ASTM recognized environmental conditions which may present concerns to the site.

VI. Data Evaluation and Final Report

Pertinent data and observations will be compiled and presented in a Final Report. Should additional services or service enhancement be requested or authorized by the client for this ESA, those results will be documented in the Final Report. The Final Report will include copies of pertinent and available ownership/historical documentation, regulatory documentation, a physical setting map, records of communication, references, and site photographs. Two (2) original copies of the report will be submitted to Gardere & Wynne, L.L.P. unless otherwise specified. Additional copies can be provided by Maxim at a cost of $50 per copy.

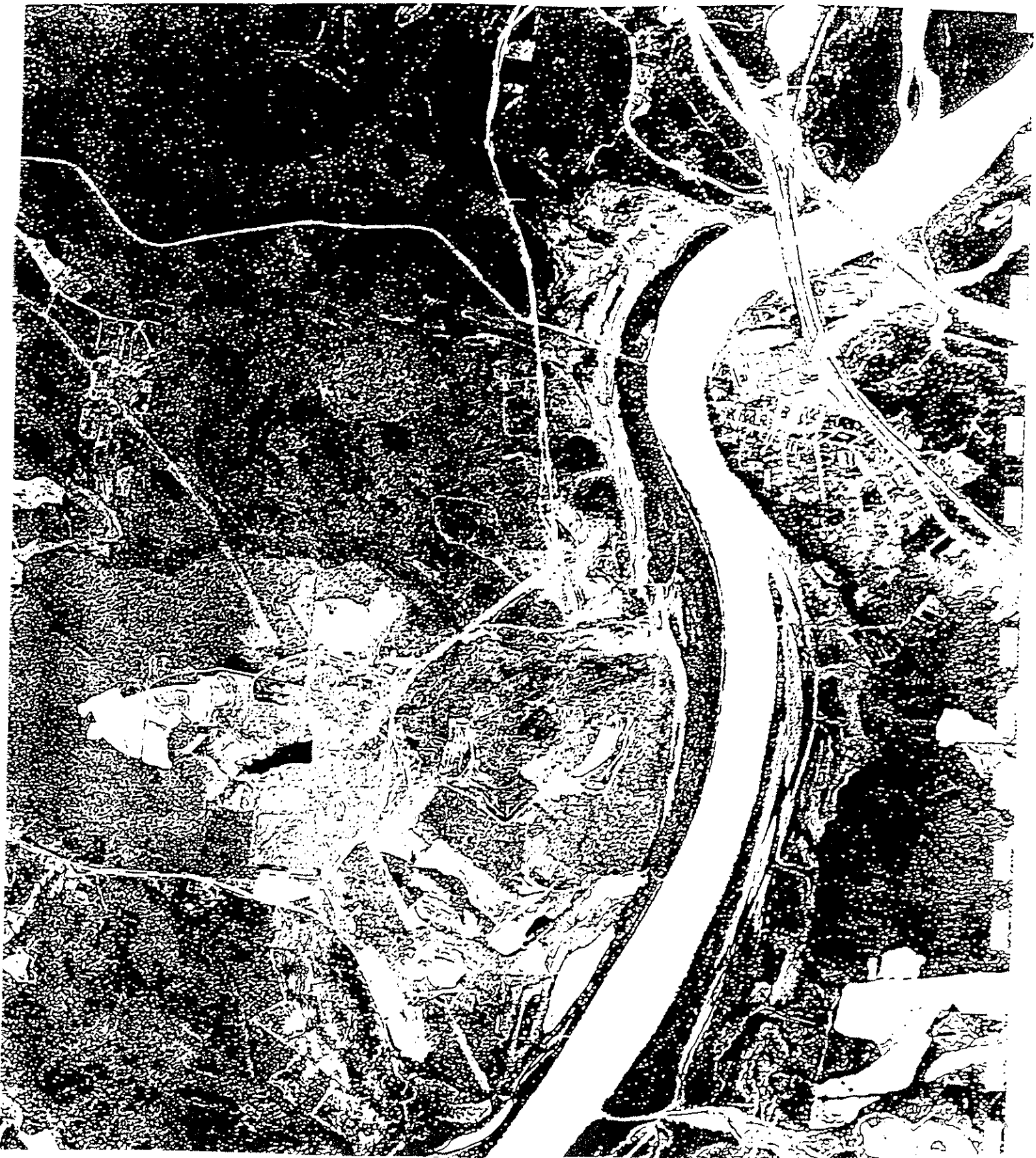
APPENDIX B
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

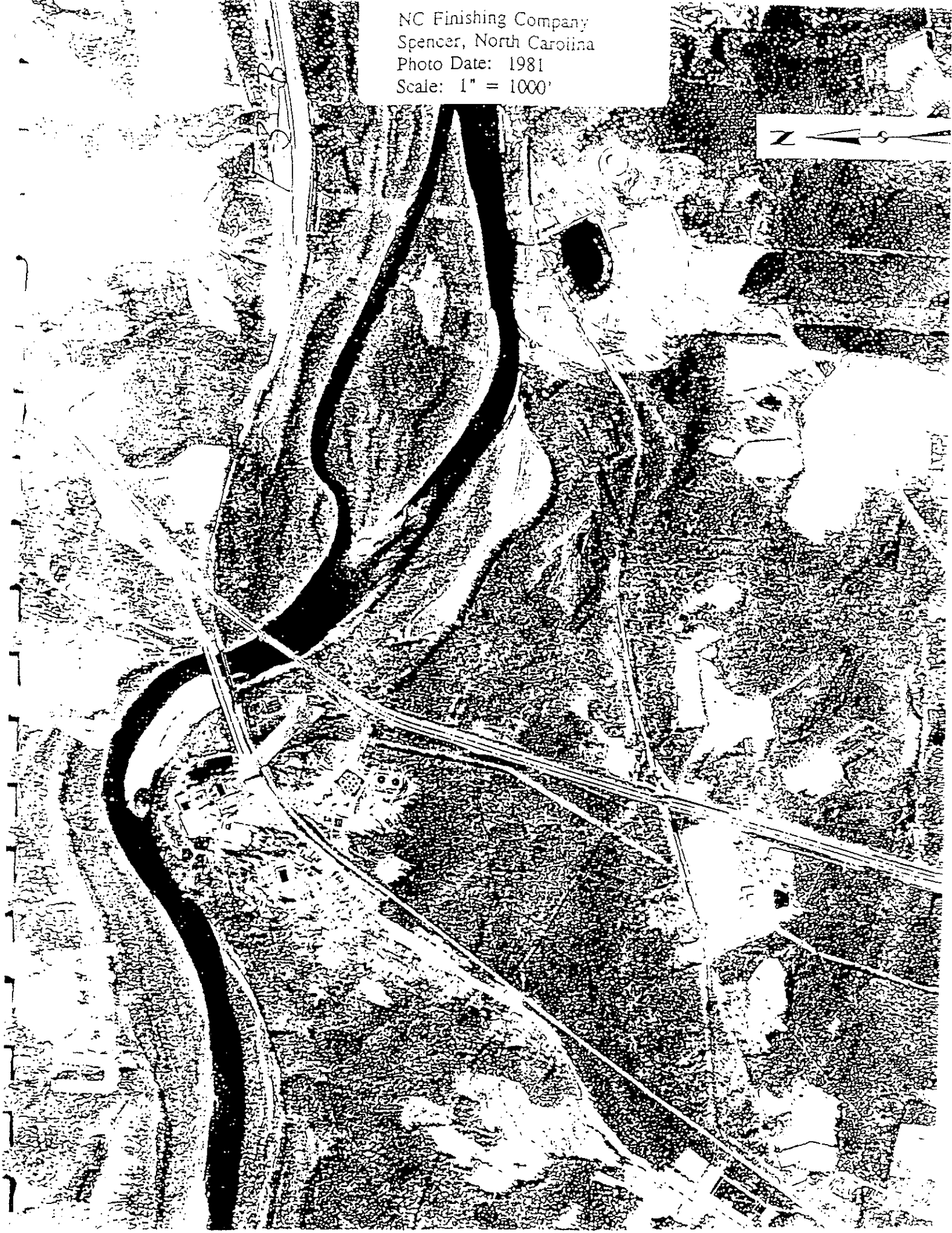
NC Finishing Company
Spencer, North Carolina
Photo Date: 1936
Scale: 1" = 1000'




NC Finishing Company
Spencer, North Carolina
Photo Date: 1950
Scale: 1" = 1000'

NC Finishing Company
Spencer, North Carolina
Photo Date: 1956
Scale: 1" = 1000'




NC Finishing Company
Spencer, North Carolina
Photo Date: 1981
Scale: 1" = 1000'
N

APPENDIX C
RECORDS OF COMMUNICATION

RECORD OF COMMUNICATION

Maxim Project No: 9753633 ROC No: 1

To: Mr. R. Bruce Rider, Natural Resources

From: Mr. Bradley A. Morris, Maxim Technologies

Date: December 19, 1997

Time: 10:30 a.m.

Ph#: (704) 637-1604

_____ Fax ___✓___ Phone Call _____ Letter

_____ On-site Interview _____ Off-site Interview

Subject:
Soil types at North Carolina Finishing Company in Spencer, North Carolina

Summary of Communication:
The soils present at the subject site consist of urban soils which are primarily reworked surficial soils due to farming or construction activities. Prior to the reworking of the surficial soils, the soil types in the study area consisted of Gaston and Pacolet Series. The Gaston Series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils on ridges and side slopes of the Piedmont uplands. They formed in residuum weathered from mixed intermediate and mafic crystalline rock such as hornblend, gneiss, quartz diorite, gabbro, and hornblend schist. Slope ranges from 2 to 25 percent. The Pacolet Series consists of very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in material weathered mostly from acid crystalline rocks of the Piedmont uplands. Slopes commonly are 15 to 25 percent but range from 2 to 80 percent.

RECORD OF COMMUNICATION

Maxim Project No: 9753633 ROC No: 2

To: Mr. Floyd Rusher, Chemist - City of Salisbury Water Department

From: Mr. Bradley A. Morris, Maxim Technologies

Date: December 19, 1997

Time: 1:30 p.m.

Ph#: (704) 638-5370

_____ Fax ___✓___ Phone Call _____ Letter

_____ On-site Interview _____ Off-site Interview

Subject:
Source of drinking water at North Carolina Finishing Company in Spencer, North Carolina

Summary of Communication:
According to Mr. Rusher, the City of Salisbury provides 100 percent of the drinking water to the City of Spencer which supplies water to the Subject Site. According to Mr. Rusher, the City of Salisbury drinking water meets all Federal and State standards for drinking water quality.

RECORD OF COMMUNICATION

Maxim Project No: 9753633 ROC No: 3

To: Mr. Richard Shoaf, North Carolina Finishing Company

From: Ms. Kim Crenwelge, Maxim Technologies

Date: January 5, 1998

Time: 10:30 a.m.

Ph#: (704) 636-3541

_____ Fax ✓ Phone Call _____ Letter

_____ On-site Interview _____ Off-site Interview

Subject:
Information pertaining to on-site landfills

Summary of Communication:
According to Mr. Shoaf, the burn pit/landfill located underneath the Claricone was utilized for the disposal of paper, cardboard and remnant cloth materials and was approximately 75 square feet in size when he began work at the facility in 1962. He was unsure of other materials that may have been placed in this burn pit/landfill. He further stated that construction debris (including bricks and wood) from the NCF Plant were placed into the inactive landfill located south of the WWTP. The landfill was later covered with fill material and seeded. Mr. Shoaf further stated that this landfill was less than one acre in size.

RECORD OF COMMUNICATION

Maxim Project No: 9753633 ROC No: 4

To: Mr. Bill Hocutt, North Carolina Division of Waste Management

From: Ms. Kim Crenwelge, Maxim Technologies

Date: January 6, 1998

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Ph#: (919) 733-0692

_____ Fax ✓ Phone Call _____ Letter

_____ On-site Interview _____ Off-site Interview

Subject:
Information pertaining to landfills

Summary of Communication:
According to Mr. Hocutt, Construction and Demolition (C & D) Landfills must be permitted with the state regardless of size, however, Land Clearing and Inert Debris (LCID) Landfills, less than 2 acres, do not require permitting with the state (15A NCAC 13B.0563). Mr. Hocutt further stated that when determining the landfill type, it is helpful to refer to the definition of Beneficial Fill (15A NCAC 13B.0562(1)) which states that no permit is required for beneficial fill when the *fill material consists only of inert debris strictly limited to concrete, brick, concrete block, uncontaminated soil, rock, and gravel.*

RECORD OF COMMUNICATION

Maxim Project No: 9753633 ROC No: 5

To: Mr. Josh Chandler, Fieldcrest Cannon

From: Ms. Kim Crenwelge, Maxim Technologies

Date: January 7, 1998

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Ph#: (704) 939-2654

_____ Fax ___✓___ Phone Call _____ Letter

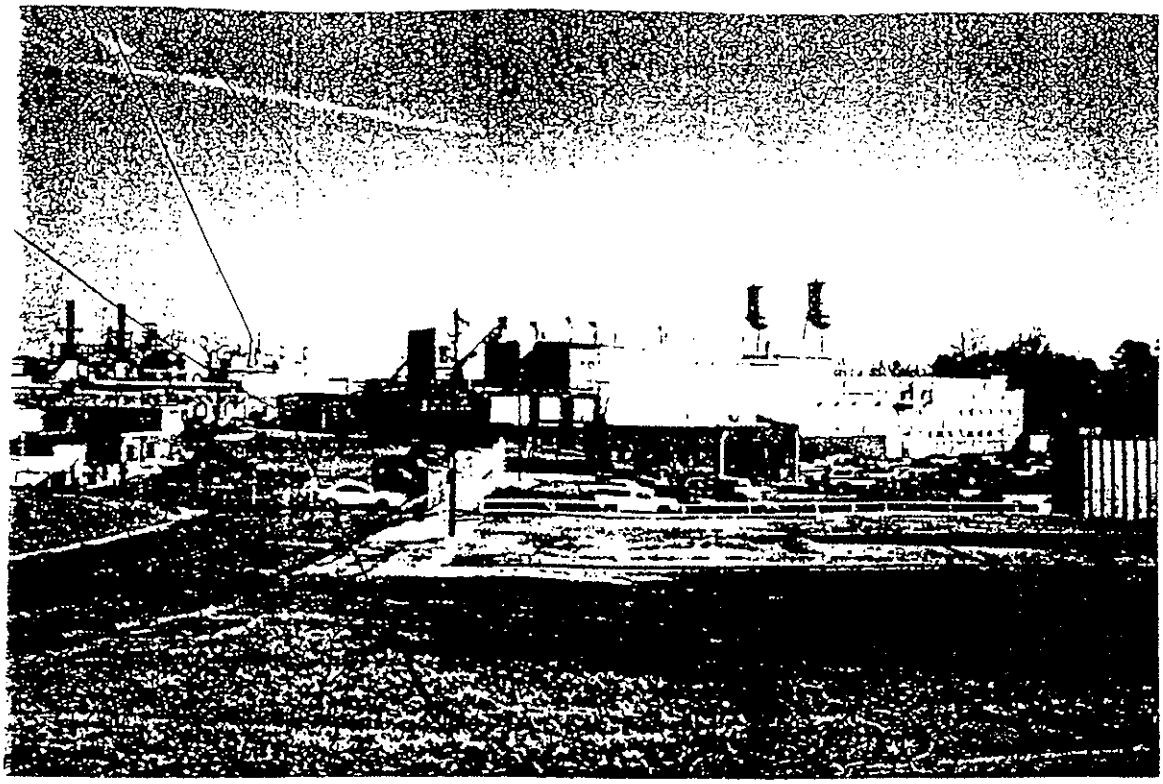
_____ On-site Interview _____ Off-site Interview

Subject:
Information pertaining to on-site UST removals

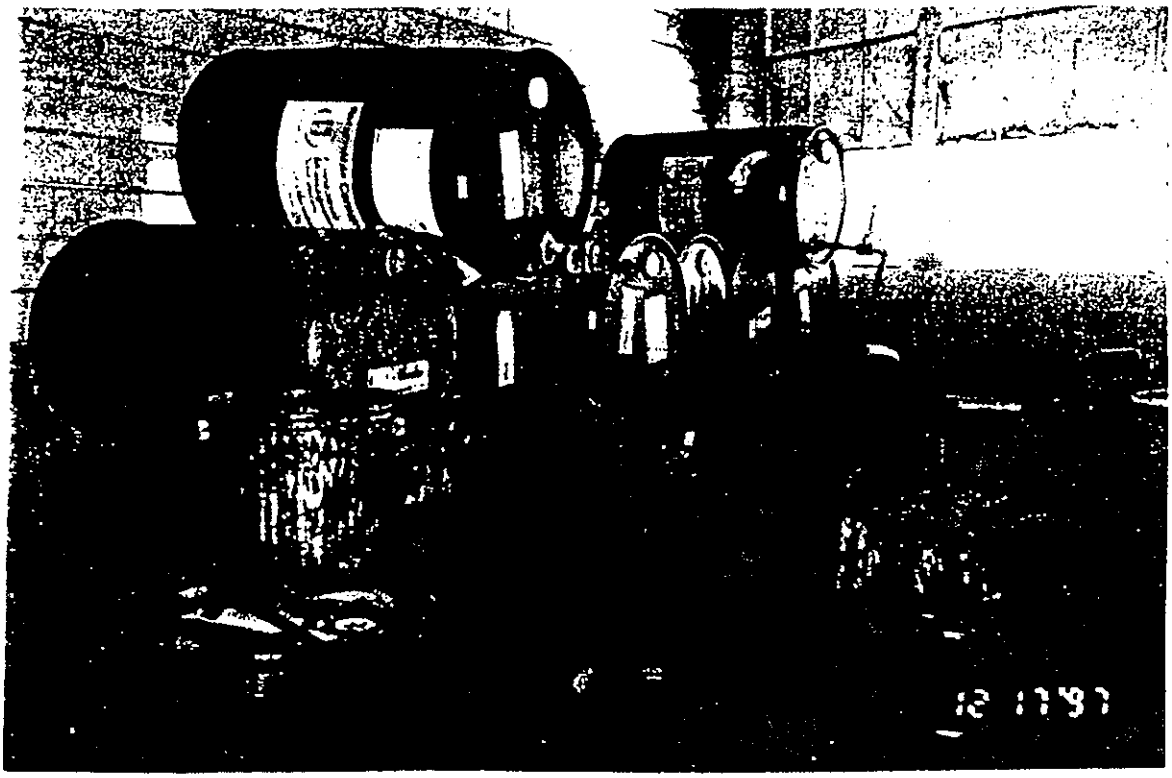
Summary of Communication:
According to Mr. Chandler, the CAP for the 20,000-gallon UST site has been implemented at the Subject Site inluding free product removal in September, 1997, and sampling of monitor wells in December, 1997.

Mr. Chandler stated that the state requested additional information with regard to the CSA written for the 550 and 2,000-gallon UST site near the garage area, which was forwarded to the state for review. He further stated that there has been no response to date regarding this information.

APPENDIX D
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



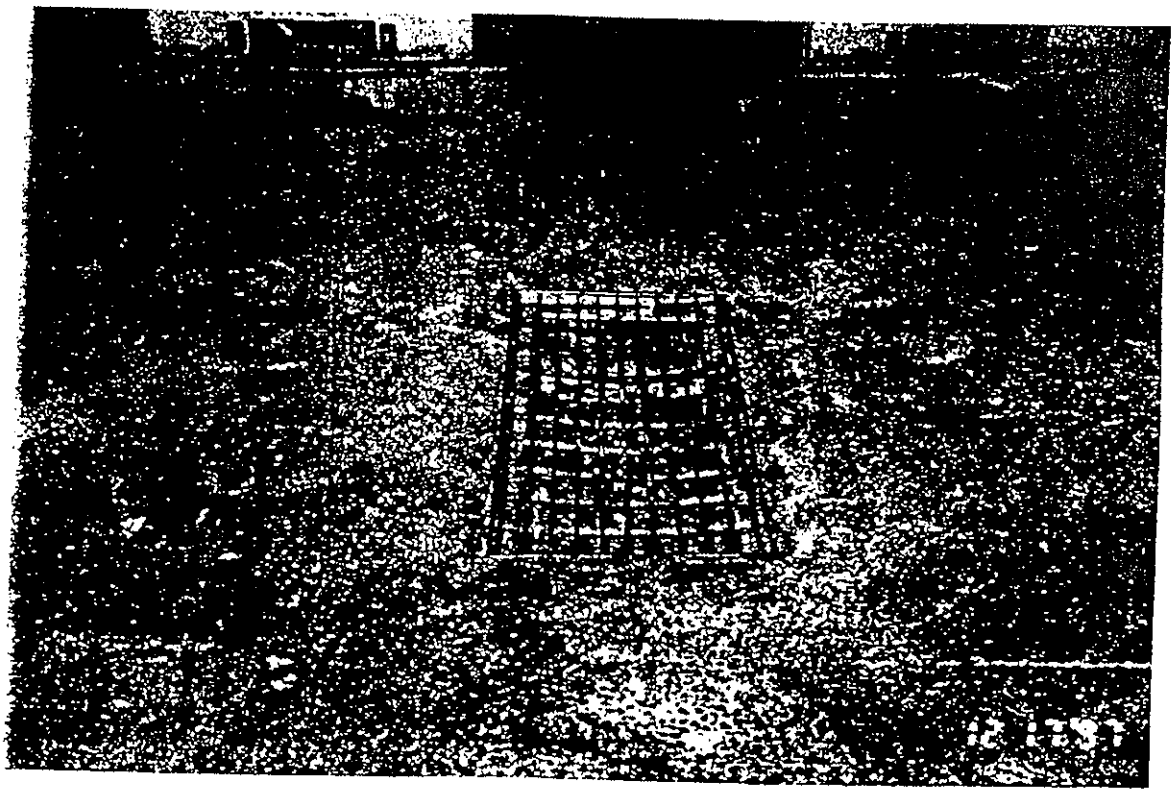
1. View of the North Carolina Finishing Company (NCF) plant site (Subject Site).



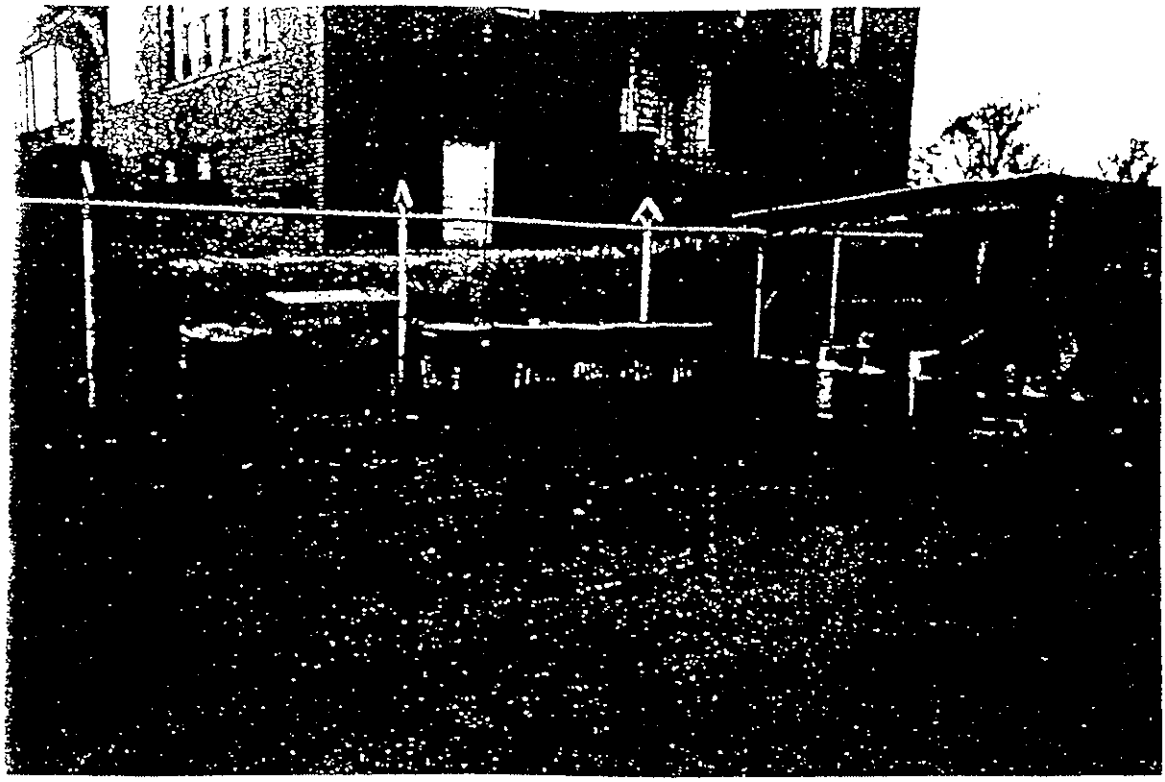
2. View of the dye and pigment mixing area and storage room located within the NCF plant.

Project No.: 9753633.100 Project Site: NC Finishing - Spencer, NC	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS	Maxim Technologies, Inc.

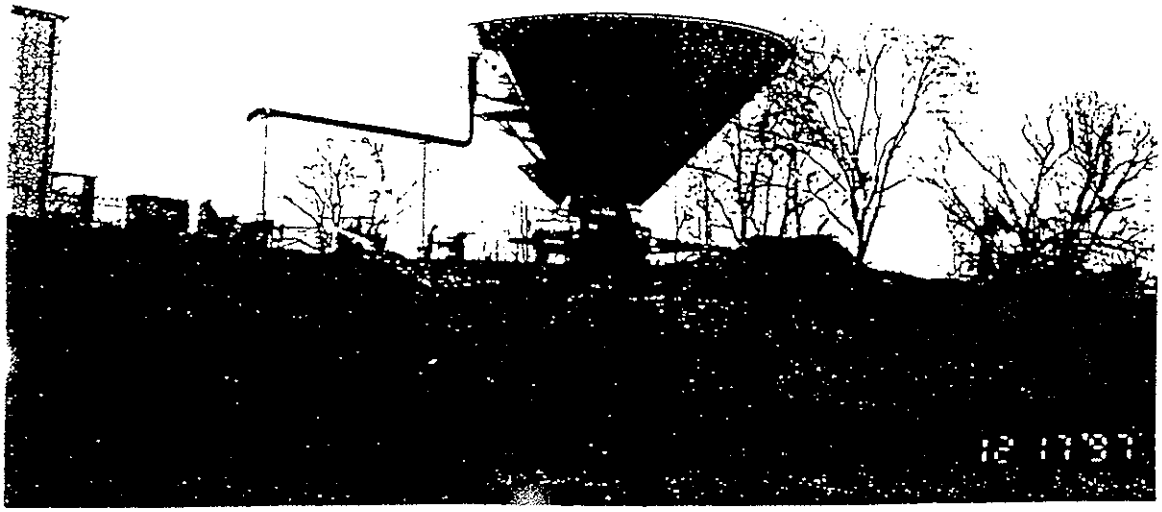
3. View of the drum storage area located within the NCF plant.



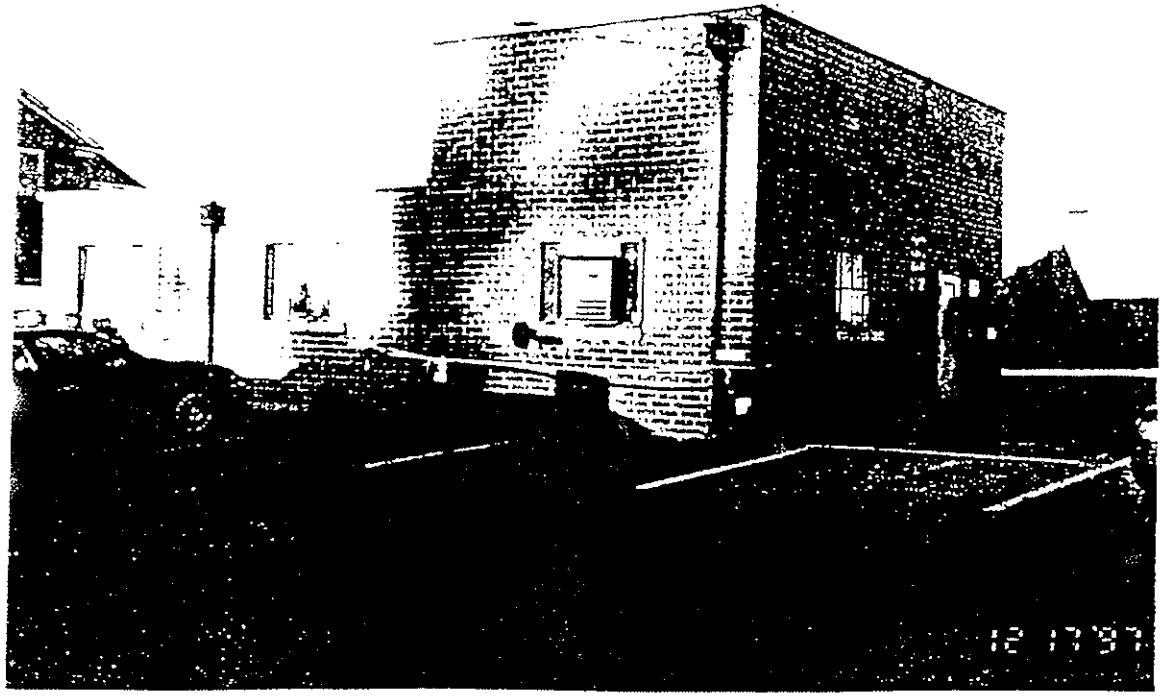
4. View of a typical floor drain located within the NCF plant buildings.



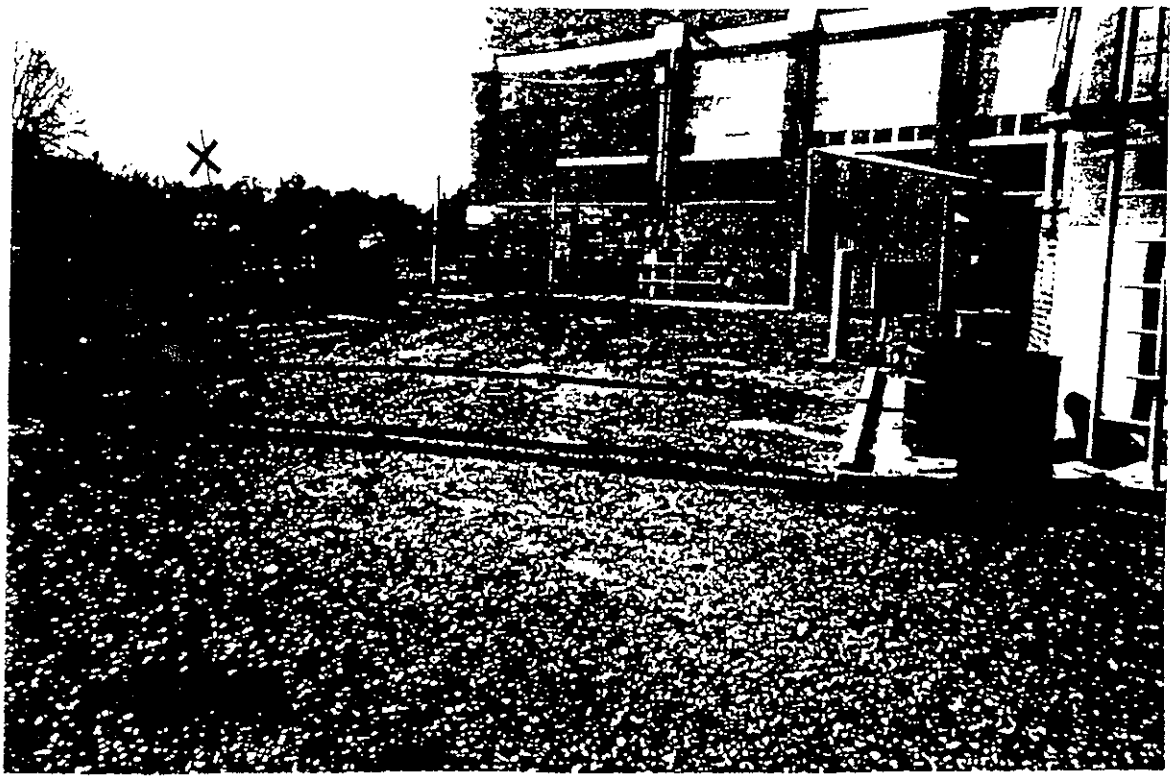
5. View of on-site abandoned school house and garage area including drums stored in this area.



6. View of the on-site Claricone, located on an inactive landfill.

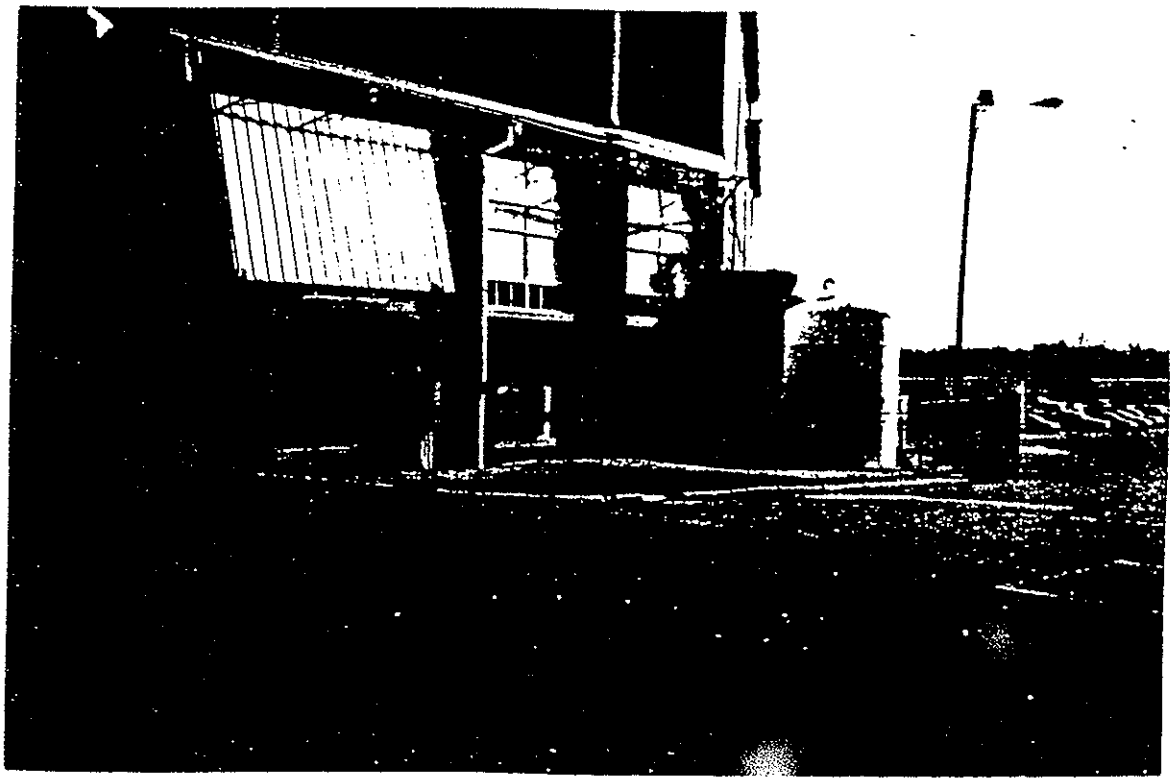


7. View near the maintenance garage and the location of the removed 2,000-gallon and 550-gallon diesel/gasoline USTs.

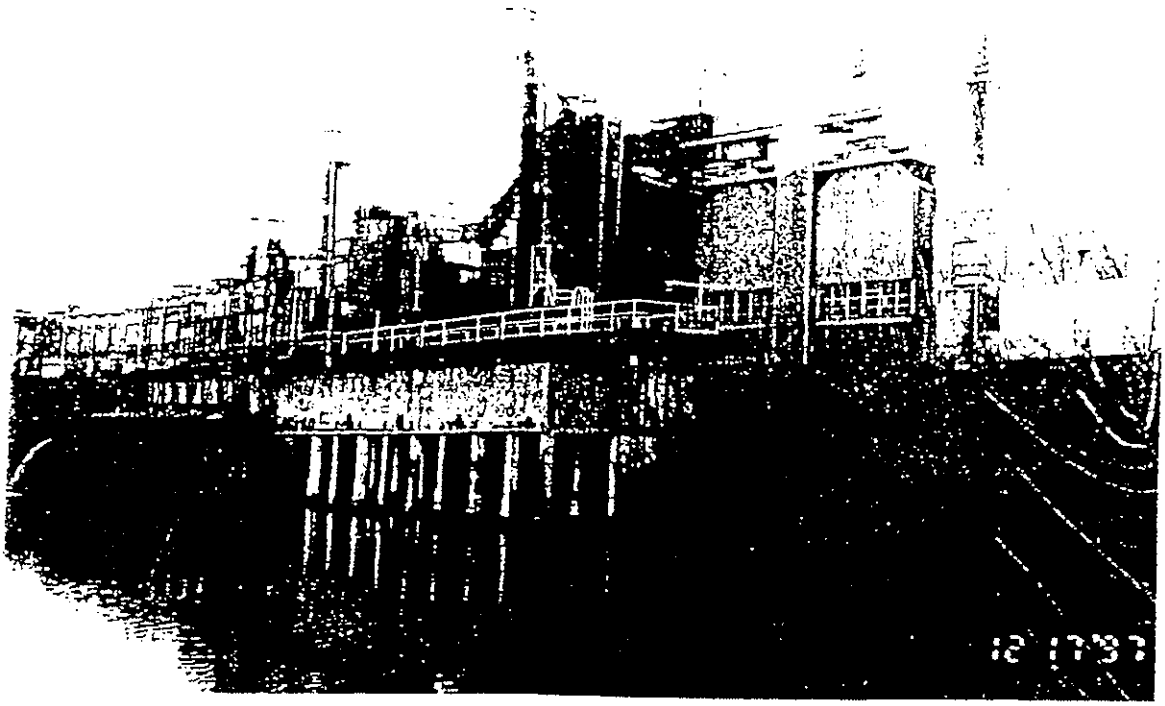


8. View of the location of the removed 20,000-gallon No. 2 fuel oil UST.

9. View of the location of the removed 550-gallon diesel UST (supervised by A & D Environmental).



10. View of the location of the removed 3,000-gallon kerosene UST.



11. View of the on-site boilers and control room.

12. View of the on-site former boiler ash storage area.

13. View of the on-site active landfill containing construction debris.

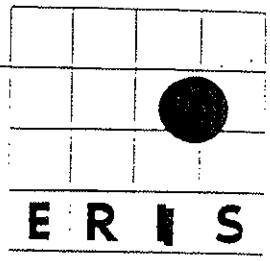
14. View of the on-site inactive landfill located south of the waste water treatment plant.

APPENDIX E
LIST OF STORAGE TANKS

Above Ground Tanks

	Location	Size Gallons	Contents	Material	Date Installed	Containment Dike		
1	Garage	50	L.P. Gas	Steel	Rotated	No		
2	Garage	1000	Diesel Fuel	Steel		Yes		
3	Garage	2000	Unleaded Gas	Steel		Yes		
4	Water Treatment	6400	Alum	S.S.	1975	In Building		
5	Shop	250	Varsol	Steel	1959	No		
6	Behind Shop			Steel		No	Milk Truck, not used	
7	Behind Shop	3200	Resin	Steel		No		
8	Behind Shop	5500	Silicate	Fiberglass		No		
9	Behind Shop	5500	Resin	Fiberglass	1969	No		
10	Behind Shop	5500	Softener	Fiberglass	1979	No		
11	Behind Shop	5500	Catylst	Fiberglass	1989	No		
12	Behind Power	18000	L.P. Gas	Steel	1961	No		
13	Behind Power	205000	#2 Fuel Oil	Steel	1969	Yes		
14	Dye 1	12000	Acetic Acid	Steel	1948	No		
15	Fire Tank	50000	Water	Steel	1922	No		
16	Potable Water	50000	Water	Steel	1922	No		
17	Chemic House	15000	5% Caustic	Steel	1956	No	Settling Tanks	
18	Chemic House	15000	5% Caustic	Steel	1956	No		
19	Chemic House	5000	Peroxide	Alum	1938	No		
20	Chemic House	5000	Peroxide	Alum	1956	No		
21	Chemic House	12500	Sulfuric Acid	S.S.	1949	No	Not used	
22	Chemic House	8000	Hot Water	Steel	1947	No		
23	Chemic House	7100	50% Caustic	S.S.	1983	Pit		
24	Chemic House	7100	50% Caustic	S.S.	1983	Pit		
25	Chemic House	18000	Caustic	Steel	1947	No		
26	Chemic House	21000	Caustic	Steel	1948	No		
27	Chemic House	12000	Caustic	Steel	1947	No		
28	Lab	250	Varsol	Steel	1983	No		
29	Waste Treatment	5000	Sulfuric Acid	Steel	1995	No		
30	Dye II	12000	Reductone	Fiberglass	1996	Yes		
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]					

APPENDIX F
REGULATORY REVIEW INFORMATION



PERTAINING TO:
NORTH CAROLINA FINISHING
HIGHWAY 29 NORTH
SPENCER,NC 28159

REPORT NUMBER:
212904A

PREPARED ON:
12/17/1997

ON BEHALF OF:
MAXIM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
2575 LONESTAR DRIVE

DALLAS, TX 75212

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please contact ERIIS Customer Service at 1-800-989-0403, locally at 703-834-0600, or fax us at 703-834-0606. Thank you for your order.

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ERIIS REPORT OVERVIEW

The following features are available for an ERIIS report:

- Database Report
  - Statistical Profile
  - Database Records
- Related Maps
  - Digital Custom Plotted Map
  - Sanborn Fire Insurance Map(s)
  - Topographical Map(s)

Statistical Profile

The statistical profile is an at-a-glance numeric summary of the databases searched for your ERIIS Report.

Database Records

The detailed federal and state database information indicates potential and actual environmental threats within the study radius. These records are sorted by their distance from the study site.

Digital Custom Map

The digital custom map is cross referenced with the database records. The cross-in-circle in the center of the map represents the study site. The red circles represent distances from the study site. The plottable sites in the report are distinguished on the map by symbols of different shape and color.

Historic Fire Insurance Maps

The ERIIS collection of historical Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps covers 14,000 cities and towns. These maps may indicate prior use of the study site. If no maps are available for the study site, a notice to that effect is included. This notice should serve as evidence of due diligence.

Topographical Map

USGS topographical maps show natural and man-made features as well as the shape and elevation of the terrain. The 7.5 minute quad maps are produced at a scale of 1:24,000, or one inch represents 2,000 feet.

If you have any questions about this report,
please contact ERIIS Customer Service at 1-800-989-0403

ERIS
505 Huntmar Park Dr, Suite 200
Herndon, VA 20170
(703)834-0600 (800)989-0402
FAX: (703)834-0606

SITE INFORMATION

North Carolina Finishing
Highway 29 North
Spencer, NC
Rowan County
Job Number: 212904A
Map Plotted: Dec 15, 1997

MAP LEGEND

- Target Area
- Radii .25, .5, 1 Mi
- Hydrography
- Railroads
- Roads
- Highways
- NPL 0 Sites
- RCRIS_TS 0 Sites
- RCRIS_CA 0 Sites
- CERCLIS 0 Sites
- NFRAP 0 Sites
- RCRIS_LG 0 Sites
- RCRIS_SG 0 Sites
- ERNS 0 Sites
- HWS 0 Sites
- LRST 2 Sites
- SWF 0 Sites
- RST 0 Sites

Miles

0 0.25 0.

ERIIS ASTM STATISTICAL PROFILE
State: NC

ERIIS Report #212904A

Dec 15, 199?

Site: NORTH CAROLINA FINISHING
HIGHWAY 29 NORTH
SPENCER, NC 28159

Latitude: 35.722288
Longitude: -80.396920

Database	Radius (Mi)	Target Area**	Property-1/4	1/4-1/2	1/2-1	>1	TOTAL
NPL	1		0	0	0		0
RCRIS_CA	1		0	0	0		0
RCRIS_TS	.5		0	0			0
CERCLIS	.5		0	0			0
NFRAP	.5		0	0			0
RCRIS_LG	.25		0				0
RCRIS_SG	.25		0				0
ERNS	.05		0				0
HWS	1		0	0	0		0
LRST	.5		2	0			2
SWF	.5		0	0			0
RST	.25		0				0
			2	0	0	0	2

TOPO QUAD: Salisbury

Radon Zone Level: 3

Zone 3 has a predicted average indoors screening level < 2 pCi/L

Radon Zones should not be used to determine if individual homes need to be tested for radon. The EPAs Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (202-233-9320) recommends that all homes be tested for radon, regardless of geographic location or the zone designation in which the property is located.

** A target area is defined as a .02 mile buffer around the sites latitude and longitude.

A blank radius count indicates that the database was not searched by the radius per client instructions.

NR in a radius count indicates that the database cannot be reported by this search criteria due to insufficient and or inaccurate address reported by a federal state agency.

NPL
Date of Data: 08/12/1997
Release Date: 08/13/1997
Date on System: 10/03/1997
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
703 603-8881

National Priorities List

The NPL Report is an EPA listing of the nation's worst uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. NPL sites are targeted for possible long-term remedial action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980. In addition, the NPL Report includes information concerning cleanup agreements between EPA and Potentially Responsible Parties (commonly called Records of Decision, or RODS), any liens filed against contaminated properties, as well as the past and current EPA budget expenditures tracked within the Superfund Consolidated Accomplishments Plan (SCAP).

RCRIS_CA
Date of Data: 07/01/1997
Release Date: 10/24/1997
Date on System: 12/05/1997
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
800 424-9346

Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System - TSD's Subject to Corrective Action

The RCRIS_CA Report contains information pertaining to hazardous waste treatment, storage , and disposal Facilities (RCRA TSD's) which have conducted, or are currently conducting, a corrective action(s) as regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The following information is included within the RCRIS_CA Report:
- Information pertaining to the status of facilities tracked by the RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System (RAATS)
- Inspections & evaluations conducted by federal and state agencies
- All reported facility violations, the environmental statute(s) violated, and any proposed & actual penalties
- Information pertaining to corrective actions undertaken by the facility or EPA
- A complete listing of EPA regulated hazardous wastes which are generated or stored on-site

RCRIS_TS
Date of Data: 07/01/1997
Release Date: 10/24/1997
Date on System: 12/05/1997
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
800 424-9346

Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System - Non-Corrective Action TSD Facilities

The RCRIS_TS Report contains information pertaining to facilities which either treat, store, or dispose of EPA regulated hazardous waste. The following information is also included in the RCRIS_TS Report:

- Information pertaining to the status of facilities tracked by the RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System (RAATS)
- Inspections & evaluations conducted by federal and state agencies
- All reported facility violations, the environmental statute(s) violated, and any proposed & actual penalties
- A complete listing of EPA regulated hazardous wastes which are generated or stored on-site

CERCLIS
Date of Data: 08/12/1997
Release Date: 08/13/1997
Date on System: 10/03/1997
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
703 603-8881

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

The CERCLIS Database is a comprehensive listing of known or suspected uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites. These sites have either been investigated, or are currently under investigation by the U.S. EPA for the release, or threatened release of hazardous substances. Once a site is placed in CERCLIS, it may be subjected to several levels of review and evaluation, and ultimately placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). In addition to site events and milestone dates, the CERCLIS Report also contains financial information from the Superfund Consolidated Accomplishments Plan (SCAP).

NFRAP
Date of Data: 08/12/1997
Release Date: 08/13/1997
Date on System: 10/03/1997
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
703 603-8881

No Further Remedial Action Planned Sites

The No Further Remedial Action Planned Report (NFRAP), also known as the CERCLIS Archive, contains information pertaining to sites which have been removed from the U.S. EPA's CERCLIS Database. NFRAP sites may be sites where, following an initial investigation, either no contamination was found, contamination was removed quickly without need for the site to be placed on the NPL, or the contamination was not serious enough to require federal Superfund action or NPL consideration.

RCRIS_LG
Date of Data: 07/01/1997
Release Date: 10/24/1997
Date on System: 12/05/1997
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
800 424-9346

Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System - Large Quantity Generators

The RCRIS_LG Report contains information pertaining to facilities which either generate more than 1000kg of EPA regulated hazardous waste per month, or meet other applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation And Recovery Act. The following information is also included in the RCRIS_LG Report:
- Information pertaining to the status of facilities tracked by the RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System (RAATS)
- Inspections & evaluations conducted by federal and state agencies
- All reported facility violations, the environmental statute(s) violated, and any proposed & actual penalties
- Information pertaining to corrective actions undertaken by the

facility or EPA
- A complete listing of EPA regulated hazardous wastes which are generated or stored on-site

RCRIS_SG
Date of Data: 07/01/1997
Release Date: 10/24/1997
Date on System: 12/05/1997
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
800 424-9346

Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System - Small Quantity Generators

The RCRIS_SG Report contains information pertaining to facilities which either generate between 100kg and 1000kg of EPA regulated hazardous waste per month, or meet other applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation And Recovery Act. On advice of the U.S. EPA, ERIIS does not report so-called "RCRA Protective Filers." Protective Filers, commonly called Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG's), are facilities that have completed RCRA notification paperwork, but are not, in fact, subject to RCRA regulation. The determination of CESQG status is made by the U.S. EPA. The following information is also included in the RCRIS_SG Report:
- Information pertaining to the status of facilities tracked by the RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System (RAATS)
- Inspections & evaluations conducted by federal and state agencies
- All reported facility violations, the environmental statute(s) violated, and any proposed & actual penalties
- Information pertaining to corrective actions undertaken by the facility or EPA
- A complete listing of EPA regulated hazardous wastes which are generated or stored on-site

ERNS
Date of Data: 08/07/1997
Release Date: 08/15/1997
Date on System: 10/03/1997
US Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
202 260-2342

Emergency Response Notification System

ERNS is a national computer database system that is used to store information concerning the sudden and/or accidental release of hazardous substances, including petroleum, into the environment. The ERNS Reporting System contains preliminary information on specific releases, including the spill location, the substance released, and the responsible party. Please note that the information in the ERNS Report pertains only to those releases that occured between January 1, 1997 and June 11, 1997.

HWS
Date of Data: 03/25/1997
Release Date: 05/12/1997
Date on System: 06/13/1997
NC Dept. of Env. Health & Natural Res.
Division of Solid Waste Management
919.733-2801

North Carolina Inactive Hazardous Sites Inventory Report

The North Carolina Inactive Hazardous Sites Inventory Report contains information concerning sites that are deemed potentially hazardous to the public health and welfare by the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources.

LRST
Date of Data: 09/17/1997
Release Date: 09/25/1997
Date on System: 10/24/1997
NC Dept. of Env. Health & Natural Res.
Groundwater Section
919/733-1315

North Carolina Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Report

The North Carolina Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Report is a comprehensive listing of all reported leaking underground storage tanks located within the State of North Carolina.

SWF
Date of Data: 09/01/1997
Release Date: 09/25/1997
Date on System: 10/10/1997
NC Dept. of Env. Health & Natural Res.
Solid Waste Section
919-733-0692

North Carolina Solid Waste Facilities List

The North Carolina Solid Waste Facility List is a comprehensive listing of all permitted solid waste landfills and processing facilities operating within the State of North Carolina.

RST
Date of Data: 10/15/1997
Release Date: 10/20/1997
Date on System: 12/05/1997
NC Dept. of Env. Health & Natural Res.
Groundwater Section
919.733-1308

North Carolina Petroleum Undeground Storage Tank Data Listing

The North Carolina Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Data Listing contains information pertaining to all registered active and inactive underground storage tanks located within the State of North Carolina.

ERIIS SUMMARY OF PLOTTABLE SITES

ERIIS Report #212904A

Dec 15, 1997

ERIIS ID.	FACILITY/ADDRESS	DATABASE	DISTANCE FROM SITE	DIRECTION FROM SITE	MAP ID
	0 - 1/4 Miles				
37005003584	FIELDCREST CANNON-NC FINISHING HWY 29 & 70 SPENCER, NC COUNTY: ROWAN	LRST	0.082 Mi	SOUTHEAST	3584
37005003587	FIELDCREST-NC FINISHING GARAGE HWY 29N & 150 SPENCER NC COUNTY: ROWAN	LRST	0.082 Mi	SOUTHEAST	3587

EHIS ID	FACILITY	ADDRESS	OWNER	OWNER ADDRESS	MAI
37005003584	FIELDCREST CANNON NC FINISHING DISTANCE FROM SITE: 0.082 MILES DIRECTION FROM SITE: SOUTHEAST	HWY 29 & 70 SPENCER, NC COUNTY: ROWAN	BARBARA SIFFORD	PO BOX 107 KANNAPOLIS, NC 28082	35

INCIDENT NO.	DATE OCCURED	PRIMARY SOURCE	PRIMARY POLLUTANT	SOURCE LOCATION	SETTING
16198	09/20/90	LEAK-UNDERGROUND	GASOLINE/DIESEL	FACILITY	INDUSTRIAL

DESCRIPTION: UPON REMOVAL OF 3 USTS SOIL AND GW CONTAM. WERE CONFIRMED ON SITE.

EHIS ID	FACILITY	ADDRESS	OWNER	OWNER ADDRESS	MAI
37005003587	FIELDCREST NC FINISHING GARAGE DISTANCE FROM SITE: 0.082 MILES DIRECTION FROM SITE: SOUTHEAST	HWY 29N & 150 SPENCER, NC COUNTY: ROWAN	BATTLE MOORE	PO BOX 107 KANNAPOLIS, NC 28082	35

INCIDENT NO	DATE OCCURED	PRIMARY SOURCE	PRIMARY POLLUTANT	SOURCE LOCATION	SETTING
17467	09/21/90	LEAK-UNDERGROUND	GASOLINE/DIESEL	FACILITY	INDUSTRIAL

DESCRIPTION: SOIL AND GW CONTAM CONFIRMED UPON REMOVAL OF 3 USTS.

APPENDIX G
QUALIFICATIONS