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FINAL FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
VOLUNTARY CLEANUP CONTRACT #13-6203-RP
BLWM FILE #418096
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

by
Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
Greenville, South Carolina

for
South Carolina Department of Environmental Services
Columbia, South Carolina

File No. 0208312-006
August 2026



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August 24, 2026
File No. 0208312-006

South Carolina Department of Environmental Services
Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Attention: Genevieve Keller-Milliken, GIT
Project Manager

Subject: Final Feasibility Study Report
Woven Electronics, LLC
Voluntary Cleanup Contract #13-6203-RP; BLWM File #418096
1001 Old Stage Road
Simpsonville, South Carolina

Dear Genevieve Keller-Milliken:

On behalf of Woven Electronics, LLC (Woven), Haley & Aldrich, Inc. is pleased to submit this *Final Feasibility Study Report* to the South Carolina Department of Environmental Services for the Woven facility located at 1001 Old Stage Road in Simpsonville, South Carolina.

Please contact Andrew Zlotnick at 860.716.4507 if you have any questions concerning this report.

Sincerely yours,
HALEY & ALDRICH, INC.

Montgomery Spillane, P.G.
Senior Geologist

Andrew R. Zlotnick, LEP, LEED AP
Principal

Enclosures

c: RTX Corporation; Attn: Kristen Musgrove, P.G.

https://haleyaldrich.sharepoint.com/sites/RaytheonCompany/Shared Documents/0208312.Simpsonville, SC/Deliverables/2026_04_FS_Rev1/2026_0824_HAI_RTX_FS_Rev2.docx

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SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

PREPARED FOR

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY:



Montgomery Spillane, P.G.
Senior Geologist
Haley & Aldrich, Inc.

Andrew R. Zlotnick, LEP, LEED AP
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1. Introduction

This *Final Feasibility Study Report*(Feasibility Study) was prepared by Haley & Aldrich, Inc. (Haley & Aldrich) for the investigated extent of media, (including discovered constituents of concern (COCs) extending in areas beyond the property boundary) hereafter defined as "the Site". The portion of the Site considered "the Property" consists of the Woven Electronics, LLC (Woven) manufacturing facility located at 1001 Old Stage Road in Simpsonville, Greenville County, South Carolina (**Figure 1; Property Location Map**). A Site Plan including Site features and the existing well network are presented on **Figure 2, Site Plan**. A *Final Feasibility Study Work Plan* (Work Plan) was submitted on July 17, 2025, and approved by South Carolina Department of Environmental Service (SCDES) on July 18, 2025. The Feasibility Study and the Work Plan follow the *Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies Under CERLCA* prepared by United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in October 1988 to allow SCDES to evaluate remedial alternatives as well as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and EPA's *A Guide to Developing and Documenting Cost Estimates During the Feasibility Study* from July 2000.

This Feasibility Study is organized into eleven sections:

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Summary of Site Conditions (including soil description, geology and physiography, and hydrogeology)
- Section 3 – Nature and Extent of Contamination
- Section 4 – Summary of Site Risks from a Focused Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment
- Section 5 – Fate and Transport of Constituents of Concern
- Section 6 – Environmental Exposure and Remedial Action Objectives
- Section 7 – Identification and Screening of Technologies
- Section 8 – Development of Remedial Alternatives
- Section 9 – Detailed Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives
- Section 10 – Comparative Analysis of Alternatives
- Section 11 – Potential Deed Restrictions

2. Summary of Site Conditions

The Property is approximately 16.5 acres, identified by the Greenville County Property Assessor as Parcel 0303000100300. A Site location map is provided on **Figure 1**. In 1963, the Property was developed from vacant land into a weaving and electronics manufacturing facility. The facility interior includes offices, shipping areas, storage, assembly, and weaving process areas. The surrounding land is primarily characterized by industrial and manufacturing facilities as well as vacant and undeveloped land.

As depicted on the topographic map on **Figure 1**, the Site slopes predominantly to the southwest. The ground surface slopes to the northwest along the northern portion of the Site. The watershed drainage is generally to the southwest toward the headwater tributaries of Rocky Creek. The elevation of the Site is approximately 900 feet above sea level sloping southwest to an elevation of 820 feet along the unnamed creek.

An unnamed creek is located south of the Property on the adjacent property owned by Sealed Air Corporation. The unnamed creek flows to the west towards Rocky Creek and ultimately discharges to the Reedy River. Adjacent property to the west of the Property is vacant, wooded, and undeveloped, and to the north and east are manufacturing and industrial properties.

2.1 BACKGROUND OF SITE CONDITIONS

Current operations include electrical weaving and processing. As noted in the 2021 CRB Geological & Environmental Services, Inc. (CRB) Feasibility Study (CRB, 2021) and the 2010 Stantec Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA; Stantec, 2010) Reports, the Property has historically been used as a weaving facility for various media. Known uses of the Property include the following:

- 1955 to 1961: Agricultural Land
- 1961 to 1973: Unknown operations; Unnamed sewing company
- 1973 to 1982: Textile weaving; Southern Weaving Company
- 1982 to Present: Electrical weaving; Woven Electronics, LLC (f/k/a Woven Electronics Corporation)

The Property currently consists of an approximate 100,000-square-foot brick and slab manufacturing building with administrative offices, and work areas for assembly, machining, weaving, and testing. The building has undergone additions and expansion of the interior space since the 1980s. Two unoccupied storage buildings are present in the rear of the property. Paved employee parking areas are present on the north and south sides of the building, and the entire facility is fenced with two access points from Old Stage Road. A 200-square-foot brick storage building outside the main building was historically used as central accumulation storage along the rear driveway, to the west. The current central accumulation area is inside the Main Building.

No outdoor manufacturing, equipment storage, or waste material accumulation areas are currently evident at the Property. Roof drains discharge rainwater to the parking lot and grassy areas around the building. No stormwater retention ponds, pits, or culverts were noted. A single electrical transformer owned and maintained by Duke Power Company is present in a fenced area along the south side of the building, with no leaks or evidence of spills.

The Property is bordered to the west by a 22-acre undeveloped, wooded parcel, owned by Cooper Old Stage, LLC, warehouses, and to the east by office buildings beyond Old Stage Road (**Figure 2**). The Sealed Air Corporation manufacturing facility is located south of the Property beyond several acres of undeveloped, wooded land. Sandlapper Concrete Products is north of the Property. Further to the west and adjacent to the Property's sewer easement terminus, is the KEMET Corporation manufacturing plant property.

A former facility package wastewater treatment system was converted to public sewer discharge in 1984 and no environmental impacts were noted at the time of the Phase I ESA completed by CRB in 2010 (CRB, 2010). The building is served with public water, sewer, natural gas, and electricity. Electrical, municipal water, public sewer, and gas connections are maintained from Old Stage Road. The municipal sewer connection operates from a sump grinder and lift station near the western end of the building with a pipe connecting the lift station to the sewer main along Old Stage Road (CRB, 2014). The Property boundary includes a narrow strip to the southwest formerly used as an easement for the wastewater discharge pipe for the original wastewater drainage system.

2.2 CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

The most recent detailed conceptual site model (CSM) was included in Haley & Aldrich's *March 2024 Site-Wide Groundwater Monitoring Report Summary, Remedial Investigation, and Pilot-Scale Remediation Study Report* (Haley & Aldrich, 2024) and therefore, summaries of the soil description, geology, physiography, and hydrogeology from the CSM are included in this section.

2.2.1 Soil Description

Surficial soils near the Site are clay-rich silty residuum of weathered gneiss or schist bedrock with low to moderate permeability. The slope of surface soils follows erosion channels to nearby creeks or drainage basins. The soil is normally red to brown iron rich sandy to clayey silt below a thin organic surface.

2.2.2 Geology and Physiography

The Site is located in the Paris Mountain thrust sheet, provided by United States Geologic Survey in 1991, along the Inner Piedmont Belt of the South Carolina Piedmont physiographic region, where the geology is characterized by a gneiss and schist bedrock that has undergone intense structural deformation with folding and faulting. The bedrock is overlain by saprolitic clays and silts rich in mica and quartz from the underlying metamorphic crystalline bedrock. Based on a review of the Mauldin, South Carolina Quadrangle Geologic Map, the uppermost rock unit is a weathered biotite gneiss, which undulates with an underlying sillimanite schist throughout Greenville County.

Regionally, saprolitic soil may extend to a depth of up to 100 feet before contact with the underlying fractured metamorphic bedrock. The Piedmont Physiographic region is characterized by variable weathering patterns and location of bedrock depth. According to prior reports, bedrock has been encountered within 30 feet below ground surface (bgs) in the downgradient area of the Site, and deeper than 60 feet bgs in the area below the Main Building. The topography slopes to the southwest toward the local watershed drainage.

Prior injection well installation by Haley & Aldrich indicated that neither partially weathered rock (PWR) nor bedrock were encountered at the maximum drilling depth of 55 feet bgs beneath the facility building. CRB's 2014 CSM identified a set of geologic features (preferential flow pathways and boundary conditions) that appear to control groundwater flow and contaminant transport. The local structural fabric in the

vicinity of the Site is oriented in a northeast-southwest direction, with regional, subordinate orientation trending northwest-southeast. Groundwater beneath the Site flows generally to the south and west. This flow direction parallels the local structural orientation and intersects in the vicinity of the unnamed creek. The unnamed creek appears to be partially influenced by the regional structural orientation.

As indicated in CRB's 2014 CSM, across much of the Site, a discontinuous PWR unit represents a transition zone between the upper and lower units. In the northern portion of the Site, this PWR (transition) zone is absent. When present, the PWR zone is subparallel to the surface topography. Groundwater contained within a sand and quartz gravel layer has been observed to be seeping into the unnamed creek, indicating a preferential groundwater flow path through the layer.

2.2.3 Hydrogeology

The Site subsurface hydrogeology is categorized into three hydrostratigraphic units: saprolite zone, transition zone, and deep (bedrock) zone. The three hydrostratigraphic units are hydraulically connected with groundwater flow to the southwest. The Site encapsulates a recharge plain in the high ground of the east part of the Site to a groundwater baseflow discharge zone located along the unnamed creek southwest of the Site off the Property.

As presented in CRB's 2021 *Feasibility Study* (CRB, 2021), the horizontal groundwater velocity was estimated from 30 feet per year in low-permeability bedrock and clay-rich zones to 150 feet per year in more permeable saprolite; however, successful aquifer testing had not been performed for deeper intervals to provide Site-specific velocity values for the transition zone or bedrock units. Slug tests were performed on MW-4T and MW-6D by Haley & Aldrich during the January 2024 groundwater sampling event to verify flow velocities in the transition zone and bedrock units. Linear velocities using the March 2025 gauging information for the saprolite, transition, and deep (fractured bedrock) hydrostratigraphic units are approximately 198 feet per year, 36 feet per year, and 128 feet per year, respectively (Haley & Aldrich, 2025). Potentiometric surface maps for saprolite, transition and bedrock groundwater from the August 2025 sampling event are included on **Figures 3** through **5.**

3. Nature and Extent of Contamination

3.1 OVERVIEW

This section includes a description of the primary COCs based on previous and current investigations of soil, groundwater, surface water, and soil vapor. Summaries of concentrations and vertical and lateral extents of impacted media and source areas are included.

3.2 CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN

Tetrachloroethene (PCE) is the primary COC and has been detected at concentrations greater than the SCDES Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) in historical and recent sampling events.

In general, few degradation products of PCE, including trichloroethene (TCE), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (DCE), and vinyl chloride, are detected at concentrations above respective MCLs or EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) based on historical groundwater sampling data. Cis-1,2-DCE was detected greater than the MCL at MW-10S during the August 2025 sampling event and at MW-14, 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) was detected greater than the RSL during the March and August 2025 sampling events.

3.3 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA

3.3.1 Soil

No impacted soil at the Site has been identified. Any potential residual soil impacts are likely limited to the small area of detected soil vapor concentrations below the manufacturing west building addition slab.

3.3.2 Groundwater

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present at the Site in saprolite, transition, and bedrock aquifer zones. PCE as the primary COC is present at concentrations greater than the MCL in all three flow zones. Cis-1,2-DCE was detected greater than the MCL at MW-10S (shallow saprolite zone) during the August 2025 sampling event. Concentrations of 1,1-DCA were greater than the RSL during the March and August 2025 groundwater sampling events, localized at MW-14, positioned south of the building. PCE isoconcentration plume maps for saprolite, transition and bedrock groundwater from the August 2025 sampling event are included on **Figures 6** through **8**.

3.3.3 Surface Water

PCE was the primary COC present in surface water samples and was detected at a concentration slightly above its MCL, but below the risk-based screening value, as discussed further in Section 4. All other VOCs detected within the unnamed creek are at concentrations less than their respective MCLs and risk-based screening values, as indicated in the most recent sampling events. Surface water concentrations from the August 2025 sampling event are included on **Figure 6**.

3.3.4 Soil Vapor

Historical sampling events identified elevated PCE concentrations in the vicinity of the original exterior wall at the west end of the building, which is now covered by a building addition. A combination sub-slab

depressurization system (SSDS) and soil vapor extraction system (SVE) was installed and began operating on August 7, 2018. The SSDS/SVE system is currently in operation and removing PCE mass.

Ongoing sub-slab soil gas assessments have been conducted at the Site. Recent (January and August 2025) sub-slab soil gas sampling using Vapor Pins® identified a previously unidentified area of PCE impact in the northwest portion of the facility. Locations of sub-slab soil gas sample locations are included on **Figure 9**. In the August 2025 sampling event, four Vapor Pin® locations in this area had detections of PCE greater than or equal to the target vapor intrusion screening level (VISL). One location near the back wall of the original building footprint had concentrations of TCE above the VISL, which is considered an outlier due to previous reporting of TCE being non-detect in this area. This will be confirmed during future sampling events.

3.4 SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

3.4.1 Vertical Extent

Potential residual soil impacts of PCE exist in localized areas beneath the facility, as indicated by elevated PCE concentrations in sub-slab soil vapor. PCE in groundwater exists primarily in the saprolite and transition zone aquifers, with the largest concentrations recently detected in wells screened in saprolite. PCE in groundwater is less extensive in bedrock, with PCE concentrations either not detected or slightly greater than the MCL. PCE is bounded vertically by competent, unfractured bedrock. Cross sections from the August 2025 groundwater sampling event are provided on **Figures 10** through **13**.

3.4.2 Lateral Extent

PCE in groundwater greater than MCL extends from the area beneath the building slab, following groundwater flow downgradient to the Site boundary in the direction of the unnamed creek. As part of a data gap investigation, monitoring wells MW-24 and MW-25 were installed in August 2025 to further delineate PCE-impacted groundwater to the upgradient, northern boundary of the plume. Additionally, monitoring well MW-26 was installed to delineate the southeastern boundary of the plume. The PCE plume beneath the western and northwestern portion of the manufacturing building is presumedly disconnected from the main plume due to a one-time bioremediation injection near the MW-4 cluster on August 9, 2018. The bioremediation injection resulted in the reduction of PCE concentrations to less than the MCL in this area. PCE isoconcentration plume maps for saprolite, transition and bedrock groundwater from the August 2025 sampling event are included on **Figures 6** through **8**.

Roof drains discharge rainwater to the parking lot and grassy areas around the building. One roof drain outlet was observed to discharge across the monitoring well MW-4 cluster during a February 2024 rain event. This area coincides with a previous Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD) pilot test where PCE concentrations decreased in the MW-4 cluster and have remained at low concentrations. The previous consultant attributed the decrease in concentrations to the August 2019 ERD injection event upgradient of the MW-4 cluster. Based on our field observations, we believe that a portion of the decrease in PCE concentrations may be attributable to infiltration of roof drain discharge water diluting the PCE and not entirely due to the August 2019 ERD pilot test given the groundwater flow pattern and time since the August 2019 ERD injection pilot test.

3.5 SOURCE AREAS

The primary suspected release area is located near the back of the original facility (western exterior wall), which has since been covered with a building addition based on routine groundwater monitoring and

remedial investigation activities. An additional area beneath the original facility, located northeast of MW-17, was identified as an unidentified release based on PCE concentrations at MW-17. Based on the supplemental investigation completed within the building footprint, including a passive soil gas survey and sub-slab soil gas sampling efforts, the area northeast of MW-17 beneath the building is considered a second release area.

4. Summary of Site Risks from the Focused Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment

As outlined in the Work Plan, a Focused Risk Assessment was completed to identify and summarize potential Site-related risks and is provided in **Appendix A**. This assessment provides a detailed analysis of potential exposure pathways, contaminant levels, and their implications for both human populations and ecological receptors. The study also examined Site-specific conditions that influence risk and incorporate data from previous investigations for a comprehensive understanding of potential hazards. Due to the anticipated placement of deed restrictions at the Property to restrict potable groundwater use, water supply well use is not considered as part of the Property risk assessment. These findings form the foundation for the development and comparison of remedial alternatives in the subsequent sections of this Feasibility Study.

The Site and surrounding area is zoned industrial. The portion of the groundwater plume that is off-property is located on undeveloped industrial land. Therefore, current and hypothetical future use of the Site is assumed to be commercial/industrial.

Under current conditions, there are no potentially complete exposure pathways, therefore no risks associated with Site media. Specifically:

- There are no complete exposure pathways to soil that have been affected by releases from the Site. Impacted soil is located beneath the building floor slab at the Site and is inaccessible to human receptors under current and anticipated Site uses. The focused risk assessment assumed that a soil management plan is in place to control potential exposures to soil beneath the building should the building slab disturbed in the future.
- An SSDS/SVE system is operational at the on-site building, which renders the vapor intrusion pathway incomplete under existing conditions.
- Groundwater beneath the Site is not currently used as a potable or non-potable water source. Water for potable uses (such as drinking) and non-potable uses (such as irrigation) originates from the public water supply.
- VOCs were detected at low concentrations in surface water, below risk-based screening levels protective for use of the surface water as drinking water. Therefore, no chemicals of potential concern were identified in surface water, and potential exposures to recreational users of surface water were considered to be insignificant.

Under assumed future land uses, the following exposure pathways were assumed to be potentially complete:

- Commercial/industrial worker inhalation of volatiles through the vapor intrusion pathway from groundwater and/or subsurface soil and soil gas under the assumption that the SSDS/SVE system is not operational.
- Construction worker direct contact with and inhalation of COPCs in groundwater in a trench during intrusive work, such as construction or utility work.
- Although residential use of the Site and off-property downgradient area is unlikely, residential use of groundwater as drinking water was evaluated, involving ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation exposure to VOCs during household uses of groundwater as tap water.

The EPA guidance presents an eight-step process for Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA), consisting of two tiers. The Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) consists of Steps 1 and 2 as part of tier one. The ERA assesses ecological risks from exposure to Site-related chemicals of potential ecological concern (COPECs), the results of the ecological risk assessment, and an uncertainty analysis. VOCs were detected at low concentrations in surface water in the unnamed creek. VOCs do not readily adsorb to sediment and given the low surface water concentrations, sediment was not considered to be an environmental medium that would be impacted by VOCs in groundwater. In addition, VOCs do not bioaccumulate in fish or benthic invertebrates. Therefore, there are no complete exposure pathways to higher trophic level receptors (birds and mammals) through consumption of prey items. Exposure pathways for ecological receptors at the Site are limited to:

- direct contact and ingestion of surface water by aquatic organisms (benthic invertebrates and fish); and
- ingestion of surface water by wildlife (i.e., birds and mammals).

4.1 SUMMARY OF RISK FINDINGS

The Focused Risk Assessment was performed in a manner consistent with South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act Section 44-56-200 and guidance provided in EPA's *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund* document series (EPA, 1989; 2001; 2004; 2009). The Focused Risk Assessment incorporates data from the most recent sub-slab soil gas, groundwater, and surface water reports at the Property.

The Focused Risk Assessment was performed to determine if, under current land use or planned/hypothetical future land use conditions, potential exposures to the COPCs detected in sub-slab soil gas, groundwater, and surface water at the Site would be associated with health or environmental risks that meet or exceed South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act cumulative risk management criteria. Future land use assumptions are based on the continued use of the Property as a manufacturing facility.

The Focused Risk Assessment quantified Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk (ELCR) and Hazard Index (HI) for the following current and hypothetical future land use receptor scenarios: current on-Site commercial/industrial worker, future on-Site commercial/industrial worker, hypothetical future on-Site construction worker, and hypothetical future resident exposure to groundwater as a domestic water supply.

The SVE/SSVD system operating in a portion of the facility currently mitigates risk associated with the possible vapor intrusion pathway. There are no complete exposure pathways to human receptors under the current conditions, assuming that the SSDS/SVE remains operational.

The following potential future uses of the Property are associated with health risks that do not meet the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act acceptable risk goals:

- Future Commercial/Industrial Worker: future commercial/industrial worker exposure to COPCs via inhalation of indoor air under the assumption that the SSDS/SVE is not operational. ELCRs are within the NCP range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, and HI values are above 1. Risks are contributed principally by PCE.
- Hypothetical Future Construction Worker: hypothetical future construction worker exposure to COPCs in shallow groundwater via inhalation of ambient air in a trench. ELCRs are within the NCP range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, and HI values are above 1. Risks are contributed principally by PCE.

- Hypothetical Future Adult and Child Residents: hypothetical future use of groundwater for household tap water by residential populations. ELCRs are within the NCP range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-4}, and HI values are above 1. Risks are contributed principally by PCE.

These results of the Focused Risk Assessment indicate current continued uses of the Property as a manufacturing facility with the SSDS/SVE is in place are associated with acceptable risks because the vapor intrusion pathway is not complete. However, continued use of the Property as a manufacturing facility assuming no SSDS/SVE is in place are associated with risks that exceed South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Act risk range or an HI of 1. Potential risks to a construction worker that may be involved in future excavation activities will be mitigated through a Site management plan to manage excavation activities to protect the health of construction workers for exposure to COPCs in soil beneath the building and shallow groundwater via inhalation of ambient air in a trench. Hypothetical future use of groundwater to supply household tap water, as represented by maximum concentrations of COPCs in samples collected from the Site, do not meet EPA acceptable risk goals. Mitigation of risks associated with potential future land use exposures to groundwater are the focus of this FS.

The Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) evaluated whether adverse ecological effects may potentially occur as a result of aquatic exposures to COPECs detected in environmental media. No COPECs were retained in surface water since all detected concentrations of VOCs were below Ecological Screening Values (ESVs) for aquatic life. The ESVs are protective for potential adverse effects to benthic invertebrates, fish, and birds and mammals that may ingest surface water. Therefore, an overall risk conclusion for aquatic life suggests negligible risk.

5. Fate and Transport of Constituents of Concern

This section includes a detailed evaluation of the fate and transport of COCs to better understand their behavior and migration within the Site environment. This assessment considers both current and future Site conditions and analyzes how physical, chemical, and biological processes influence the movement, persistence, and potential transformation of COCs in soil, groundwater, surface water, and other media.

5.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This Feasibility Study incorporates Site-specific data, and historical monitoring results to characterize contaminant pathways and potential receptors. These findings will support the development of effective remedial alternatives by identifying areas of greatest concern and anticipating long-term risks associated with contaminant transport.

5.2 SITE CONDITIONS AND INFLUENCING FACTORS

5.2.1 Current Conditions

Description of current Site conditions is included in Section 2.

5.2.2 Future Conditions

Conditions at the Site are expected to remain the same in the future; however, we have considered alternative future uses of the Site.

5.2.3 Environmental Media

Affected environmental media includes sub-slab soil gas and groundwater.

5.3 TRANSPORT MECHANISMS

5.3.1 Physical Processes

Based on historical and recent sampling events, PCE is not detected at concentrations indicative of a non-aqueous phase liquid. Instead, PCE at the Site exists in sub-slab soil gas and groundwater phases. VOCs are chemicals that volatize easily into the air and can exist in the air-filled pores within the vadose zone. Additionally, due to their high vapor pressure, VOC molecules in groundwater can break free from the liquid surface and enter air-filled pores.

Dissolved transport of VOCs in groundwater is governed primarily by advection, which is a rate equal to the average groundwater flow velocity, and is the movement of solutes with the flow of water. As described in Section 2.2.3, groundwater beneath the Site flows generally to the southwest toward a discharge zone located along the unnamed creek southwest of the Property. Linear velocities using the August 2025 gauging information for the saprolite, transition, and deep (fractured bedrock) hydrostratigraphic units are approximately 215 feet per year, 32 feet per year, and 132 feet per year, respectively (Haley & Aldrich, 2025).

5.3.2 Biological and Chemical Processes

PCE can degrade in a stepwise pathway from PCE, to TCE, to cis-1,1-DCE and trans-1,1-dichlorethene, to vinyl chloride, and ultimately to ethene/ethane as a non-toxic end product. The widely recognized pathway of reductive dechlorination involves a bacterial metabolism under anaerobic conditions whereby chlorine is stripped from the ethene molecules as an energy source and replaced with a hydrogen ion called hydrolysis.

PCE is a neutral, hydrophobic chlorinated solvent that undergoes reductive dechlorination. Dechlorinating microbes typically survive best near neutral pH, about 6 to 8. Acidic conditions, like those observed at the Site, can inhibit fermentation and hydrogen production, and slow reductive dechlorination.

5.4 DATA SOURCES AND RESULTS

5.4.1 Site-Specific Data

Based on the August 2025 sampling event, the groundwater water elevations ranges from 837.08 feet above mean sea level (MSL) at MW-15 to 884.30 feet above MSL at MW-24. PCE detections ranged from an estimated value of 0.857 micrograms per liter (µg/L) at MW-21T to 289 µg/L at MW-10I. Historical groundwater elevations and analytical results are included in **Appendix B** and **C**, respectively.

5.4.2 Historical Monitoring

Monitoring of soil gas has been ongoing since 2011, when CRB was originally retained, to determine where VOCs may be present in soil gas. A soil gas assessment using passive soil gas sampling devices was completed in 2011, which confirmed a source area of PCE near MW-10 within the building footprint corresponding to the original western building entrance and loading dock. Vapor Pins® were installed in 2024 to evaluate the radius of influence (ROI) of the existing SSDS/SVE and have been sampled quarterly. A passive soil gas survey was completed in October 2024 to assess the VOCs underneath the building. Based on the passive soil gas survey results, additional Vapor Pins® were installed in 2025 to further evaluate the northwestern portion of the building where higher mass values of PCE were observed during the survey.

Routine groundwater monitoring began in 2012. PCE was identified as the primary COC above the MCL in groundwater. The maximum concentration observed was 480 µg/L at MW-6. The constituent 1,1-dichloroethene exceeded its MCL at two monitoring wells. Based on the August 2025 sampling event, the groundwater water elevations ranges from 837.08 feet above MSL at MW-15 to 884.30 feet above MSL at MW-24. PCE detections ranged from an estimated value of 0.857 µg/L at MW-21T to 289 µg/L at MW-10I. Cis-1,2-DCE concentrations were above MCL at MW-10S.

6. Environmental Exposure and Remedial Action Objectives

This section includes a comprehensive analysis of environmental exposure scenarios to identify how human and ecological receptors may come into contact with COCs. This evaluation includes both current and potential future land uses, exposure pathways, and receptor populations. The SLERA evaluated whether adverse ecological effects may potentially occur as a result of aquatic exposures to COPECs detected in environmental media. No COPECs were retained in surface water since all detected concentrations of VOCs were below ESVs for aquatic life.

6.1 PURPOSE SCOPE

Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) serve as the foundation for the development and assessment of cleanup alternatives and guide the selection of remedial technologies and ensure alignment with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs).

6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE SCENARIOS

There is no known exposure to groundwater, as groundwater extraction and water supply wells are not present at the Site. Potable water is supplied at the Site.

Exposure to surface water affected by PCE is limited. PCE concentrations are present within the unnamed creek at concentrations slightly above the MCL, but below human and ecological risk-based values.

There is no known exposure to soil. No source material or contaminated soil was identified. Any potential contaminated soil is likely limited to areas of beneath the building where elevated sub-slab soil gas concentrations have been identified.

Elevated sub-slab soil gas concentrations have been identified in the Weaving Room Area where the current SVE/SSDS system currently runs and areas north of MW-17 identified during follow-up passive soil gas and vapor pin assessment.

6.3 PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

The following RAOs were approved by the SCDES in the Work Plan to serve as the foundation for the development and assessment of cleanup activities. These RAOs are intended to guide the selection of remedial technologies and ensure alignment with ARARs.

6.3.1 Groundwater

Mitigate Site groundwater to less than the MCL for PCE.

6.3.2 Surface Water

Mitigate groundwater plume to prevent contamination of surface water at concentrations exceeding MCLs. PCE is the primary COC present in surface water samples and has recently been detected at a concentrations slightly above its MCL, but below its risk-based screening value. All other VOCs detected within the unnamed creek are at concentrations less than their respective MCLs and risk-based screening values. Since all detected concentrations of VOCs were below human and ecological risk-based values, no remedial action specific to surface water is needed.

6.3.3 Soil

Prevent direct exposure to soil with contaminant concentrations potentially exceeding their respective Industrial RSLs on Property.

6.3.4 Soil Vapor

Mitigate potential future health risks from soil vapor intrusion into buildings on the Property to less than the applicable VISLs.

7. Identification and Screening of Technologies

7.1 PURPOSE AND APPROACH

A key part of this Feasibility Study is the identification and screening of a range of remedial technologies and process options applicable to the Site, considering the nature and extent of contamination, Site conditions, and risk assessment findings. The technology screening process involves evaluating the effectiveness and permanence, implementability, and cost of the technology. Following screening, the retained technologies are assembled into proposed remedial alternative and are evaluated in detail using the seven criteria as presented in Section 7.3. Following this initial screening, the retained technologies will be assembled into potential remedial alternatives and evaluated in detail using the seven criteria outlined in the EPA's guidance for feasibility studies. These criteria include the following seven Threshold and Balancing Criteria:

- **Threshold Criteria:**
  - Overall protection of human health and the environment
  - Compliance with ARARs
- **Balancing Criteria:**
  - Long-term effectiveness and permanence
  - Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment
  - Short-term effectiveness
  - Implementability
  - Cost

The threshold criteria are mandatory requirements that any acceptable remedy must meet and the balancing criteria are used to weigh the strengths and weaknesses of different alternatives when compared against each other. This comprehensive evaluation will inform the selection of a preferred remedial alternative that balances performance, sustainability, stakeholder input, and regulatory compliance. Modifying criteria, including state acceptance and community acceptance, will be considered after submittal of the seven outlined criteria provided herein.

7.2 TECHNOLOGY IDENTIFICATION

As part of the Feasibility Study, a range of remedial technologies and process options were evaluated that were applicable to the Site, considering the nature and extent of contamination, Site conditions and risk assessment findings. The proposed remedial alternatives were developed and identified in the Work Plan and were subsequently approved by SCDES. This Feasibility Study did not evaluate every potential remedial alternative that could theoretically be considered; instead, it focused on alternatives that were reasonably practicable for the Site and consistent with the project objectives, Site conditions, anticipated effectiveness, and likely constructability based on prior pilot studies. Alternatives that were not carried forward were screened out because they were not expected to be implementable, cost-reasonable, or meaningfully different from the selected set of alternatives. Therefore, the evaluated technologies were included in the technology screening as presented in **Table 1**.

7.3 EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

7.3.1 Threshold Criteria

Threshold criteria are the two non-negotiable requirements an alternative must meet to remain under consideration. If an alternative fails either threshold, it is screened out before comparing balancing criteria.

7.3.1.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

- Assesses whether an alternative reliably reduces risk to acceptable levels for current and reasonably anticipated future land and resource uses.
- Considers all exposure pathways (e.g., direct contact, ingestion, inhalation, groundwater use, surface water discharge, and ecological receptors).
- Addresses source control, migration prevention, and receptor protection during construction and long-term operation.
- May rely on treatment, containment, engineering controls, and institutional controls; the combination must be protective.

7.3.1.2 Compliance

- Evaluates whether the alternative can meet ARARs under federal and state law.
- Considers chemical-, location-, and action-specific ARARs, plus “to-be-considered” criteria where appropriate.
- For on-Site Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), permits are not required, but substantive permit-equivalent requirements still apply.
- If full compliance is not achievable, identifies any ARARs waiver basis (rare) and associated risk management measures.

7.3.2 Balancing Criteria

7.3.2.1 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

- Examines how well the alternative maintains protectiveness after construction.
- Addresses residual risk, reliability of treatment/containment, and the durability of engineering and institutional controls.
- Considers monitoring and maintenance needs and the potential for remedy failure or recontamination.

7.3.2.2 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

- Measures the extent to which treatment reduces the inherent hazard (toxicity), movement potential (mobility), or mass/volume of contamination.
- Describes treatment processes (e.g., destruction, immobilization, separation) and quantifies expected mass removed or stabilized.

- Addresses whether the alternative satisfies CERCLA's preference for treatment that permanently and significantly reduces risk.

7.3.2.3 Short-term Effectiveness

- Evaluates risks and impacts during construction and startup (e.g., worker/community exposure, air emissions, noise, traffic, and habitat disturbance).
- Assesses the time needed to achieve initial protective conditions and interim risk controls.
- Identifies mitigation measures to manage short-term risks.

7.3.2.4 Implementability

- Assesses technical feasibility (constructability, site access, utilities, waste handling, and treatability) and administrative feasibility (approvals and schedules).
- Considers availability of equipment, materials, specialized contractors, and off-Site treatment/disposal capacity.
- Addresses operational complexity, reliability of performance, and potential stakeholder acceptance issues.

7.3.2.5 Cost

- Compares capital, operation and maintenance, monitoring, and institutional control costs using present-worth analysis over the remedy life.
- Documents key assumptions (duration, discount rate, inflation, and contingencies) and notes cost uncertainties or sensitivities.
- Presents costs consistently across alternatives to enable meaningful comparison.

7.4 OUTCOME

Modifying criteria, including state acceptance and community acceptance, will be considered after submittal of the seven outlined criteria provided herein.

8. Development of Remedial Alternatives

8.1 OVERVIEW

This Feasibility Study includes a structured development of remedial alternatives based on Site characterization data, risk assessment findings, and the outcomes of the technology screening process. Each alternative is designed to address the specific challenges posed by PCE at the Site, considering contaminant distribution, hydrogeologic conditions, and long-term use. The alternatives range from no action (as a baseline) to more aggressive treatment and containment strategies, incorporating a mix of source control, plume management, and monitored natural attenuation (MNA) where appropriate. A detailed comparative analysis using the criteria outlined in applicable EPA guidance was completed for each alternative to evaluate if the remedies are technically viable, protective of human health and the environment, and aligned with regulatory and stakeholder expectations.

8.2 DEVELOPMENT OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

The following alternatives were developed a range of remedial options with the potential to achieve the proposed RAOs. The proposed remedial alternatives to be screened, then evaluated in this Feasibility Study include the following:

- Alternative 1 – No Action
- Alternative 2 – MNA
- Alternative 3 – SVE beneath the building with MNA
- Alternative 4 –ERD with Bioaugmentation Bioremediation, SVE beneath the building and MNA
- Alternative 5 – Air Sparging with SVE and MNA
- Alternative 6 – Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination via Zero Valent Iron (ZVI) with SVE beneath the building and MNA

Conceptual layouts of Alternatives 3 through 6 are included on **Figures 14** through **17**. A detailed evaluation of threshold and balancing criteria are included in **Tables 2** through **7**. A comparative analysis of alternatives is provided in **Table 8**. Costs are included in **Table 9** and Cost Worksheets in **Appendix D**.

8.3 ALTERNATIVE DESCRIPTIONS

8.3.1 Alternative 1 – No Action

Alternative 1 includes “no action” and is included as mandated by CERCLA and the NCP. “No action” is retained for detailed analysis and used as a baseline in comparing alternatives. The existing SSDS/SVE system would cease operation. Cost is included in **Table 9** with backup detail in **Appendix D**. Evaluation of Alternative 1 and criteria is included in **Table 2**.

8.3.2 Alternative 2 – MNA

Alternative 2 combines the following technologies screened:

- continued groundwater monitoring via MNA using the existing monitoring well network; and
- implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

In this alternative, an MNA remedy is proposed to assess for reduction in contaminant concentrations through natural processes. MNA is proposed to be implemented under a monitoring program to track attenuation over 20 years of annual monitoring. The initial two years of MNA is proposed to include quarterly groundwater monitoring to document the MNA processes to understand the geochemical conditions seasonally and establish trends. The existing SSDS/SVE system would cease operation. Cost is included in **Table 9** with backup detail in **Appendix D**. Evaluation of Alternative 2 and criteria is included in **Table 3**.

8.3.3 Alternative 3 – SVE Beneath the Building with MNA

Alternative 3 combines the following technologies screened:

- expansion of current SVE system;
- continued groundwater monitoring via MNA using the existing monitoring well network; and
- implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

In this alternative, SVE beneath the building and continued groundwater monitoring via MNA are proposed to be implemented to control vapor intrusion underneath the building and provide sub-slab depressurization and soil vapor mass removal in targeted areas identified during recent soil vapor investigations. The proposed SVE will be an expansion of the existing SSDS/SVE system. Continued groundwater monitoring using the existing monitoring well network to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved. A conceptual plan for Alternative 3 is included on **Figure 14**. Cost is included in **Table 9** with backup detail in **Appendix D**. Evaluation of Alternative 3 and criteria is included in **Table 4**.

SVE is proposed to remain operational during groundwater monitoring events as interference with groundwater remediation or anaerobic conditions are not expected. In addition to control vapor intrusion at the building, the operation of the SVE system is expected to extract remaining contamination in the vadose zone from the western portion of the building based on recent sub-slab soil gas sampling events.

The system is proposed to consist of 18 vertical extraction wells beneath the building and screened between 5 and 15 feet bgs (**Figure 14**). The extraction wells are proposed to be positioned approximately 60 feet apart based on a 30 foot radius of influence observed during the 2023 pilot test. The SVE system with equipment and controls is proposed to be located along the western exterior wall of the building. Telemetry will be included to monitor the system operation.

As discussed in Section 8.3.2, MNA is proposed as part of this alternative to assess for reduction in contaminant concentrations through natural processes. MNA relies on the existing biological, chemical, and physical characteristics to naturally reduce PCE concentrations over time. The monitoring plan is proposed to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved.

Deed restrictions, including a potential Stewardship Plan, are proposed as part of this alternative. Anticipated restrictions include: a Soil Management Plan for any subsurface work beneath the building to manage contaminants safely, land use limited to commercial/industrial operations, groundwater use restrictions unless for treatment or monitoring and requirements for vapor intrusion controls for any new construction. Further details are included in Section 10.

8.3.4 Alternative 4 – ERD with Bioaugmentation Bioremediation, SVE Beneath the Building and MNA

Alternative 4 combines the following technologies screened:

- ERD with bioaugmentation with new permanent and temporary injection wells;
- expansion of current SVE system;
- continued groundwater monitoring via MNA using the existing monitoring well network; and
- implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

In this alternative, ERD with bioaugmentation is proposed to be implemented by installing horizontal and vertical injection wells to complete injections of emulsified vegetable oil blended substrate solution and pH buffer at the downgradient groundwater plume and plume beneath the building. A conceptual plan for Alternative 4 is included on **Figure 15**. Cost is included in **Table 9** with backup detail in **Appendix D**. Evaluation of Alternative 4 and criteria is included in **Table 5**.

A combination of existing vertical array of injection wells and proposed horizontal wells of variable depths are proposed to address the shallow to intermediate groundwater plume beneath the building. The five existing vertical injection wells (IW-4 through IW-8), utilized during the 2023 pilot test, and two proposed horizontal injection wells near monitoring well MW-17, located in the central portion of the building, are proposed to be utilized as a permanent injection network. Horizontal wells are proposed to be installed at approximately 25 and 35 feet bgs at two locations (four horizontal wells total).

Six vertical arrays of a combination of temporary and permanent injection wells (32 temporary wells and 10 permanent wells) are proposed to be installed at multiple depths to address the downgradient groundwater plume, based on a 10-foot ROI and arrays spaced at approximately 100 feet following the direction of groundwater. The permanent injection wells are proposed to target the intermediate groundwater plume (35 to 45 feet bgs) near the monitoring well cluster MW-6. To reduce the risk of daylighting at the unnamed tributary located on the southern portion of the Site, the last array of vertical injection wells will be approximately 50 feet from the tributary. Proposed depths of injection points are intended to target the top to middle portions of the plume core (40 to 50 feet bgs).

The address the groundwater plumes, the following injection network are proposed as follows:

- Plume Beneath the Building
  - four existing vertical wells; and
  - two new horizontal wells at 25 and 35 foot depths.
- Plume Core
  - six vertical arrays of injection wells (100-foot spacing);
  - 32 temporary vertical wells at depth of approximately 40 to 50 feet bgs; and
  - 10 permanent vertical wells at depth of approximately 35 to 45 feet bgs.

To support the ERD injection event, additional rounds of injection are proposed to occur triennially during Years 1 and 3 at permanent injection wells, resulting in a total of six events. These supplemental injections are intended to improve the effectiveness of the remediation process by maintaining amendment distribution and performance over time. Following injection of ERD, temporary injection locations will be abandoned by a licensed-South Carolina well driller, while permanent injection wells will be abandoned once all planned six ERD injection events are completed.

As discussed in Section 8.3.3, implementation of an expansion to the SVE at the building as sub-slab depressurization is proposed as part of this alternative to control vapor intrusion. The SVE would continue to be operational during injection events as interference with groundwater remediation or anaerobic conditions are not expected. In addition to control vapor intrusion at the building, the operation of the SVE system would be capable of extracting remaining contamination in the vadose zone. The SVE system with equipment and controls is proposed to be located along the western exterior wall of the building. Telemetry will be included to monitor the system operation.

As discussed in Section 8.3.2, MNA is proposed as part of this alternative to assess for reduction in contaminant concentrations through natural processes. MNA relies on the existing biological, chemical, and physical characteristics to naturally reduce PCE concentrations over time. The monitoring plan is proposed to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved.

Deed restrictions, including a potential Stewardship Plan, are proposed as part of this alternative. Anticipated restrictions include: a Soil Management Plan for any subsurface work beneath the building to manage contaminants safely, land use limited to commercial/industrial operations, groundwater use restrictions unless for treatment or monitoring and requirements for vapor intrusion controls for any new construction. Further details are included in Section 10.

8.3.5 Alternative 5 – Air Sparging with SVE, SVE Beneath the Building, and MNA

Alternative 5 combines the following technologies screened:

- addition of air sparging to SVE system;
- expansion of current SVE system;
- continued groundwater monitoring via MNA using the existing monitoring well network; and
- implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

In this alternative, air sparging with SVE is proposed to be implemented as a combined strategy to address the saturated and vadose zone contaminant mass at the downgradient groundwater plume (the "downgradient Air Sparging/SVE system"). An additional SVE system is also proposed to be implemented beneath the building. Groundwater monitoring is proposed to continue to monitor the spread of the groundwater plume via monitoring wells. A conceptual plan for Alternative 5 is included on **Figure 16**. Cost is included in **Table 9** with backup detail in **Appendix D**. Evaluation of Alternative 5 and criteria is included in **Table 6**.

Vertical wells for the downgradient AS/SVE system are proposed to be positioned along the downgradient groundwater plume so vapor volatized from the groundwater by air sparging can be extracted by the SVE system. The downgradient Air Sparging/SVE system is proposed to consist of 14 vertical wells each (28 wells total) to address the downgradient plume, spaced approximately 60 feet apart based on the 30-foot ROIs observed during the 2023 pilot test. Specifically, the air sparging wells are proposed to be screened 45 to 50 feet bgs to target the top to middle portions of the plume core. The SVE wells are proposed to be screened 5 to 15 feet bgs. This SVE system with equipment and controls is proposed to be located along the western exterior wall of the building. Telemetry will be included to monitor the system operation.

Based on the pilot study conclusions, the use of Air Sparging/SVE would only be recommended for treatment of the downgradient groundwater plume, where all injected air could be effectively captured, and not in areas where the vapor intrusion could not be effectively mitigated. Therefore, air sparging beneath the building is not proposed as part of this remedy.

As discussed in Section 8.3.3, implementation of an expansion to the SVE at the building as sub-slab depressurization is proposed as part of this alternative. The SVE system beneath the building is proposed to consist of 18 vertical wells, spaced approximately 60 feet apart. The SVE system with equipment and controls is proposed to be located along the western exterior wall of the building. Telemetry will be included to monitor the system operation.

As discussed in Section 8.3.2, MNA is proposed as part of this alternative to assess for reduction in contaminant concentrations through natural processes. MNA relies on the existing biological, chemical, and physical characteristics to naturally reduce PCE concentrations over time. The monitoring plan is proposed to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved.

Deed restrictions, including a potential Stewardship Plan, are proposed as part of this alternative. Anticipated restrictions include: a Soil Management Plan for any subsurface work beneath the building to manage contaminants safely, land use limited to commercial/industrial operations, groundwater use restrictions unless for treatment or monitoring and requirements for vapor intrusion controls for any new construction. Further details are included in Section 10.

8.3.6 Alternative 6 – Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination via ZVI with SVE Beneath the Building and MNA

Alternative 6 combines the following technologies screened:

- ZVI deployed with new permanent and temporary injection wells;
- expansion of current SVE system;
- continued groundwater monitoring via MNA using the existing monitoring well network; and
- implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

In this alternative, abiotic reductive dechlorination is achieved by installing injection wells to complete injections of a microscale ZVI suspension with glycerol and a pH buffer at the downgradient groundwater plume and plume beneath the building. A conceptual plan for Alternative 6 is included on **Figure 17**. Cost is included in **Table 9** with backup detail in **Appendix D**. Evaluation of Alternative 6 and criteria is included in **Table 7**.

Vertical wells are proposed instead of horizontal injection wells as a mitigation measure against the potential for biofouling that can be common when using ZVI injection products in horizontal injection wells. A combination of existing and new vertical array of injection wells at variable depths are proposed to address the shallow to intermediate groundwater plume beneath the building. The five existing vertical injection wells (IW-4 through IW-8), utilized during the 2023 pilot test, and 10 shallow and five intermediate vertical injection wells are proposed in the building. The intermedial injection wells are proposed to be screened between 25 and 30 feet bgs and the intermediate injection wells are proposed to be screened between 35 and 40 feet bgs.

Six vertical arrays of a combination of temporary and permanent injection wells (32 temporary wells and 10 permanent wells) are proposed to be installed at multiple depths to address the downgradient groundwater plume, based on a 10-foot ROI and arrays spaced at approximately 100 feet following the direction of groundwater. To reduce the risk of daylighting at the unnamed tributary located on the southern portion of the Site, the last array of vertical injection wells will be approximately 50 feet from the tributary. Proposed depths of the temporary injection points are to target the top to middle portions of the plume core (40 to 50 feet bgs). The permanent injection wells are proposed to target the intermediate groundwater plume (35 to 45 feet bgs) near the monitoring well cluster MW-6.

To address the groundwater plumes, the following injection network are proposed as follows:

- Plume Beneath the Building
  - four existing vertical wells; and
  - two new horizontal wells at 25 and 35 foot depths.
- Plume Core
  - six vertical arrays of injection wells (100-foot spacing);
  - 32 temporary vertical wells at depth of approximately 40 to 50 feet bgs; and
  - 10 permanent vertical wells at depth of approximately 35 to 45 feet bgs.

To support the ZVI injection event, additional rounds of injection are proposed to occur at permanent wells every five years for four events total. These supplemental injections are intended to improve the effectiveness of the remediation process by maintaining amendment distribution and performance over time. Following injection of ZVI, injection locations will be abandoned by a licensed-South Carolina well driller, while permanent injection wells will be abandoned once all planned six ERD injection events are completed.

As discussed in Section 8.3.3, implementation of an expansion to the SVE at the building as sub-slab depressurization is proposed as part of this alternative to control vapor intrusion. The SVE would continue to be operational during injection events as interference with groundwater remediation or anaerobic conditions are not expected. In addition to control vapor intrusion at the building, the operation of the SVE system would be capable of extracting remaining contamination in the vadose zone. The SVE system with equipment and controls is proposed to be located along the western exterior wall of the building. Telemetry will be included to monitor the system operation.

As discussed in Section 8.3.2, MNA is proposed as part of this alternative to assess for reduction in contaminant concentrations through natural processes. MNA relies on the existing biological, chemical, and physical characteristics to naturally reduce PCE concentrations over time. The monitoring plan is proposed to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved.

Deed restrictions, including a potential Stewardship Plan, are proposed as part of this alternative. Anticipated restrictions include: a Soil Management Plan for any subsurface work beneath the building to manage contaminants safely, land use limited to commercial/industrial operations, groundwater use restrictions unless for treatment or monitoring and requirements for vapor intrusion controls for any new construction. Further details are included in Section 10.

9. Detailed Evaluation of Remedial Alternatives

Below is a detailed and comparative evaluation of the remedial alternatives developed for addressing contamination at the Site based on the impacted media. This evaluation was conducted in accordance with the EPA guidance and applies the seven evaluation criteria to each alternative. Each alternative was assessed for its ability to meet the RAOs, address the specific fate and transport characteristics of COCs, and accommodate future land use. The results of this detailed evaluation provide the basis for selecting the most appropriate and effective remedial approach for the Site.

Feasibility study costs are presented as planning-level estimates and compared on a net present value (NPV) basis because design details, quantities, and schedules are not yet fully defined. Net present value provides a consistent method for comparing alternatives by expressing current and future costs in today's dollars using an assumed discount rate of 2 percent.

9.1 SOURCE AREA

In accordance with our CSM outlined in Section 3, the primary suspected release area was located near the back of the original facility (western exterior wall), which has since been covered with a building addition and is assumed to be attributed to past practices and incidental use of solvents for typical textile facility operations. An additional area beneath the northwest portion of the facility may be a second release area based off recent sub-slab soil gas sampling.

9.2 ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The remedial alternatives were evaluated against the seven CERLCA evaluation criteria as follows:

- Threshold Criteria
  - Overall protection of human health and the environment
  - Compliance
- Balancing Criteria
  - Long-term effectiveness and permanence
  - Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment
  - Short-term effectiveness
  - Implementability
  - Cost

The detailed alternative evaluation is included in **Tables 2** through **7** for the six remedial alternatives. A summary of the evaluation is included in the following section.

9.3 ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION SUMMARY

9.3.1 Alternative 1 – No Action

9.3.1.1 Overall protection of Human Health and the Environment

This alternative does not reduce risk or address exposure pathways, leaving contaminant mass in place without treatment, containment, or controls. Source control and receptor protection are not

implemented, and since the existing SVE/SSDS system would be terminated, the vapor intrusion pathway at the on-site building could potentially become complete.

9.3.1.2 Compliance

This alternative does not meet ARARs since contamination remains untreated and unmonitored. No permits are required under this approach.

9.3.1.3 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

This alternative provides no long-term effectiveness or permanence since contamination remains in place indefinitely. Risks and exposure pathways persist without change.

9.3.1.4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

This alternative does not reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume since no treatment occurs. Contaminant properties and migration potential remain unchanged.

9.3.1.5 Short-term Effectiveness

This alternative offers no short-term risk reduction, leaving contaminants accessible and unmanaged during the short-term.

9.3.1.6 Implementability

The no-action alternative requires no construction or operation and is therefore fully implementable. However, it provides no benefit to the Site.

9.3.1.7 Cost

This alternative has no capital or maintenance costs.

9.3.2 Alternative 2 – MNA

9.3.2.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

MNA is a passive remediation method that uses natural physical, chemical, and biological processes to reduce contaminants in soil and groundwater. It provides protection if attenuation is demonstrated and monitored over a 20-year period. Although this alternative was evaluated separately, this alternative would only be considered in conjunction with additional active treatment, which would be necessary to mitigate risk associated with current exposure scenarios.

9.3.2.2 Compliance

This alternative does not actively meet ARARs since contamination remains in place without treatment or containment. No permits are required under this approach.

9.3.2.3 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

MNA offers long-term effectiveness by gradually reducing contaminant concentrations through natural processes, supported by monitoring and institutional controls. Residual risk is managed through property restrictions and groundwater use limitations, while routine monitoring ensures plume stability and performance.

9.3.2.4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

Natural processes such as biodegradation, dispersion, and abiotic transformation reduce contaminant toxicity, mobility, and volume over time. These reductions are verified through long-term groundwater monitoring.

9.3.2.5 Short-term Effectiveness

MNA poses minimal short-term risks since no major construction is required, aside from groundwater sampling. Potential risks like worker exposure and minor traffic are mitigated through safety protocols.

9.3.2.6 Implementability

MNA is technically and administratively feasible using existing wells. The approach spans 20 years, with intensive monitoring during the first two years to establish trends and confirm geochemical conditions.

9.3.2.7 Cost

Estimated cost of implementation of Alternative 2 is $1,280,000 as cited in **Table 9**. The detailed cost breakdown for Alternative 2 is presented in **Appendix D**.

Costs for Alternative 2 include the following:

- Planning, reporting, and implementation for 2 years.
- Annual monitoring for years 2 to 20.

9.3.3 Alternative 3 – SVE Beneath the Building with MNA

9.3.3.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

SVE reduces PCE concentrations in the vadose zone and mitigates vapor intrusion beneath the building, protecting human health and the environment. It addresses exposure pathways such as inhalation, direct contact, and ingestion during construction by actively extracting contaminants and combining treatment, engineering controls, and institutional controls.

9.3.3.2 Compliance

SVE complies with federal and state ARARs, including chemical-specific air quality standards and action-specific requirement for well construction. A stormwater permit may be required if construction disturbs more than one acre.

9.3.3.3 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

SVE provides long-term effectiveness by removing volatile PCE from the vadose zone and reducing vapor intrusion risk. Continued system operation, monitoring of soil gas and sub-slab vapor, and institutional controls ensure durability, while engineered extraction and proper treatment enhance reliability.

9.3.3.4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

SVE primarily reduces the mobility and volume of PCE in the vadose zone by actively extracting soil gas and preventing migration into indoor air or groundwater, rather than reducing toxicity. The process uses physical extraction of volatilized PCE, which is captured, significantly lowering contaminant mass and vapor intrusion risk. Performance monitoring ensures sustained removal and compliance with CERCLA's preference for permanent risk reduction.

9.3.3.5 Short-term Effectiveness

Short-term risks include worker exposure, emissions during startup, noise, and minor habitat disturbance during well installation. These risks are mitigated through safety protocols, air monitoring, and dust control, with protective conditions achieved soon after system startup.

9.3.3.6 Implementability

SVE is technically and administratively feasible, but requires installation of extraction wells, which will result in short-term disruption to facility operations. Utilities are available, and a Soil Management Plan will address handling and disposal of investigation-derived waste and excavated materials during construction.

9.3.3.7 Cost

Estimated cost for implementation of Alternative 3 is $3,708,000 as cited in **Table 9**. The detailed cost breakdown for Alternative 3 is presented in **Appendix D**.

Costs for Alternative 3 include the following:

- MNA planning, reporting and implementation for 2 years.
- MNA annual monitoring for years 2 to 20.
- SVE planning, permitting and reporting for 2 years.
- Capital for SVE implementation for 2 years.
- SVE operation, monitoring and maintenance (OM&M) for 20 years.

9.3.4 Alternative 4 – ERD with Bioaugmentation Bioremediation, SVE Beneath the Building and MNA

9.3.4.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

ERD bioaugmentation reduces contaminant concentrations in groundwater, addressing the vapor intrusion pathway and ARAR exceedances in groundwater. It targets source areas and the dissolved plume core, combining biological treatment, engineering controls, and institutional controls to prevent migration and long-term exposure.

9.3.4.2 Compliance

ERD complies with federal and state ARARs, including state and federal groundwater MCLs. A state permit requirement for well construction and state underground injection control permits will be required. A state stormwater permit may be needed if construction disturbs more than one acre.

9.3.4.3 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

ERD provides long-term effectiveness by promoting sustained microbial degradation of PCE into non-toxic end products. Protectiveness is maintained through favorable geochemical conditions, periodic monitoring, and institutional controls, with effects lasting 1 to 3 years per injection event.

9.3.4.4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

ERD reduces toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants through in-situ biodegradation, converting chlorinated solvents into harmless compounds. Quantifiable reductions occur over time, supported by performance monitoring, with initial results typically visible within 3 to 6 months.

9.3.4.5 Short-term Effectiveness

Short-term risks include worker exposure during well installation, emissions from substrate handling, and minor habitat disturbance. These risks are mitigated through safety protocols, dust control, and air monitoring, while interim controls like deed restrictions provide protection during early treatment phases.

9.3.4.6 Implementability

ERD is technically feasible using horizontal and vertical injection wells, as demonstrated by a pilot test. Materials and equipment are easily commercially available; however, disruption of facility operations will occur at multiple stages in order for full implementation. A Soil Management Plan will address handling and disposal of investigation-derived waste.

9.3.4.7 Cost

Estimated cost for implementation of Alternative 4 is $5,560,000 as cited in **Table 9.** The detailed cost breakdown for Alternative 4 is presented in **Appendix D**.

Costs for Alternative 4 include the following:

- MNA planning, reporting and implementation for 2 years.
- MNA annual monitoring for years 2 to 20.
- ERD injection planning, permitting and reporting for 2 years.
- Capital for ERD well installation and injection for 0 to 4 years.
- SVE planning, permitting (including Underground Injection Control [UIC] permitting) and reporting for 2 years.
- Capital for SVE implementation for 2 years.
- SVE OM&M for 20 years.

9.3.5 Alternative 5 – Air Sparging with SVE, SVE Beneath the Building, and MNA

9.3.5.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

Air sparging with SVE reduces PCE concentrations by injecting air into saturated zones to volatilize contaminants and extracting vapors from the vadose zone, addressing the vapor intrusion pathway and ARAR exceedances in groundwater. This combined approach targets source areas and prevents vapor intrusion, supported by engineering and institutional controls.

9.3.5.2 Compliance

Air sparging with SVE complies with ARARs, including state and federal groundwater MCLs. A state permit requirement for well construction and state UIC permits will be required. A state stormwater permit may be needed if construction disturbs more than one acre.

9.3.5.3 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

Air sparging with SVE provides long-term effectiveness by removing volatile contaminants during operation, with protectiveness maintained through monitoring and institutional controls. Reliability depends on proper system operation and confirmation sampling to prevent rebound after shutdown.

9.3.5.4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

Air sparging with SVE reduces contaminant mobility and volume by volatilizing and extracting PCE vapors from saturated and vadose zones, though toxicity remains unchanged. Quantifiable reductions are verified through performance monitoring while the system is operational.

9.3.5.5 Short-term Effectiveness

Short-term risks include worker exposure during well installation, emissions during startup, and minor habitat disturbance. These risks are mitigated through safety protocols, air monitoring, and dust control, with protective conditions achieved soon after system startup.

9.3.5.6 Implementability

Air sparging and expansion of the SVE system is technically feasible, but requires installation of vertical wells for each purpose, which will result in short-term disruption to facility operations. Utilities are available, and a Soil Management Plan will address handling and disposal of investigation-derived waste during construction.

9.3.5.7 Cost

Estimated cost for implementation of Alternative 5 is $4,575,000 as cited in **Table 9**. The detailed cost breakdown for Alternative 5 is presented in **Appendix D**.

Costs for Alternative 5 include the following:

- MNA planning, reporting and implementation for 2 years.
- MNA annual monitoring for years 2 to 20.
- Air sparging planning, permitting and reporting for 2 years.

- Capital for the Air Sparging/SVE system installation for 2 years.
- Air sparging with SVE system OM&M for 5 years targeting downgradient plume.
- SVE planning, permitting (including UIC permitting) and reporting for 2 years.
- Capital for SVE implementation for 2 years.
- SVE OM&M for 20 years to mitigate vapor intrusion at the building.

9.3.6 Alternative 6 – Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination via ZVI with SVE Beneath the Building, and MNA

9.3.6.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

Abiotic reductive dechlorination using ZVI reduces contaminant concentrations in groundwater, addressing the vapor intrusion pathway and ARAR exceedances in groundwater. It targets source areas and the dissolved plume core, combining chemical treatment, engineering controls, and institutional controls to prevent migration and long-term exposure.

9.3.6.2 Compliance

This remedy complies with ARARs, including state and federal groundwater MCLs. A state permit requirement for well construction and state UIC permits will be required. A state stormwater permit may be needed if construction disturbs more than one acre.

9.3.6.3 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

ZVI provides long-term effectiveness by sustaining abiotic degradation reactions for years after injection, with longevity typically exceeding 5 years depending on particle size and site conditions. Reliability depends on proper distribution and geochemical conditions, supported by monitoring and institutional controls.

9.3.6.4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

ZVI reduces toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants through electron transfer reactions that degrade chlorinated solvents into non-toxic end products such as ethene and chloride ions. This process achieves permanent contaminant mass reduction and limits migration potential.

9.3.6.5 Short-term effectiveness

Short-term risks include worker exposure during well installation, emissions during handling, and minor habitat disturbance. These risks are mitigated through safety protocols, dust control, and air monitoring, with interim controls like deed restrictions providing protection during early treatment phases.

9.3.6.6 Implementability

ZVI is technically feasible vertical injection wells, as demonstrated by pilot testing. Materials are less commercially available than ERD, and disruption of facility operations will occur at multiple stages in order for full implementation. A Soil Management Plan will address handling and disposal of investigation-derived waste during construction.

9.3.6.7 Cost

Estimated cost for implementation of Alternative 6 is $5,895,000 as cited in **Table 9**. The detailed cost breakdown for Alternative 6 is presented in **Appendix D**.

Costs for Alternative 6 include the following:

- MNA planning, reporting and implementation for 2 years.
- MNA annual monitoring for years 2 to 20.
- Abiotic reductive dechlorination injection planning, permitting and reporting for 2 years.
- Capital for abiotic reductive dechlorination well installation and injection for 0 to 10 years.
- SVE planning, permitting (including UIC permitting) and reporting for 2 years.
- Capital for SVE implementation for 2 years.
- SVE OM&M for 20 years.

10. Comparative Analysis of Alternatives

10.1 PURPOSE AND APPROACH

This Feasibility Study includes a comprehensive comparative analysis of the remedial alternatives developed to address contamination at the Site. This analysis was conducted using the seven evaluation criteria established by the EPA, allowing for a side-by-side assessment of each alternative's strengths and limitations. The criteria will be used to evaluate how each alternative performs relative to the others. Comparative analysis will help identify trade-offs among alternatives, support transparent decision-making, and provide technical justification for selecting a preferred remedy that best meets site-specific objectives and stakeholder expectations.

10.2 DESCRIPTION OF COMPARATIVE CRITERIA

A comparative analysis of alternatives is provided in **Table 8.**

10.2.1 Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

Alternative 1 provides no protection, leaving all exposure pathways unchanged. Alternative 2 offers protection only if natural attenuation is demonstrated and monitored over a long period. Alternative 3 actively reduces risk by controlling vapor intrusion and removing vadose-zone contamination. Alternative 4 addresses all exposure pathways by reducing groundwater contamination and vapor intrusion through biological treatment and extraction. Alternative 5 reduces risk by volatilizing and extracting contaminants in the downgradient plume and controlling vapor intrusion and removing vadose-zone contamination. Alternative 6 reduces risk by chemically degrading contaminants and controlling vapor intrusion.

10.2.2 Compliance

Alternative 1 does not meet ARARs and requires no permits. Alternative 2 also does not actively meet ARARs; however, it requires monitoring. Alternatives 3, 4, 5, and 6 meet ARARs and require permits for well construction, and injection.

10.2.3 Long-term Effectiveness and Permanence

Alternative 1 provides no long-term effectiveness, as contamination remains. Alternative 2 can be effective over decades with monitoring and institutional controls; however, it is slower than active treatment. Alternative 3 is effective during system operation and requires monitoring until cleanup goals are achieved. Groundwater contamination is expected to remain underneath the building. Alternative 4 provides sustained biological degradation lasting 1 to 3 years per injection, supported by monitoring. Alternative 5 is effective during operation but requires monitoring to prevent rebound after shutdown. Alternative 6 offers long-term effectiveness through ZVI reactions that can persist for 5+ years, supported by monitoring and controls.

10.2.4 Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Through Treatment

Alternative 1 provides no reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume. Alternative 2 reduces all three through natural processes verified by monitoring. Alternative 3 reduces mobility and volume by extracting vapors but does not change toxicity. Alternative 4 reduces toxicity, mobility, and volume through biodegradation to non-toxic end products. Alternative 5 reduces mobility and volume through volatilization and

extraction, with toxicity unchanged. Alternative 6 reduces toxicity, mobility, and volume through chemical degradation to non-toxic end products.

10.2.5 Short-term Effectiveness

Alternative 1 offers no short-term risk reduction. Alternative 2 presents minimal short-term risks limited to sampling activities. Alternatives 3, 4, 5, and 6 involve limited risks during well installation, amendment or ZVI handling, and system startup, all mitigated through health and safety protocols, dust control, and air monitoring.

10.2.6 Implementability

Alternative 1 is fully implementable since it requires no construction but provides no benefit. Alternative 2 is technically feasible using existing wells and additional monitoring over 20 years. Alternative 3 is feasible; however, it requires installation of wells and coordination with facility operations. Alternative 4 is implementable with horizontal and vertical wells, commercially available materials, and coordination with facility operations, property owners and contractors. Alternative 5 is technically feasible; however, it requires installation of wells, available utilities, and coordination with facility operations, property owners and contractors. Alternative 6 is implementable with vertical wells, commercially available ZVI, and coordination with facility operations, property owners and contractors.

10.2.7 Cost

NPV rough order of magnitude costs are presented in **Appendix D** for the six remedial alternatives. NPV costs are summarized in **Table 9**. Estimated investment costs are included for planning, permitting, reporting and implementation of each remedy along with operation, maintenance and monitoring as necessary. Cost estimates were developed in accordance with *A Guide to Developing and Documenting Cost Estimates During the Feasibility Study* developed by USACE and EPA (USACE and EPA, 2000). A discount factor of 2 percent was utilized as the annual discount factor in the present value analysis based on current EPA guidance.

11. Potential Deed Restrictions

Deed restrictions, including a Stewardship Plan, are anticipated to be an integral part of the remedial solution. The following deed restrictions are proposed below:

- **Soil Management Plan for Intrusive/Construction Activities Beneath the Building**: Prior to performing Property construction or any other activities that involve disturbance of subsurface soils or materials beneath the building floor slab (including, but not limited to excavation, grading, demolition, installation or removal of subsurface utilities or foundations and/or any other intrusive activities) a Property-specific Soil Management Plan will be prepared and submitted to SCDES. The Soil Management Plan provides guidelines and procedures for assessing and managing subsurface COCs and for disposing of contaminated soil and groundwater (if necessary) during or after construction/soil disturbance activities to prevent unacceptable exposure to COCs. The Soil Management Plan includes provisions that ensure that construction/soil disturbance activities meet all applicable and appropriate state regulatory requirements to protect construction workers, excavation workers, and any other personnel present on or near the construction area from exposure to contaminants including the COCs. The proper characterization, management and disposal of groundwater extracted and/or recovered as a result of construction/soil disturbance activities, if any, shall also be addressed within the Soil Management Plan, properly managed and/or disposed of in accordance with all applicable and appropriate state regulatory requirements.
- **Land Use Restrictions**: Use of the Property to be restricted to commercial and/or industrial activities and operations. Other types of land use including, but not limited to, residential, agricultural, recreational and institutional (including, but not limited to, housing, daycare facilities, playgrounds, schools, and assisted living facilities) are strictly prohibited.
- **Groundwater Use Restrictions**: No use shall be made of groundwater at the Property, by extraction through wells or by means, which use involves consumption or any other beneficial use of the groundwater, as long as the contaminant concentrations of COCs exceed MCLs for drinking water and/or other beneficial use. This prohibition shall not apply to extraction of the groundwater associated with monitoring or potential remediation activities. Furthermore, this prohibition shall not apply to the management or disposal of groundwater extracted and/or recovered from construction-related disturbance of subsurface soils, such as dewatering activities associated with the construction, development, installation of utilities and/or other subsurface or intrusive activities on the Property.
- **New Construction Restrictions/Vapor Intrusion**: Prior to construction of any new building or enclosed structure on the property, available soil and groundwater data will be reviewed to determine whether vapor intrusion controls are required to prevent unacceptable migration of contaminant vapors into the building's ambient air if required. Consultation with SCDES to determine if such controls are required and if required, that the proposed mitigation measures are sufficient to prevent any and all occupants from exposure to COCs. In the event that such controls are required, the mitigation measures are to be incorporated into the design of proposed new structures as well as appropriate mechanisms to monitor and confirm effectiveness of such measures.

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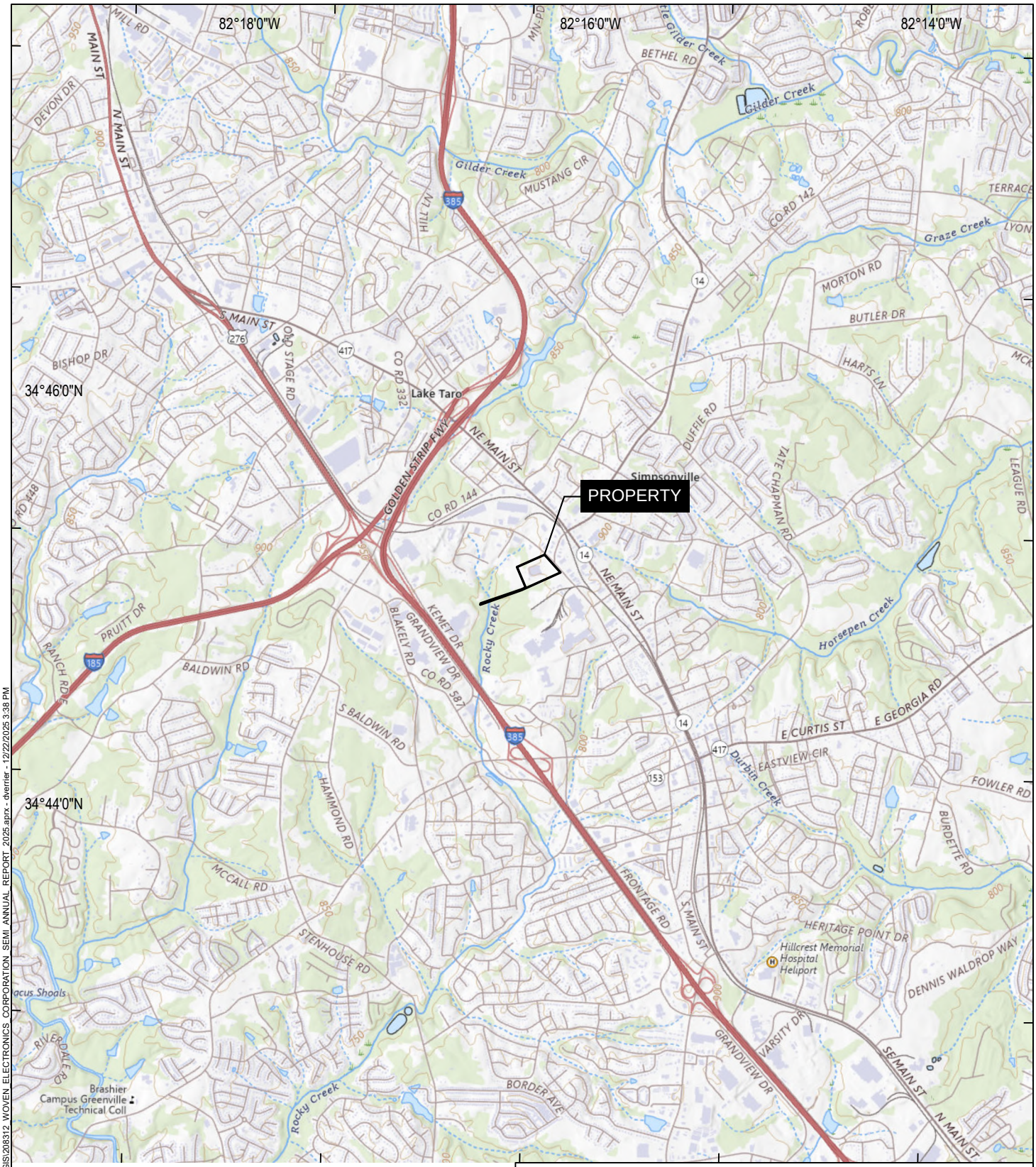
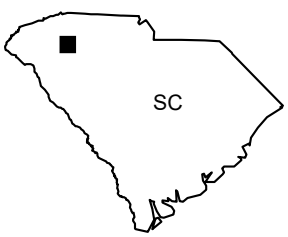
16. U.S. Army of Corps of Engineers and United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2000. *A Guide to Developing and Documenting Cost Estimates During the Feasibility Study,* April.

FIGURES







MAP SOURCE: USGS
SITE COORDINATES: 34°45'10"N, 82°16'18"W

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1 IN = 4000 FT
AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 1

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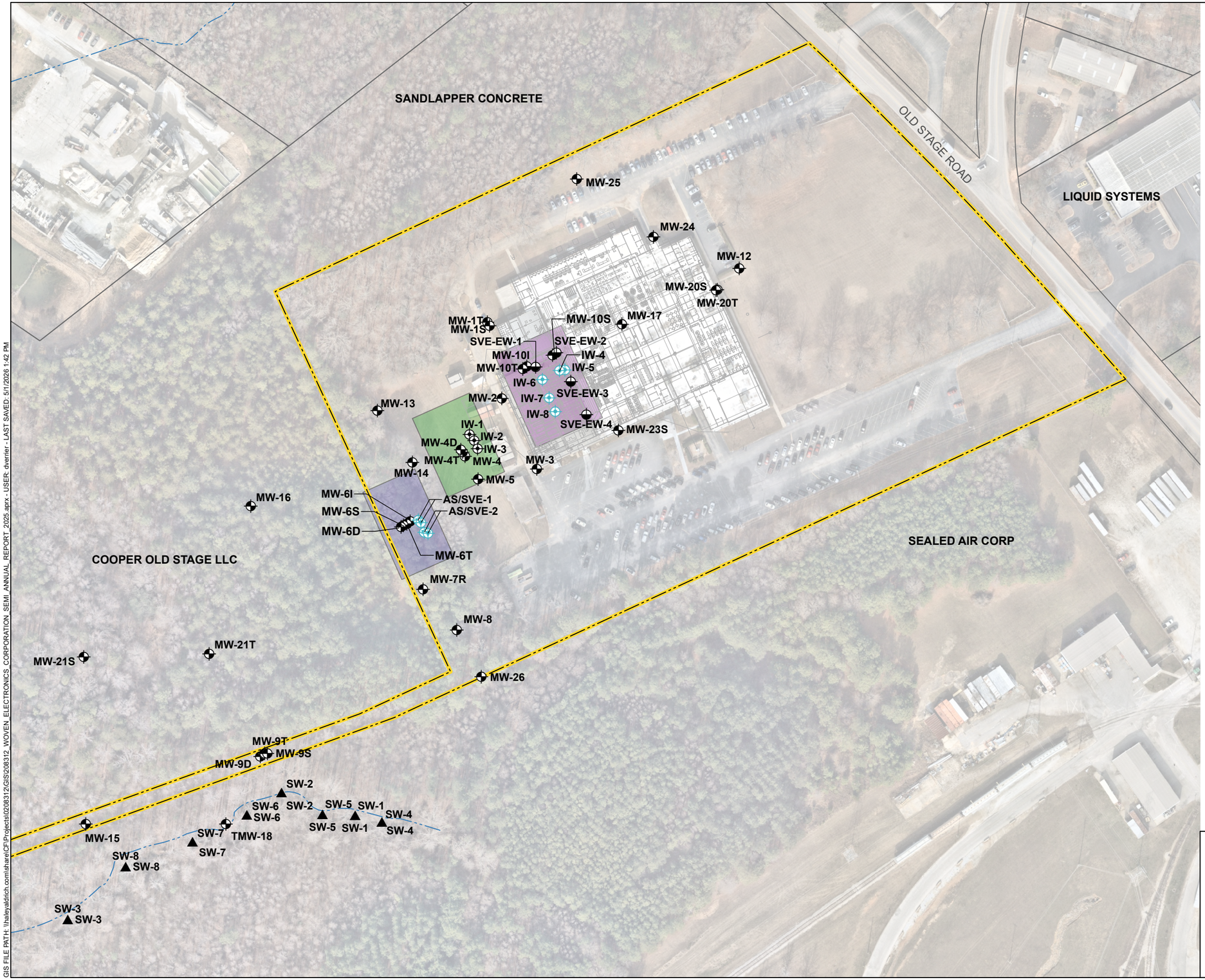

LEGEND

- AIR SPARGE SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION (AS/SVE) WELL
- SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION (SVE) WELL
- INJECTION WELL USED IN OCTOBER 2023 ENHANCED REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION (ERD) PILOT STUDY INJECTION
- INJECTION WELL
- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- CREEK
- SITE BASE PLAN FEATURE
- AREA OF 2019 ERD PILOT-SCALE STUDY
- 2023 AS/SVE PILOT STUDY AREA
- 2023 ERD PILOT STUDY AREA
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025.
3. SURFACE WATER LOCATIONS SURVEYED APRIL 2, 2025.
4. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)
5. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD 83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE
6. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL
7. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300

MAIN MAP SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SITE PLAN

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 2

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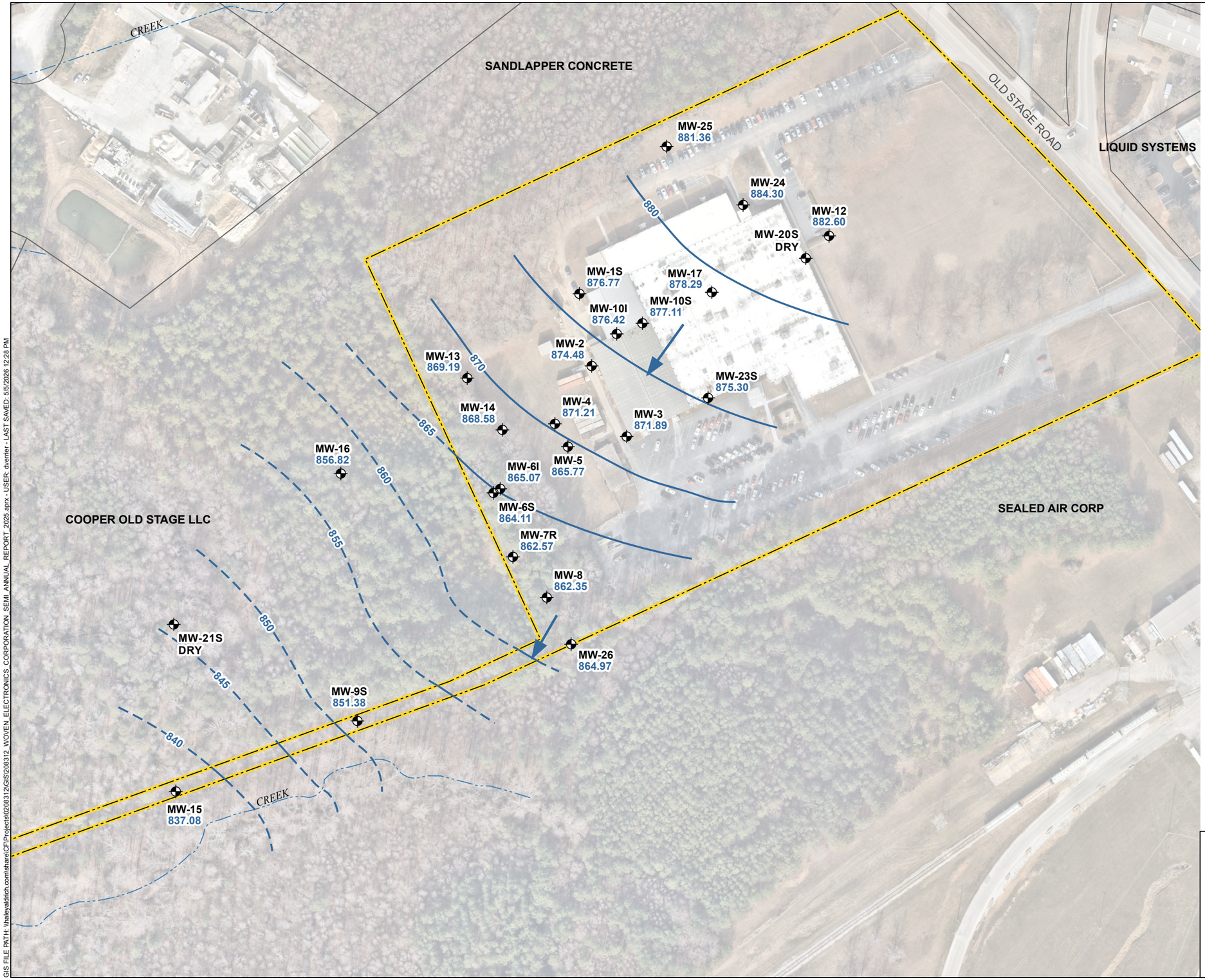

LEGEND

- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL WITH **GROUNDWATER ELEVATION** IN FEET (FT)
- GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR, 5-FT INTERVAL, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION
- CREEK
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS MEASURED AUGUST 11 AND 12, 2025.
3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025.
4. DRY = WATER LEVEL NOT DETECTED
5. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)
6. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE
7. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL
8. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

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0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SAPROLITE GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP – AUGUST 2025

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 3

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LEGEND

- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL WITH **GROUNDWATER ELEVATION** IN FEET (FT)
- GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR, 5-FT INTERVAL, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION
- CREEK
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS MEASURED AUGUST 11 AND 12, 2025.
3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025.
4. NG = NOT GAUGED
5. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)
6. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE
7. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL
8. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

TRANSITION ZONE GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP – AUGUST 2025

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 4

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LEGEND

- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL WITH **GROUNDWATER ELEVATION** IN FEET (FT)
- GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR, 5-FT INTERVAL, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION
- CREEK
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS MEASURED AUGUST 11 AND 12, 2025.
3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025.
4. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)
5. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE
6. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL
7. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

BEDROCK GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP – AUGUST 2025

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 5

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SANDLAPPER CONCRETE

OLD STAGE ROAD

LIQUID SYSTEMS

SEALED AIR CORP

COOPER OLD STAGE LLC

MW-25
1.33

MW-24
< 1

MW-12
< 1

MW-20S
NS

MW-1S
1.25/1.49

MW-17
224

MW-10S
156

MW-10I
289

MW-2
3.35

MW-13
< 1

MW-23S
2.06

MW-14
27.7

MW-4
< 1

MW-3
< 1

MW-5
19.7

MW-16
< 1

MW-6I
137

MW-6S
40.6

MW-7R
29.3

MW-8
5.02

MW-26
< 1

MW-21S
NS

MW-9S
26.9

SW-2
1.76

SW-1
< 1

SW-4
< 1

MW-15
4.29 J/6.13 J

SW-6
1.6/1.51

SW-5
< 1

SW-7
0.869 J

SW-8
1.17

SW-3
4.4

LEGEND

- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION CONTOUR, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- CREEK
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 5 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 20 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 100 ug/L
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED AUGUST 2025.

3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025.

4. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)

5. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE

6. DEFINITIONS:
/ = PRIMARY/DUPLICATE
J = ESTIMATED VALUE
ug/L = MICROGRAMS PER LITER
< = LESS THAN THE DETECTION LIMIT
NS = NOT SAMPLED

7. MW-2-S AND MW-21S NOT SAMPLED DUE TO DRY WELL.

8. PCE VALUE INDICATED IN **DARK GREEN TEXT**.

9. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL

10. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SAPROLITE GROUNDWATER PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME MAP - AUGUST 2025

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 6

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LEGEND

- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION CONTOUR, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- CREEK
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 5 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 20 ug/L
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED AUGUST 2025.
3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023.
4. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)
5. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE
6. DEFINITIONS:
ug/L = MIGROGRAMS PER LITER
< = LESS THAN THE DETECTION LIMIT
7. PCE VALUE INDICATED IN **DARK GREEN TEXT**.
8. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL
9. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

TRANSITION ZONE GROUNDWATER PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME MAP - AUGUST 2025

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 7

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LEGEND

- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION CONTOUR, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- CREEK
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 5 ug/L
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED AUGUST 2025.
3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023.
4. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)
5. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE
6. DEFINITIONS:
ug/L = MIGROGRAMS PER LITER
< = LESS THAN THE DETECTION LIMIT
7. PCE VALUE INDICATED IN **DARK GREEN TEXT**.
8. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL
9. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

BEDROCK GROUNDWATER PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME MAP - AUGUST 2025

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 8

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LEGEND

- SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION (SVE) WELL INSTALLED BY CRB INC.
- INJECTION WELL
- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- VAPOR PIN LOCATION
- 2024 PASSIVE SOIL GAS SAMPLE
- SITE BASE PLAN FEATURE
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL
3. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 50 100

SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SUB-SLAB INVESTIGATION LOCATIONS

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 9

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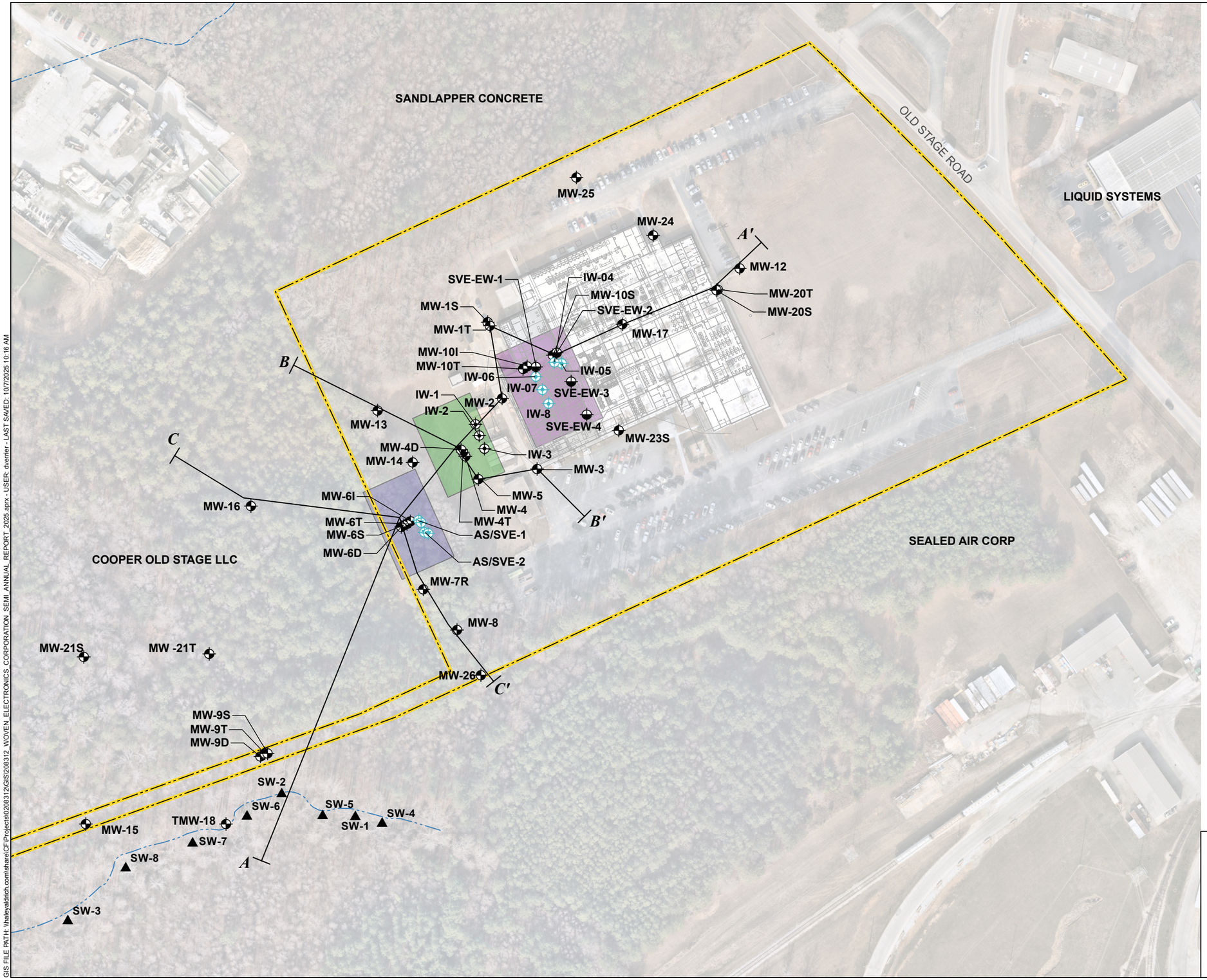


LEGEND

- AIR SPARGE SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION (AS/SVE) WELL
- SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION (SVE) WELL
- INJECTION WELL USED IN OCTOBER 2023 ENHANCED REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION (ERD) PILOT STUDY INJECTION
- INJECTION WELL
- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- CROSS SECTION
- SITE DETAIL
- CREEK
- SITE BOUNDARY
- AREA OF 2019 ERD PILOT-SCALE STUDY
- 2023 AS/SVE PILOT STUDY AREA
- 2023 ERD PILOT STUDY AREA

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024, LOCATION IS APPROXIMATE. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025.

3. SURFACE WATER LOCATIONS SURVEYED APRIL 2, 2025.

4. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)

5. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD 83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE

6. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
MAIN MAP SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

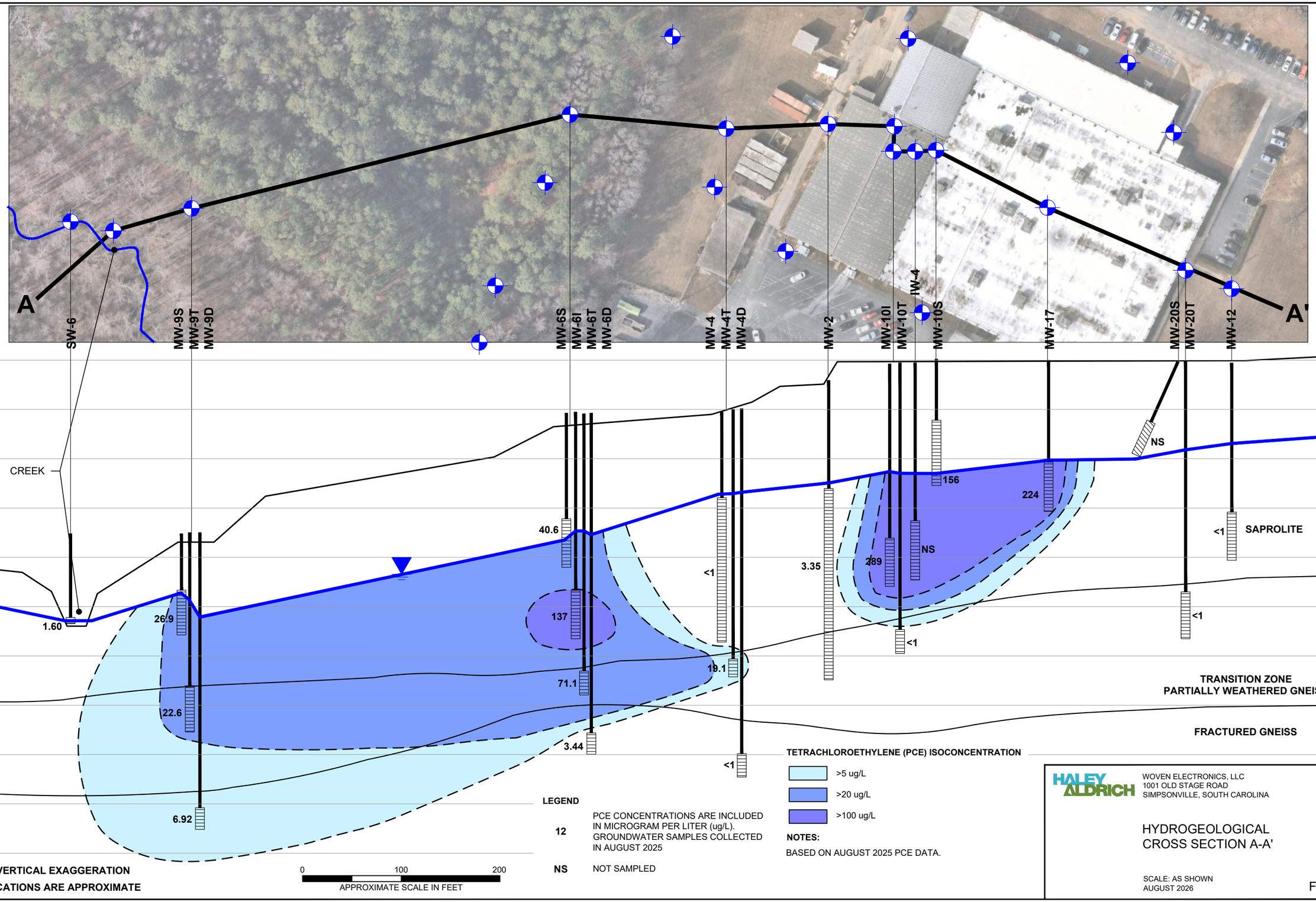
WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTIONS LOCATION MAP

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 10

GIS FILE PATH: \\haleyaldrich.com\share\CFI\Projects\0208312\GIS\208312_WOVEN_ELECTRONICS_CORPORATION_SEMI_ANNUAL_REPORT_2025.aprx - USER: dverlier - LAST SAVED: 10/7/2025 10:16 AM



HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION A-A'

SCALE: AS SHOWN
AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 11

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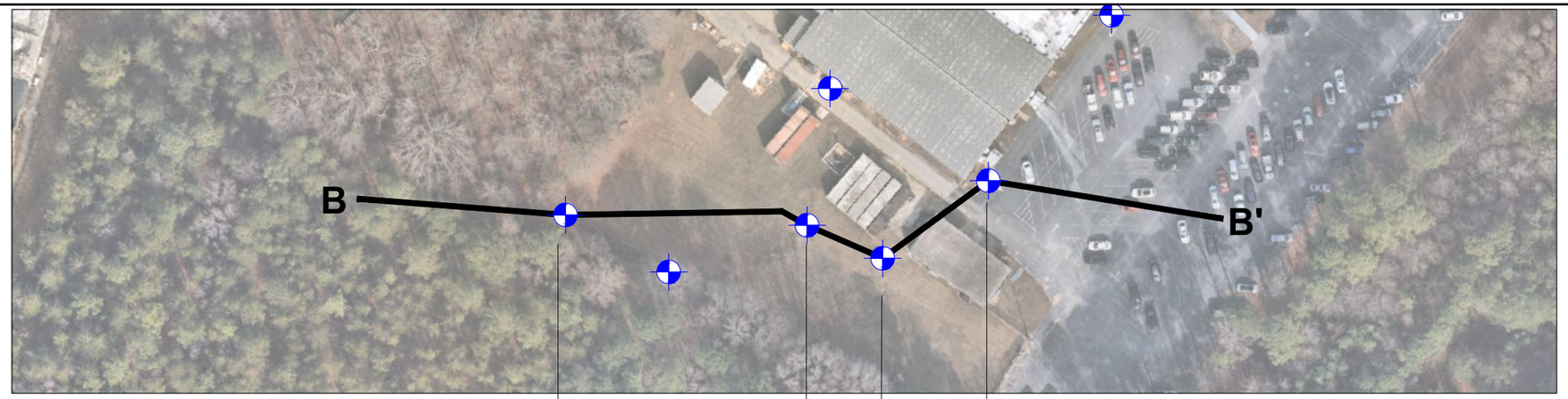

MW-13
MW-4
MW-4T
MW-4D
MW-5
MW-3

NGVD ELEVATION (FEET)

900
890
880
870
860
850
840
830
820

<1
<1
19.7
<1
19.1
<1

SAPROLITE

TRANSITION ZONE
PARTIALLY WEATHERED GNEISS

FRACTURED GNEISS

LEGEND

12 — PCE CONCENTRATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN MICROGRAM PER LITER (ug/L). GROUNDWATER SAMPLES COLLECTED IN AUGUST 2025

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE) ISOCONCENTRATION

>5 ug/L

NOTE:

BASED ON AUGUST 2025 PCE DATA.

5x VERTICAL EXAGGERATION

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

0 100 200
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION B-B'

SCALE: AS SHOWN
AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 12

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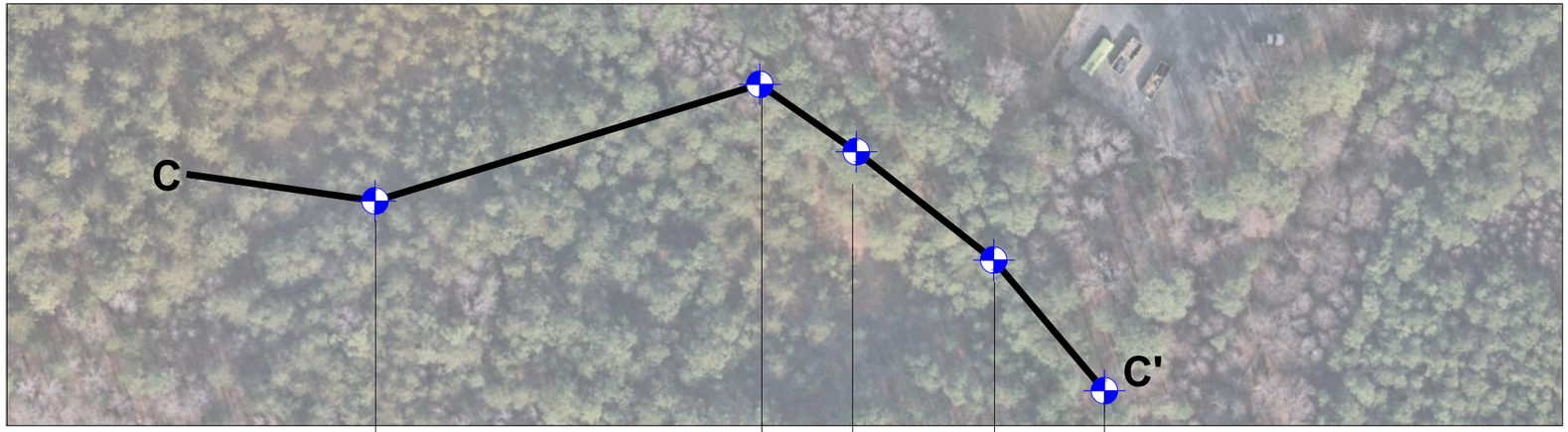

MW-16 | MW-6S MW-6I MW-6T MW-6D | MW-7R | MW-8 | MW-26

NGVD ELEVATION (FEET)

900
890
880
870
860
850
840
830
820

SAPROLITE

TRANSITION ZONE
PARTIALLY WEATHERED GNEISS

FRACTURED GNEISS

40.6
<1
137
71.1
3.44
29.3
5.02
<1

5x VERTICAL EXAGGERATION

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

LEGEND

12	PCE CONCENTRATIONS ARE INCLUDED IN MICROGRAM PER LITER (ug/L). GROUNDWATER SAMPLES COLLECTED IN AUGUST 2025
NS	NOT SAMPLED
J	ESTIMATED RESULT

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE) ISOCONCENTRATION

- >5 ug/L
- >20 ug/L
- >100 ug/L

NOTES:

BASED ON AUGUST 2025 PCE DATA.

MW-7R IS A REPLACEMENT FOR MW-7. MW-7R WAS NOT SURVEYED.

0 100 200
APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION C-C'

SCALE: AS SHOWN
AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 13

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SANDLAPPER CONCRETE

OLD STAGE ROAD

LIQUID SYSTEMS

SEALED AIR CORP

COOPER OLD STAGE LLC

MW-25
MW-24
MW-12
MW-20S
SVE-EW-2
MW-10S
MW-1S
IW-5
IW-4
SVE-EW-1
MW-10I
IW-6
MW-13
MW-2
IW-7
MW-17
SVE-EW-3
SVE-EW-4
MW-23S
IW-8
MW-14
MW-4
MW-5
MW-3
MW-16
MW-6I
MW-6S
MW-7R
MW-8
MW-21S
MW-26
MW-9S
SW-2
SW-6
SW-5
SW-1
SW-4
MW-15
SW-7
SW-8
SW-3

LEGEND

- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SOIL-VAPOR EXTRACTION WELL
- EXISTING INJECTION WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- CREEK
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION CONTOUR, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 5 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 20 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 100 ug/L
- PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION WELLS (5-15 FT BGS) (30-FOOT RADIUS OF INFLUENCE)
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED AUGUST 2025. TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE) ISOCONCENTRATION PLUMES IN GROUNDWATER ARE BASED ON AUGUST 2025 ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SAPROLITE FLOW ZONE.

3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025. SURFACE WATER LOCATIONS SURVEYED APRIL 2, 2025.

4. DEFINITIONS:
BGS = BELOW GROUND SURFACE
SVE = SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION

5. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)

6. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE

7. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL

8. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN: ALTERNATIVE 3 - SVE BENEATH THE BUILDING AND MNA

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 14

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SANDLAPPER CONCRETE

OLD STAGE ROAD

LIQUID SYSTEMS

SEALED AIR CORP

COOPER OLD STAGE LLC

MW-25
MW-24
MW-12
MW-20S
SVE-EW-2
MW-10S
MW-1S
IW-5
IW-4
SVE-EW-1
MW-10I
IW-6
MW-2
IW-7
MW-13
MW-17
SVE-EW-3
SVE-EW-4
MW-23S
IW-8
MW-14
MW-4
MW-5
MW-3
MW-16
MW-6I
MW-6S
MW-7R
MW-8
MW-21S
MW-26
MW-9S
SW-2
SW-6
SW-5
SW-4
SW-1
SW-7
MW-15
SW-8
SW-3

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

LEGEND

- PROPOSED TEMPORARY INTERMEDIATE ERD WITH BIOAUGMENTATION INJECTION WELL(10-FOOT RADIUS OF INFLUENCE) 40-50 FT BGS
- PROPOSED PERMANENT INTERMEDIATE INJECTION WELL (SCREENED 35-45 FT BGS)
- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SOIL-VAPOR EXTRACTION WELL
- EXISTING INJECTION WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- PROPOSED SHALLOW SAPROLITE HORIZONTAL INJECTION WELL (25-30 FT BGS)
- PROPOSED INTERMEDIATE HORIZONTAL INJECTION WELL LOCATION (35-40 FT BGS TARGET DEPTH)
- INJECTION GRID (~100-FOOT SPACING)
- CREEK
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION CONTOUR, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 5 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 20 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 100 ug/L
- PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION WELLS (5-15 FT BGS) (30-FOOT RADIUS OF INFLUENCE)
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED AUGUST 2025. TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE) ISOCONCENTRATION PLUMES IN GROUNDWATER ARE BASED ON AUGUST 2025 ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SAPROLITE FLOW ZONE.

3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025. SURFACE WATER LOCATIONS SURVEYED APRIL 2, 2025.

4. DEFINITIONS:
BGS = BELOW GROUND SURFACE
SVE = SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION

5. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)

6. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE

7. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL

8. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN: ALTERNATIVE 4 - ERD WITH BIOAUGMENTATION, SVE BENEATH THE BUILDING AND MNA

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 15

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SANDLAPPER CONCRETE

OLD STAGE ROAD

LIQUID SYSTEMS

SEALED AIR CORP

COOPER OLD STAGE LLC

MW-25
MW-24
MW-12
MW-20S
SVE-EW-2
MW-10S
MW-1S
IW-5
IW-4
SVE-EW-1
MW-10I
IW-6
MW-13
MW-2
IW-7
MW-17
SVE-EW-3
SVE-EW-4
MW-23S
IW-8
MW-14
MW-4
MW-5
MW-3
MW-16
MW-6I
MW-6S
MW-7R
MW-8
MW-21S
MW-26
MW-9S
SW-2
SW-6
SW-5
SW-1
SW-4
MW-15
SW-7
SW-8
SW-3

LEGEND

- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SOIL-VAPOR EXTRACTION WELL
- EXISTING INJECTION WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- CREEK
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION CONTOUR, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 5 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 20 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 100 ug/L
- PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION WELLS (5-15 FT BGS) (30-FOOT RADIUS OF INFLUENCE)
- PROPOSED AIR SPARGING WELLS (45-50 FT BGS) (30-FOOT RADIUS OF INFLUENCE)
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED AUGUST 2025. TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE) ISOCONCENTRATION PLUMES IN GROUNDWATER ARE BASED ON AUGUST 2025 ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SAPROLITE FLOW ZONE.

3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025. SURFACE WATER LOCATIONS SURVEYED APRIL 2, 2025.

4. DEFINITIONS:
BGS = BELOW GROUND SURFACE
SVE = SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION

5. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)

6. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE

7. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL

8. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN: ALTERNATIVE 5 - AS WITH SVE, SVE BENEATH BUILDING AND MNA

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 16

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SANDLAPPER CONCRETE

OLD STAGE ROAD

LIQUID SYSTEMS

SEALED AIR CORP

COOPER OLD STAGE LLC

MW-25
MW-24
MW-12
MW-20S
SVE-EW-2
MW-10S
MW-1S
IW-5
IW-4
SVE-EW-1
MW-10I
MW-17
SVE-EW-3
IW-6
MW-13
MW-2
SVE-EW-4
IW-7
MW-23S
IW-8
MW-14
MW-4
MW-3
MW-5
MW-16
MW-6I
MW-6S
MW-7R
MW-8
MW-21S
MW-26
MW-9S
SW-2
SW-6
SW-5
SW-4
SW-1
SW-7
MW-15
SW-8
SW-3

LEGEND

- PROPOSED TEMPORARY INTERMEDIATE ARD ZVI INJECTION WELL (10-FOOT RADIUS OF INFLUENCE) 40-50 FT BGS
- PROPOSED PERMANENT SHALLOW INJECTION WELL (SCREENED 25-30 FT BGS)
- PROPOSED PERMANENT INTERMEDIATE INJECTION WELL (SCREENED 35-40 FT BGS)
- PROPOSED PERMANENT INTERMEDIATE INJECTION WELL (SCREENED 35-45 FT BGS)
- GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
- SOIL-VAPOR EXTRACTION WELL
- EXISTING INJECTION WELL
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- INJECTION GRID (~100-FOOT SPACING)
- CREEK
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION CONTOUR, DASHED WHERE INFERRED
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 5 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 20 ug/L
- PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME IN GROUNDWATER AT 100 ug/L
- PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION WELLS (5-15 FT BGS) (30-FOOT RADIUS OF INFLUENCE)
- PROPERTY BOUNDARY
- PARCEL BOUNDARY

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED AUGUST 2025. TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE) ISOCONCENTRATION PLUMES IN GROUNDWATER ARE BASED ON AUGUST 2025 ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR SAPROLITE FLOW ZONE.

3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024 AND SURVEYED MARCH 9, 2026. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS MW-24, MW-25, AND MW-26 WERE INSTALLED IN 2025 AND SURVEYED SEPTEMBER 5, 2025. SURFACE WATER LOCATIONS SURVEYED APRIL 2, 2025.

4. DEFINITIONS:
BGS = BELOW GROUND SURFACE
SVE = SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION

5. VERTICAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD88)

6. HORIZONTAL DATUM = NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983 (NAD83) SOUTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE

7. PARCEL BOUNDARIES DATA SOURCE: STATE OF CONNECTICUT, CT GEODATA PORTAL

8. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN: ALTERNATIVE 6 - ARD VIA ZVI WITH BIOAUGMENTATION, SVE BENEATH BUILDING AND MNA

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 17

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TABLES

TABLE 1
REMEDIAL TECHNOLOGY SCREENING/OPTIONS
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

General Response Actions	Technology Type	Process Options	Descriptions	Short-Term Effectiveness	Long-Term Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost	Retained or Eliminated
No Action	Natural Recovery	Natural Recovery	Existing SVE SSDS system would cease operation. Existing measures to be neglected and Site left "as-is" (inclusion of this remedial action mandated by EPA).	**Not effective**	**Not effective**	**Straightforward**	**Low**	Retained
Passive	Monitored Natural Attenuation	Passive remediation	Monitored natural attenuation is a passive remediation approach that relies on physical, chemical and biological process to reduce contaminant in soil and groundwater. MNA is implemented under a monitoring program to monitor attenuation.	**Low** No active treatment and therefore contaminants remain in place initially.	**Moderately Effective** MNA is effective is natural processes are sustained and monitored over a long period of time.	**Straightforward** MNA is highly implementable and will require monitoring and predictive modeling.	**Low** Costs are for long-term monitoring and reporting.	Retained
Removal	Soil Vapor Extraction	Vapor Removal	Soil vapor extraction is an in-situ remediation technology to remove vapors from vadose zone of soil. Vapors are extracted by applying vacuum to extraction wells to remove contaminant mass.	**Moderately Effective** Human exposure is limited however there is minimal exposure risk during installation and control of vapors will be required during startup	**Effective** Is a proven technology to remove vapors from vadose zone; however, limited to minimal effective for contaminant in saturated zone. SVE is able to help mitigate vapor intrusion underneath the building.	**Moderately Difficult** Technology is technically feasible, but additional coordination is needed to limit facility interruption. Will require power and likely treatment system.	**Low to Moderate** Generally low to moderate. Costs will increase with longer operation time	Retained
Treatment	Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination	In-situ bioaugmentation, Bioremediation	ERD is an in-situ bioremediation technology to promote anaerobic degradation of chlorinated solvents in saturated zone via amendments.	**Moderately Effective** Human exposure is limited however there is minimal exposure risk during injection activities. Safety measures are required while handling amendments.	**Highly Effective** Is a proven technology to promote complete dechlorination to non-toxic end products in groundwater, but requires sustained conditions in the environment and continued monitoring. ERD is not effective for contaminants in vadose zone.	**Moderately Difficult** Technology is technically feasible, but additional coordination is needed to limit facility interruption. Site characterization is required to determine most effective amendment for aquifer.	**High** Moderate to high. Costs are dependent on amendment type, injection frequency and monitoring duration.	Retained
	Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination	In-situ chemical reduction	ARD is an in-situ chemical reduction technology to degrade chlorinated solvents in saturated zone via amendments.	**Moderately Effective** Human exposure is limited however there is minimal exposure risk during injection activities. Safety measures are required while handling amendments.	**Highly Effective** Is a proven technology to promote complete dechlorination to non-toxic end products in groundwater, but requires sustained conditions in the environment and continued monitoring. ARD is not effective for contaminants in vadose zone.	**Moderately Difficult** Technology is technically feasible, but additional coordination is needed to limit facility interruption. Requires good contact with reactive media and contaminants.	**High** Moderate to high. Costs are dependent on method of delivery. Long-term O&M costs are expected to be low.	Retained
Volatilization	Air Sparging	In-situ remediation	Air sparging is an in-situ remediation technology to volatize volatile organic compounds from groundwater. Vapors are transferred into the vadose zone, where they can be captured by a SVE system. Process also increases dissolved oxygen levels which can promote microbial degradation of contaminants.	**Moderately Effective** Human exposure is limited however there is minimal exposure risk during installation and control of vapors will be required during startup and throughout operation.	**Effective** Is a proven technology to reduce VOCs in permeable zones, but limited in low-permeability soils. Requires vapor management.	**Moderately Difficult** Technology is technically feasible, but additional coordination is needed to limit facility interruption. Will require integration with SVE and careful design to limit vapor intrusion. Will require power and likely treatment system for the discharge of vapors.	**Low to Moderate** Generally low to moderate. Costs will increase with longer operation time	Retained

Notes:
ARD: Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination
ERD: Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination
MNA: monitored natural attenuation
O&M: operation and maintenance
SSDS: sub-slab depressurization system
SVE: soil vapor extraction
EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOCs: volatile organic compounds

TABLE 2
DETAILED EVALUTION: ALTERNATIVE 1 - NO ACTION
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CERCLA Criteria	No Action
Overall protection of human health and the environment	No action does not actively reduce risk to acceptable levels for current and future land and resource use. Contaminant mass remains in place without treatment, containment or controls, and therefore, all exposure pathways remain unchanged. Source control, migration prevent and receptor protection during construction and long-term are not implemented. Engineering and institutional controls are not included. The existing SVE SSDS system is proposed to terminate operation in this alternative.
Compliance	The alternative does not actively address location, chemical and action-specific ARARs as contamination is left in-place without treatment, containment or monitoring. Permits are not required under this alternative.
Long-term effectiveness and permanence	This alternative does not provide long-term effectiveness or permanence because the contamination remains in place due to the lack of treatment, containment, and engineering controls. Risks may persist indefinitely and contaminant mass, mobility, and exposure pathways could remain unchanged over time.
Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment	This alternative provides no reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume due to the lack of treatment. Contaminant properties and migration potential remain unchanged.
Short-term effectiveness	This alternative offers no short-term risk reduction due to lack of treatment. Contaminants remain accessible during the short-term and no measures are taken to limit exposure, migration, or other risks.
Implementability	This alternative requires no construction or operation. Since no further construction would be necessary, it is fully implementable but does not provide any benefit to the site.
Cost	This alternative does not have capital, operation and maintenance, or oversight costs.

Notes:

ARARs: applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

SSDS: sub-slab depressurization system

SVE: soil vapor extraction

TABLE 3
DETAILED EVALUATION: ALTERNATIVE 2 - MONITORED NATURAL ATTENUATION
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CERCLA Criteria	Monitored Natural Attenuation
Overall protection of human health and the environment	MNA is a passive remediation approach that relies on physical, biological and chemical processes to reduce contaminants in soil and groundwater. MNA provides protection if attenuation is demonstrated and monitored over a period of 20 years.
Compliance	The alternative does not actively address location, chemical and action-specific ARARs as contamination is left in-place without treatment, containment or monitoring. Permits are not required under this alternative.
Long-term effectiveness and permanence	MNA is expected to provide long-term effectiveness by relying on naturally occurring biological, chemical, and physical processes to reduce contaminant concentrations in groundwater over time. However, contaminant mass will remain in the subsurface during the attenuation period and due to its passivity, the rate of contaminant concentration would be slower than that of an active treatment. This alternative's protectiveness is maintained through ongoing groundwater monitoring to confirm plume stability, evaluate concentration trends, and verify that natural attenuation is occurring. Residual risk from remaining dissolved phase PCE is minimized through institutional controls, including Property Deed Restrictions and groundwater use limitations, which restrict potential exposure. The reliability of the attenuation process is supported by biological, chemical, and physical conditions that promote natural degradation over time. Routine monitoring allows for early identification of deviations from expected performance. Institutional controls and long-term monitoring are necessary to contribute to the durability and permanence of MNA.
Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment	MNA reduces the toxicity, mobility, and volume of PCE in the vadose zone by relying on naturally occurring biological, chemical, and physical processes. These process either degrade, dilute, or immobilize the dissolved contaminants over time. The treatment is driven by passive mechanisms such as biodegradation, dispersion/advection, and potentially abiotic transformation. Quantifiable reductions in contaminant mass and concentration are expected over time and will be verified through long-term monitoring of groundwater.
Short-term effectiveness	The MNA alternative presents minimal short-term risks and impacts as no active construction is required beyond groundwater sampling. Short-term risks include worker exposure to contaminated groundwater during sampling events, minor traffic from field implementability, and potential noise from equipment. These risks can be managed through health and safety protocols and scheduling of field activities. MNA relies on naturally occurring processes, so initial conditions do not change immediately. Effectiveness is monitored over time through groundwater sampling.
Implementability	The MNA alternative is considered technically and administratively feasible for implementation at the site. Existing monitoring wells can be used to sample groundwater with new ones installed as necessary. This alternative is planned to last over the course of 20 years, with the first two years to include quarterly monitoring to document the MNA process to understand the geochemical conditions seasonally and establish trends.
Cost	This alternative has low overall costs compared to other alternatives. Capital costs are limited to additional monitoring wells if necessary. Long-term costs would consist of operations and miniatous and periodic groundwater sampling/analysis/reporting.

Notes:

ARARs: applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

MNA: monitored natural attenuation

PCE: tetrachloroethene

TABLE 4
DETAILED EVALUATION: ALTERNATIVE 3 - SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION BENEATH THE BUILDING AND MONITORED NATURAL ATTENUATION
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CERCLA Criteria	SVE Beneath Building	MNA
Overall protection of human health and the environment	SVE serves as a remedial strategy to reduce site-specific PCE concentrations to acceptable levels for current and anticipated future land and resource uses. The SVE system reduces risk to human health by mitigating vapor intrusion beneath the building and removing contamination in the vadose zone. The technique involves applying a vacuum to the contaminated soil/plume to extract the contaminant (PCE) for treatment. This alternative addresses complete exposure pathways such as inhalation via vapor intrusion, potential direct contact or ingestion of contaminated soil during construction activities, and potential migration of vapors into the existing building. SVE targets the source area by extracting the PCE from the soil, controlling potential vapor intrusion and reduces the volatilization of contaminants into indoor air and therefore preventing potential exposure to building occupants. This alternative combines treatment (extraction of PCE), engineering controls (permanent and temporary extraction wells), and institutional controls (Property Deed Restrictions) are included for overall protection. The groundwater plume underneath the building is not expected to be influenced by the SVE system operation.	
Compliance	SVE is expected to comply with ARARs under federal and state environmental laws including chemical, location, and action specific ARARs for soil and soil vapor underneath the building. The chemical-specific ARARs for this remedial alternative includes applicable air quality standards; action specific ARARs include obtaining approved well construction and potential treatment unit operation requirements to control off-gas emissions. NPDES Stormwater Permit would be required if construction disturbance is greater than 1 acre of land. The groundwater plume underneath the building is not expected to be influenced by the SVE system operation.	
Long-term effectiveness and permanence	SVE is expected to provide long-term effectiveness by removing volatile PCE from the vadose zone beneath the building and in the downgradient plume and reducing the potential for vapor intrusion. However, the contaminant mass in groundwater will remain as SVE removes vapors from the vadose zone. Following construction, this alternative's protectiveness is maintained through continued operation of the SVE system until target concentrations are achieved, supported by periodic monitoring of soil gas and sub-slab vapor. Residual risk from remaining vadose-zone PCE is minimized through institutional controls, including property deed restrictions and a performance monitoring plan. Extraction wells will be installed and a vacuum created in the vadose zone to remove the PCE from the plume. The reliability of the treatment process is enhanced by the engineered extraction of PCE through the well network and proper operation of the treatment unit, which ensures consistent contaminant removal. Engineering controls, such as extraction and monitoring wells, and institutional controls, such as Property Deed Restrictions, contribute to remedy durability and longevity. Long-term monitoring and maintenance are essential to monitor effectiveness.	
Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment	SVE effectively reduces the mobility, and volume of PCE in the vadose zone by actively removing PCE from soil gas and preventing migration into indoor air and/or groundwater rather than reduce toxicity of contaminant mass. The treatment process relies on the physical extraction of volatilized PCE, which are captured and sent to a treatment unit. By reducing the mass of the contaminant in the vadose zone, SVE decreases the potential for continued vapor intrusion and further dissolution into groundwater. This treatment process satisfies CERCLA's preference for treatments that permanently and significantly reduce risk. Quantifiable reduction in contaminant mass is expected over time and will be supported by performance monitoring for PCE and geochemical parameters. The remedy's effects are maintained as long as the SVE system is operational and operated according to the design and monitored to ensure sustained contaminant removal.	See Table 3
Short-term effectiveness	The SVE alternative presents limited short-term risk and potential impacts during construction and startup, including worker exposure to contaminated soil or soil gas during extraction well installation, emissions from system start-up, noise, traffic from equipment mobilization, and habitat and forest disturbance. These risks can be managed through health and safety protocols, dust control, air monitoring, and scheduling of field activities. Initial protective conditions, such as reduced vapor intrusion beneath the building, are expected shortly after system start-up, depending on sol permeability and contaminant concentrations. Interim risk controls, including continued monitoring of soil gas and sub-slab vapor, as well as institutional controls such as Property Deed Restrictions, will provide protection during the initial phase of SVE operation.	
Implementability	The SVE alternative is considered technically and administratively feasible for implementation at the site. Construction of the SVE system involves the installation of vertical extraction wells beneath the building and in the downgradient plume area. This remedy is considered feasible through observations of the 2023 pilot study. Technical feasibility is supported by site access and constructability as supported by the planned coordination with the facility minimize operation disruption and adjacent property owner to install vertical wells. Utilities to power the extraction system and treatment unit are expected to be readily available and the system layout allows for safe equipment placement without interference with existing infrastructure. Non-hazardous IDW is expected to be generated during vertical well drilling and will be containerized and characterized for off-site disposal. During system operation, spent material from the treatment of emissions is expected. A Soil Management Plan will be developed for soils underneath the building prior to intrusive activities. The plan will address handling, characterization, and off-site disposal of IDW and excavated materials generated during well installation.	
Cost	The SVE alternative includes capital costs for well installation, piping, and a treatment unit. O&M costs include system operation, monitoring, and treatment media replacement.	

Notes:
ARARs: applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
IDW: investigation-derived waste
NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
MNA: monitored natural attenuation
O&M: operation and maintenance
PCE: tetrachloroethene
SVE: soil vapor extraction

TABLE 5
DETAILED EVALUATION: ALTERNATIVE 4 - ENHANCED REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION WITH BIOAUGMENTATION, SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION BENEATH THE BUILDING AND MONITORED NATURAL ATTENUATION
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CERCLA Criteria	ERD Bioaugmentation	SVE Beneath Building	MNA
Overall protection of human health and the environment	ERD bioaugmentation serves as a remedial strategy to reduce site-specific COC concentrations to acceptable levels for current and anticipated future land and resource uses. ERD addresses complete exposure pathways such as direct contact, ingestion, inhalation via vapor intrusion, potential ecological exposure through surface water discharge, and groundwater use, by reducing contaminant concentrations in groundwater and therefore reducing vapor intrusion or migration to surface water potential. This alternative targets the source areas and dissolved plume core to control contaminate migration and long-term exposure. This alternative combines treatment (biodegradation of PCE), engineering controls (permanent and temporary injection wells), and institutional controls (Property Deed Restrictions) are included for overall protection.	See Table 4	See Table 3
Compliance	ERD bioaugmentation is expected to comply with all ARARs under federal and state environmental laws including chemical, location and action specific ARARs where applicable. The chemical-specific ARAR for this remedial includes the MCLs for groundwater; and action-specific ARARs includes obtaining approved well construction and Underground Injection Control permits. NPDES Stormwater Permit would be required if construction disturbance is greater than 1 acre of land.		
Long-term effectiveness and permanence	ERD bioaugmentation alternative is expected to provide long-term effectiveness by promoting sustained degradation of PCE in the saturated zone. Following construction, the remedy's protectiveness is maintained through continued microbial activity, supported by appropriate geochemical conditions and periodic substrate amendments as needed. Additional substrate amendments are not planned on a routine basis; episodic events will be determined based on performance monitoring. An electron donor substrate will be injected to promote anaerobic conditions under which PCE can degrade to non-toxic end-products, ethene or ethane. Effects of ERD injections typically endure for 1 to 3 years depending on the substrate used, and initial results are normally evident within 3 to 6 months of injection. The reliability of the treatment process is enhanced by the use of EVO blended substrate solution and pH buffer and performance monitoring to verify degradation progress. Engineering controls, such as injection and monitoring wells, and institutional controls, such as property deed restrictions, contribute to remedy durability and longevity. Long-term monitoring and maintenance are essential to monitor effectiveness. To support the ERD injection event, additional rounds of injection are proposed to occur triennially during years 1 and 3, resulting in a total of six events.		
Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment	ERD bioaugmentation effectively reduces the toxicity, mobility of COCs, and volume of COCs in groundwater through in-situ biological treatment. The degradation process relies on the presence and activity of microorganisms to reduce chlorinated solvents such as PCE and TCE into non-toxic end-products such as ethene and ethane. As the contaminate mass is biologically degrades, the potential for further plume migration is reduced. The treatment process via degradation satisfies CERCLA's preference for treatment that permanently and reducing risk. Quantifiable reduction in contaminate mass is expected over time and will be support by performance monitoring for COCs and geochemical parameters. Effects of ERD injections typically endure for 1 to 3 years depending on the substrate used, and initial results are normally evident within 3 to 6 months of injection.		
Short-term effectiveness	ERD bioaugmentation alternative presents limited short-term risk and potential impacts during construction and startup including worker exposure to impacted media during injection well installation, emissions from substrate handling, noise, traffic from equipment mobilization, and minimal habitat and forest disturbance. These risks can be managed through health and safety protocols, dust control, air monitoring, and scheduling of field activities. The time needed to achieve initial protective conditions is dependent on site-specific hydrogeology and contaminant concentrations. Performance monitoring will be completed at a set frequency following the initial injection event. Interim risk controls, such as property deed restrictions and performance monitoring, is expected to be implemented to provide protection during the initial phase of treatment.		

TABLE 5
DETAILED EVALUATION: ALTERNATIVE 4 - ENHANCED REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION WITH BIOAUGMENTATION, SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION BENEATH THE BUILDING AND MONITORED NATURAL ATTENUATION
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CERCLA Criteria	ERD Bioaugmentation	SVE Beneath Building	MNA
Implementability	ERD bioaugmentation alternative is implementable at the site through horizontal and vertical injection wells designed to target the plume beneath the building and downgradient, respectively. This remedy is considered technically feasible for the site based on the observations of the 2023 pilot test. Technical feasibility is support by site access and constructability as supported by the planned coordination with the facility to minimize operation disruption and adjacent property owner to install and abandon the temporary injection wells following the injection event. Clearing is not expected. With horizontal drilling, additional space will be required to reach a target depth, and therefore, coordination with facility will be required. The depths and locations proposed for the vertical wells near the unnamed tributary were selected to avoid daylighting. Non-hazardous IDW including is expected to be generated during horizontal and vertical well drilling and will be containerized and characterized for off-site disposal. A Soil Management Plan will be developed for soils underneath the building prior to intrusive activities. Materials such as EVO, pH buffer and microbial cultures are commercially available and specialized contractors can perform horizontal drilling and injection underneath the building. The vertical injection wells will be temporary and therefore the injection of amendment would occur simultaneous. Injection (i.e., mobile injection system) and installation equipment would worked in tandem. Following injection into the vertical wells, the temporary wells will be abandoned in accordance with SCDES regulations. The simultaneous approach for injection and installation of temporary wells will allow for flexibility and real-time adjustment can be made. ERD bioaugmentation will require coordination with property owners and specialized contractors to implement the remedy. Performance monitoring will be required to evaluate the efficacy of the remedy short- and long-term. Additional injection at permanent locations are expected to enhance the remedy. This remedy is generally favorable for stakeholder acceptance due to its in-situ nature and use of approved amendments.	See Table 4	See Table 3
Cost	The ERD alternative includes capital costs for well installation and injection of amendment. O&M costs are included as part of the SVE and MNA components of this alternative.		

Notes:
ARARs: applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COC: constituents of concern
ERD: Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination
EVO: emulsified vegetable oil
IDW: investigation-derived waste
NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
MCL: Maximum Containment Level
MNA: monitored natural attenuation
O&M: operation and maintenance
PCE: tetrachloroethene
SCDES: South Carolina Department of Environmental Services
SVE: soil vapor extraction
TCE: trichloroethene

TABLE 6
DETAILED EVALUATION: ALTERNATIVE 5 - AIR SPARGING WITH SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION BENEATH THE BUILDING AND MONITORED NATURAL ATTENUATION
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CERCLA Criteria	AS with SVE	MNA
Overall protection of human health and the environment	AS with SVE serve as a combined approach remedial strategy to reduce contaminant mass concentrations to acceptable levels for current and anticipated future land and resource uses. AS/SVE is proposed to remove volatile contaminant mass from the groundwater and soil during operation in the downgradient plume and only SVE is proposed to operate beneath the building. AS/SVE reliably reduces risk by injecting air into saturated zones to volatilize contaminants via AS and capturing/removing the volatilized contaminants from the unsaturated zone via SVE. This evaluation reviewed the following exposure pathways inhalation, ingestion, direct contact, groundwater use and ecological receptors. As the remedy continues to volatilize and remove contaminant mass, the potential for exposure is reduced or limited. A Soil Management Plan will be developed for any media encountered underneath the building. AS/SVE underneath the building targets the source area by volatizing contaminant mass from the groundwater and extracting vapors; therefore, controlling potential vapor intrusion and reduces the volatilization of contaminants into indoor air preventing potential exposure to building occupants. This alternative combines treatment (volatilize and removal of contaminant mass vapors), engineering controls (vertical AS/SVE wells), and institutional controls (Property Deed Restrictions) are included for overall protection.	See Table 3
Compliance	AS/SVE is expected to comply with all ARARs under federal and state environmental laws including chemical, location, and action-specific ARARs where applicable. The chemical-specific ARARs for this remedial alternative includes applicable groundwater standards (MCLs) and vapor intrusion criteria; action specific ARARs include obtaining approved well construction and underground injection control for AS and potential treatment unit operation requirements to control off-gas emissions. NPDES Stormwater Permit would be required if construction disturbance is greater than 1 acre of land. The groundwater plume underneath the building is not expected to be influenced by the SVE system operation.	
Long-term effectiveness and permanence	AS/SVE is expected to provide long-term effectiveness by removing volatile contaminant mass from the groundwater and soil during operation in the downgradient plume. SVE is proposed to operate beneath the building, thereby, contaminant mass in groundwater underneath the building will not be impacted. After shutdown of the AS/SVE system, protectiveness depends on achieving ARARs and preventing potential rebounding. Following construction, this alternative's protectiveness is maintained through continued operation of the SVE system until target concentrations are achieved, supported by periodic monitoring of soil gas and sub-slab vapor. Residual risk from remaining contamination is minimized through institutional controls, including Property Deed Restrictions and a performance monitoring plan. Confirmation sampling is required to determine residual risk. The reliability of the alternative is enhanced by the engineered extraction of contaminant mass through the well network and proper operation and maintenance, which enables consistent contaminant removal. Engineering controls, such as extraction, injection and monitoring wells, and institutional controls, such as Property Deed Restrictions, contribute to remedy durability and longevity. Long-term monitoring and maintenance of the AS/SVE system are required to monitor effectiveness. Additional evaluation of remedies may be required should system shutdown occur prior to achieving cleanup goals and rebounding from untreated groundwater plume underneath the building.	
Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment	AS/SVE effectively reduces the mobility and volume of PCE in the saturated and vadose zones in the downgradient plume by actively volatilizing and removing contaminant mass vapors, thereby reducing exposure risk and migration potential but not changing the toxicity of chlorinated solvents. The treatment process relies on the physical treatment including injection of air into saturated zone and extraction of vapors. Quantifiable reduction in contaminant mass in the saturated and vadose zones is expected over time and will be supported by performance monitoring. The remedy's effects are maintained as long as the AS/SVE system is operational and operated according to the design and monitored to ensure sustained contaminant removal. SVE effectively reduces the mobility, and volume of PCE in the vadose zone by actively removing PCE from soil gas and preventing migration into indoor air and/or groundwater rather than reduce toxicity of contaminant mass underneath the building.	
Short-term effectiveness	The AS/SVE alternative presents limited short-term risk and potential impacts during construction and startup, including worker exposure to contaminated soil or soil gas during injection and extraction well installation, emissions from system start-up, noise, traffic from equipment mobilization, and habitat and forest disturbance. These risks can be managed through health and safety protocols, dust control, air monitoring, and scheduling of field activities. Clearing of the forest is not expected. Initial protective conditions, such as reduced vapor intrusion beneath the building, are expected shortly after system start-up, depending on soil permeability and contaminant concentrations. Interim risk controls, including continued monitoring of groundwater, sub-slab soil gas, as well as institutional controls such as Property Deed Restrictions, is expected to provide protection during the AS/SVE operation.	
Implementability	The AS/SVE alternative is considered technically and administratively feasible for implementation at the site. Construction of the AS/SVE system involves the installation of vertical extraction wells in the downgradient plume area. Based on observations in the 2023 pilot test, a pulsing plan would be implemented for the AS/SVE system underneath the building to mitigate the potential for vapor intrusion. Technical feasibility is supported by site access and constructability as supported by the planned coordination with the facility to minimize operation disruption and adjacent property owner to install vertical wells. Utilities to power the extraction system and treatment unit are expected to be readily available and the system layout allows for safe equipment placement without interference with existing infrastructure. Non-hazardous IDW is expected to be generated during vertical well drilling and will be containerized and characterized for off-site disposal. During system operation, spent material from the treatment of emissions is expected. A Soil Management Plan will be developed for soils underneath the building prior to intrusive activities. The plan will address handling, characterization, and off-site disposal of IDW and excavated materials generated during well installation.	
Cost	The AS/SVE alternative includes capital costs for well installation, piping, and a treatment unit. O&M costs include system operation, monitoring, and treatment media replacement. Additional O&M costs are included as part of the MNA component of this alternative.	

Notes:
ARARs: applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
AS: air sparging
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
IDW: investigation-derived waste
MCL: Maximum Containment Level
MNA: monitored natural attenuation
NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
O&M: operation and maintenance
PCE: tetrachloroethene
SVE: soil vapor extraction

TABLE 7
DETAILED EVAULATION: ALTERNATIVE 6 - ABIOTIC REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION VIA ZERO VALENT IRON WITH BIOAUGMENTATION, SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION BENEATH THE BUILDING AND MONITORED NATURAL ATTENUATION
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

CERCLA Criteria	Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination via ZVI	SVE Beneath Building	MNA
Overall protection of human health and the environment	Abiotic reductive dechlorination via ZVI serves as a remedial strategy to reduce site-specific COC concentrations to acceptable levels for current and anticipated future land and resource uses. Abiotic reductive dechlorination addresses complete exposure pathways such as direct contact, ingestion, inhalation via vapor intrusion, potential ecological exposure through surface water discharge, and groundwater use, by reducing contaminant concentrations in groundwater and; therefore, reducing vapor intrusion or migration to surface water potential. This alternative targets the source areas and dissolved plume core to control contaminate migration and long-term exposure. This alternative combines treatment (biodegradation of PCE), engineering controls (permanent and temporary injection wells), and institutional controls (Property Deed Restrictions) are included for overall protection.	See Table 4	See Table 3
Compliance	Abiotic reductive dechlorination is expected to comply with all ARARs under federal and state environmental laws including chemical, location and action specific ARARs where applicable. The chemical-specific ARAR for this remedial includes the MCLs for groundwater; and action-specific ARARs includes obtaining approved well construction and Underground Injection Control permits. NPDES Stormwater Permit would be required if construction disturbance is greater than 1 acre of land.		
Long-term effectiveness and permanence	Abiotic reductive bioaugmentation alternative is expected to provide long-term effectiveness by promoting sustained degradation of PCE in the saturated zone. Following construction and implementation, the remedy's long-term effectiveness is maintain via reactions with ZVI and naturally occurring minerals, which can persist long after injection. Once amendment is in place, it can continue to degrade PCE without active operation. Longevity of ZVI is typically 5+ years depending on particle size, groundwater chemistry and contaminant mass. While abiotic reductive bioaugmentation can reduce contaminant mass, the effectiveness depends on contact between ZVI and contaminant. This remedy is reliable if the amendment remains chemically active and well-distributed. Durability of remedy depends on longevity of amendment (typically years to decades) and geochemical conditions like pH or competing electron acceptors that may reduce reactivity of media over time. Engineering controls, such as injection and monitoring wells, and institutional controls, such as Property Deed Restrictions, contribute to remedy durability and longevity. Long-term monitoring and maintenance are essential to monitor effectiveness. To support the ZVI injection event, additional rounds of injection are proposed to occur every five years for four events total.		
Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment	Abiotic reductive bioaugmentation effectively reduces the toxicity, mobility of COCs, and volume of COCs in groundwater through in-situ chemical treatment. Reductive dechlorination occurs through electron transfers from ZVI (reactive media) to chlorinated solvents (PCE) in order to degrade to a non-toxic end product such as ethene, ethane or chloride ions. The degradation process relies on the presence and activity of microorganisms to reduce chlorinated solvents such as PCE and TCE into non-toxic end-products such as ethene and ethane. As the contaminants degrades, the mobility in groundwater is reduced. Injection of ZVI effectively reduces contaminant mass, leading to permanent reduction in volume.		
Short-term effectiveness	Abiotic reductive bioaugmentation alternative presents limited short-term risk and potential impacts during construction and startup including worker exposure to impacted media during injection well installation, emissions from substrate handling, noise, traffic from equipment mobilization, and minimal habitat and forest disturbance. These risks can be managed through health and safety protocols, dust control, air monitoring, and scheduling of field activities. The time needed to achieve initial protective conditions is dependent on site-specific hydrogeology and contaminant concentrations. Performance monitoring will be completed at a set frequency following the initial injection event. Interim risk controls, such as Property Deed Restrictions and performance monitoring, will be implemented to provide protection during the initial phase of treatment.		
Implementability	Abiotic reductive bioaugmentation alternative is implementable at the site through vertical injection wells designed to target the plume beneath the building and downgradient, respectively. This remedy is considered technically feasible for the site based on the observations of the 2023 pilot test. Technical feasibility is support by site access and constructability as supported by the planned coordination with the facility to minimize operation disruption and adjacent property owner to install and abandon the temporary injection wells following the injection event. The depths and locations proposed for the vertical wells near the unnamed tributary were selected to avoid daylighting. Non-hazardous IDW is expected to be generated during vertical well drilling and will be containerized and characterized for off-site disposal. A Soil Management Plan will be developed for soils underneath the building prior to intrusive activities. Materials such as ZVI is commercially available and contractors can perform drilling and injection. The vertical injection wells will be temporary and therefore the injection of amendment would occur simultaneous. Injection (i.e., mobile injection system) and installation equipment would worked in tandem. Following injection into the vertical wells, the temporary wells will be abandoned in accordance with SCDES regulations. The simultaneous approach for injection and installation of temporary wells will allow for flexibility and real-time adjustment can be made. Abiotic reductive bioaugmentation alternative will require coordination with property owners and specialized contractors to implement the remedy. Performance monitoring will be required to evaluate the efficacy of the remedy short- and long-term. This remedy is generally favorable for stakeholder acceptance due to its in-situ nature and use of approved amendments.		
Cost	The ZVI alternative includes capital costs for well installation and injection of amendment. O&M costs are included as part of the SVE and MNA components of this alternative.		

Notes:
ARARs: applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements
CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
COC: constituents of concern
IDW: investigation-derived waste
NPDES: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
MCL: Maximum Containment Level
MNA: monitored natural attenuation
O&M: operation and maintenance
PCE: tetrachloroethene
SCDES: South Carolina Department of Environmental Services
SVE: soil vapor extraction
TCE: trichloroethene
ZVI: zero valent iron

TABLE 8
COMPARISON ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Alternative	Descriptions	Overall Protection to Human Health	Rank	Compliance	Rank	Short-Term Effectiveness	Rank	Long-Term Effectiveness	Rank	Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume of Mass	Rank	Implementability	Rank	Cost (Net Present Value)	Rank	Total Score*
1	No Action	Does not reduce risk; all exposure pathways remain unchanged.	1	Does not meet ARARs; no permits required.	1	No short-term risk reduction; contaminants remain accessible.	1	No long-term effectiveness; risks persist indefinitely.	1	No reduction in toxicity, mobility, or volume.	1	Does not require any action.	5	$0	5	15
2	Monitored Natural Attenuation	Provides protection if attenuation is demonstrated and monitored for 20 years.	2	Does not actively meet ARARs; no permits required.	1	Minimal short-term risks; limited to sampling activities.	2	Effective over decades with monitoring and institutional controls; slower than active treatment.	2	Reduces toxicity, mobility, and volume through natural degradation; verified by monitoring.	2	Technically and administratively feasible; uses existing wells with additional monitoring over 20 years. Minimal disruption to facility operations.	4	$1,280,000	4	17
3	Soil Vapor Extraction and Monitoring Natural Attenuation	Reduces risk by controlling vapor intrusion and removing vadose-zone contamination.	3	Meets ARARs for soil and soil vapor underneath the building; requires permits for well construction.	3	Limited short-term risks during construction; mitigated by safety protocols.	4	Long-term effectiveness maintained through system operation and monitoring until cleanup goals achieved.	3	Reduces mobility and volume by extracting vapors; toxicity remains unchanged.	3	Technically feasible; requires installation of additional SVE wells and minimal disruption to facility operations.	4	$3,708,000	3	23
4	Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination with Bioaugmentation, Soil Vapor Extraction Beneath the Building, and Monitoring Natural Attenuation	Addresses all exposure pathways by reducing groundwater contamination and vapor intrusion.	5	Meets ARARs; requires permits for injection wells and monitoring.	5	Limited short-term risks during well installation and amendment handling; mitigated by safety protocols.	3	Provides sustained degradation of PCE with effects lasting 1 to 3 years per injection; supported by monitoring and controls. Six additional events are proposed.	5	Reduces toxicity, mobility, and volume through biodegradation to non-toxic end products.	5	Vertical and horizontal wells technically feasible; materials easily commercially available; some disruption to facility operations.	3	$5,560,000	2	28
5	Air Sparging with Soil Vapor Extraction and Monitoring Natural Attenuation	Reduces risk by removing contaminant mass and preventing vapor intrusion; however, this may not prevent vapor intrusion near building based on Pilot Study results.	3	Meets ARARs for soil and soil vapor underneath the building and for groundwater at the downgradient plume; requires permits for injection.	4	Limited short-term risks during well installation and startup; mitigated by safety protocols.	3	Effective during system operation; requires monitoring to prevent rebound after shutdown.	3	Reduces mobility and volume by volatilization and extraction; toxicity remains unchanged.	4	Technically feasible; requires installation of additional SVE and AS wells; some disruption to facility operations.	3	$4,575,000	3	23
6	Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination via Zero Valent Iron, Soil Vapor Extraction Beneath the Building, and Monitoring Natural Attenuation	Reduces risk by degrading contaminants in groundwater and controlling vapor intrusion.	4	Meets ARARs; requires permits for injection wells and monitoring.	5	Limited short-term risks during well installation and handling of ZVI; mitigated by safety protocols.	3	Long-term effectiveness supported by ZVI reactions lasting 5+ years; requires monitoring and controls. Four additional events proposed.	5	Reduces toxicity, mobility, and volume through chemical degradation to non-toxic end products.	5	Vertical wells technically feasible; ZVI less commercially available; some disruption to facility operations.	2	$5,895,000	2	26

Notes:

ARARs: applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements

PCE: tetrachloroethene

ZVI: zero valent iron

Ranking Scale: 1 thru 5

5 = strongly meets criterion
4 = significantly meets criterion
3 = moderately meets criterion
2 = fairly meets criterion
1 = does not meet criterion

**Total Score calculated as sum of individual criteria rank. Highest total score indicates most favorable alternative based on sum.*

TABLE 9
COST SUMMARY
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Alternative	Descriptions	Cost (Net Present Value)
1	No Action	$0
2	Monitored Natural Attenuation	$1,280,000
3	Soil Vapor Extraction and Monitoring Natural Attenuation	$3,708,000
4	Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination with Bioaugmentation, Soil Vapor Extraction Beneath the Building, and Monitoring Natural Attenuation	$5,560,000
5	Air Sparging with Soil Vapor Extraction and Monitoring Natural Attenuation	$4,575,000
6	Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination via Zero Valent Iron, Soil Vapor Extraction Beneath the Building, and Monitoring Natural Attenuation	$5,895,000

Notes:

Detailed cost evaluation provided in Appendix D.

APPENDIX A
Risk Assessment
*(**Submitted Under Separate Cover)***

APPENDIX B
Historical Groundwater Levels

APPENDIX B
HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC SITE
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Well Identifier	Geological Unit	Date of Measurement	Top of Inner Casing Elevation [1] (feet above MSL)	Depth to Water (feet)	Static Water Level Elevation (feet above MSL)
MW-1S	Saprolite	5/10/2016	895.82	14.02	881.80
MW-1S	Saprolite	2/14/2017	895.82	21.97	873.85
MW-1S	Saprolite	9/27/2018	895.82	19.45	876.37
MW-1S	Saprolite	3/26/2019	895.82	12.27	883.55
MW-1S	Saprolite	1/22/2020	895.82	18.61	877.21
MW-1S	Saprolite	7/14/2021	895.82	17.39	878.43
MW-1S	Saprolite	8/18/2023	895.82	16.44	879.38
MW-1S	Saprolite	3/11/2024	895.82	16.36	879.46
MW-1S	Saprolite	8/26/2024	895.82	17.91	877.91
MW-1S	Saprolite	3/24/2025	895.82	18.31	877.51
MW-1S	Saprolite	8/11/2025	895.82	19.05	876.77
MW-1T	Transition	11/5/2012	895.74	24.05	871.69
MW-1T	Transition	11/14/2012	895.74	24.31	871.43
MW-1T	Transition	1/3/2013	895.74	23.61	872.13
MW-1T	Transition	5/29/2014	895.74	14.49	881.25
MW-1T	Transition	11/20/2014	895.74	20.04	875.70
MW-1T	Transition	1/7/2015	895.74	18.87	876.87
MW-1T	Transition	4/13/2015	895.74	16.84	878.90
MW-1T	Transition	5/10/2016	895.74	13.94	881.80
MW-1T	Transition	2/14/2017	895.74	21.68	874.06
MW-1T	Transition	9/27/2018	895.74	19.56	876.18
MW-1T	Transition	3/26/2019	895.74	11.58	884.16
MW-1T	Transition	1/22/2020	895.74	17.55	878.19
MW-1T	Transition	7/14/2021	895.74	17.12	878.62
MW-1T	Transition	8/18/2023	895.74	16.42	879.32
MW-1T	Transition	3/11/2024	895.74	17.62	878.12
MW-1T	Transition	8/26/2024	895.74	17.80	877.94
MW-1T	Transition	3/24/2025	895.74	17.49	878.25
MW-1T	Transition	8/11/2025	895.74	18.96	876.78
MW-2	Saprolite	11/5/2012	894.91	25.18	869.73
MW-2	Saprolite	11/14/2012	894.91	25.45	869.46
MW-2	Saprolite	1/3/2013	894.91	24.75	870.16
MW-2	Saprolite	5/29/2014	894.91	15.44	879.47
MW-2	Saprolite	11/20/2014	894.91	20.79	874.12
MW-2	Saprolite	1/7/2015	894.91	20.41	874.50
MW-2	Saprolite	2/25/2015	894.91	18.91	876.00
MW-2	Saprolite	4/13/2015	894.91	18.19	876.72
MW-2	Saprolite	5/10/2016	894.91	15.68	879.23
MW-2	Saprolite	2/14/2017	894.91	23.13	871.78
MW-2	Saprolite	6/20/2018	894.91	19.02	875.89
MW-2	Saprolite	9/27/2018	894.91	20.74	874.17
MW-2	Saprolite	12/5/2018	894.91	20.45	874.46
MW-2	Saprolite	3/26/2019	894.91	14.18	880.73
MW-2	Saprolite	1/22/2020	894.91	19.74	875.17
MW-2	Saprolite	7/14/2021	894.91	18.62	876.29
MW-2	Saprolite	8/18/2023	894.91	17.63	877.28
MW-2	Saprolite	3/11/2024	894.91	18.90	876.01
MW-2	Saprolite	8/26/2024	894.91	19.08	875.83
MW-2	Saprolite	3/24/2025	894.91	19.91	875.00
MW-2	Saprolite	8/11/2025	894.91	20.43	874.48
MW-3	Saprolite	11/5/2012	892.99	25.55	867.44
MW-3	Saprolite	11/14/2012	892.99	25.75	867.24
MW-3	Saprolite	1/3/2013	892.99	25.05	867.94
MW-3	Saprolite	5/29/2014	892.99	16.24	876.75
MW-3	Saprolite	11/20/2014	892.99	20.62	872.37
MW-3	Saprolite	1/7/2015	892.99	23.05	869.94
MW-3	Saprolite	4/13/2015	892.99	19.16	873.83
MW-3	Saprolite	5/10/2016	892.99	16.28	876.71
MW-3	Saprolite	2/14/2017	892.99	23.61	869.38
MW-3	Saprolite	9/27/2018	892.99	21.28	871.71
MW-3	Saprolite	3/26/2019	892.99	15.99	877.00
MW-3	Saprolite	1/21/2020	892.99	21.07	871.92
MW-3	Saprolite	7/14/2021	892.99	19.11	873.88
MW-3	Saprolite	8/18/2023	892.99	18.51	874.48
MW-3	Saprolite	3/11/2024	892.99	20.51	872.48
MW-3	Saprolite	8/26/2024	892.99	19.61	873.38
MW-3	Saprolite	3/24/2025	892.99	21.11	871.88
MW-3	Saprolite	8/11/2025	892.99	21.10	871.89
MW-4	Saprolite	11/5/2012	889.78	23.25	866.53
MW-4	Saprolite	11/14/2012	889.78	23.60	866.18
MW-4	Saprolite	1/3/2013	889.78	22.90	866.88
MW-4	Saprolite	5/29/2014	889.78	13.91	875.87
MW-4	Saprolite	12/2/2014	889.78	18.95	870.83
MW-4	Saprolite	1/7/2015	889.78	18.40	871.38
MW-4	Saprolite	2/25/2015	889.78	17.04	872.74
MW-4	Saprolite	4/13/2015	889.78	16.49	873.29
MW-4	Saprolite	5/11/2016	889.78	14.20	875.58
MW-4	Saprolite	2/14/2017	889.78	21.28	868.50
MW-4	Saprolite	6/20/2018	889.78	17.46	872.32
MW-4	Saprolite	9/27/2018	889.78	18.75	871.03
MW-4	Saprolite	12/5/2018	889.78	18.07	871.71
MW-4	Saprolite	2/25/2019	889.78	13.28	876.50
MW-4	Saprolite	1/22/2020	889.78	17.46	872.32
MW-4	Saprolite	4/14/2020	889.78	14.39	875.39
MW-4	Saprolite	7/15/2021	889.78	16.81	872.97
MW-4	Saprolite	8/18/2023	889.78	15.85	873.93

APPENDIX B
HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC SITE
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Well Identifier	Geological Unit	Date of Measurement	Top of Inner Casing Elevation [1] (feet above MSL)	Depth to Water (feet)	Static Water Level Elevation (feet above MSL)
MW-4	Saprolite	3/11/2024	889.78	16.69	873.09
MW-4	Saprolite	8/26/2024	889.78	17.21	872.57
MW-4	Saprolite	3/24/2025	889.78	18.65	871.13
MW-4	Saprolite	8/11/2025	889.78	18.57	871.21
MW-4D	Bedrock	1/3/2013	889.85	24.09	865.76
MW-4D	Bedrock	5/29/2014	889.85	13.70	876.15
MW-4D	Bedrock	11/20/2014	889.85	19.08	870.77
MW-4D	Bedrock	1/7/2015	889.85	18.02	871.83
MW-4D	Bedrock	2/25/2015	889.85	16.45	873.40
MW-4D	Bedrock	4/13/2015	889.85	16.03	873.82
MW-4D	Bedrock	5/11/2016	889.85	15.38	874.47
MW-4D	Bedrock	2/14/2017	889.85	21.19	868.66
MW-4D	Bedrock	6/20/2018	889.85	17.96	871.89
MW-4D	Bedrock	9/27/2018	889.85	19.32	870.53
MW-4D	Bedrock	2/25/2019	889.85	12.24	877.61
MW-4D	Bedrock	3/26/2019	889.85	11.69	878.16
MW-4D	Bedrock	7/14/2021	889.85	16.29	873.56
MW-4D	Bedrock	8/18/2023	889.85	15.09	874.76
MW-4D	Bedrock	3/11/2024	889.85	15.64	874.21
MW-4D	Bedrock	8/26/2024	889.85	16.65	873.20
MW-4D	Bedrock	3/24/2025	889.85	17.21	872.64
MW-4D	Bedrock	8/11/2025	889.85	17.74	872.11
MW-4T	Transition	5/11/2016	889.87	14.32	875.55
MW-4T	Transition	2/14/2017	889.87	21.38	868.49
MW-4T	Transition	6/20/2018	889.87	17.52	872.35
MW-4T	Transition	9/27/2018	889.87	19.32	870.55
MW-4T	Transition	12/5/2018	889.87	18.43	871.44
MW-4T	Transition	2/25/2019	889.87	12.85	877.02
MW-4T	Transition	3/26/2019	889.87	12.12	877.75
MW-4T	Transition	1/22/2020	889.87	17.86	872.01
MW-4T	Transition	4/14/2020	889.87	14.41	875.46
MW-4T	Transition	7/15/2021	889.87	17.25	872.62
MW-4T	Transition	8/18/2023	889.87	16.01	873.86
MW-4T	Transition	3/11/2024	889.87	17.33	872.54
MW-4T	Transition	8/26/2024	889.87	17.63	872.24
MW-4T	Transition	3/24/2025	889.87	18.58	871.29
MW-4T	Transition	8/11/2025	889.87	19.01	870.86
MW-5	Saprolite	11/5/2012	891.83	26.15	865.68
MW-5	Saprolite	11/14/2012	891.83	26.40	865.43
MW-5	Saprolite	1/3/2013	891.83	25.70	866.13
MW-5	Saprolite	5/29/2014	891.83	17.01	874.82
MW-5	Saprolite	11/20/2014	891.83	19.56	872.27
MW-5	Saprolite	1/7/2015	891.83	21.72	870.11
MW-5	Saprolite	4/13/2015	891.83	19.66	872.17
MW-5	Saprolite	5/11/2016	891.83	16.99	874.84
MW-5	Saprolite	2/14/2017	891.83	24.37	867.46
MW-5	Saprolite	3/26/2019	891.83	15.72	876.11
MW-5	Saprolite	1/22/2020	891.83	21.25	870.58
MW-5	Saprolite	4/14/2020	891.83	17.61	874.22
MW-5	Saprolite	7/15/2021	891.83	20.00	871.83
MW-5	Saprolite	8/18/2023	891.83	19.33	872.50
MW-5	Saprolite	3/14/2024	891.83	NM	NM
MW-5	Saprolite	8/26/2024	891.83	20.56	871.27
MW-5	Saprolite	3/24/2025	891.83	21.67	870.16
MW-5	Saprolite	8/11/2025	891.83	26.06	865.77
MW-6D	Bedrock	5/12/2016	890.19	21.57	868.62
MW-6D	Bedrock	6/6/2016	890.19	22.28	867.91
MW-6D	Bedrock	8/4/2016	890.19	NM	NM
MW-6D	Bedrock	2/14/2017	890.19	28.71	861.48
MW-6D	Bedrock	6/21/2018	890.19	25.24	864.95
MW-6D	Bedrock	9/28/2018	890.19	27.10	863.09
MW-6D	Bedrock	2/25/2019	890.19	19.45	870.74
MW-6D	Bedrock	3/26/2019	890.19	18.91	871.28
MW-6D	Bedrock	1/21/2020	890.19	24.90	865.29
MW-6D	Bedrock	4/15/2020	890.19	21.25	868.94
MW-6D	Bedrock	7/14/2021	890.19	24.72	865.47
MW-6D	Bedrock	8/18/2023	890.19	23.13	867.06
MW-6D	Bedrock	3/11/2024	890.19	23.01	867.18
MW-6D	Bedrock	8/26/2024	890.19	24.81	865.38
MW-6D	Bedrock	3/24/2025	890.19	25.30	864.89
MW-6D	Bedrock	8/11/2025	890.19	26.39	863.80
MW-6I	Saprolite	5/12/2016	890.49	20.18	870.31
MW-6I	Saprolite	8/4/2016	890.49	23.74	866.75
MW-6I	Saprolite	2/14/2017	890.49	27.04	863.45
MW-6I	Saprolite	6/21/2018	890.49	23.61	866.88
MW-6I	Saprolite	9/28/2018	890.49	25.34	865.15
MW-6I	Saprolite	12/6/2018	890.49	24.82	865.67
MW-6I	Saprolite	2/25/2019	890.49	17.79	872.70
MW-6I	Saprolite	3/26/2019	890.49	17.32	873.17
MW-6I	Saprolite	1/22/2020	890.49	23.51	866.98
MW-6I	Saprolite	4/14/2020	890.49	19.65	870.84
MW-6I	Saprolite	7/15/2021	890.49	23.42	867.07

APPENDIX B
HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC SITE
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Well Identifier	Geological Unit	Date of Measurement	Top of Inner Casing Elevation [1] (feet above MSL)	Depth to Water (feet)	Static Water Level Elevation (feet above MSL)
MW-6I	Saprolite	8/18/2023	890.49	22.22	868.27
MW-6I	Saprolite	3/11/2024	890.49	22.43	868.06
MW-6I	Saprolite	8/26/2024	890.49	23.85	866.64
MW-6I	Saprolite	3/24/2025	890.49	24.34	866.15
MW-6I	Saprolite	8/12/2025	890.49	25.42	865.07
MW-6S	Saprolite	11/5/2012	889.96	28.79	861.17
MW-6S	Saprolite	11/14/2012	889.96	29.05	860.91
MW-6S	Saprolite	1/3/2013	889.96	29.75	860.21
MW-6S	Saprolite	5/29/2014	889.96	19.61	870.35
MW-6S	Saprolite	12/2/2014	889.96	24.92	865.04
MW-6S	Saprolite	1/7/2015	889.96	24.29	865.67
MW-6S	Saprolite	4/13/2015	889.96	22.32	867.64
MW-6S	Saprolite	5/12/2016	889.96	20.20	869.76
MW-6S	Saprolite	2/14/2017	889.96	27.19	862.77
MW-6S	Saprolite	6/21/2018	889.96	23.72	866.24
MW-6S	Saprolite	9/28/2018	889.96	25.59	864.37
MW-6S	Saprolite	2/25/2019	889.96	17.96	872.00
MW-6S	Saprolite	3/26/2019	889.96	17.34	872.62
MW-6S	Saprolite	1/22/2020	889.96	23.91	866.05
MW-6S	Saprolite	4/14/2020	889.96	20.74	869.22
MW-6S	Saprolite	7/15/2021	889.96	23.65	866.31
MW-6S	Saprolite	8/18/2023	889.97	22.69	867.28
MW-6S	Saprolite	3/11/2024	889.97	22.36	867.61
MW-6S	Saprolite	8/28/2024	889.97	25.24	864.73
MW-6S	Saprolite	3/24/2025	889.97	24.45	865.52
MW-6S	Saprolite	8/11/2025	889.97	25.86	864.11
MW-6T	Transition	5/12/2016	890.63	20.86	869.77
MW-6T	Transition	8/4/2016	890.63	24.35	866.28
MW-6T	Transition	2/14/2017	890.63	27.65	862.98
MW-6T	Transition	6/21/2018	890.63	24.01	866.62
MW-6T	Transition	9/28/2018	890.63	25.85	864.78
MW-6T	Transition	12/5/2018	890.63	24.82	865.81
MW-6T	Transition	2/25/2019	890.63	18.30	872.33
MW-6T	Transition	3/26/2019	890.63	17.89	872.74
MW-6T	Transition	1/23/2020	890.63	23.92	866.71
MW-6T	Transition	4/15/2020	890.63	20.22	870.41
MW-6T	Transition	7/15/2021	890.63	23.97	866.66
MW-6T	Transition	8/18/2023	890.63	22.69	867.94
MW-6T	Transition	3/11/2024	890.63	22.78	867.85
MW-6T	Transition	8/26/2024	890.63	24.26	866.37
MW-6T	Transition	3/24/2025	890.63	24.81	865.82
MW-6T	Transition	8/11/2025	890.63	25.90	864.73
MW-7	Saprolite	11/5/2012	889.92	28.42	861.50
MW-7	Saprolite	11/14/2012	889.92	28.59	861.33
MW-7	Saprolite	1/3/2013	889.92	27.89	862.03
MW-7	Saprolite	5/29/2014	889.92	19.68	870.24
MW-7	Saprolite	12/2/2014	889.92	24.63	865.29
MW-7	Saprolite	1/7/2015	889.92	24.38	865.54
MW-7	Saprolite	4/13/2015	889.92	22.31	867.61
MW-7	Saprolite	5/11/2016	889.92	22.15	867.77
MW-7	Saprolite	2/14/2017	889.92	29.04	860.88
MW-7	Saprolite	3/26/2019	889.92	19.87	870.05
MW-7	Saprolite	1/22/2020	889.92	NM	NM
MW-7	Saprolite	4/14/2020	889.92	22.21	867.71
MW-7	Saprolite	7/15/2021	889.92	25.43	864.49
MW-7	Saprolite	8/18/2023	889.92	NM	NM
MW-7	Saprolite	3/11/2024	889.92	Dry	Dry
MW-7	Saprolite	8/18/2023	889.92	NM	NM
MW-7	Saprolite	3/11/2024	889.92	Dry	Dry
MW-7R	Saprolite	8/26/2024	889.92	26.15	863.77
MW-7R	Saprolite	3/24/2025	889.92	26.57	863.35
MW-7R	Saprolite	8/11/2025	889.92	27.35	862.57
MW-8	Saprolite	11/5/2012	889.51	30.45	859.06
MW-8	Saprolite	11/14/2012	889.51	30.69	858.82
MW-8	Saprolite	1/3/2013	889.51	29.99	859.52
MW-8	Saprolite	5/29/2014	889.51	22.03	867.48
MW-8	Saprolite	12/2/2014	889.51	25.41	864.10
MW-8	Saprolite	1/7/2015	889.51	29.87	859.64
MW-8	Saprolite	4/13/2015	889.51	24.22	865.29
MW-8	Saprolite	5/10/2016	889.51	22.15	867.36
MW-8	Saprolite	2/14/2017	889.51	28.44	861.07
MW-8	Saprolite	3/26/2019	889.51	20.12	869.39
MW-8	Saprolite	1/22/2020	889.51	25.52	863.99
MW-8	Saprolite	4/14/2020	889.51	22.15	867.36
MW-8	Saprolite	7/16/2021	889.51	25.27	864.24
MW-8	Saprolite	8/18/2023	889.51	24.56	864.95
MW-8	Saprolite	3/11/2024	889.51	24.93	864.58
MW-8	Saprolite	8/26/2024	889.51	25.76	863.75
MW-8	Saprolite	3/24/2025	889.51	26.26	863.25
MW-8	Saprolite	8/11/2025	889.51	27.16	862.35
MW-9D	Bedrock	5/12/2016	862.04	10.27	851.77
MW-9D	Bedrock	6/6/2016	862.04	10.85	851.19
MW-9D	Bedrock	8/4/2016	862.04	12.91	849.13
MW-9D	Bedrock	6/21/2018	862.04	12.42	849.62
MW-9D	Bedrock	3/26/2019	862.04	7.70	854.34
MW-9D	Bedrock	1/23/2020	862.04	12.90	849.14
MW-9D	Bedrock	4/16/2020	862.04	9.86	852.18
MW-9D	Bedrock	7/14/2021	862.04	12.94	849.10

APPENDIX B
HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC SITE
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Well Identifier	Geological Unit	Date of Measurement	Top of Inner Casing Elevation [1] (feet above MSL)	Depth to Water (feet)	Static Water Level Elevation (feet above MSL)
MW-9D	Bedrock	8/18/2023	862.04	11.94	850.10
MW-9D	Bedrock	3/11/2024	862.04	11.54	850.50
MW-9D	Bedrock	8/26/2024	862.04	13.22	848.82
MW-9D	Bedrock	3/24/2025	862.04	12.93	849.11
MW-9D	Bedrock	8/11/2025	862.04	14.08	847.96
MW-9S	Saprolite	11/5/2012	865.49	15.73	849.76
MW-9S	Saprolite	11/14/2012	865.49	15.78	849.71
MW-9S	Saprolite	1/3/2013	865.49	15.08	850.41
MW-9S	Saprolite	5/29/2014	865.49	10.42	855.07
MW-9S	Saprolite	12/2/2014	865.49	14.32	851.17
MW-9S	Saprolite	1/7/2015	865.49	12.90	852.59
MW-9S	Saprolite	3/24/2015	865.49	13.15	852.34
MW-9S	Saprolite	4/13/2015	865.49	11.99	853.50
MW-9S	Saprolite	5/12/2016	865.49	10.56	854.93
MW-9S	Saprolite	8/4/2016	865.49	12.91	852.58
MW-9S	Saprolite	2/14/2017	865.49	14.42	851.07
MW-9S	Saprolite	6/21/2018	865.49	12.72	852.77
MW-9S	Saprolite	3/26/2019	865.49	8.31	857.18
MW-9S	Saprolite	1/23/2020	865.49	12.82	852.67
MW-9S	Saprolite	4/15/2020	865.49	10.02	855.47
MW-9S	Saprolite	7/16/2021	865.49	12.84	852.65
MW-9S	Saprolite	8/18/2023	865.36	12.12	853.24
MW-9S	Saprolite	3/11/2024	865.36	11.50	853.86
MW-9S	Saprolite	8/26/2024	865.36	13.14	852.22
MW-9S	Saprolite	3/24/2025	865.36	12.92	852.44
MW-9S	Saprolite	8/11/2025	865.36	13.98	851.38
MW-9T	Transition	5/12/2016	864.46	9.93	854.53
MW-9T	Transition	8/4/2016	864.46	12.26	852.20
MW-9T	Transition	2/14/2017	864.46	13.86	850.60
MW-9T	Transition	6/21/2018	864.46	12.00	852.46
MW-9T	Transition	3/26/2019	864.46	7.45	857.01
MW-9T	Transition	1/23/2020	864.46	12.21	852.25
MW-9T	Transition	4/16/2020	864.46	9.42	855.04
MW-9T	Transition	7/16/2021	864.46	12.17	852.29
MW-9T	Transition	8/18/2023	864.46	11.38	853.08
MW-9T	Transition	3/11/2024	864.46	10.90	853.56
MW-9T	Transition	8/26/2024	864.46	12.51	851.95
MW-9T	Transition	3/24/2025	864.46	12.28	852.18
MW-9T	Transition	8/11/2025	864.46	13.36	851.10
MW-10I	Saprolite	5/11/2016	899.70	18.62	881.08
MW-10I	Saprolite	2/14/2017	899.70	26.32	873.38
MW-10I	Saprolite	6/19/2018	899.70	22.55	877.15
MW-10I	Saprolite	9/28/2018	899.70	23.85	875.85
MW-10I	Saprolite	12/5/2018	899.70	23.85	875.85
MW-10I	Saprolite	3/26/2019	899.70	17.92	881.78
MW-10I	Saprolite	1/24/2020	899.70	22.11	877.59
MW-10I	Saprolite	4/15/2020	899.70	19.21	880.49
MW-10I	Saprolite	7/26/2021	899.70	21.87	877.83
MW-10I	Saprolite	8/18/2023	899.70	20.85	878.85
MW-10I	Saprolite	3/11/2024	899.70	22.04	877.66
MW-10I	Saprolite	8/26/2024	899.70	22.17	877.53
MW-10I	Saprolite	3/24/2025	899.70	23.12	876.58
MW-10I	Saprolite	8/11/2025	899.70	23.28	876.42
MW-10S	Saprolite	11/5/2012	899.70	28.05	871.65
MW-10S	Saprolite	11/14/2012	899.70	28.27	871.43
MW-10S	Saprolite	1/3/2013	899.70	27.57	872.13
MW-10S	Saprolite	5/29/2014	899.70	18.05	881.65
MW-10S	Saprolite	12/2/2014	899.70	23.21	876.49
MW-10S	Saprolite	1/7/2015	899.70	23.10	876.60
MW-10S	Saprolite	4/13/2015	899.70	20.82	878.88
MW-10S	Saprolite	5/11/2016	899.70	18.16	881.54
MW-10S	Saprolite	2/14/2017	899.70	Dry	Dry
MW-10S	Saprolite	6/19/2018	899.70	Dry	Dry
MW-10S	Saprolite	9/28/2018	899.70	Dry	Dry
MW-10S	Saprolite	3/26/2019	899.70	17.56	882.14
MW-10S	Saprolite	1/21/2020	899.70	22.74	876.96
MW-10S	Saprolite	4/15/2020	899.70	18.80	880.90
MW-10S	Saprolite	7/26/2021	899.70	21.31	878.39
MW-10S	Saprolite	8/18/2023	899.70	20.33	879.37
MW-10S	Saprolite	3/11/2024	899.70	22.13	877.57
MW-10S	Saprolite	8/26/2024	899.70	21.74	877.96
MW-10S	Saprolite	3/24/2025	899.70	22.52	877.18
MW-10S	Saprolite	8/11/2025	899.70	22.59	877.11
MW-10T	Transition	5/11/2016	899.70	18.62	881.08
MW-10T	Transition	2/14/2017	899.70	26.22	873.48
MW-10T	Transition	6/19/2018	899.70	22.02	877.68
MW-10T	Transition	9/28/2018	899.70	23.83	875.87
MW-10T	Transition	12/5/2018	899.70	23.71	875.99
MW-10T	Transition	3/26/2019	899.70	17.73	881.97
MW-10T	Transition	1/24/2020	899.70	22.73	876.97
MW-10T	Transition	4/15/2020	899.70	19.04	880.66
MW-10T	Transition	7/26/2021	899.70	21.78	877.92
MW-10T	Transition	8/18/2023	899.70	20.81	878.89

APPENDIX B
HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC SITE
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Well Identifier	Geological Unit	Date of Measurement	Top of Inner Casing Elevation [1] (feet above MSL)	Depth to Water (feet)	Static Water Level Elevation (feet above MSL)
MW-10T	Transition	3/11/2024	899.70	22.31	877.39
MW-10T	Transition	8/26/2024	899.70	22.21	877.49
MW-10T	Transition	3/24/2025	899.70	22.98	876.72
MW-10T	Transition	8/11/2025	899.70	22.94	876.76
MW-12	Saprolite	1/3/2013	899.71	23.75	875.96
MW-12	Saprolite	5/29/2014	899.71	12.26	887.45
MW-12	Saprolite	12/2/2014	899.71	13.24	886.47
MW-12	Saprolite	1/7/2015	899.71	16.54	883.17
MW-12	Saprolite	4/13/2015	899.71	14.46	885.25
MW-12	Saprolite	5/10/2016	899.71	12.40	887.31
MW-12	Saprolite	2/14/2017	899.71	19.19	880.52
MW-12	Saprolite	3/26/2019	899.71	11.02	888.69
MW-12	Saprolite	7/16/2021	899.71	15.43	884.28
MW-12	Saprolite	8/18/2023	899.71	15.18	884.53
MW-12	Saprolite	3/11/2024	899.71	15.44	884.27
MW-12	Saprolite	8/26/2024	899.71	16.27	883.44
MW-12	Saprolite	3/24/2025	899.71	16.24	883.47
MW-12	Saprolite	8/11/2025	899.71	17.11	882.60
MW-13	Saprolite	1/3/2013	891.27	27.05	864.22
MW-13	Saprolite	5/29/2014	891.27	15.80	875.47
MW-13	Saprolite	11/20/2014	891.27	23.10	868.17
MW-13	Saprolite	1/7/2015	891.27	21.30	869.97
MW-13	Saprolite	4/13/2015	891.27	18.25	873.02
MW-13	Saprolite	5/10/2016	891.27	16.31	874.96
MW-13	Saprolite	2/14/2017	891.27	24.50	866.77
MW-13	Saprolite	3/26/2019	891.27	12.35	878.92
MW-13	Saprolite	1/22/2020	891.27	20.01	871.26
MW-13	Saprolite	7/15/2021	891.27	20.39	870.88
MW-13	Saprolite	8/18/2023	891.27	18.88	872.39
MW-13	Saprolite	3/11/2024	891.27	17.99	873.28
MW-13	Saprolite	8/26/2024	891.27	21.02	870.25
MW-13	Saprolite	3/24/2025	891.27	20.07	871.20
MW-13	Saprolite	8/11/2025	891.27	22.08	869.19
MW-14	Saprolite	1/3/2013	891.14	27.77	863.37
MW-14	Saprolite	5/29/2014	891.14	17.17	873.97
MW-14	Saprolite	12/2/2014	891.14	19.92	871.22
MW-14	Saprolite	1/7/2015	891.14	21.67	869.47
MW-14	Saprolite	4/13/2015	891.14	19.87	871.27
MW-14	Saprolite	5/11/2016	891.14	17.94	873.20
MW-14	Saprolite	2/14/2017	891.14	24.77	866.37
MW-14	Saprolite	3/26/2019	891.14	14.82	876.32
MW-14	Saprolite	1/22/2020	891.14	20.44	870.70
MW-14	Saprolite	7/15/2021	891.14	20.92	870.22
MW-14	Saprolite	8/18/2023	891.14	19.42	871.72
MW-14	Saprolite	3/11/2024	891.14	19.90	871.24
MW-14	Saprolite	8/26/2024	891.14	21.43	869.71
MW-14	Saprolite	3/24/2025	891.14	21.81	869.33
MW-14	Saprolite	8/11/2025	891.14	22.56	868.58
MW-15	Saprolite	1/3/2013	854.13	16.85	837.28
MW-15	Saprolite	5/29/2014	854.13	14.18	839.95
MW-15	Saprolite	12/2/2014	854.13	18.65	835.48
MW-15	Saprolite	1/7/2015	854.13	14.58	839.55
MW-15	Saprolite	4/13/2015	854.13	15.05	839.08
MW-15	Saprolite	5/11/2016	854.13	14.33	839.80
MW-15	Saprolite	2/14/2017	854.13	16.64	837.49
MW-15	Saprolite	6/21/2018	854.13	16.04	838.09
MW-15	Saprolite	3/26/2019	854.13	11.47	842.66
MW-15	Saprolite	1/23/2020	854.13	14.56	839.57
MW-15	Saprolite	7/16/2021	854.13	16.25	837.88
MW-15	Saprolite	8/18/2023	854.13	15.65	838.48
MW-15	Saprolite	3/11/2024	854.13	12.43	841.70
MW-15	Saprolite	8/26/2024	854.13	22.90	831.23
MW-15	Saprolite	8/30/2024	854.13	16.52	837.61
MW-15	Saprolite	3/24/2025	854.13	15.17	838.96
MW-15	Saprolite	8/11/2025	854.13	17.05	837.08
MW-16	Saprolite	12/2/2014	883.68	26.89	856.79
MW-16	Saprolite	1/7/2015	883.68	25.89	857.79
MW-16	Saprolite	4/13/2015	883.68	23.05	860.63
MW-16	Saprolite	5/11/2016	883.68	20.69	862.99
MW-16	Saprolite	6/6/2016	883.68	21.59	862.09
MW-16	Saprolite	2/14/2017	883.68	28.83	854.85
MW-16	Saprolite	3/26/2019	883.68	16.28	867.40
MW-16	Saprolite	7/16/2021	883.68	24.80	858.88
MW-16	Saprolite	8/18/2023	883.68	23.03	860.65
MW-16	Saprolite	3/11/2024	883.68	28.88	854.80
MW-16	Saprolite	8/26/2024	883.68	25.07	858.61
MW-16	Saprolite	3/24/2025	883.68	25.11	858.57
MW-16	Saprolite	8/11/2025	883.68	26.86	856.82
MW-17	Saprolite	12/2/2014	899.70	21.65	878.05
MW-17	Saprolite	1/7/2015	899.70	21.43	878.27
MW-17	Saprolite	2/25/2015	899.70	20.70	879.00
MW-17	Saprolite	4/13/2015	899.70	19.21	880.49
MW-17	Saprolite	5/11/2016	899.70	16.53	883.17
MW-17	Saprolite	2/14/2017	899.70	24.21	875.49
MW-17	Saprolite	6/20/2018	899.70	21.02	878.68
MW-17	Saprolite	9/28/2018	899.70	21.83	877.87

APPENDIX B
HISTORICAL GROUNDWATER LEVELS
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC SITE
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Well Identifier	Geological Unit	Date of Measurement	Top of Inner Casing Elevation [1] (feet above MSL)	Depth to Water (feet)	Static Water Level Elevation (feet above MSL)
MW-17	Saprolite	12/5/2018	899.70	21.75	877.95
MW-17	Saprolite	3/26/2019	899.70	16.20	883.50
MW-17	Saprolite	1/24/2020	899.70	21.18	878.52
MW-17	Saprolite	7/26/2021	899.70	19.82	879.88
MW-17	Saprolite	8/25/2023	899.70	19.30	880.40
MW-17	Saprolite	3/11/2024	899.70	20.57	879.13
MW-17	Saprolite	8/26/2024	899.70	20.22	879.48
MW-17	Saprolite	3/24/2025	899.70	20.60	879.10
MW-17	Saprolite	8/11/2025	899.70	21.41	878.29
MW-20S	Saprolite	5/10/2016	899.58	14.94	884.64
MW-20S	Saprolite	2/14/2017	899.58	Dry	Dry
MW-20S	Saprolite	3/26/2019	899.58	13.85	885.73
MW-20S	Saprolite	7/16/2021	899.58	18.31	881.27
MW-20S	Saprolite	8/18/2023	899.58	17.58	882.00
MW-20S	Saprolite	3/11/2024	899.58	18.61	880.97
MW-20S	Saprolite	8/26/2024	899.58	19.06	880.52
MW-20S	Saprolite	3/24/2025	899.58	19.42	880.16
MW-20S	Saprolite	8/11/2025	899.58	Dry	Dry
MW-20T	Transition	5/10/2016	899.59	13.41	886.18
MW-20T	Transition	2/14/2017	899.59	20.41	879.18
MW-20T	Transition	3/26/2019	899.59	12.30	887.29
MW-20T	Transition	7/16/2021	899.59	16.35	883.24
MW-20T	Transition	8/18/2023	899.59	15.88	883.71
MW-20T	Transition	3/14/2024	899.59	NM	NM
MW-20T	Transition	8/26/2024	899.59	17.04	882.55
MW-20T	Transition	3/24/2025	899.59	17.29	882.30
MW-20T	Transition	8/11/2025	899.59	18.11	881.48
MW-21S	Saprolite	6/6/2016	881.52	26.67	854.85
MW-21S	Saprolite	8/4/2016	881.52	27.24	854.28
MW-21S	Saprolite	2/14/2017	881.52	Dry	Dry
MW-21S	Saprolite	3/26/2019	881.52	22.27	859.25
MW-21S	Saprolite	1/23/2020	881.52	Dry	Dry
MW-21S	Saprolite	7/14/2021	881.52	Dry	Dry
MW-21S	Saprolite	8/18/2023	881.52	Dry	Dry
MW-21S	Saprolite	3/11/2024	881.52	Dry	Dry
MW-21S	Saprolite	8/26/2024	881.52	27.28	854.24
MW-21S	Saprolite	3/24/2025	881.52	Dry	Dry
MW-21S	Saprolite	8/11/2025	881.52	Dry	Dry
MW-21T	Transition	6/6/2016	881.59	26.87	854.72
MW-21T	Transition	8/4/2016	881.59	29.43	852.16
MW-21T	Transition	2/14/2017	881.59	31.05	850.54
MW-21T	Transition	6/21/2018	881.59	28.98	852.61
MW-21T	Transition	3/26/2019	881.59	22.47	859.12
MW-21T	Transition	1/23/2020	881.59	29.85	851.74
MW-21T	Transition	7/14/2021	881.59	Dry	Dry
MW-21T	Transition	8/18/2023	881.59	28.10	853.49
MW-21T	Transition	3/11/2024	881.59	28.23	853.36
MW-21T	Transition	8/26/2024	881.59	29.74	851.85
MW-21T	Transition	3/24/2025	881.59	29.63	851.96
MW-21T	Transition	8/11/2025	881.59	31.00	850.59
MW-23S	Saprolite	5/10/2016	899.00	18.86	880.14
MW-23S	Saprolite	2/14/2017	899.00	Dry	Dry
MW-23S	Saprolite	3/26/2019	899.00	19.25	879.75
MW-23S	Saprolite	1/22/2020	899.00	25.01	873.99
MW-23S	Saprolite	7/14/2021	899.00	21.69	877.31
MW-23S	Saprolite	8/18/2023	899.00	21.31	877.69
MW-23S	Saprolite	3/11/2024	899.00	23.41	875.59
MW-23S	Saprolite	8/26/2024	899.00	22.26	876.74
MW-23S	Saprolite	3/24/2025	899.00	23.77	875.23
MW-23S	Saprolite	8/11/2025	899.00	23.70	875.30
MW-24	Saprolite	8/11/2025	897.76	13.46	884.30
MW-25	Saprolite	8/11/2025	896.28	14.92	881.36
MW-26	Saprolite	8/11/2025	889.12	24.15	864.97
TMW-18	Transition	3/24/2015	853.45	3.49	849.96
SW-4	Surface Water	3/24/2015	818.00	-	818.00

Notes and Abbreviations:

1. *Top of Inner Casing (TIC) elevation in feet relative to the building slab benchmark of 900 feet.*
2. *MW-1 was renamed MW-1T as part of the MW-1 cluster.*
3. *MW-11D was renamed MW-4D as part of the MW-4 cluster.*
4. *MW-6 was plugged to a depth of 31.0 feet and renamed MW-6S as part of the MW-6 cluster.*
5. *MW-9 was plugged to a depth of 21.0 feet and renamed MW-9S as part of the MW-9 cluster.*
6. *MW-10 was plugged to a depth of 23.6 feet and renamed MW-10S as part of the MW-10 cluster.*
7. *MW-15 was plugged to a depth of 16.52 based on the depth to water measured during the fall 2024 monitoring event.*
8. *MW-20S is an angled well.*

NM: No measurement
MSL: mean sea level
Monitoring Well Cluster Screen Designations
S/I: Saprolite Zone water table or uppermost water-bearing depth
T: Transition Zone water-bearing depth at the saprolite / bedrock boundary
D: Deep Zone, bedrock water-bearing depth

APPENDIX C
Historical Data Summary Tables

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds																		
Chemical Name				1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene Dibromide)	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (total)	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
US EPA MCL				NA	200	NA	5	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	NA	0.2	0.05	600	5	NA	5	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				0.57	8000	0.076	0.28	2.8	8.2	NA	7	0.00075	55	1.2	56	0.00033	0.0075	300	0.17	NA	0.85	60	NA
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	**1.16 J**	**3.02 J**	< 10	< 10	< 25	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 10
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	**5.21 J**	< 10	< 10	< 25	< 10	< 20	< 20	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 10
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	**0.765 J**	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 12.5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 25	< 5	< 5	< 5	-	< 5	< 5	< 5
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 12.5	< 5	< 10	< 10	< 25	< 5	< 5	< 5	-	< 5	< 5	< 5
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	**0.343 J**	< 1	< 1	**0.193 J**	< 1	**2.66**	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	**1.11**	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 25	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 10
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 25	< 10	< 20	< 20	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 10
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds																		
Chemical Name				1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Dichloropropene	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1,2,3-Trimethylbenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	1,2-Dibromoethane (Ethylene Dibromide)	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (total)	1,2-Dichloropropane	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene
US EPA MCL				NA	200	NA	5	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	NA	0.2	0.05	600	5	NA	5	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				0.57	8000	0.076	0.28	2.8	8.2	NA	7	0.00075	55	1.2	56	0.00033	0.0075	300	0.17	NA	0.85	60	NA
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	< 1	**0.156 J**	< 1	< 1	**6.91** [B]	**0.201 J**	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	**7.74** [B]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	**0.11 J**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	**0.127 J**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	-	-	< 5	-	< 5	< 1	< 5	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 5
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 2.5	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds																	
Chemical Name				1,3-Dichloropropane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-Dioxane	1,4-Dioxane (by SIM method)	2,2-Dichloropropane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	2-Chlorotoluene	2-Hexanone (Methyl Butyl Ketone)	2-Phenylbutane (sec-Butylbenzene)	4-Chlorotoluene	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone)	Acetone	Acetonitrile	Acrolein	Acrylonitrile	Benzene	Bromobenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Bromoform	Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide)
US EPA MCL				NA	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	80	80	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				370	0.48	0.46	0.46	NA	5600	240	38	2000	250	6300	18000	130	0.042	0.052	0.46	62	0.13	3.3	7.5
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	Sample Date	Sample Type	Sample Depth (bgs)																				
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	50 R	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	50 R	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	50 R	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	50 R	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	50 R	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 10	< 10	-	-	< 10	< 100	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 100	< 500	-	< 500	< 100	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 10	< 10	-	-	< 10	< 200	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 200	< 500	-	< 500	< 100	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 5	< 5	-	-	< 5	< 50	< 5	-	< 5	< 5	< 50	< 250	-	< 250	< 50	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 25
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 5	< 5	-	-	< 5	< 100	< 5	-	< 5	< 5	< 100	< 250	-	< 250	< 50	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 25
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	50 R	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 10	< 10	-	-	< 10	**628**	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	**6.37 J**	**339 J**	-	**46.8 J [B]**	< 100	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 10	< 10	-	-	< 10	**109 J**	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 200	< 500	-	< 500	< 100	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds																	
Chemical Name				1,3-Dichloropropane	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-Dioxane	1,4-Dioxane (by SIM method)	2,2-Dichloropropane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	2-Chlorotoluene	2-Hexanone (Methyl Butyl Ketone)	2-Phenylbutane (sec-Butylbenzene)	4-Chlorotoluene	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone)	Acetone	Acetonitrile	Acrolein	Acrylonitrile	Benzene	Bromobenzene	Bromodichloromethane	Bromoform	Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide)
US EPA MCL				NA	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	80	80	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				370	0.48	0.46	0.46	NA	5600	240	38	2000	250	6300	18000	130	0.042	0.052	0.46	62	0.13	3.3	7.5
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																				
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	50 R	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 10	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 10	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	< 5	-	-	-	< 10	-	< 10	-	-	< 10	< 20	-	-	-	< 1	-	**0.58 J [B]**	**1 J**	< 1
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	**0.562 J [B]**	< 1	< 5
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1	< 20	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 20	< 50	-	< 50	< 10	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds																		
Chemical Name				Carbon disulfide	Carbon tetrachloride	Chlorobenzene	Chlorobromomethane	Chloroethane	Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyclohexane	Cymene (p-Isopropyltoluene)	Dibromochloromethane	Dibromomethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	Ethylbenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene	Iodomethane	Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
US EPA MCL				NA	5	100	NA	NA	80	NA	70	NA	NA	NA	80	NA	NA	NA	700	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				810	0.46	78	83	8300	0.22	190	25	NA	13000	21	0.87	8.3	200	1500	1.5	0.14	NA	410	450
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																				
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	**5.1**	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	**0.663 J**	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	**0.119 J**	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 10	< 10	-	< 50	< 50	< 25	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 10	-	-	< 10
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 10	< 10	-	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 20	-	< 500	< 10
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 5	< 5	-	< 25	< 25	< 12.5	< 5	< 5	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 25	< 5	< 5	< 5	-	-	< 5
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 5	< 5	-	< 25	< 25	< 25	< 5	< 5	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 25	< 5	< 5	< 10	-	< 250	< 5
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	**0.173 J**	< 2.5	**0.153 J**	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	**9.91**	< 1
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	**112 J**	< 1
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 10	< 10	-	< 50	< 50	< 25	**69.5** [B]	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 10	-	**781** [B]	< 10
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 10	< 10	-	< 50	< 50	< 50	**84.7** [AB]	< 10	-	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 10	< 10	< 20	-	**274 J**	< 10
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	**18**	< 1
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	**184 J**	< 1
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	**0.123 J**	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds																	
Chemical Name				Carbon disulfide	Carbon tetrachloride	Chlorobenzene	Chlorobromomethane	Chloroethane	Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyclohexane	Cymene (p-Isopropyltoluene)	Dibromochloromethane	Dibromomethane	Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)	Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)	Ethylbenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene	Iodomethane	Isopropyl Alcohol (2-Propanol)	Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)
US EPA MCL				NA	5	100	NA	NA	80	NA	70	NA	NA	NA	80	NA	NA	NA	700	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				810	0.46	78	83	8300	0.22	190	25	NA	13000	21	0.87	8.3	200	1500	1.5	0.14	NA	410	450
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																				
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	**1.41**	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	**1.95**	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	**0.181 J**	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	**0.165 J**	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	**356**	< 1
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	**9.22 J**	< 1
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 1
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	**0.19 J**	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 2.5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 1	-	-	< 1
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	**1.4** [B]	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 5	-	**0.79 J**	-	< 1	-	< 1	-	-	-	< 5
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	**2.78 J** [B]	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1	< 1	< 2	-	< 50	< 1

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds																	
Chemical Name				m,p-Xylenes	Methyl acetate	Methyl Tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Methylcyclohexane	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	o-Xylene	Styrene	Tert-Butyl Alcohol (tert-Butanol)	tert-Butylbenzene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Trichloroethene	Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)	Trifluorotrichloroethane (Freon 113)
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	5	1000	100	NA	5	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				NA	20000	14	200	11	0.12	1000	660	190	1200	150	690	11	1100	68	NA	0.49	5200	10000
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**1.25**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**1.49**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**3.21**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**2.01**
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**3.35**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**1.87**
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**0.401 J**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**0.283 J**
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**21.4** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**10.8**
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**19.1** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**10.3**
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**21.2** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**5.85**
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**19.7** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**5.23**
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**9.09** [A]	< 1	< 1	< 1	**0.346 J**	< 5	**1.34**
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**3.44**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 10	-	< 50	< 50	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	-	< 10	**135** [AB]	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	**61.6**
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 10	-	< 50	< 50	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	-	< 10	**137** [AB]	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	**80.6**
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**11.8** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**1.02**
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**40.6** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**11.5**
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 5	-	< 25	< 25	< 5	< 5	-	< 5	-	< 5	**65** [AB]	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 25	**33.2**
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 5	-	< 25	< 25	< 5	< 5	-	< 5	-	< 5	**71.1** [AB]	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 25	**39.6**
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**49.8** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**0.212 J**
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**29.3** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**25.6** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	**0.464 J**	< 5	< 1
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**5.02** [A]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**11.5** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**1.65**
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**6.92** [A]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**0.686 J**
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**22.1** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**26.9** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**24.4** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**0.209 J**
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**22.6** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**290** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	**0.376 J**	< 5	**88.5**
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**289** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**35.8**
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 10	-	< 50	< 50	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	-	< 10	**99.5** [AB]	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 10
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 10	-	< 50	< 50	< 10	< 10	-	< 10	-	< 10	**156** [AB]	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 10
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**0.237 J**
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds																
Chemical Name				m,p-Xylenes	Methyl acetate	Methyl Tert Butyl Ether (MTBE)	Methylcyclohexane	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)	Naphthalene	n-Butylbenzene	n-Propylbenzene	o-Xylene	Styrene	Tert-Butyl Alcohol (tert-Butanol)	tert-Butylbenzene	Tetrachloroethene	Toluene	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Trichloroethene	Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)	Trifluorotrichloroethane (Freon 113)
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	100	NA	NA	5	1000	100	NA	5	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				NA	20000	14	200	11	0.12	1000	660	190	1200	150	690	11	1100	68	NA	0.49	5200	10000
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**22.2** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**3.57**
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**27.7** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**4.12**
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**4.97**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**11.1**
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**5.22** [A]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**10.9**
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**4.29 J**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**11.9**
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**6.13 J** [A]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**9.69**
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**2.65**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**224** [AB]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**6.65**
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**7.22** [A]	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	**9.28**
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**0.857 J**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**1.06**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**2.06**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	< 5	< 1	< 5	< 1	-	-	-	-	< 5	-	-	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 10
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	**1.33**	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	< 1	-	< 5	< 5	< 1	< 1	-	< 1	-	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 5	< 1

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds			Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds															
Chemical Name				Vinyl acetate	Vinyl chloride	Xylene (Total)	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1-Methylnaphthalene	2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2,4-Dichlorophenol	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2,4-Dinitrophenol	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	2-Chloronaphthalene	2-Chlorophenol
US EPA MCL				NA	2	10000	NA	70	600	NA	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				410	0.019	190	0.17	1.2	300	NA	0.48	0.0063	710	240	1200	4.1	46	360	39	0.24	0.049	750	91
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 10	< 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 10	< 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 5	< 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 5	< 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 10	< 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 10	< 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Group				Volatile Organic Compounds			Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds															
Chemical Name				Vinyl acetate	Vinyl chloride	Xylene (Total)	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1-Methylnaphthalene	2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2,4-Dichlorophenol	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2,4-Dinitrophenol	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	2-Chloronaphthalene	2-Chlorophenol
US EPA MCL				NA	2	10000	NA	70	600	NA	75	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				410	0.019	190	0.17	1.2	300	NA	0.48	0.0063	710	240	1200	4.1	46	360	39	0.24	0.049	750	91
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	< 1	< 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Group				Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds																		
Chemical Name				2-Methylnaphthalene	2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	2-Nitroaniline	2-Nitrophenol	3&4-Methylphenol	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	3-Nitroaniline	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (BDE-3)	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	4-Chloroaniline	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	4-Nitroaniline	4-Nitrophenol	Acenaphthene	Acenaphthylene	Acetophenone	Aniline	Anthracene	Aramite
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				36	930	190	NA	NA	0.13	NA	1.5	NA	1400	0.37	NA	3.8	NA	530	NA	1900	13	1800	1.3
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Group				Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds																		
Chemical Name				2-Methylnaphthalene	2-Methylphenol (o-Cresol)	2-Nitroaniline	2-Nitrophenol	3&4-Methylphenol	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	3-Nitroaniline	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether (BDE-3)	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	4-Chloroaniline	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	4-Nitroaniline	4-Nitrophenol	Acenaphthene	Acenaphthylene	Acetophenone	Aniline	Anthracene	Aramite
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				36	930	190	NA	NA	0.13	NA	1.5	NA	1400	0.37	NA	3.8	NA	530	NA	1900	13	1800	1.3
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Group				Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds																		
Chemical Name				Benzaldehyde	Benzo(a)anthracene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Benzoic acid	Benzyl Alcohol	Biphenyl	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Butyl benzylphthalate (BBP)	Caprolactam	Carbazole	Chrysene	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Dibenzofuran	Diethyl phthalate	Dimethyl phthalate
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.025	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				19	0.03	0.025	0.25	NA	2.5	75000	2000	0.83	59	0.014	5.6	16	9900	NA	25	0.025	7.9	15000	NA
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Group				Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds																		
Chemical Name				Benzaldehyde	Benzo(a)anthracene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Benzoic acid	Benzyl Alcohol	Biphenyl	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Butyl benzylphthalate (BBP)	Caprolactam	Carbazole	Chrysene	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	Dibenzofuran	Diethyl phthalate	Dimethyl phthalate
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.025	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				19	0.03	0.025	0.25	NA	2.5	75000	2000	0.83	59	0.014	5.6	16	9900	NA	25	0.025	7.9	15000	NA
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Group				Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds																	
Chemical Name				Di-n-butylphthalate (DBP)	Di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP)	Fluoranthene	Fluorene	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Hexachloroethane	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Isophorone	Naphthalene	Nitrobenzene	N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Pentachlorophenol	Phenanthrene	Phenol	Pyrene
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				900	200	800	290	0.0098	0.14	0.41	0.33	0.25	78	0.12	0.14	0.00011	0.011	12	0.041	NA	5800	120
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																			
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chemical Group				Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds																	
Chemical Name				Di-n-butylphthalate (DBP)	Di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP)	Fluoranthene	Fluorene	Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobutadiene	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Hexachloroethane	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Isophorone	Naphthalene	Nitrobenzene	N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Pentachlorophenol	Phenanthrene	Phenol	Pyrene
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				900	200	800	290	0.0098	0.14	0.41	0.33	0.25	78	0.12	0.14	0.00011	0.011	12	0.041	NA	5800	120
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	Sample Date	Sample Type	Sample Depth (bgs)																			
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Group				Inorganic Compounds																	
Chemical Name				Aluminum, Total	Antimony, Total	Arsenic, Total	Barium, Total	Beryllium, Total	Boron, Total	Cadmium, Total	Calcium, Total	Chromium, Total	Cobalt, Total	Copper, Total	Iron, Dissolved	Iron, Total	Ferric Iron	Ferrous Iron	Lead, Total	Magnesium, Total	Manganese, Total	Mercury, Total	Molybdenum, Total
US EPA MCL				NA	6	10	2000	4	NA	5	NA	100	NA	1300	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	2	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				20000	7.8	0.052	3800	25	4000	1.8	NA	NA	6	800	14000	14000	NA	NA	10	NA	430	0.63	100
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																				
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**40.6 J**	**40.6 J-**	< 50 J	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**25.2 J**	< 50 J	**24 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**113**	**113 J-**	< 50 J	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1870**	**1300 J-**	**569 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3930**	**3900 J-**	**31 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**33100** [B]	**2170 J-**	**31000 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**41.2 J**	**19.2 J-**	**22 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6460**	**4860 J-**	**1590 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**182**	**182 J-**	< 50 J	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**36.1 J**	< 50 J	**23 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**255**	**235 J-**	**20 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**701**	**584 J-**	**117 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**309**	**288 J-**	**21 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**65.5 J**	**65.5 J-**	< 50 J	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**64.7 J**	**64.7 J-**	< 50 J	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1330**	**1310 J-**	**18 J-**	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Group				Inorganic Compounds																		
Chemical Name				Aluminum, Total	Antimony, Total	Arsenic, Total	Barium, Total	Beryllium, Total	Boron, Total	Cadmium, Total	Calcium, Total	Chromium, Total	Cobalt, Total	Copper, Total	Iron, Dissolved	Iron, Total	Ferric Iron	Ferrous Iron	Lead, Total	Magnesium, Total	Manganese, Total	Mercury, Total	Molybdenum, Total
US EPA MCL				NA	6	10	2000	4	NA	5	NA	100	NA	1300	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	2	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				20000	7.8	0.052	3800	25	4000	1.8	NA	NA	6	800	14000	14000	NA	NA	10	NA	430	0.63	100
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**																				
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 100	**78 J-**	< 50 J	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chemical Group				Inorganic Compounds												Dissolved Gases		
Chemical Name				Nickel, Total	Potassium, Total	Selenium, Total	Silicon, Total	Silver, Total	Sodium, Total	Strontium, Stable, Total	Thallium, Total	Tin, Total	Titanium, Total	Vanadium, Total	Zinc, Total	Ethane	Ethene	Methane
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				390	NA	100	NA	94	NA	12000	0.2	12000	NA	86	6000	NA	NA	NA
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**															
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	**16.3**
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	**20800**
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	**17.7**
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	**19.3**
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	**21.1**
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chemical Group				Inorganic Compounds												Dissolved Gases		
Chemical Name				Nickel, Total	Potassium, Total	Selenium, Total	Silicon, Total	Silver, Total	Sodium, Total	Strontium, Stable, Total	Thallium, Total	Tin, Total	Titanium, Total	Vanadium, Total	Zinc, Total	Ethane	Ethene	Methane
US EPA MCL				NA	NA	50	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				390	NA	100	NA	94	NA	12000	0.2	12000	NA	86	6000	NA	NA	NA
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Location	Sample Date	Sample Type	Sample Depth (bgs)															
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	< 13	< 13	< 10
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

				Chemical Group	Other						Field Parameters					
				Chemical Name	Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	Nitrate (as N)	Nitrite/Nitrate Nitrogen	Sulfate	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Conductivity, Field	Dissolved Oxygen, Field	Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP), Field	pH, Field	Temperature	Turbidity, Field
				US EPA MCL	NA	10000	10000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				US EPA Tapwater RSL	NA	32000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
				Units	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mS/cm	mg/L	mv	pH units	Deg C	NTU
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**													
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	**2060**	-	< 50000	-	< 1000	0.041	4.46	374	4.83	20.72	8.3
MW-1S	03/26/2025	Duplicate	-	-	**1900**	-	< 5000	-	< 1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	3.25	349	4.11	28.65	3.3
MW-1S	08/12/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-1T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	**125**	-	**9930**	-	**1330**	0.108	2.31	215	6.43	20.19	9
MW-1T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.166	1.91	299	6.88	21.17	8.8
MW-2	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	**550**	-	**3560 J**	-	< 1000	0.046	3.81	205	5.67	19.9	372
MW-2	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.055	4.85	364	5.5	20.55	83.4
MW-3	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	**485**	-	< 5000	-	< 1000	0.035	5.71	406	5.23	20.27	251
MW-3	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.092	8.52	297	4.33	22.92	7.5
MW-4	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	< 100	-	< 5000	-	**7660**	0.355	0	-106	6.67	20.27	21.4
MW-4	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.325	0.22	95	5.57	26.56	7.9
MW-4D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.122	0.8	161	6.85	18.81	0
MW-4D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.227	2.48	261	6.16	23.54	0.7
MW-4T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.061	1.54	280	5.89	18.68	0
MW-4T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.053	5.54	118	5.33	24.97	7
MW-5	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	**1340**	-	< 5000	-	< 1000	0.039	3.34	299	5.39	21.71	15.4
MW-5	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	2.69	409	4.24	24.12	4.9
MW-6D	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 100	-	**10900**	-	< 1000	0.104	0.99	16	6.28	17.03	49.2
MW-6D	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.116	0.42	152	6.47	18.47	16.8
MW-6I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	**3760**	-	< 5000	-	< 1000	0.054	7.12	369	4.85	17.49	10.3
MW-6I	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.047	3.58	332	4.14	20.95	11.8
MW-6S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	**3010**	-	**771 J**	-	< 1000	0.044	7.6	-	5.12	17.32	337
MW-6S	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.058	4.44	412	5	20.59	216
MW-6T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	**1710**	-	**1230 J**	-	< 1000	0.062	1.4	260	5.79	17.86	4.6
MW-6T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.065	7.84	208	5.95	18.24	80.3
MW-7R	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.039	7.35	284	4.79	19.14	28.7
MW-7R	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.04	7.05	360	5.3	19.89	69
MW-8	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.093	5.08	235	5.26	17.23	9.7
MW-8	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.079	5.87	406	5.69	25.66	300
MW-9D	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	**922**	-	**2710 J**	-	< 1000	0.059	7.26	209	5.6	19.94	164
MW-9D	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.07	4.81	328	5.3	17.91	0
MW-9S	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	**1040**	-	**1690 J**	-	< 1000	0.048	8.67	538	4.36	16.85	12.8
MW-9S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.039	3.49	470	3.33	21.7	73.4
MW-9T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	**970**	-	**1190 J**	-	< 1000	0.038	8.01	248	5.18	20.84	17.1
MW-9T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.034	4.72	402	4.02	21.39	27.3
MW-10I	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	**1830**	-	< 5000	-	< 1000	0.039	8.55	340	4.45	21.05	29.8
MW-10I	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.015	8.69	442	4.63	21.23	119
MW-10S	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10S	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-10T	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	< 100	-	**10000**	-	< 1000	0.055	4.28	241	5.38	20.85	50.1
MW-10T	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.042	7.77	420	5.89	22.49	20.7
MW-12	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.054	3.89	320	5.22	18.78	0
MW-12	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.043	4.86	401	3.29	24.09	6.3
MW-13	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.044	8.77	272	5.14	17.78	4.7

APPENDIX C
HISTORICAL DATA SUMMARY TABLES
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Chemical Group				Other						Field Parameters					
Chemical Name				Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3)	Nitrate (as N)	Nitrite/Nitrate Nitrogen	Sulfate	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Conductivity, Field	Dissolved Oxygen, Field	Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP), Field	pH, Field	Temperature	Turbidity, Field
US EPA MCL				NA	10000	10000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
US EPA Tapwater RSL				NA	32000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Units				µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	mS/cm	mg/L	mv	pH units	Deg C	NTU
Location	**Sample Date**	**Sample Type**	**Sample Depth (bgs)**												
MW-13	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.035	3.61	352	4.45	23.57	6.4
MW-14	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.042	8.35	337	4.39	18.45	30.2
MW-14	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.038	3.58	372	3.9	22.95	8.5
MW-15	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.031	8.81	292	4.81	20.74	38.9
MW-15	03/25/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-15	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.027	4.31	394	3.89	21.92	15.4
MW-15	08/14/2025	Duplicate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-16	03/27/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.039	7.98	211	5.13	19.81	23.2
MW-16	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.032	4.7	448	3.58	22.11	73.5
MW-17	03/31/2025	Primary	-	-	**1190**	-	< 5000	-	**1360**	0.015	8.5	271	5.24	20.97	6.1
MW-17	08/15/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.027	5.52	372	4.73	21.27	8.6
MW-20S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-20T	03/25/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	6.75	280	5.67	18.92	0
MW-20T	08/12/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.026	8.85	349	4.78	19.48	0.5
MW-21T	03/26/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.054	3.05	355	4.61	18.59	20.6
MW-21T	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.051	8.97	425	5.36	18.08	0
MW-23S	03/24/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-23S	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/04/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MW-24	08/14/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	6.99	465	4.53	20.24	599
MW-25	08/13/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.042	4.51	356	4	22.36	9.6
MW-26	08/11/2025	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.038	7.02	254	4.35	20.06	390

Notes and Abbreviations:

*1. Results in **bold** are detected.*
2. <: Not detected above the indicated reporting limit.
3. µg/L: micrograms per liter
4. mg/L: milligrams per liter
5. mS/cm: milliSiemens per centimeter
6. mv: millivolts
7. Deg C: degrees Celsius
8. NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

APPENDIX D
Remedial Alternatives Cost Worksheets

TABLE 1: NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: No remedial activity or monitoring.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
NO ACTION					
PLANNING, REPORTING, AND IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-1)					
Planning meetings	EA	0	$ -	$ -	
Community Relations	LS	0	$ -	$ -	
Agency Submittals	LS	0	$ -	$ -	
Annual Reporting Data	EACH	0	$ -	$ -	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ -**	
ANNUAL COST (YEARS 0-20)					
Project Management	HR	0	$ -	$ -	
Misc. Expenses	YEAR	0	$ -	$ -	
Semi-Annual Sampling	EVENTS	0	$ -	$ -	
Annual Reporting	EACH	0	$ -	$ -	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ -**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ -**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ -**	
			Net Present Value (Years 0-20)	$ -	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.

AACE: Advancement of Cost Engineering

TABLE 2: MNA WITH INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS AND LONG TERM MONITORING CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: This option provides costs for preparing and implementing Property Deed Restrictions to restrict the use of groundwater and to prevent exposure to contaminants of concern using the existing monitoring well network to track plume delineation and trend analysis. Attenuation via Natural Processes assumes an initial 2 years of quarterly groundwater monitoring to document MNA processes to understand geochemical conditons seasonally and establish trends. To achieve Remedial Action Objectives of Site-wide groundwater below established MCLs, a placeholder threshold for additional annutal groundwater monitoring term of 20 years has been integrated for this cost estimate. Annual groundwater monitoring reports submitted to SCDES are also included.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
MNA					
PLANNING, REPORTING, AND IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-2)					
Planning meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Access Agreements and Negotiations	LS	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	Access Agreement Coordination/ Updated Submittals
Community Relations	LS	1	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	Throughout Project
Agency Submittals and Deed Restriction Implementation	LS	1	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	Includes Sampling and Analysis Plan, Media Management Plan & Stewardship Plan
Quarterly Groundwater Sampling	LS	8	$ 28,000	$ 224,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	2	$ 30,000	$ 60,000	Two reports for Years 1&2, includes 8 quarters of groundwater sampling results
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 406,000**	
ANNUAL MONITORING (YEARS 2-20)					
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Annual IDW Disposal	EACH	1	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 58,300**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 40,810**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 87,450**	
			Net Present Value (Years 2-20)	$ 874,035	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
			Net Present Value Project Costs	**$ 1,280,000**	

TABLE 3: SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION (SVE) CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: This option provides costs for continued use and expansion of SVE beneath the building to control vapor intrusion and provide sub-slab depressurization and soil vapor mass removal in targeted areas identified during previous soil vapor investigations. This includes expansion of the current SVE-SSDS system into the area north of the facility captured during supplemental subslab investigation work. This also includes continued groundwater monitoring using the existing monitoring well network to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved and implementation of deed restrictions.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
MNA					
PLANNING, REPORTING, AND IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-2)					
Planning meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Access Agreements and Negotiations	LS	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	Access Agreement Coordination/ Updated Submittals
Community Relations	LS	1	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	Throughout Project
Agency Submittals and Deed Restriction Implementation	LS	1	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	Includes Sampling and Analysis Plan, Media Management Plan & Stewardship Plan
Quarterly Groundwater Sampling	LS	8	$ 28,000	$ 224,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	2	$ 30,000	$ 60,000	Two reports for Years 1&2, includes 8 quarters of groundwater sampling results
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 406,000**	
ANNUAL MONITORING (YEARS 2-20)					
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Annual IDW Disposal	EACH	1	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 58,300**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 40,810**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 87,450**	
			Net Present Value (Years 6-20)	$ 874,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
SVE PROCEDURES (YEARS 0-20)					
SVE PLANNING,PERMITTING, AND REPORTING (YEARS 0-2)					
Permits and Permit Compliance	LS	1	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	
Planning Meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Remedial Design (RD)	LS	1	$ 90,000	$ 90,000	Includes upgrade of current system to include additional areas; Includes PFD, P&ID, mechanical system layout/equip spec, well details, well vaults, trenching details, instrumentation, electrical one line, site plan, power plan
Agency Submittals	LS	1	$ 60,000	$ 60,000	Assumes one remedial action work plan and completion report
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 183,000**	
SVE IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-20)					
MOBILIZATION/INSTALLATION (0-2)					
Utility Location Survey	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Survey Services (Layout/Record Drawings)	LS	1	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	
System Installation (SVE-SSDS Inside facility)	LS	1	$ 425,000	$ 425,000	Assumes 30 ft ROI; Includes drilling cost of up to 18 shallow, 2" diameter extraction well locations and system installation cost using overhead piping in building
Site Maintenance	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
IDW Disposal	LS	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Project Management	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 515,000**	
OM&M (YEARS 0-20)					
Annual System Power	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
Quarterly Performance Monitoring	EA	4	$ 5,000	$ 20,000	Starting with current SVE System and transitioning to new system; assumes no off-gas treatment
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 105,800**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 74,060**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 158,700**	
			Net Present Value (Years 0-20)	$ 1,730,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
			Net Present Value Project Costs	**$ 3,708,000**	

TABLE 4: ENHANCED REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION (ERD) CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: ERD with bioaugmentation would be implemented with multiple injections zones. Horizontal wells may be necessary to address the plume beneath the building and vertical injection arrays would be used at select locations downgradient along the plume. Continued use and expansion of SVE beneath the building to control vapor intrusion and provide sub-slab depressurization and soil vapor mass removal in targeted areas identified during recent soil vapor investigations. Continued groundwater monitoring using the existing monitoring well network to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved. Implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
ERD INJECTION PLANNING AND REPORTING (YEARS 0-2)					
Pre-Design Planning and Investigation	LS	1	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	
Permits and Permit Compliance	LS	1	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	UIC and Well Permitting
Planning meetings	LS	1	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	
Community Relations	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Remedial Design (RD)	LS	1	$ 90,000	$ 90,000	
Agency Submittals	LS	1	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 230,000**	
ERD WELL INSTALLATION AND INJECTION (YEARS 0-4)					
Utility Location Survey	LS	1	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	
Survey Services (Layout/Record Drawings)	LS	1	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	
Horizontal Permanent Injection Well Installation with Labor	LS	1	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	Installed beneath building
ERD Downgradient Array of Temporary Injection Wells with Product and Labor	LS	1	$ 212,000	$ 212,000	Drilling, injection services with product and oversight costs
ERD Downgradient Array of Permanent Injection Well Installation with Labor	LS	1	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	Up to 10 permanent downgradient well locations
ERD Downgradient Permanent Injection Event with Labor	Unit	5	$ 120,000	$ 600,000	Two rounds of triannual events to take place every other year (6 events total) excludes initial temporary injection event
ERD Injection Under Building with Labor	Unit	6	$ 60,000	$ 360,000	Two rounds of triannual events to take place every other year (6 events total)
IDW Disposal	LS	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Site Maintenance	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Project Management/Reporting	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 1,547,000**	
MNA					
PLANNING, REPORTING, AND IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-2)					
Planning meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Access Agreements and Negotiations	LS	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	Access Agreement Coordination/ Updated Submittals
Community Relations	LS	1	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	Throughout Project
Agency Submittals and Deed Restriction Implementation	LS	1	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	Includes Sampling and Analysis Plan, Media Management Plan & Stewardship Plan
Quarterly Groundwater Sampling	LS	8	$ 28,000	$ 224,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	2	$ 30,000	$ 60,000	Two reports for Years 1&2, includes 8 quarters of groundwater sampling results
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 406,000**	
ANNUAL MONITORING (YEARS 2-20)					
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	
Annual IDW Disposal	EACH	1	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 63,300**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 44,310**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 94,950**	

TABLE 4: ENHANCED REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION (ERD) CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: ERD with bioaugmentation would be implemented with multiple injections zones. Horizontal wells may be necessary to address the plume beneath the building and vertical injection arrays would be used at select locations downgradient along the plume. Continued use and expansion of SVE beneath the building to control vapor intrusion and provide sub-slab depressurization and soil vapor mass removal in targeted areas identified during recent soil vapor investigations. Continued groundwater monitoring using the existing monitoring well network to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved. Implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
			Net Present Value (Years 2-20)	$ 949,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
SVE PROCEDURES (YEARS 0-20)					
SVE PLANNING,PERMITTING, AND REPORTING (YEARS 0-2)					
Permits and Permit Compliance	LS	1	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	
Planning Meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Remedial Design (RD)	LS	1	$ 90,000	$ 90,000	Includes upgrade of current system to include additional areas; Includes PFD, P&ID, mechanical system layout/equip spec, well details, well vaults, trenching details, instrumentation, electrical one line, site plan, power plan
Agency Submittals	LS	1	$ 60,000	$ 60,000	Assumes one remedial action work plan and completion report
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 183,000**	
SVE IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-20)					
MOBILIZATION/INSTALLATION (0-2)					
Utility Location Survey	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Survey Services (Layout/Record Drawings)	LS	1	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	
System Installation (SVE-SSDS Inside facility)	LS	1	$ 425,000	$ 425,000	Assumes 30 ft ROI; Includes drilling cost of up to 18 shallow, 2" diameter extraction well locations and system installation cost using overhead piping in building
Site Maintenance	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
IDW Disposal	LS	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Project Management	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 515,000**	
OM&M (YEARS 0-20)					
System Power	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
Quarterly Performance Monitoring	EA	4	$ 5,000	$ 20,000	Starting with current SVE System and transitioning to new system; assumes no off-gas treatment
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
	EACH	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Annual Reporting					
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 105,800**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 74,060**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 158,700**	
			Net Present Value (Years 0-20)	$ 1,730,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
			Net Present Value Project Costs	**$ 5,560,000**	

TABLE 5: AIR SPARGING CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: This option provides costs for preparing and implementing several fields of air sparging fences would be used to supply compressed air to the bottom of the aquifer and SVE would be employed at the surface to capture PCE and soil vapor. Pilot study results raised concerns about deploying this technology beneath the building. Continued groundwater monitoring using the existing monitoring well network to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved. Implementation of Property deed restrictions.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
AS PROCEDURES (YEARS 0-5)					
AS PLANNING,PERMITTING, AND REPORTING (YEARS 0-2)					
Permits and Permit Compliance	LS	1	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	UIC and well permits
Planning Meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Remedial Design (RD)	LS	1	$ 45,000	$ 45,000	Includes upgrade of current system to include additional areas; Includes PFD, P&ID, mechanical system layout/equip spec, well details, well vaults, trenching details, instrumentation, electrical one line, site plan, power plan
Agency Submittals	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	Assumes one remedial action work plan and completion report
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 108,000**	
AS/SVE IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-2)					
MOBILIZATION/INSTALLATION					
Utility Location Survey	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Survey Services (Layout/Record Drawings)	LS	1	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	
System Installation (AS/SVE in downgradient plume)	LS	1	$ 200,000	$ 200,000	Assumes smaller system associated with downgradient plum remediation. Anticipated to run less than 5 years.
Site Maintenance	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
IDW Disposal	LS	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 260,000**	
AS/SVE OM&M (YEARS 0-5)					
Annual System Power	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
Quarterly Performance Monitoring	EA	4	$ 5,000	$ 20,000	Assumes no off-gas treatment
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 105,800**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 74,060**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 158,700**	
			Net Present Value (Years 0-5)	$ 499,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
SVE PROCEDURES (YEARS 0-20)					
SVE PLANNING,PERMITTING, AND REPORTING (YEARS 0-2)					
Permits and Permit Compliance	LS	1	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	
Planning Meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Remedial Design (RD)	LS	1	$ 90,000	$ 90,000	Includes upgrade of current system to include additional areas; Includes PFD, P&ID, mechanical system layout/equip spec, well details, well vaults, trenching details, instrumentation, electrical one line, site plan, power plan
Agency Submittals	LS	1	$ 60,000	$ 60,000	Assumes one remedial action work plan and completion report
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 183,000**	
SVE IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-20)					
MOBILIZATION/INSTALLATION (0-2)					
Utility Location Survey	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Survey Services (Layout/Record Drawings)	LS	1	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	
System Installation (SVE-SSDS Inside facility)	LS	1	$ 425,000	$ 425,000	Assumes 30 ft ROI; Includes drilling cost of up to 18 shallow, 2" diameter extraction well locations and system installation cost using overhead piping in building
Site Maintenance	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
IDW Disposal	LS	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Project Management	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 515,000**	

TABLE 5: AIR SPARGING CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: This option provides costs for preparing and implementing several fields of air sparging fences would be used to supply compressed air to the bottom of the aquifer and SVE would be employed at the surface to capture PCE and soil vapor. Pilot study results raised concerns about deploying this technology beneath the building. Continued groundwater monitoring using the existing monitoring well network to track plume delineation and trend analysis until RAOs are achieved. Implementation of Property deed restrictions.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
OM&M (YEARS 0-20)					
Annual System Power	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
Quarterly Performance Monitoring	EA	4	$ 5,000	$ 20,000	Starting with current SVE System and transitioning to new system; assumes no off-gas treatment
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 105,800**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 74,060**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 158,700**	
			Net Present Value (Years 0-20)	$ 1,730,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
MNA					
PLANNING, REPORTING, AND IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-2)					
Planning meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Access Agreements and Negotiations	LS	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	Access Agreement Coordination/ Updated Submittals
Community Relations	LS	1	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	Throughout Project
Agency Submittals and Deed Restriction Implementation	LS	1	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	Includes Sampling and Analysis Plan, Media Management Plan & Stewardship Plan
Quarterly Groundwater Sampling	LS	8	$ 28,000	$ 224,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	2	$ 30,000	$ 60,000	Two reports for Years 1&2, includes 8 quarters of groundwater sampling results
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 406,000**	
ANNUAL MONITORING (YEARS 2-20)					
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Annual IDW Disposal	EACH	1	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 58,300**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 40,810**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 87,450**	
			Net Present Value (Years 2-20)	$ 874,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
			Net Present Value Project Costs	**$ 4,575,000**	

TABLE 6: ABIOTIC REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION VIA VALENT IRON (ZVI) INJECTIONS WITH SVE MNA CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: This option provides costs for preparing and implementing injections using a colloidal microscale ZVI product in glycerol suspension along with expanded SVE under the building, MNA, and Implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
PLANNING AND REPORTING (YEARS 0-2)					
Pre-Design Planning and Investigation	LS	1	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	
Permits and Permit Compliance	LS	1	$ 25,000	$ 25,000	UIC and well permits
Planning meetings	LS	1	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	
Community Relations	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Remedial Design (RD)	LS	1	$ 90,000	$ 90,000	
Agency Submittals	LS	1	$ 50,000	$ 50,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 230,000**	
ZVI WELL INSTALLATION AND INJECTION (YEARS 0-10)					
Utility Location Survey	LS	1	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	
Survey Services (Layout/Record Drawings)	LS	1	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	
ZVI Interior Permanent Injection Well Installation with Labor	LS	1	$ 125,000	$ 125,000	Installed inside building over weekends
ZVI Downgradient Array of Permanent Injection Well Installation with Labor	LS	1	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	Up to 10 permanent downgradient well locations
ZVI Downgradient Array of Temporary Injection Wells with Product and Labor	LS	1	$ 207,000	$ 207,000	Drilling, injection services with product and oversight costs
ZVI Downgradient Permanent Injection Event	Unit	3	$ 125,000	$ 375,000	Two rounds of semiannual events to take place every 5-Years (4 events total) excludes initial temporary injection event
ZVI Injection Inside Building with Labor	Unit	4	$ 250,000	$ 1,000,000	Two rounds of semiannual events to take place every 5-Years (4 events total)
IDW Disposal	LS	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Site Maintenance	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Project Management/Reporting	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 1,882,000**	
MNA					
PLANNING, REPORTING, AND IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-2)					
Planning meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Access Agreements and Negotiations	LS	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	Access Agreement Coordination/ Updated Submittals
Community Relations	LS	1	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	Throughout Project
Agency Submittals and Deed Restriction Implementation	LS	1	$ 75,000	$ 75,000	Includes Sampling and Analysis Plan, Media Management Plan & Stewardship Plan
Quarterly Groundwater Sampling	LS	8	$ 28,000	$ 224,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	2	$ 30,000	$ 60,000	Two reports for Years 1&2, includes 8 quarters of groundwater sampling results
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 406,000**	
ANNUAL MONITORING (YEARS 2-20)					
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	
Annual IDW Disposal	EACH	1	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 63,300**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 44,310**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 94,950**	
			Net Present Value (Years 6-20)	$ 949,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.

TABLE 6: ABIOTIC REDUCTIVE DECHLORINATION VIA VALENT IRON (ZVI) INJECTIONS WITH SVE MNA CLASS 4 ROM COST ESTIMATE

Option Summary: This option provides costs for preparing and implementing injections using a colloidal microscale ZVI product in glycerol suspension along with expanded SVE under the building, MNA, and Implementation of Property Deed Restrictions.

ITEM	UNITS	ESTIMATED QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	ESTIMATED COST	NOTES
SVE PROCEDURES (YEARS 0-20)					
SVE PLANNING,PERMITTING, AND REPORTING (YEARS 0-2)					
Permits and Permit Compliance	LS	1	$ 7,500	$ 7,500	
Planning Meetings	EA	5	$ 5,000	$ 25,000	
Remedial Design (RD)	LS	1	$ 90,000	$ 90,000	Includes upgrade of current system to include additional areas; Includes PFD, P&ID, mechanical system layout/equip spec, well details, well vaults, trenching details, instrumentation, electrical one line, site plan, power plan
Agency Submittals	LS	1	$ 60,000	$ 60,000	Assumes one remedial action work plan and completion report
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 183,000**	
SVE IMPLEMENTATION (YEARS 0-20)					
MOBILIZATION/INSTALLATION (0-2)					
Utility Location Survey	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
Survey Services (Layout/Record Drawings)	LS	1	$ 35,000	$ 35,000	
System Installation (SVE-SSDS Inside facility)	LS	1	$ 425,000	$ 425,000	Assumes 30 ft ROI; Includes drilling cost of up to 18 shallow, 2" diameter extraction well locations and system installation cost using overhead piping in building
Site Maintenance	LS	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	
IDW Disposal	LS	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
Project Management	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INVESTMENT:	**$ 515,000**	
OM&M (YEARS 0-20)					
Annual System Power	LS	1	$ 30,000	$ 30,000	
Quarterly Performance Monitoring	EA	4	$ 5,000	$ 20,000	Starting with current SVE System and transitioning to new system; assumes no off-gas treatment
Annual Project Management	HR	48	$ 225	$ 10,800	4-hrs/month each year
Annual Misc. Expenses	YEAR	1	$ 2,000	$ 2,000	
Annual Sampling	EVENTS	1	$ 28,000	$ 28,000	
Annual Reporting	EACH	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000	
			TOTAL ESTIMATED MONITORING	**$ 105,800**	
			AACE Class 4 (-30%)	**$ 74,060**	
			AACE Class 4 (+50%)	**$ 158,700**	
			Net Present Value (Years 0-20)	$ 1,730,000	Net present value at 2% per USEPA Guidance for non-federal remediation sites.
			Net Present Value Project Costs	**$ 5,895,000**	