SC DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROPOSED PLAN

Proposed Plan for Site Remediation
Woven Electronics Site

1001 Old Stage Road, Simpsonville, South Carolina
December 2026

The South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES, formerly the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control or DHEC) has completed an evaluation of cleanup alternatives to address contamination at the Woven Electronics Site (Site). The S.C. Department of Environmental Services was established July 1, 2024. Any decisions, records, or references to "the Department" occurring prior to July 1, 2024, refer to actions taken by the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). DHEC entered into Voluntary Cleanup Contract (13-6203-RP) with Woven Electronics, LLC on May 19, 2014. This Proposed Plan identifies SCDES's Preferred Alternative for cleanup of contamination and provides the justification for this preference. Additionally, the Proposed Plan includes summaries of other cleanup alternatives evaluated during the process. These alternatives were identified based on information gathered during environmental investigations conducted at the Site since 2012.

SCDES is presenting this Proposed Plan to inform the public of activities conducted at the Site, gain public input, and fulfill the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (National Contingency Plan or NCP). This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the *Woven Electronics Site Final Feasibility Study Report* (August 2026) and other documents contained in the Administrative Record. SCDES encourages the public to review these documents to gain a better understanding of the Site and the activities that have been completed.

SCDES will select a final cleanup remedy after reviewing and considering comments submitted during the public comment period.

SCDES may modify the Preferred Alternative or select another response action presented in this Proposed Plan based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on **all** the alternatives presented in this Proposed Plan.

SCDES's Preferred Cleanup Summary
Alternative 4
Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination (ERD) with Bioaugmentation Bioremediation, Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), and Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)

SCDES's preferred remedial option is:

- ERD would accelerate the natural processes already present at the site. Expansion of the SVE system to address the vadose zone impacts underneath the building and prevent vapor intrusion.
- This alternative would reduce source area contamination and reduce potential exposure to vapor intrusion to workers.
- The alternative would reduce contaminant migration through reduction in source mass and toxicity.
- MNA will track the natural processes of degradation once active remediation is complete.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

PUBLIC MEETING:

Public Meeting will be held on December 15, 2026 at 6:30pm at

Simpsonville Library – Hendricks Branch
626 NE Main Street
Simpsonville, SC 29681

SCDES will hold an in person public meeting to further explain the Proposed Plan and discuss all the alternatives presented in the Remedial Alternatives Evaluation and answer questions from the public.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:

The Public Comment Period will run from December 15, 2026 through February 15, 2027.

SCDES will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period. Please submit your written comments to:

Genevieve Keller-Milliken, Project Manager
SCDES Bureau of Land & Waste Management
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
genevieve.kellermilliken@des.sc.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

Call: Genevieve Keller-Milliken
Project Manager, 803-898-0722

See: SCDES's webpage at:
des.sc.gov/WovenElectronics

View: The Administrative Record on the SCDES webpage above and at the following location:

SCDES's Freedom of Information Office
2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC
(803) 898-3817
Monday - Friday: 8:30 am - 5:00 pm

@SouthCarolinaDES

SITE HISTORY

The Woven Electronics Site (the Site) is located at 1001 Old Stage Road, approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the city of Simpsonville, in Greenville County, South Carolina. The Site consists of the Wovens Electronics Corporation facility (facility property) and the wooded land of approximately 16.5 acres, with a right-of-way corridor extending to the south-southwest, and two adjacent properties. To the north and west of the facility property is an undeveloped parcel owned by Cooper Old Stage, LLC. To the south of the facility is a mixed-use property of industry and wooded land owned by Cryovac which contains a small stream draining to the west-southwest. The facility property is bounded to the west by Old Stage Road. The Site is located in an area of mixed residential, industrial and undeveloped lands.

The facility property was undeveloped wooded land prior to 1963. The facility has a long history of textile, electronic, or weaving industries. Currently, the facility produces woven electronics. The on-site facilities include offices, shipping areas, storage, assembly, and weaving process areas (Haley & Aldrich [H&A] 2024). A former wastewater treatment system was converted to public sewer discharge in 1984 and no environmental impacts were noted at that time (CRB 2014).

Most recently, B/E Aerospace, Inc., acquired the facility in 2010 as part of a purchase of the Woven Electronics Corporation. During this acquisition, a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment was performed, and indicated that chlorinated solvent waste was generated in the 1980's. An initial groundwater assessment was conducted in 2012 and subsequently submitted to DHEC. The results showed elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) present in groundwater. The Voluntary Cleanup Contract (VCC) was executed on May 19, 2014 and required the submission of a Remedial Investigation (H&A 2024) and a Feasibility Study (H&A 2026). A pilot study was conducted in 2023 and 2024 consisting of air sparging (AS), soil vapor extraction (SVE), enhanced reductive dechlorination (ERD), and zero-valent iron (ZVI). The results of that study can be found in the July 2024 report from H&A.

AREAS OF CONCERN

The chemicals of concern (CoCs) at the Site that have historically exceeded their United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) in the groundwater are tetrachloroethene (PCE), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), 1,1 dichloroethene (1,1 DCE), and 1,1 dichloroethane (1,1, DCA). The USEPA has established MCLs to protect public health by limiting the concentration of various contaminants in public drinking water supplies. Trifluorotrichloroethane, also known as Freon 113, is also monitored at this Site and has a Regional Screening Level (RSL) for Tap Water. The surface water present at the southwest edge of the Site has exhibited contaminant detections below the MCL. PCE and its daughter products are considered the main drivers for groundwater cleanup on-site. The table below summarizes the most recent CoC concentrations in groundwater from the Annual Monitoring Report (H&A 2026):

Contaminant of Concern	Highest Recent Concentration
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	258 µg/L
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-1,2 DCE)	85 µg/L
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1 DCE)	5 µg/L
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1 DCA)	7 µg/L
Trifluorotrichloroethane (Freon 113)	54 µg/L

*values have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Direct soil sampling at this Site has not been conducted, as the suspected release areas are covered by active buildings. Alternatively, soil gas samples were initially collected below the facility's slab base starting in 2011. The presence of PCE concentrations in the vapors confirm residual source areas, as chlorinated solvents have not been used at this facility since before the acquisition by B/E Engineering in 2010. Additional vapor sampling has commenced at the site, with the most recent data indicating PCE is above the Industrial Air RSL of 18 µg/m3. Vapor Intrusion Screening Levels (VISLs) were created for the Site for Commercial soil gas concentrations with a target cancer risk of 1.0 and a hazard quotient of 10^{-6}. Historically, only PCE, trichloroethene, and isopropyl alcohol, a common laboratory contaminant, have been above the established VISLs (H&A 2026).

Since construction, the facility has been used to manufacture electronics and textiles. During investigations into the Site for the acquisition by B/E Aerospace, it was learned that chlorinated solvents were used in the 1980s. There are two suspected release areas: one near the old back door of the northern part of the facility, and a secondary location near MW-17, as evidenced by the concentrations of vapors under the concrete slab (Figure 3).

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

Contamination from historic operations at the Site has been detected in soil gas and sub-slab vapor samples beneath the buildings on the Woven Electronics property and in the groundwater both on-site and presumably off-site above regulatory limits. Contaminated groundwater is considered to be the primary exposure risk factor of the Site. Secondary exposure concerns are from soil vapor intrusion. There is concern that soil contamination is present, however it has not been verified due to the difficulties of soil assessment under an active portion of the facility. The current soil vapor extraction (SVE) and sub-slab depressurization (SSD) systems are mitigating vapor intrusion, and contaminated groundwater is not readily accessible by an on-site worker. Remedial action is necessary to protect public health and the environment from actual or threatened releases of hazardous substances to the environment, to reduce or eliminate exposure to contaminated soil and vapors, and to help prevent further migration of contaminated groundwater off-site. The alternatives identified in this Proposed Plan and evaluated in the Feasibility Study are being presented as possible solutions for cleanup.

CLEANUP GOALS

Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) are developed to set goals for protecting human health and the environment. The goals should be as specific as possible but should not unduly limit the range of remedial alternatives that can be developed. Accordingly, the following RAOs were developed for the Site:

- Mitigate Site groundwater to below MCLs.
- Mitigate the groundwater plume to prevent contamination of surface water at concentrations exceeding MCLs.
- Prevent direct exposure to contaminated soils that could potentially exceed the Industrial RSLs.
- Mitigate potential future health risks from soil vapor intrusion into buildings on the property to the applicable regulatory levels.

The cleanup levels in the table below consist of Groundwater Maximum Contaminant Levels and Industrial Air Regional Screening Levels.

Contaminant of Concern	**Groundwater Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**	**Industrial Air Regional Screening Level (RSL)**
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5 µg/L	18 µg/m^3
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (cis-1,2 DCE)	70 µg/L	18 µg/m^3
1,1-Dichloroethene (1,1 DCE)	7 µg/L	1.7 µg/m^3
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1 DCA)	2.8 µg/L (Tapwater RSL)	1.7 µg/m^3
Trifluorotrichloroethane (Freon 113)	1000 µg/L (Tapwater RSL)	2200 µg/m^3

SCOPE AND ROLE OF THE ACTION

The selection of one of the alternatives described in this Proposed Plan will be the final cleanup action for the Site. The remedial action objectives for these proposed actions include preventing ingestion of groundwater with concentrations of CoCs above applicable drinking water standards, restoring groundwater to drinking water standards, reducing the potential for contaminated soil and vapor exposure, and reducing further migration of contaminated groundwater.

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

Based on information collected during previous investigations, a Feasibility Study (H&A 2026) was developed to identify, develop, and evaluate cleanup options to address the contamination at the Site. This evaluation considered the source, nature, and extent of contamination and associated potential risks identified during the Remedial Investigation (H&A 2024) and additional assessments to determine and evaluate potential remedial alternatives and their overall protection of human health and the environment. Each remedial alternative evaluated by SCDES is summarized below. Additional details on each alternative can be found in the Feasibility Study (H&A 2026) located in the Administrative Record.

Remedial Alternatives	Description
Alternative 1 No Action	• Required as a baseline for comparison to other alternatives by the National Contingency Plan. • No remedial action for soil, groundwater, or vapor intrusion. • Cost $0.
Alternative 2 Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)	• Monitoring the natural degradation of CoCs in groundwater with the existing monitoring network. • Cessation of the current sub-slab depressurization and soil vapor extraction systems • Restrictions on land and groundwater use at the facility property. • Cost: Approximately $1,280,000
Alternative 3 Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) and MNA	• Expansion of the current SVE system under the building to remove vapors from the soil and prevent vapor intrusion. • Monitoring the natural degradation of CoCs in groundwater with the existing monitoring network. • Restrictions on land and groundwater use at the facility property. • Cost: Approximately $3,708,000
Alternative 4 Enhanced Reductive Dechlorination with Bioaugmentation Bioremediation, SVE, and MNA	• Injection of an emulsified vegetable oil substrate solution through permanent and temporary wells to encourage the biotic degradation of contaminants. • Expansion of the current SVE system under the building to remove vapors from the soil and prevent vapor intrusion. • Monitoring the natural degradation of CoCs in groundwater with the existing monitoring network. • Restrictions on land and groundwater use at the facility property. • Cost: Approximately $5,560,000
Alternative 5 Air Sparging, SVE, and MNA	• Increase volatilization and capture of contamination with a downgradient AS/SVE system. • Expansion of the current SVE system under the building to remove vapors from the soil and prevent vapor intrusion. • Monitoring the natural degradation of CoCs in groundwater with the existing monitoring network. • Restrictions on land and groundwater use at the facility property. • Cost: Approximately $4,575,000
Alternative 6 Abiotic Reductive Dechlorination (ARD) via Zero Valent Iron, SVE, and MNA	• Injection of zero-valent iron to encourage abiotic degradation of contaminants in groundwater. • Expansion of the current SVE system under the building to remove vapors from the soil and prevent vapor intrusion. • Monitoring the natural degradation of CoCs in groundwater with the existing monitoring network. • Restrictions on land and groundwater use on-site. • Cost: Approximately $5,895,000

Note: A final Remedial Design will be developed after the selection of a final remedy and prior to implementation of any alternative once a remedy has been selected.

DESCRIPTION OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 - No Action

The No Action Alternative is required by the National Contingency Plan to be included as a baseline for comparison with other alternatives. Under this remedial alternative, there would be neither groundwater monitoring nor any further active remedial treatment measures. The pilot system for SVE and the SSD systems would be shut down and decommissioned. There is no cost associated with implementing this alternative.

Alternative 2 - Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA).

Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) is a passive method that relies on natural processes to degrade the VOCs to levels below regulatory limits. MNA is measured through a variety of sampling parameters and analysis of the existing VOCs using the

established well network. The pilot system for SVE and the SSD systems would be shut down and decommissioned. Groundwater monitoring is proposed for 20 years. The initial 2-year period would have quarterly monitoring with a review for the appropriate geochemical markers to establish attenuation is present. Monitoring would then move to an annual sampling schedule for another 18 years. 5-year remedy reviews would be implemented to determine the effectiveness of the passive remediation. Institutional controls would be part of this alternative, which would include restrictions on property use, soil management, re-development, and groundwater use on-site. The 20-year net present value of Alternative 2 is estimated to be $1,280,000.

Alternative 3 – Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) and Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)

Soil vapor extraction (SVE) is the physical removal of vapors from soils for aboveground treatment. The SVE system would be an expansion on the pilot study system installed in a 2023 event. SVE would address the source area under the building, consisting of vertical extraction wells placed within the vadose zone to aggressively remove vapors present in the soils. These wells would be installed in the northwest portion of the building with some overlapping influence for the largest possible targeted treatment area. Conveyance piping would be installed between the extraction wells and connect to a blower, creating a negative pressure to uptake the vapors from the soils and treated before being off-gassed into the environment. SVE is expected to mitigate any vapor intrusion that might occur. No SVE is proposed beyond the extent of the building (Figure 14) . During the pilot study, the SVE system ran in tandem with the AS system for 3 days. A small decrease was noted, followed by a measurable rebound. The most recent monitoring reports indicate overall decreases from the performance monitoring wells.

As discussed above, MNA would take over once active remediation was determined to be no longer needed. A similar monitoring schedule would be used for both performance monitoring and post-performance monitored natural attenuation. 5-year remedy reviews would be implemented to determine the effectiveness of the passive remediation. Institutional controls would be part of this alternative, which would include restrictions on property use, soil management, re-development, and groundwater use on-site. The 20-year net present value of Alternative 3 is estimated to be $3,708,000.

Alternative 4 – Enhanced Reductive Dichlorination (ERD) with Bioaugmentation Bioremediation, Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), and Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)

Enhanced Reductive Dichlorination (ERD) uses amendments to increase the natural biodegradation processes to accelerate the breakdown of contaminants to less-harmful ones. During the pilot study in 2023, ERD was noted to have a measurable impact on the performance wells. Since the pilot study, the performance wells have since rebounded to historical ranges. It was noted that a buffer may be needed to overcome the acidity of the groundwater. By creating an ideal environment and additional nourishment, naturally occurring microorganisms can flourish and metabolize the contamination at an increased rate than if they were left to in the naturally occurring state. At this site, the injection would be an emulsified vegetable oil substrate solution and a pH buffer would be needed to balance out the water chemistry. There are up to 6 injection events proposed over the course of 3 years. A combination of permanent and temporary injection wells, both vertical and horizontal, targeting the contamination in groundwater would be used under the building and at the downgradient plume core portion. In order to protect the downgradient creek, the last row of wells will be no closer than 50 ft from the tributary (Figure 15).

As discussed above, the SVE system would be expanded upon under the building to address source area contamination and vapor intrusion, and MNA would take over once active remediation was determined to be no longer needed at the Site. A similar monitoring schedule would be used for both performance monitoring and post-performance monitored natural attenuation. 5-year remedy reviews would be implemented to determine the effectiveness of the passive remediation. Institutional controls would be part of this alternative, which would include restrictions on property use, soil management, re-development, and groundwater use on-site. The 20-year net present value of Alternative 4 is estimated to be $5,560,000.

Alternative 5 – Air Sparging (AS), Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), and Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)

Air Sparging (AS) and SVE are two technologies that are often combined. Air sparging introduces increased airflow into saturated and unsaturated soils to increase volatilization of the CoCs. Horizontal air sparge wells would be installed underneath the main building, running parallel to one another. SVE is then used to remove those increased vapors from the soil and with a robust system, prevent vapor intrusion. The SVE wells would be installed vertically through the current flooring of the building and further downgradient at the plume core directly into the soil (Figure 16). Conveyance piping would be installed between the extraction wells to connect to a blower, which would create negative pressure similar and remove the vapors for off-gassing. An SVE system is already in place underneath the main manufacturing building and would be expanded. The air sparge system would be installed at a greater depth than the SVE system near the higher concentration of the downgradient plume core portion, approximately 45 to 50 ft below ground level. It is not recommended to incorporate the AS system underneath the

building, where complete capture of the increased vapors may not be possible, and would therefore increase the risk of vapor intrusion to workers. During the pilot study, the SVE system ran in tandem with the AS system for 3 days. A small decrease was noted, followed by a measurable rebound. The most recent monitoring reports indicate overall decreases from the performance monitoring wells.

As discussed above, MNA would take over once active remediation was determined to be no longer needed. A similar monitoring schedule would be used for both performance monitoring and post-performance monitored natural attenuation. 5-year remedy reviews would be implemented to determine the effectiveness of the passive remediation. Institutional controls would be part of this alternative, which would include restrictions on property use, soil management, re-development, and groundwater use on-site. The 20-year net present value of Alternative 5 is estimated to be $4,575,000.

Alternative 6 – Abiotic Reductive Dichlorination (ARD) via Zero Valent Iron (ZVI), Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), and Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)

Abiotic Reductive Dichlorination (ARD) is achieved by the introduction of a "reducing agent" to force a chemical reaction, thereby changing contaminants into less-harmful ones. For this Site, a microscale zero valent iron suspension in a substrate with a pH buffer would be introduced through vertical wells both underneath the building and further downgradient at the plume core. This technology was part of the Pilot Study completed in 2023, and some injection wells could be reused for this delivery. The pilot study noted that ZVI would need the addition of a pH buffer and an electron donor to be significantly effective. A systematic grid pattern would be used at the plume core portion in order to maximize contact with the contamination. In order to protect the downgradient creek, the last row of wells will be no closer than 50 ft from the tributary (Figure 17). Additional events of ZVI injections are proposed every 5 or more years at the permanent injection wells. These supplemental injections are intended to improve the effectiveness of the remediation process by maintaining amendment distribution and performance over time.

As discussed above, the SVE system would be expanded upon under the building to address source area contamination and vapor intrusion, and MNA would take over once active remediation was determined to be no longer needed. A similar monitoring schedule would be used for both performance monitoring and post-performance monitored natural attenuation. 5-year remedy reviews would be implemented to determine the effectiveness of the passive remediation. Institutional controls would be part of this alternative, which would include restrictions on property use, soil management, re-development, and groundwater use on-site. The 20-year net present value of Alternative 6 is estimated to be $5,895,000.

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The National Contingency Plan establishes specific criteria to evaluate and compare the different remediation alternatives individually and against each other to select a remedy. This section of the Proposed Plan profiles the relative performance of each alternative against the criteria, noting how it compares to the other alternatives under consideration. The criteria are:

1. Overall protection of human health and the environment;
2. Compliance with Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs);
3. Short-term effectiveness;
4. Long-term effectiveness and permanence;
5. Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment;
6. Implementability;
7. Cost; and
8. Community acceptance.

The primary objectives for the preferred remedial action are to be protective of human health and the environment and to comply with State and Federal regulations. These two objectives are considered *threshold criteria*. Threshold criteria are requirements each alternative must meet in order to be eligible for selection.

The following measures are considered *balancing criteria*: long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment; short-term effectiveness; implementability; and cost. These criteria are used to weigh the technical feasibility, strengths and weaknesses, and cost advantages and disadvantages of each alternative. Community acceptance of the cleanup alternative is a *modifying criterion* that will be carefully considered by SCDES prior to final remedy selection.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

A comparative analysis of each alternative was performed and is illustrated in Comparison of Remedy Alternative to Evaluation Criteria Table within this document. The alternatives were evaluated in relation to one another for each of the evaluation criteria. The purpose of the analysis is to identify the relative advantages and disadvantages of each alternative.

Overall Protection of Human Health and the Environment

When evaluating alternatives in terms of overall protection of human health and the environment, consideration is given to the way site-related risks are eliminated, reduced, or controlled through treatment, engineering controls, or institutional controls.

Alternative 1 (No Action) does not provide adequate protection of Human Health and the Environment, as it does not control or actively reduce the contamination at the Site. This alternative is retained for comparison to active remedies. Alternative 2 received a low score as it would only be somewhat protective if attenuation is demonstrated over the course of 20 years. It does not protect against vapor intrusion in the buildings. Alternatives 3 and 5 moderately meet the criteria, as they both treat the source zone and prevent some vapor intrusion, however it may not remediate all of the problems, and toxicity in the groundwater would remain a concern. Alternative 6 significantly meets the criteria, as it would degrade the contaminant in groundwater and address vapor intrusion concerns at the building. Alternative 4 best meets the criteria, as all possible exposure pathways are addressed.

Compliance with ARARs (Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements)

This criterion evaluates whether an alternative meets federal and state environmental statutes and regulations that pertain to the site. Each alternative is evaluated with respect to its ability to comply with such requirements.

Alternative 1 does not meet regulatory limits for groundwater or soil in an acceptable timeframe since no remediation would be conducted. There is no mitigation for vapor intrusion concerns. Alternative 2 would also not meet regulatory criteria, and no additional permits are required. Alternatives 3 thru 6 would meet regulatory limits for soil in various timeframes. All four alternatives have mitigation planned for vapor intrusion concerns. Alternative 3 only addresses soil and vapor concerns and would require permits for well construction. Alternatives 4, 5 and 6 would all require injection permits to operate. Alternative 5 would also address soil and vapor concerns, and in a much shorter timeframe than Alternative 3. It may also address groundwater contamination as well. Alternatives 4 and 6 meet all ARARs for cleanup at the Site.

Short-Term Effectiveness

The short-term effectiveness evaluation takes into consideration any risk the alternative poses to on-site workers, the surrounding community, or the environment during implementation, as well as the length of time needed to implement the alternative.

Alternative 1 received the lowest score, as it would increase risk to on-site workers from the shutdown of the current SVE and SSD systems and no implementation of a viable alternative. Alternative 2 would also require the decommissioning of the vapor mitigation systems but includes a monitoring component which presents a small risk to on-site workers. Alternatives 4, 5 and 6 all have limited short-term risks associated with installation of injection wells and construction measures, but they can be mitigated with safety protocols. Alternative 3 presents the least amount of short-term risk as it is an expansion of an already present system with minimal disturbance.

Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence

This criterion evaluates the potential long-term risks remaining after implementation of the remedy. Issues addressed for each alternative include the magnitude of long-term risks and the long-term reliability of the management controls.

Alternative 1 received the lowest score as there would be no positive change towards longevity or permanence. Alternative 2 received a low score as it could be effective over decades, but there is no active cleanup component. Alternatives 3 and 5 would have moderate long term effectiveness, as the remediation is only present when the systems are running. Rebound is likely to occur an can only be seen with additional monitoring. Alternatives 4 and 6 provide the most long-lasting effectiveness as the injectants would be working long after the events to continue remediation.

Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume through Treatment

This criterion measures the degree to which an alternative employs treatment to reduce the harmful effects of contaminants, their ability to move in the environment, and the amount of contamination present.

Alternative 1 received the lowest score as this remedy would not address the toxicity, mobility or volume of contamination in a timely manner. Alternative 2 received a fair score as natural processes may decrease the toxicity, mobility or volume through decades of slow degradation. Alternative 3 received a moderate score due to the reduction of mobility and volume, but toxicity is not addressed. Alternative 5 received a significant score since the additional volatilization of the system would increase the reduction of mobility and volume. Alternatives 4 and 6 received the highest scores, as they both address all three concerns at the Site by transforming contaminants into less toxic ones through either enhanced natural or chemical degradation.

Implementability

The analysis of implementability considers the technical and administrative feasibility of remedy implementation, as well as the availability of required materials and services needed.

Alternative 6 would be the most difficult to implement, due to complexity of installations and the availability of the injectate. Alternatives 4 and 5 would be somewhat difficult to implement; Alternative 4 has a complex air sparging network to install, while Alternative 5 requires the most extensive injection network installation. Alternative 3 would be fairly easy to implement, as it is an expansion on an already-present system. All active alternatives would present some sort of disruption to the facility operations. Alternative 2 is also fairly easy to implement, as it uses the current well network, but requires the decommissioning of the SVE and SSD systems. Alternative 1 is the easiest to implement, only requiring the decommissioning of the vapor intrusion systems.

Cost

The following list presents the estimated net present value for each alternative over a 20-year period:

Alternative 1 (No Action)	$0
Alternative 2 (MNA)	$1,280,000
Alternative 3 (SVE and MNA)	$3,708,000
Alternative 4 (ERD, SVE, and MNA)	$5,560,000
Alternative 5 (AS, SVE, and MNA	$4,575,000
Alternative 6 (ARD, ZVI, SVE, and MNA)	$5,895,000

Community Acceptance

Community acceptance of the preferred remedy will be evaluated after the public meeting and comment period. Public comments will be summarized, and responses provided in the Responsiveness Summary Section of the Record of Decision document that will present the SCDES's final remedy selection. SCDES may choose to modify the preferred alternative or select another remedy evaluated in the Feasibility Study based on public comments or new information.

COMPARISON OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES TO EVALUATION CRITERIA

Alternatives 1-6 are compared against each other for remediation. The tables below rank the alternatives from 1-5 based off their effectiveness for each category with 1 being the lowest score and 5 being the highest score. The remedy with the highest total score is considered the best alternative.

Criterion	Alternative 1 No Action	Alternative 2 MNA	Alternative 3 SVE & MNA	Alternative 4 ERD, SVE, & MNA	Alternative 5 AS, SVE, & MNA	Alternative 6 ARD, ZVI, SVE, & MNA
Protection Human Health and the Environment	Provides no protection. Abatement measures would be decommissioned.	Provides some protection if MNA is demonstrated and monitored for 20 years. Abatement measures would be decommissioned.	Provides some protection by controlling vapor intrusion and some vadose zone cleanup.	Addresses all exposure pathways and vapor intrusion.	Provides some protection by removing contaminant mass and preventing some vapor intrusion.	Provides some protection by degrading contaminants and controlling vapor intrusion.
	1	**2**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**4**
Compliance with ARARs	Does not meet ARARs. No permits required.	Does not actively meet ARARS. No permits required.	Meets ARARs for soil and vapor intrusion; would require permits.	Meets all ARARs for cleanup; would require permits.	Meets ARARs for soil, groundwater and possibly vapor intrusion; would require permits.	Meets all ARARs for cleanup; would require permits.
	1	**1**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**5**
Short-Term Effectiveness	No short-term risk reduction. Increases risk with abatement measures decommissioned	Minimal short-term risks limited to sampling activities.	Limited short-term risks during construction. These risks are reduced with safety protocols.	Limited short-term risks during construction and amendment handling. These risks are reduced with safety protocols.	Limited short-term risks during well installation and startup. These risks are reduced with safety protocols.	Limited short-term risks during construction and ZVI handling. These risks are reduced with safety protocols.
	1	**2**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**
Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence	No long-term effectiveness; risks persist indefinitely.	Effective over decades is MNA is proven to be present at the site. Slower than active treatment.	Long-term effectiveness will be present with the system. Would take longer than other active alternatives.	Provides sustained degradation of PCE, estimated to last 1 to 3 years per injection event. Requires monitoring to measure effectiveness. 6 events are proposed.	Effective during system operation. Requires monitoring to detect rebound after shutdown.	Long-Term effectiveness supported by ZVI reactions lasting 5 or more years. Requires monitoring to measure effectiveness. 5 events are proposed.
	1	**2**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**5**
Reduction of toxicity, mobility, & volume through treatment	No reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume.	May reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume through natural degradation; would take a significantly long time.	Reduces mobility and volume by extracting vapors; toxicity remains unchanged.	Reduces toxicity, mobility and volume by enhanced biodegradation to non-toxic end products, and vapor capture.	Reduces mobility and volume by volatilization and extraction; toxicity remains unchanged.	Reduces toxicity, mobility and volume by chemical degradation to non-toxic end products, and vapor capture.
	1	**2**	**3**	**5**	**4**	**5**
Implementability	Ready to implement. No additional actions required.	Easy to implement, no immediate changes required. Minimal disturbance to facility operations.	Technically feasible; requires additional installations and would be minimally disruptive to facility operations.	Technically feasible; requires additional installations, amendment is easily commercially available and would be somewhat disruptive to facility operations.	Technically feasible; requires many additional installations and would be somewhat disruptive to facility operations.	Technically feasible; requires additional installations, ZVI is somewhat commercially available and would be somewhat disruptive to facility operations.
	5	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	
Costs	$0	$1,280,000	$3,708,000	$5,560,000	$4,575,000	$5,895,000
	5	**4**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**
Total Score	**15**	**17**	**23**	**28**	**23**	**26**

SUMMARY OF SCDES'S PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

SCDES has identified Alternative 4, which combines the use of Enhanced Reduction Dichlorination (ERD) with bioaugmentation bioremediation, Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE) beneath the building, and Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) as the preferred alternative to address the contamination at the Woven Electronics Site. Community acceptance is a critical part of the final decision-making process, and the final selection could change based on input from the public. A final Remedial Design will be developed prior to implementation of the seelcted remedial alternative.

Alternative 4 expands upon the SVE system already present at the site to continue vapor intrusion mitigation and protection of the on-site workers at the facility. The 2023 pilot study indicated that AS/SVE would be implementable and could have a sustained result when applied with the correct components. The AS/SVE pilot system ran for 3 days with measurable decreases. An SVE system creates a large vacuum and influences both the saturated and unsaturated soils. The addition of amendments to increase the biodegradation for soil and groundwater remediation complements the increased capture of vapors. Vertical and horizontal wells increase the delivery system both under the building and further downgradient at the plume core. There are measures in place to protect the nearby tributary from any daylighting that may be seen during the injections.

Groundwater monitoring would be conducted throughout the treatment process and continue monitoring post-remediation contaminant concentrations at the Site to ensure the progress of the treatment. MNA would be used once the active technologies are no longer needed, and the Site cleanup can be completed with a natural degradation process. Institutional controls such as land and groundwater use restrictions would be implemented as part of the remedial plan. This alternative would have five-year reviews post treatment to demonstrate that cleanup goals are being achieved. It is expected that this remedy would be completed within 20 years.

The net present value of this alternative combination is approximately $5,560,000 over a 20-year period.

It is the judgment of SCDES that the Preferred Alternative identified in this Proposed Plan is necessary to protect public health and the environment.

USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

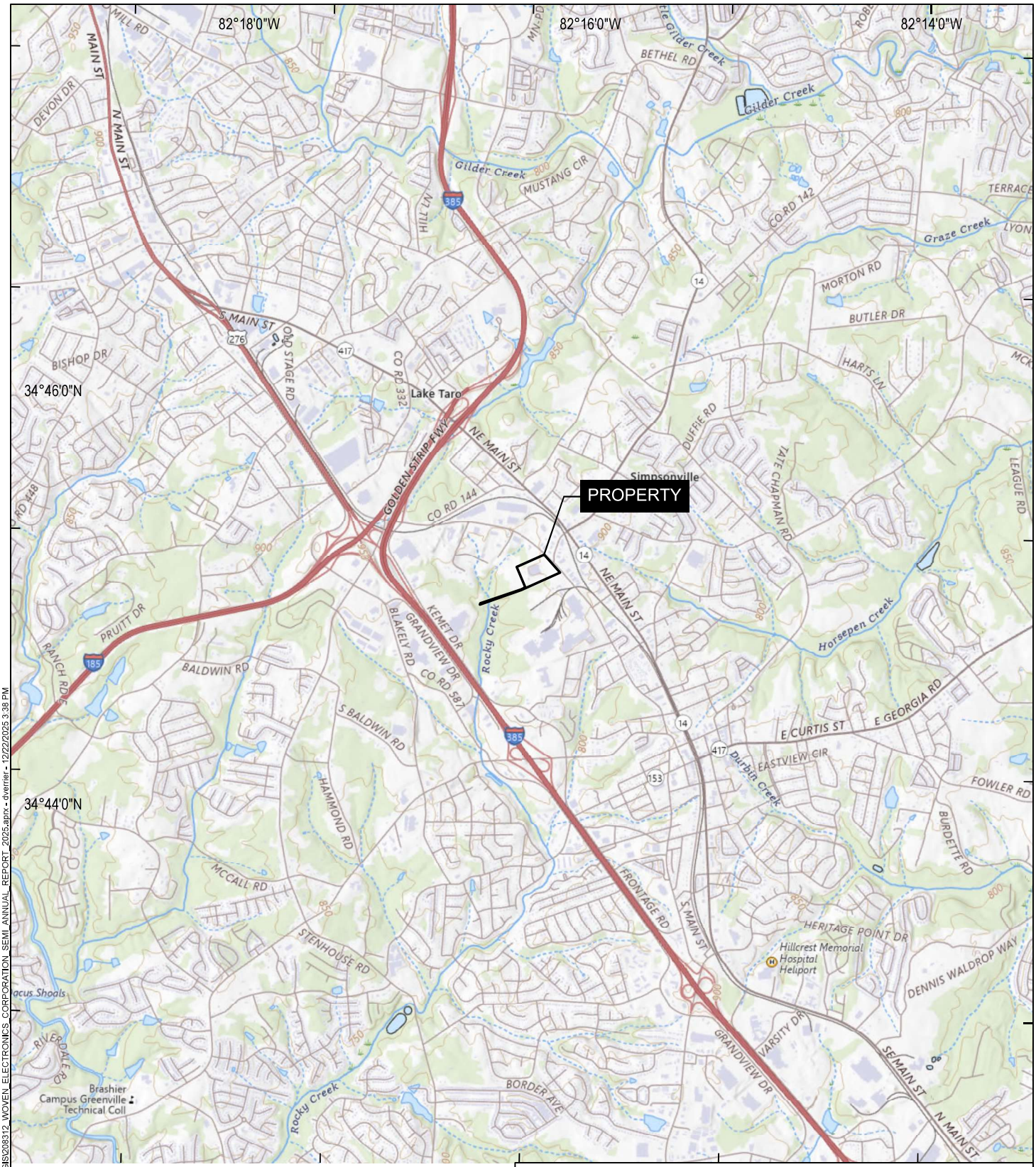
Your input on the Proposed Plan for the Woven Electronics Site is important. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping SCDES select a final cleanup remedy.

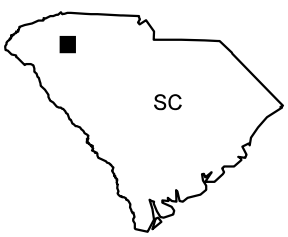
You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked by February 15, 2027. If you have any questions, please contact Genevieve Keller-Milliken at 803-898-0722. You may also submit your questions and/or comments electronically to: genevieve.kellermilliken@des.sc.gov.

Name _____ Telephone _____

Address _____ Email _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____







HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

PROPERTY LOCATION MAP

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

APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1 IN = 4000 FT
AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 1

GIS: \\haleyaldrich.com\share\CF\Projects\0208312\GIS\208312_WOVEN_ELECTRONICS_CORPORATION_SEMI ANNUAL_REPORT_2025.aprx - dverrier - 12/22/2025 3:38 PM

SANDLAPPER CONCRETE

OLD STAGE ROAD

LIQUID SYSTEMS

SEALED AIR CORP

COOPER OLD STAGE LLC

MW-25
MW-24
MW-12
MW-20S
MW-20T
MW-1T
MW-1S
MW-10S
MW-17
SVE-EW-1
SVE-EW-2
MW-10I
IW-4
MW-10T
IW-5
IW-6
SVE-EW-3
IW-7
MW-2
IW-8
SVE-EW-4
MW-23S
MW-13
IW-1
IW-2
MW-4D
IW-3
MW-4T
MW-4
MW-3
MW-14
MW-5
MW-16
MW-6I
AS/SVE-1
MW-6S
AS/SVE-2
MW-6D
MW-6T
MW-7R
MW-8
MW-21T
MW-21S
MW-26
MW-9T
MW-9S
MW-9D
SW-2
SW-6
SW-6
SW-2
SW-5
SW-1
SW-4
SW-5
SW-1
SW-4
MW-15
SW-7
TMW-18
SW-7
SW-8
SW-8
SW-3
SW-3

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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

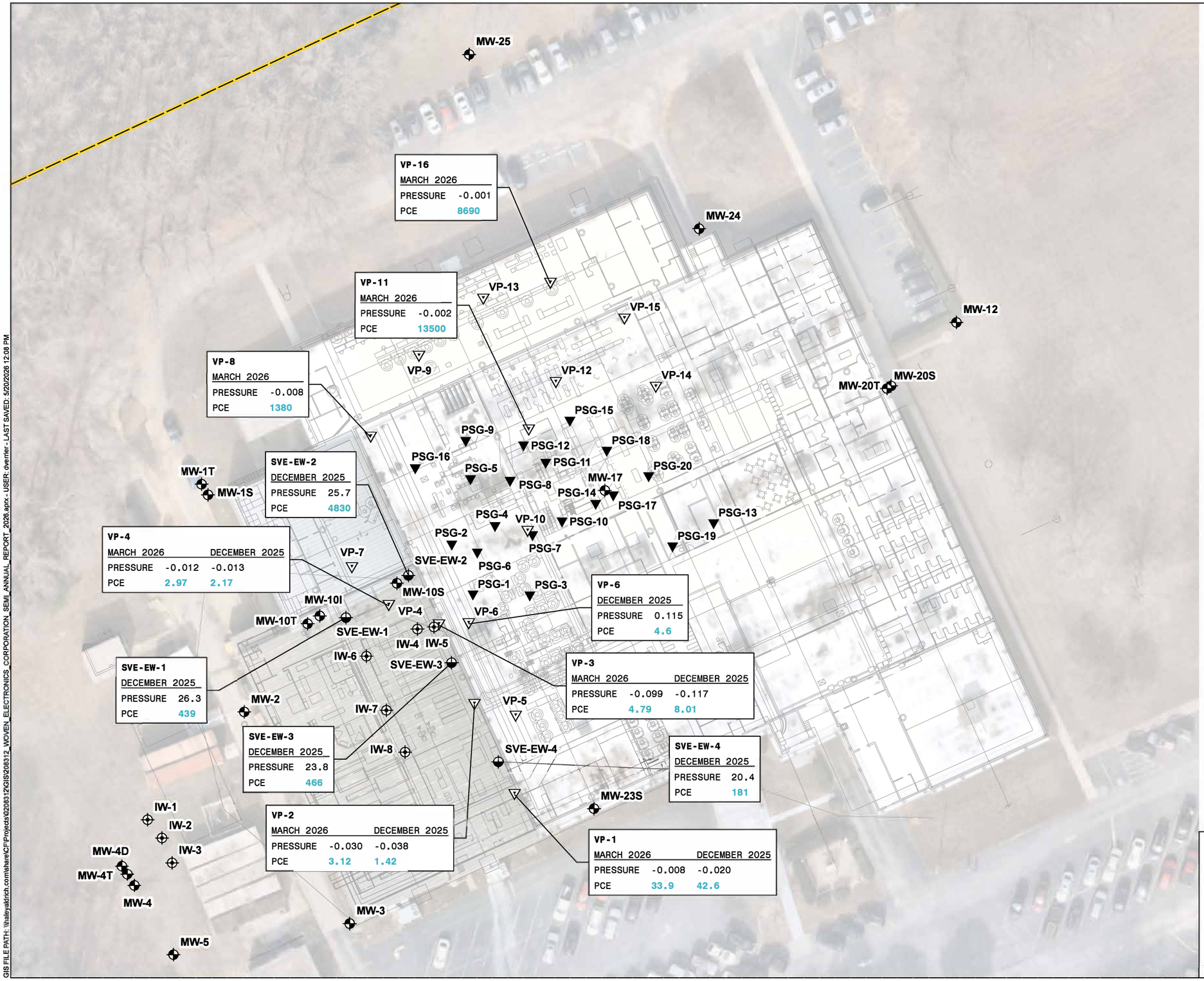
HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SITE PLAN

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 2



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

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. VAPOR PIN PRESSURES MEASURED IN INCHES OF WATER COLUMN. VAPOR PIN PCE CONCENTRATIONS MEASURED IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER.
3. VALUES IN BLUE INDICATE SAMPLING TETRACHLOROETHENE (PCE) CONCENTRATION IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METER).
4. 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 RESULTS

JUNE 2026

FIGURE 3

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SANDLAPPER CONCRETE

LIQUID SYSTEMS

SEALED AIR CORP

COOPER OLD STAGE LLC

OLD STAGE ROAD

CREEK

CREEK

MW-25 881.04

MW-24 881.88

MW-12 880.08

MW-20S DRY

MW-17 875.22

MW-1S 873.81

MW-10I 873.08

MW-10S DRY

MW-2 871.41

MW-13 865.74

MW-23S DRY

MW-14 866.59

MW-4 867.87

MW-5 866.67

MW-3 868.60

MW-16 854.63

MW-6I 862.59

MW-6S 861.76

MW-7R 862.02

MW-8 860.37

MW-21S DRY

MW-26 863.18

MW-9S 850.75

MW-15 837.62

880

875

870

865

855

850

845

840

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

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

2. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS MEASURED MARCH 19, 2026.

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. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300

SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

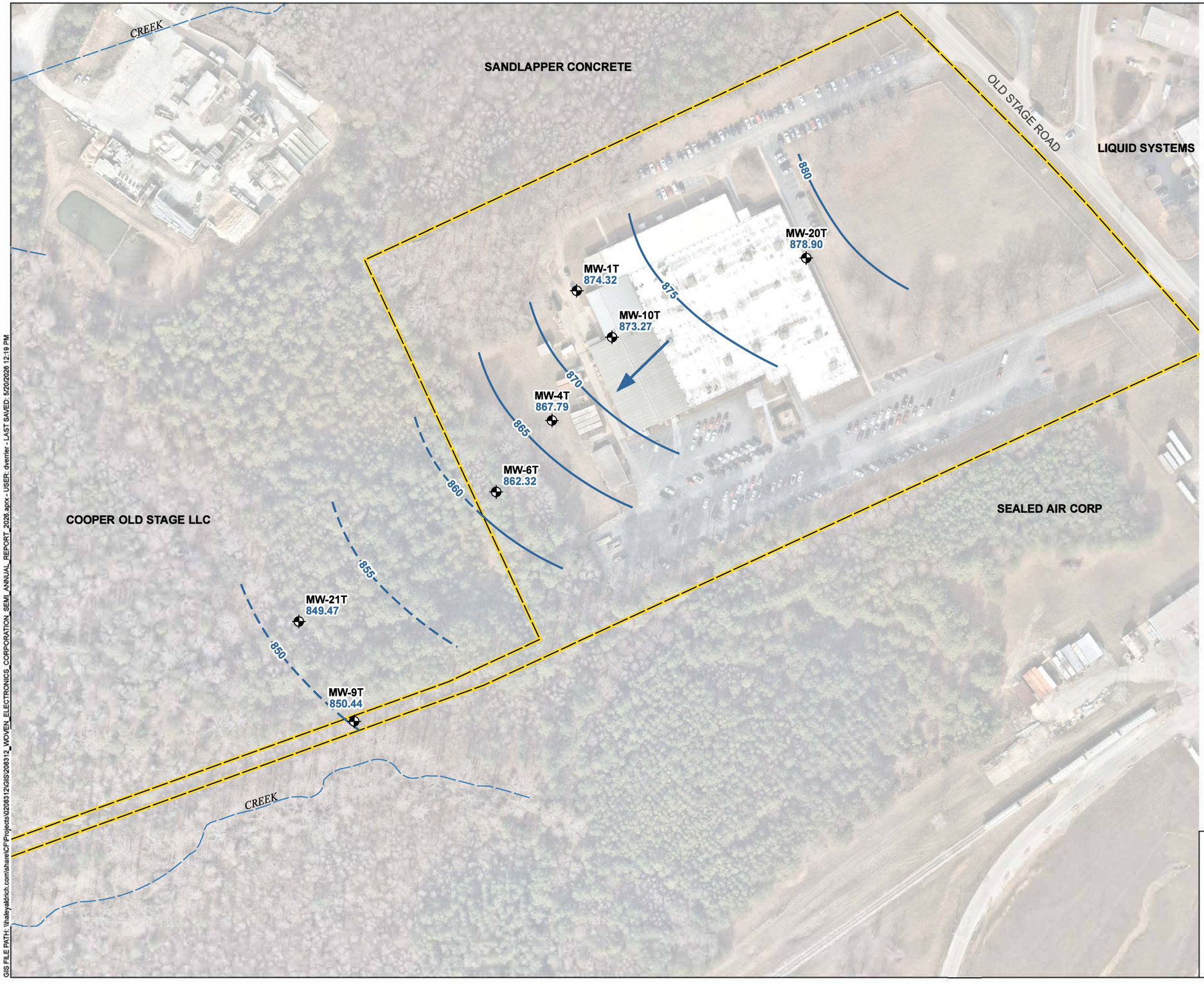
WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SAPROLITE GROUNDWATER POTENTIOMETRIC SURFACE MAP – MARCH 2026

JUNE 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

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS MEASURED MARCH 19, 2026.
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. 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 – MARCH 2026

JUNE 2026

FIGURE 5



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

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS MEASURED MARCH 19, 2026.
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. 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 – MARCH 2026

JUNE 2026

FIGURE 6

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SANDLAPPER CONCRETE

OLD STAGE ROAD

LIQUID SYSTEMS

COOPER OLD STAGE LLC

SEALED AIR CORP

MW-25
0.562 J

MW-24
< 1

MW-12
< 1

MW-20S
NS

MW-1S
0.603 J/0.631 J

MW-17
46.9

MW-10I
258

MW-10S
NS

MW-2
1.89

MW-13
1.48

MW-23S
NS

MW-14
28.2

MW-4
0.876 J

MW-3
< 1

MW-5
15.9

MW-16
< 1

MW-6I
128

MW-6S
15.3*

MW-7R
54.4

MW-8
20.5

MW-26
< 1

MW-21S
NS

MW-9S
38.5

SW-2
0.986 J/0.992 J

SW-5
< 1

MW-15
6.92/6.71

SW-8
2.48

SW-3
5.34

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LEGEND

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

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED MARCH 2026.

3. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS SURVEYED DECEMBER 23, 2023. MW-7R WAS INSTALLED IN JULY 2024, LOCATION IS APPROXIMATE. SURFACE WATER LOCATIONS SURVEYED APRIL 2, 2025. 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:
PCE = TETRACHLOROETHENE
/ = PRIMARY/DUPLICATE
J = ESTIMATED VALUE
ug/L = MICROGRAMS PER LITER
< = LESS THAN THE DETECTION LIMIT
NS = NOT SAMPLED
* = RESULT NOT USED IN CONTOURING

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

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

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

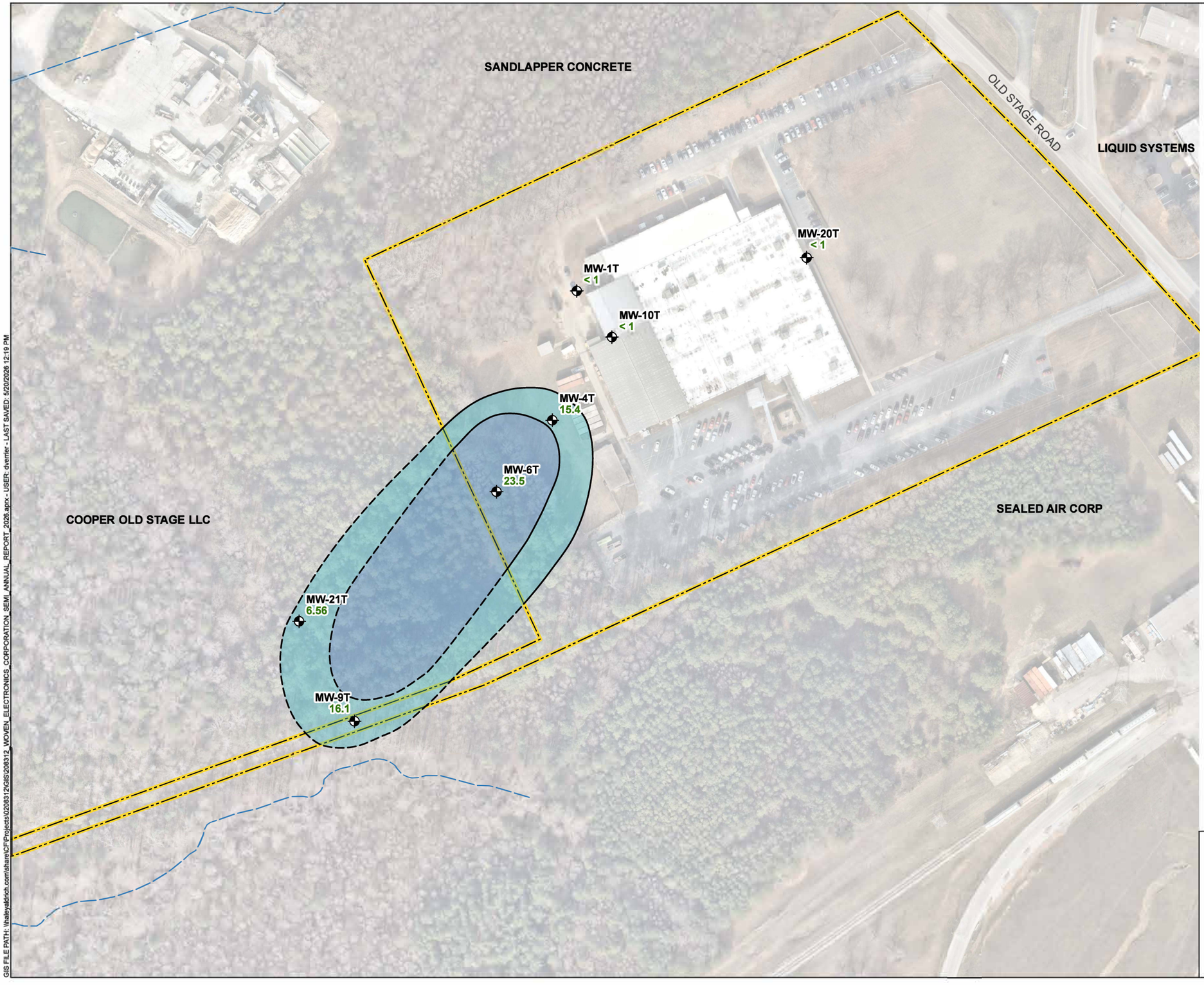
HALEY ALDRICH

WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

SAPROLITE GROUNDWATER PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME MAP - MARCH 2026

JUNE 2026

FIGURE 7



LEGEND

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

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED MARCH 2026.
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 = MICROGRAMS PER LITER
   < = LESS THAN THE DETECTION LIMIT
7. PCE VALUE INDICATED IN DARK GREEN TEXT.
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 PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME MAP - MARCH 2026

JUNE 2026

FIGURE 8

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LEGEND

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

NOTES

1. ALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS WERE SAMPLED MARCH 2026.
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. AERIAL IMAGERY SOURCE: NEARMAP, JANUARY 5, 2024

N

0 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

HALEY ALDRICH

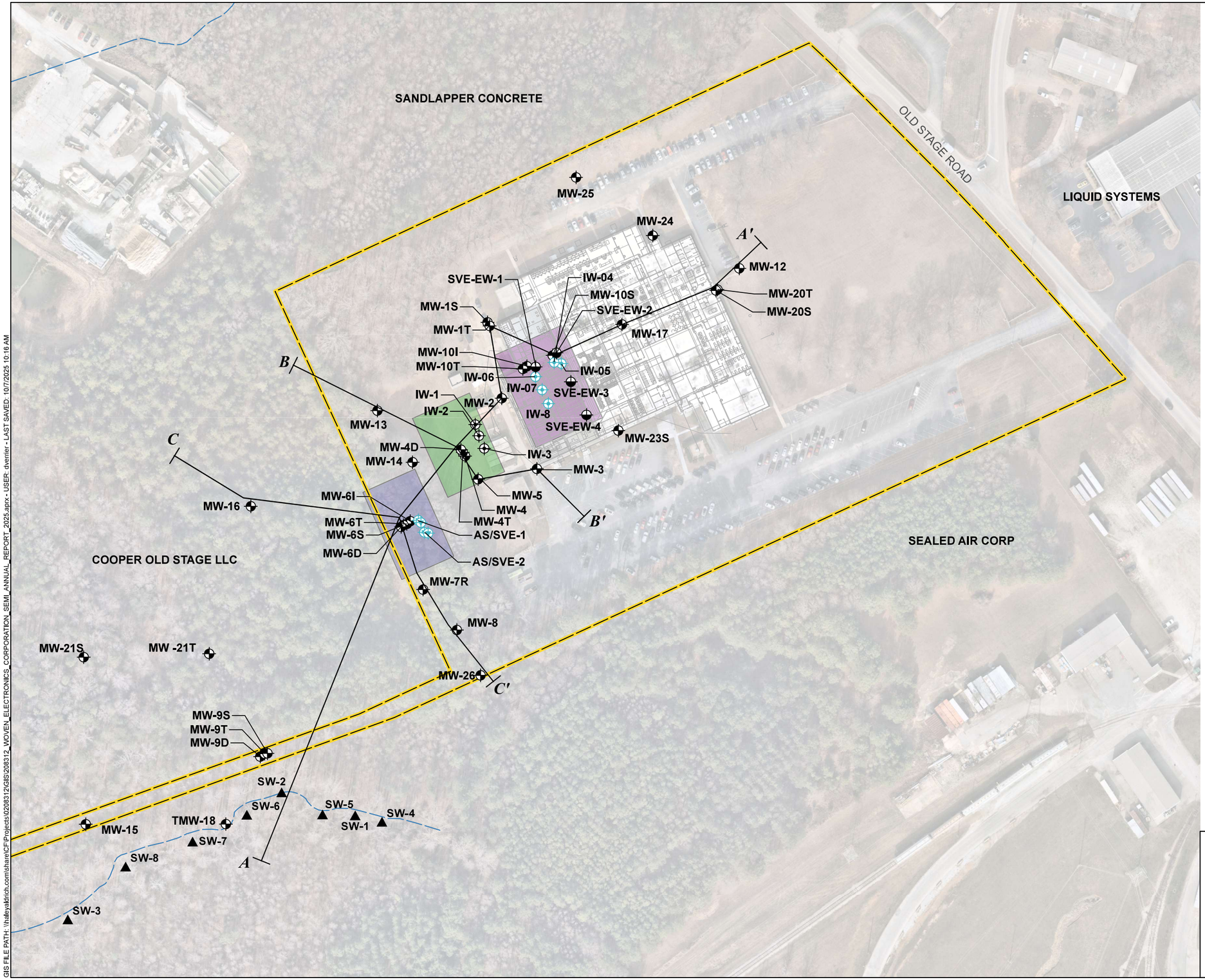
WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

BEDROCK GROUNDWATER PCE ISOCONCENTRATION PLUME MAP - MARCH 2026

JUNE 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

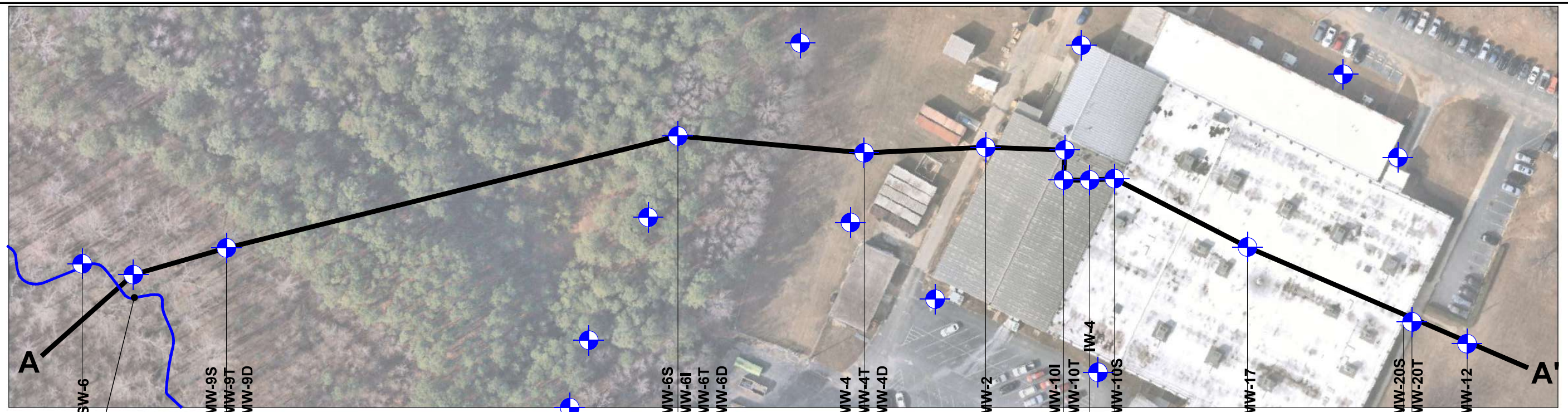
WOVEN ELECTRONICS LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTIONS LOCATION MAP

AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 10

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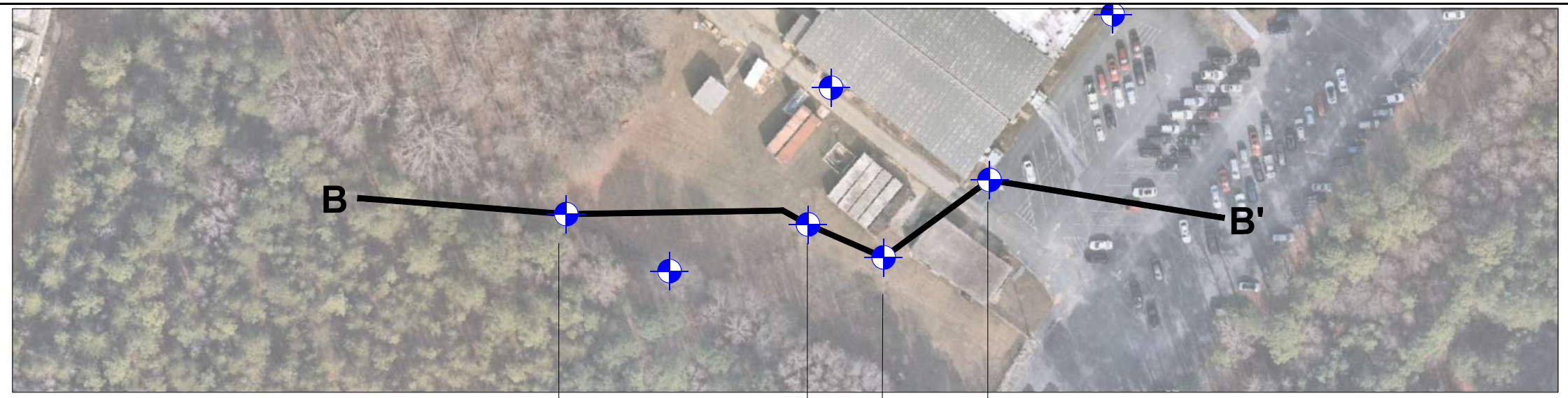
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

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

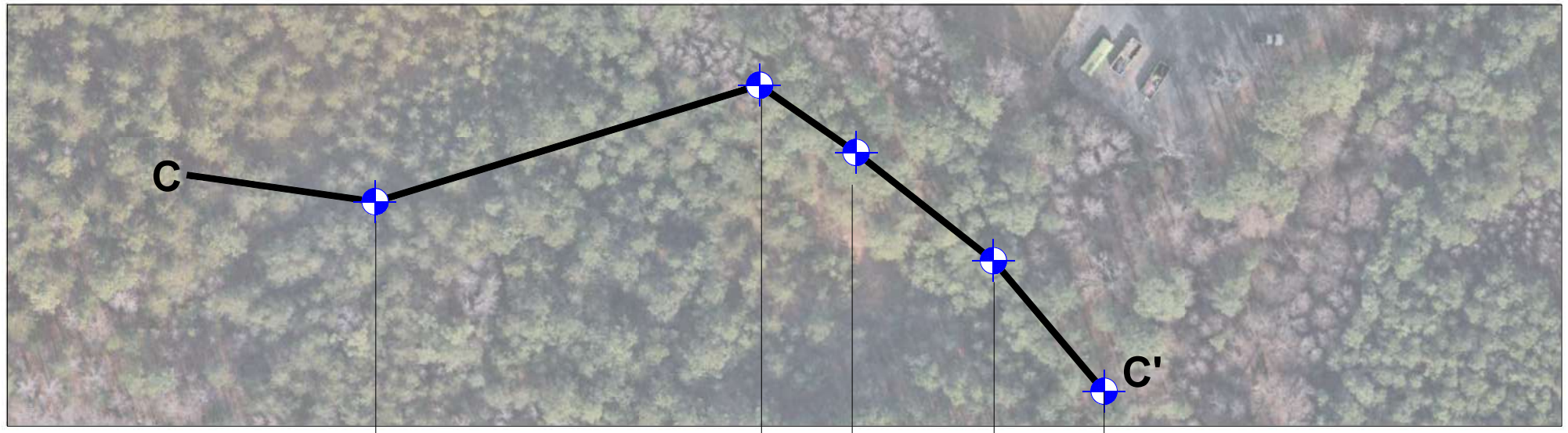
WOVEN ELECTRONICS, LLC
1001 OLD STAGE ROAD
SIMPSONVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

HYDROGEOLOGICAL CROSS SECTION B-B'

SCALE: AS SHOWN
AUGUST 2026

FIGURE 12

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\\HALEYALDRICH.COM\SHARE\CP\PROJECTS\0208312\CAD\0208312_0008_0013_14_15_CROSS_SECTIONS.DWG
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Sheet: 013



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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\\HALEYALDRICH.COM\SHARE\CF\PROJECTS\0208312\CAD\0208312_0008_0013_14_15_CROSS_SECTIONS.DWG

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-17
SVE-EW-3
SVE-EW-4
MW-23S
IW-8
MW-13
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

- 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

GIS FILE PATH: \\wfileyaldrich.com\share\CF\Projects\0208312\GIS\208312_WOVEN_ELECTRONICS_CORPORATION_FEASIBILITY_STUDY.aprx - USER: dverrier - LAST SAVED: 5/5/2026 1:00 PM

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
IW-8
MW-17
SVE-EW-3
SVE-EW-4
MW-23S
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
MW-15
SW-7
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.

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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

GIS FILE PATH: \\haleyaldrich.com\share\CF\Projects\0208312\GIS\208312_WOVEN_ELECTRONICS_CORPORATION_FEASIBILITY_STUDY.aprx - USER: dverrier - LAST SAVED: 5/5/2026 1:00 PM

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-4
SW-1
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.

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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

GIS FILE PATH: \\haleyaldrich.com\share\CF\Projects\0208312\GIS\208312_WOVEN_ELECTRONICS_CORPORATION_FEASIBILITY_STUDY.aprx - USER: dverrier - LAST SAVED: 5/5/2026 12:55 PM

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

GIS FILE PATH: \\haleyaldrich.com\share\CFP\projects\0208312\GIS\208312_WOVEN_ELECTRONICS_CORPORATION_FEASIBILITY_STUDY.aprx - USER: dverrier - LAST SAVED: 5/5/2026 12:55 PM

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

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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