

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

AMONG THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, CHARLESTON DISTRICT; THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE; AND DOMINION ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA, INC. REGARDING THE CONGAREE RIVER REMEDIATION PROJECT, RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403) and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), an application (SAC-2011-01356) dated September 29, 2020 has been submitted to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Charleston District (the Corps) by Dominion Energy South Carolina, Inc., as a successor to the SCANA Corporation (the Applicant or Dominion), for a Department of the Army (DA) permit to authorize impacts to waters of the United States associated with the Congaree River Remediation Project (undertaking); and

WHEREAS, the undertaking consists of the construction of two cofferdams and removal of a tar-like material that is comingled with sediment in the Congaree River, Richland County, South Carolina, as illustrated in Exhibit A attached hereto; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has defined the undertaking's permit area as approximately 12 acres for landside operations and 5.8 acres within the Congaree River, as depicted in Exhibit A attached hereto; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has determined that the undertaking will have an adverse effect on archaeological site 38RD286/38RD278 (the Ordnance Dump Site/historic underwater site) described in Exhibit B attached hereto, which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and is considered an "historic property"; and

WHEREAS, the Applicant has agreed to minimize and avoid impacts to archaeological sites 38RD223, 38RD224, and 38RD234, and 38RD1406, as described in Exhibit B attached hereto, which require additional investigation to determine their NRHP eligibility status; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has determined that the undertaking will have no adverse effect on the Columbia Canal Historic District, the Gervais Street Bridge, and the New Brookland Historic District, which are each listed in the NRHP and considered "historic properties"; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has consulted with the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 300101, previously codified at 16 U.S.C. § 470f); and

WHEREAS, the Corps has notified federally-recognized tribes about the undertaking's anticipated impacts on historic properties, as required by 36 CFR § 800.6 and has received no comments or requests for participation in this Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) from the

Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Cherokee Nation, Chickasaw Nation, Delaware Tribe of Indians, Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians, Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma, Kialegee Tribal Town, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Poarch Band of Creek Indians, Shawnee Tribe, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Tuscarora Nation, and the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has received comments from the Catawba Indian Nation stating that they request that archaeological monitoring and avoidance of the other sites occur as described in Exhibit B attached hereto; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has consulted with the Applicant regarding the effects of the undertaking on historic properties and has invited them to sign this MOA as an invited signatory; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has notified the City of Columbia, the Guignard Partnership, SCDHEC, the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum, and Maritime Research Division at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA-MRD) of the undertaking and has received requests for participation in this MOA from the Guignard Partnership, the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum, and SCIAA-MRD;

WHEREAS, the Corps has received and accepted a request for participation as a consulting party from Mr. Charles Leedecker, an individual with a demonstrated interest in the undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Corps has invited the SCIAA-MRD and the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum to sign this agreement as a concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with the Corps' "Revised Interim Guidance for Implementing Appendix C of 33 CFR Part 325 with the Revised Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regulations at 36 CFR Part 800" (April 25, 2005); 33 CFR Part 325, Appendix C, Par. 8; and 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1), the Corps has notified the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) of its adverse effect determination with specified documentation, and the ACHP has chosen not to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

NOW, THEREFORE, the Corps, the SHPO, and the Applicant agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

STIPULATIONS

The Corps will monitor the progress of the following stipulated tasks to ensure that the undertaking is carried out in accordance with this MOA, and the Applicant shall ensure that the following measures are carried out:

I. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS

The Applicant shall allow representatives from the SHPO and the Corps to inspect the authorized activity at any time deemed necessary to ensure that it is being or has been accomplished in accordance with the terms and conditions of this MOA. During any inspection, the Corps and the SHPO will follow all safety protocols established at the work site.

All work carried out pursuant to this MOA shall meet the *Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* ("Secretary's Standards") set forth at 36 C.F.R. § 68.3.

II. PROTECTIONS

- a. The Applicant will protect and preserve the areas labeled as Archaeological sites 38RD223, 38RD224, and 38RD234, and 38RD1406, as shown in Exhibit A, by completing the requirements stated in Stipulation II.b.
- b. No less than 10 days prior to any land disturbing activities within 100 feet of a historic property, the Applicant shall ensure that:
 - a. A treatment plan for the historic property and/or archaeological site has been approved by the Corps and SHPO.
 - b. A licensed surveyor has surveyed the boundaries of the Archaeological Sites 38RD223, 38RD224, and 38RD234, and 38RD1406 (to the extent feasible).
 - c. All historic properties are marked on construction and maintenance plans with treatment notes and this MOA referenced.
 - d. All newly constructed roads in the vicinity of sites 38RD223, 38RD224, and 38RD234, and 38RD1406 shall be elevated above grade with successive layers of fill, geotextile matting and gravel in order to protect potential subsurface deposits.
 - e. The boundaries of Archaeological Sites 38RD223, 38RD224, and 38RD234, and 38RD1406 are cordoned off in the field with orange safety fencing, or a similar highly visible barrier (to the extent feasible), which shall remain in place until all construction activity is complete.
 - f. An archaeologist will be present to monitor construction activities in the vicinity of Archaeological Sites 38RD223, 38RD224, and 38RD234, and 38RD1406.
 - g. Archaeological monitoring will adhere to the SHPO *Guidance for Archaeological Site Monitoring*.

III. PLANS AND REPORTS

For historic properties that will be mitigated, a specific Treatment Plan will be prepared by the Applicant's archaeological consultant.

The Treatment Plan (Exhibit C) includes the archaeological data recovery plan and provisions for disseminating information to the public. A more detailed public information plan will be submitted following data recovery excavations. It will, minimally, convey broad patterns pertaining to research themes associated with the historic properties within Congaree River Remediation Project.

All treatment plans and reports developed for the treatment of archaeological sites shall incorporate guidance provided by the Secretary of Interior's "*Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Documentation*" (48 FR 44734-37) and the ACHP's *Treatment of Archaeological Properties* (ACHP 1980) and *Section 106 Archaeology Guidance* (ACHP 2009). In addition, these materials will be consistent with the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013). Treatment plans for the archaeological sites may be implemented only after approval by the SHPO and the Corps, which approval shall be based on the above-stated standards. The SHPO and the Corps have thirty (30) days from receipt of the specific treatment plan(s) to provide comments. If no comments are provided at the expiration of thirty (30) calendar days, approval is presumed.

IV. DATA RECOVERY EXCAVATIONS

Dominion will have an archaeological consultant who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology conduct data recovery investigations at site 38RD286/38RD278. Data recovery investigations will follow the procedures outlined in the Data Recovery Plan set forth in Exhibit C. At the conclusion of the data recovery, a detailed Management Summary will be prepared by the Applicant's archaeological consultant and will be submitted to SHPO and the Corps for review within forty-five (45) calendar days after the completion of fieldwork. The Management Summary will include a discussion of the research methods, field investigations, and data recovery results, and other such requirements as contained in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013). The SHPO and Corps will have thirty (30) days to review the Management Summary. If no comments regarding the Management Summary are provided by SHPO and the Corps at the expiration of thirty (30) calendar days, approval is presumed.

V. TECHNICAL REPORT

A minimum of two copies of the draft technical report will be prepared by the Applicant's archaeological consultant and submitted for review and approval to the SHPO and the Corps no later than two years (2) from the completion of fieldwork. SHPO will have forty-five (45) days to review and comment on the draft report and may submit the report to outside reviewers for peer review. If the SHPO elects to utilize this option, the Applicant's archaeological consultant will be advised and additional report copies may be requested. If revisions of the draft report are recommended by the Corps and/or SHPO, the Applicant is responsible for ensuring that these are addressed in the final report. The final report will be submitted within three (3) months of receipt of all agency and peer review comments. Two (2)

hard copies and one (1) ADOBE Acrobat PDF of the final report should be submitted to SHPO. Two (2) hard copies and one (1) ADOBE Acrobat PDF of the final report should be submitted to the Maritime Research Division at SCIAA.

VI. PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Applicant, Corps and SHPO will consult to determine the appropriate format for a public education component. The Applicant has agreed to designate staff persons to be available and responsive to the public throughout the Remediation Activities. Additionally, the Applicant agrees to maintain a staffed public information office trailer on site where information about the Remediation Activities and Data Recovery efforts is housed and available for viewing, and where, as appropriate, the public or media members can arrange to receive a tour of the premises.

A more detailed Public Information Plan will be generated after recovery efforts are completed. The plan will be generated based on consultation with the USACE, SHPO, the State Underwater Archaeologist and the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum. The Applicant will ensure that a public education plan is developed and submitted to the SHPO and the Corps no later than one year (1) from the completion of fieldwork. All public education materials will be implemented within four (4) years of the last day of fieldwork.

VII. CURATION

The Applicant shall ensure that all artifacts recovered during archaeological investigations are stabilized and processed for curation at an approved curation facility. The designated curation facility, the South Carolina Relic Room and Military Museum, is a nationally accredited museum by the American Alliance of Museums. A sample of artifacts may be retained by the Applicant for display and educational purposes.

The Applicant, Corps and SHPO will consult to determine the final disposition of the artifacts recovered in accordance with the Underwater Antiquities Act of 1991 (Article 5, Chapter 7, Title 54, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976).

Copies of all records, including, but not limited to field notes, maps, catalog sheets, and representative photographs and digital files shall be submitted for curation with the artifacts. The Applicant will supply the SHPO documentation that the repository has received and accepted the collections.

VIII. DURATION

This MOA will expire if its terms are not carried out within ten (10) years from the date of its execution. Prior to such time, the Corps may consult with the other signatories to reconsider the terms of the MOA and amend it in accordance with Stipulation XII below.

IX. POST-REVIEW DISCOVERIES

If human remains or other unanticipated cultural resources are discovered during archaeological data recovery excavations or at any time during the undertaking, all ground disturbance in the area will halt immediately and a 50-foot buffer will be established around the discovery. The Applicant shall notify the Corps and the SHPO, and, in the case of human remains, the State Archaeologist, the Richland County Coroner, and the Catawba Indian Nation THPO, within two (2) business days of the discovery. The parties shall attempt to reach a consensus on the treatment of the human and/or culturally significant remains. If a consensus is reached, ground disturbing activities may resume once the conditions of the agreement are met. If a consensus cannot be reached, the dispute resolution procedures in Stipulation XI of this MOA will be followed.

Furthermore, no photographs are to be taken of the burial, human remains and/or funerary objects at any time. Human remains and burial grounds are also subject to South Carolina law that addresses abandoned cemeteries and burials, including but not limited to S.C. Code Ann. §§ 27-43-10 to 27-43-30, 16-17-600, and 61-19-29.

X. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Each one (1) year following the execution of this MOA until it expires or is terminated, the Applicant will provide the Corps and SHPO a summary report detailing work undertaken pursuant to its terms. Such report shall include any scheduling changes proposed, any problems encountered, and any disputes and objections received in the Applicant's efforts to carry out the terms of this MOA. The Applicant will also report on plans for the next year. The report may be submitted to the Corps and the SHPO in electronic PDF format.

XI. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Should any signatory or concurring party to this MOA object at any time to any actions proposed or the manner in which the terms of this MOA are implemented, the Corps shall consult with such party to resolve the objection. If the Corps determines that such objection cannot be resolved, the Corps will:

Forward all documentation relevant to the dispute, including the Corps' proposed resolution, to the ACHP. The ACHP shall provide the Corps with its advice on the resolution of the objection within thirty (30) days of receiving adequate documentation. Prior to reaching a final decision on the dispute, the Corps shall prepare a written response that takes into account any timely advice or comments regarding the dispute from the ACHP, signatories and concurring parties, and provide them with a copy of this written response. The Corps will then proceed according to its final decision.

If the ACHP does not provide its advice regarding the dispute within the thirty (30) day time period, the Corps may make a final decision on the dispute and proceed accordingly. Prior to reaching such a final decision, the Corps shall prepare a written response that takes

into account any timely comments regarding the dispute from the signatories and concurring parties to the MOA, and provide them and the ACHP with a copy of such written response.

The Signatories' responsibility to carry out all other actions subject to the terms of this MOA that are not the subject of the dispute remain unchanged.

XII. AMENDMENTS

This MOA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. The amendment will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

XIII. FINAL PROJECT APPROVAL

The Applicant shall notify the SHPO and the Corps when the Applicant believes all of the above stipulations have been completed. The SHPO and Corps will review the Applicant's performance and provide written notification to the Applicant as to whether the terms of this MOA are deemed complete. If not complete, the Applicant will provide to the SHPO and the Corps any unfinished items before final project approval is authorized.

XIV. TERMINATION

If any signatory to this MOA determines that its terms will not or cannot be carried out, that party shall immediately consult with the other signatories to attempt to develop an amendment per Stipulation XII, above. If within thirty (30) days (or another time period agreed to by all signatories) an amendment cannot be reached, any signatory may terminate the MOA upon written notification to the other signatories.

If the MOA is terminated, the Applicant must stop work. Prior to work continuing on the undertaking, the Corps must either (a) execute an MOA pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6 or (b) request, take into account, and respond to the comments of the ACHP under 36 CFR § 800.7. The Corps shall notify the signatories as to the course of action it will pursue.

XV. EXECUTION IN COUNTERPARTS

Execution of this MOA by the Corps and SHPO and implementation of its terms evidence that the Corps has taken into account the effects of this undertaking on historic properties and afforded the ACHP an opportunity to comment.

This MOA may be executed in counterparts. A copy with all original executed signature pages affixed shall constitute the original MOA. The date of execution shall be the date of the signature of the last Signatory to sign.

XVI. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

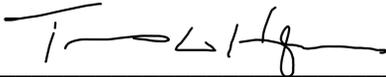
Should any part of this MOA be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, illegal, or against public policy, said offending section shall be void and of no effect and shall not render any other section herein, nor this MOA as a whole, invalid. Any terms which, by their nature, should survive the suspension, termination or expiration hereof shall be deemed to so survive.

[SIGNATURE PAGES FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the signatories hereto have caused this MOA to be executed by their duly authorized representatives as of the last date signed.

SIGNATORIES:

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
FOR THE DISTRICT ENGINEER:



By: Travis G. Hughes, Chief, Regulatory Division

Date: 2 December 2021

SIGNATORIES (cont'd):

DOMINION ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.

Rusty Harris

By: Donald (Rusty) Harris
VP & GM-NC & SC Gas Distribution

Date: Dec 8, 2021

SIGNATORIES (cont'd):

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE



By: Dr. Eric Emerson, State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: 12-6-21

CONCURRING PARTIES:

SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY,
MARITIME RESEARCH DIVISION



By: James Spirek, State Underwater Archaeologist

Date: 12/9/2021

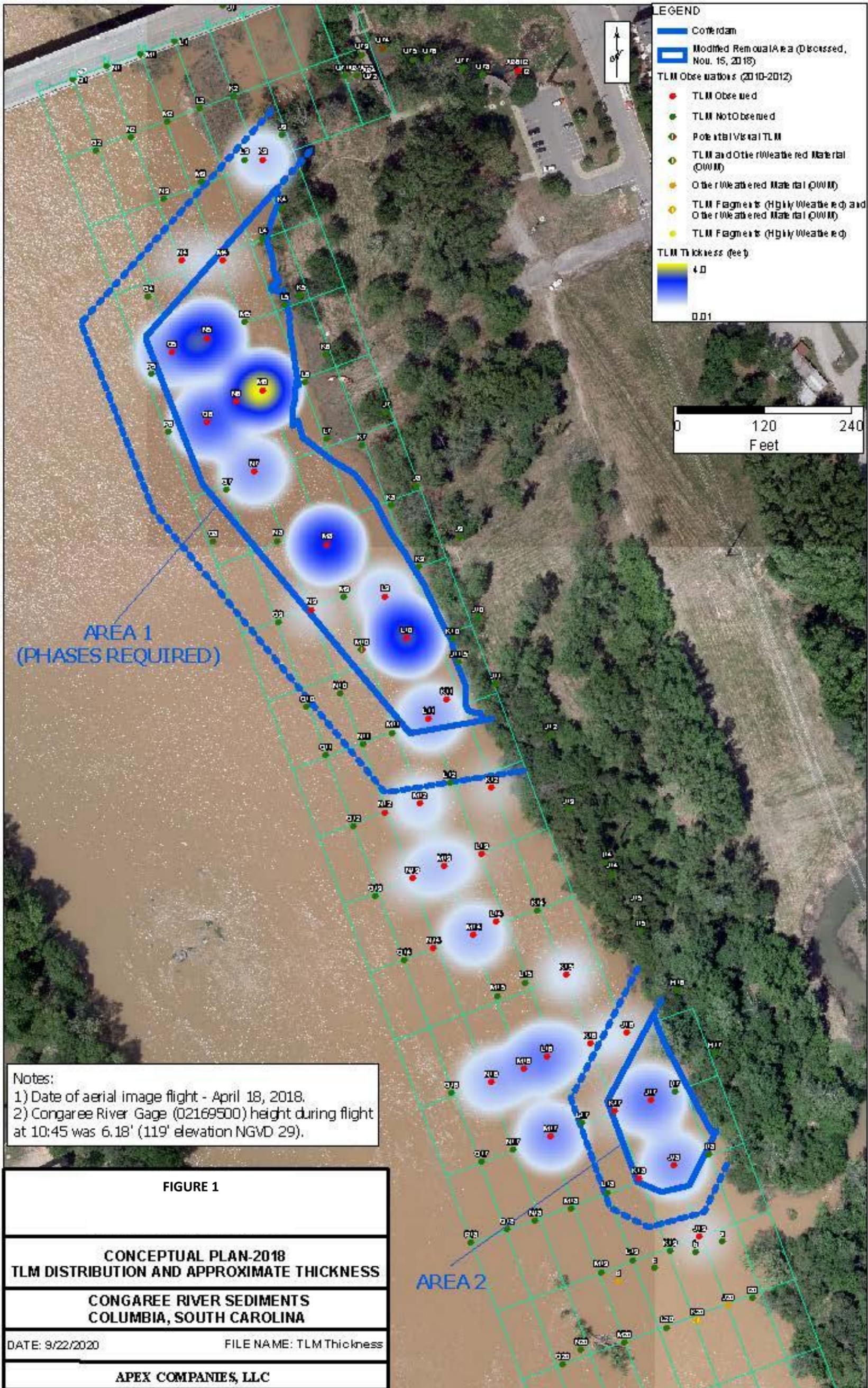
CONCURRING PARTIES (cont'd):

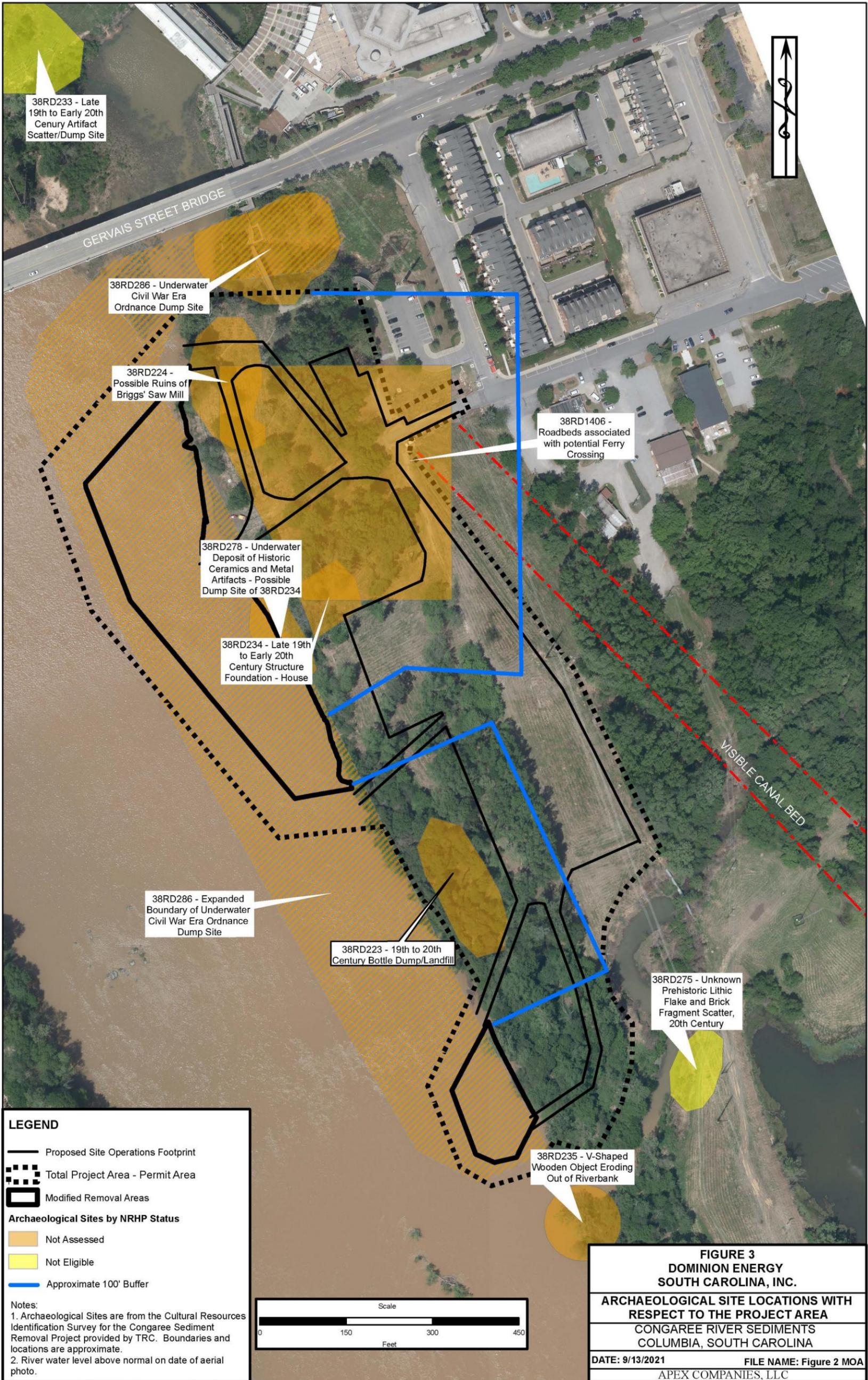
SOUTH CAROLINA CONFEDERATE RELIC ROOM AND MILITARY MUSEUM


By: W. Allen Roberson, Executive Director

Date: 12-9-2011

EXHIBIT A





Document Path: Z:\GIS_Repository\Pittsburgh\SCE&G Congaree\MXD\Arch Sites\Figure 2 MOA.mxd

**EXHIBIT B – Treatment Plan/Site Description Sites 38RD223, 38RD224, 38RD234
and 38RD1406**

Exhibit B – Treatment Plan and Summary of Archaeological Sites Impacted by the Congaree River Remediation Project.

Background research established that there are six previously recorded sites within the permit area (Table 1). Site 38RD278/286 will be mitigated through Data Recovery. The Data Recovery Plan is presented in Exhibit C of this MOA.

Site 38RD278 is an underwater discovery of historic ceramics and metal artifacts. It is adjacent to site 38RD234 and may be a dump site from that structure. This site overlaps Site 38RD286, therefore, the official site designation number has been combined.

Site 38RD286 is the Civil War era ordnance dump site. Historic documentation and side scan sonar magnetometer surveys conducted in advance of the Congaree River Remediation project indicate that the site extends along the eastern bank of the Congaree River immediately south of the Gervais Street Bridge (Exhibit A). Currently the site has not been formally investigated by professional archaeologists. The South Carolina State Underwater Archaeologist has issued salvage licenses in the past to recreational divers to conduct recovery work at this site. Log reports associated with these salvages confirm the presence of Civil War ordnance.

The remaining sites within the permit area will be avoided and project impacts minimized. Prior to activities in the river, construction on the eastern shoreline to improve access to the project area for personnel, equipment and material transportation trucks will be conducted. These construction activities would include improving and/or creating access roads. Layers of fill, gravel, and geotextile (Figure 1) will be placed over the segments previously recorded sites that will be crossed by the temporary access. A project compound with office trailers, support structures and associated electrical power and utilities would be required.

Table 1. Archaeological Sites within the Permit Area.

Site No.	Description	NRHP Status
38RD223	19 th -20 th Century bottle dump, land fill	Not Assessed
38RD224	Briggs Saw Mill	Not Assessed
38RD234	Late 19 th Early 20 th Century structure foundation	Not Assessed
	Underwater Ordnance Dump Site	
38RD286/38RD278	Underwater deposit of historic ceramics	Eligible
38RD1406	Roadbeds associated with potential Ferry Crossing	Not Assessed

In accordance with this Memorandum of Agreement between Dominion, SHPO and the USACE these activities will not affect known cultural resources. In order to mitigate and minimize any potential impacts, layers of geotextile, gravel and fill will be placed above the existing ground surface to level areas as need. An archaeological monitor will be present during site preparation to ensure that no significant cultural resources are impacted by construction. Orange construction fencing will be placed around the boundaries of previously recorded sites as needed and personnel will be briefed on the presence of sensitive archaeological resources in the permit area.

Site 38RD223 is a large nineteenth to twentieth century dump/sanitary landfill site located on a bluff overlooking the Congaree River (Canouts and Harmon, 1981). In 1981 it was noted that approximately 25% of the site has been disturbed by pot hunters although portions of it may be in good condition. The site was visited in 2014 (Norris 2014) where it was observed that the area has continued to be a dumping ground for the past 30 years. Plastic glass and metal containers, articles of clothing and modern refuse had been spread over and mixed with the bottle dump. It appeared that the vegetation in the area is regularly mowed to minimize the undergrowth. It is unknown how much this grounds-keeping has disturbed the site. No shovel tests were excavated at the site. It is believed that historic bottles may still be present. The plans for the Congaree River Remediation Project call for the avoidance of this site. As seen in Exhibit A access roads are proposed to the north and south of this site. Monitoring during construction of the access roads will take place and orange construction fencing will be placed around the site to ensure that no significant artifact deposits are disturbed during the undertaking. The site remains unevaluated for the National Register.

Site 38RD224 is interpreted as the possible ruins of Briggs' sawmill. In 1981 Canouts and Harmon located a building foundation approximately 60 meters downstream of a small unnamed tributary of the Congaree River. The ruins were noted as being in good condition and were assumed to be the remains of Briggs sawmill, a mill utilized by the Confederate government and burned by Union Troops in 1865. The site was considered significant and recommended for additional work.

The Site was visited in 2014 (Norris 2014) in an attempt to locate the foundation and any historic artifacts visible on the ground surface.). No trace of an intact granite foundation was found. While accessing the site via the City of Columbia Riverwalk large granite blocks were noted lining the pathway and marking drainage areas (Figure 1). Based on information provided by the landowner, these blocks are not from the sawmill. Rather, they are blocks salvaged from the demolished Central Correction Institute and were placed in their current location by the City of Columbia to reduce erosion from the greenway.

The foundation of the possible sawmill has been disturbed. However, it is possible that intact, subsurface features related to the mill are present. Current project plans call for a temporary access road to be constructed across this site to facilitate dam construction (see Exhibit A). In order to minimize impacts to possible subsurface features or artifact deposits the access road will be created by using fill, gravel, and geotextile over the existing landscape (Figure 2). An archaeologist will be present to monitor during construction to ensure that no significant resources be impacted. Orange construction fencing will be placed as needed to ensure that no activities take place within the boundaries of this site.



Figure 1. Historic granite blocks used as greenway border.

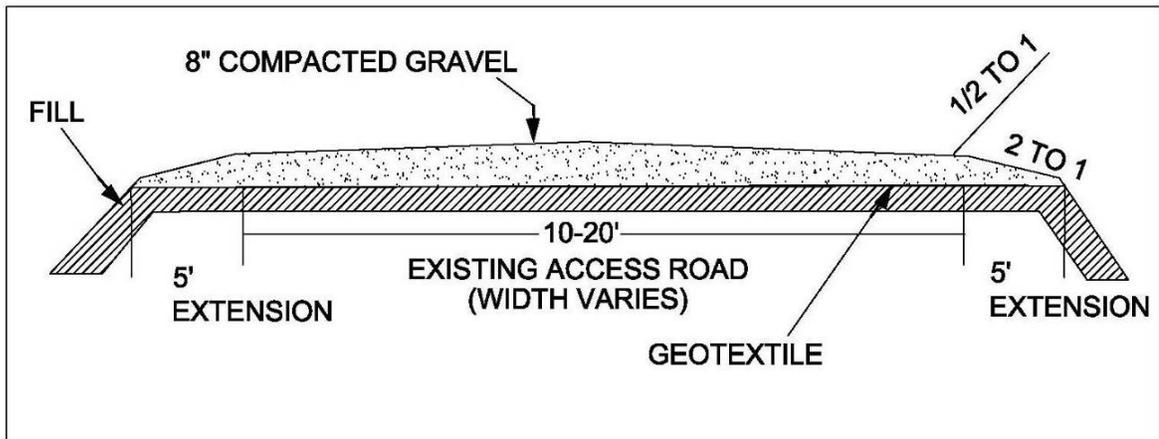


Figure 2. Conceptual construction plan for proposed access roads and improvements

Site 38RD234 was identified during a reconnaissance survey of the proposed Bicentennial Park. There is no official report of this survey however the SCIAA site form indicates that the site was recorded by SCIAA/Harmon in 1981. The site is recorded as nineteenth century architectural remains that include house footings, a partially intact brick porch and a square brick enclosure which was interpreted as a well house. Woodland Period pottery was also recovered.

The site was visited in 2014 to assess its condition prior to the remediation project (Norris 2014). Similar to Site 38RD224 the area around this site has been periodically cleared over the last 30 years. Pedestrian transects within the boundaries of the site were unable to relocate the well house, brick porch or house footings. Plans call for the avoidance of this site during the proposed undertaking. The site remains unassessed as to its National Register eligibility, therefore, the site will be marked by orange construction fencing and an archaeological monitor will be present during any road construction in the vicinity of this site.

Site 38RD1406 is described as three, mid-eighteenth to early nineteenth century road cuts that have been heavily impacted by modern alterations. The site was recorded subsequent to the initial prep work being conducted to for the remediation project. The boundary of the site overlaps other previously recorded sites in the permit area. The road cuts are believed to be associated with the historic location of the Columbia Ferry and Patrick's Old Ferry. They are visible on the 1872 "Birds eye view of Columbia" map (Figure 3). Additional work has been recommended for this site. The road cuts overlap Archaeological site 38RD224 and 38RD234, two sites that will be mitigated through impact minimization (elevating temporary access roads and monitoring). The portions of these road cuts that will be impacted by the undertaking will similarly be mitigated with layers of fill and gravel their function, location and association with the historic ferry sites will not be altered.

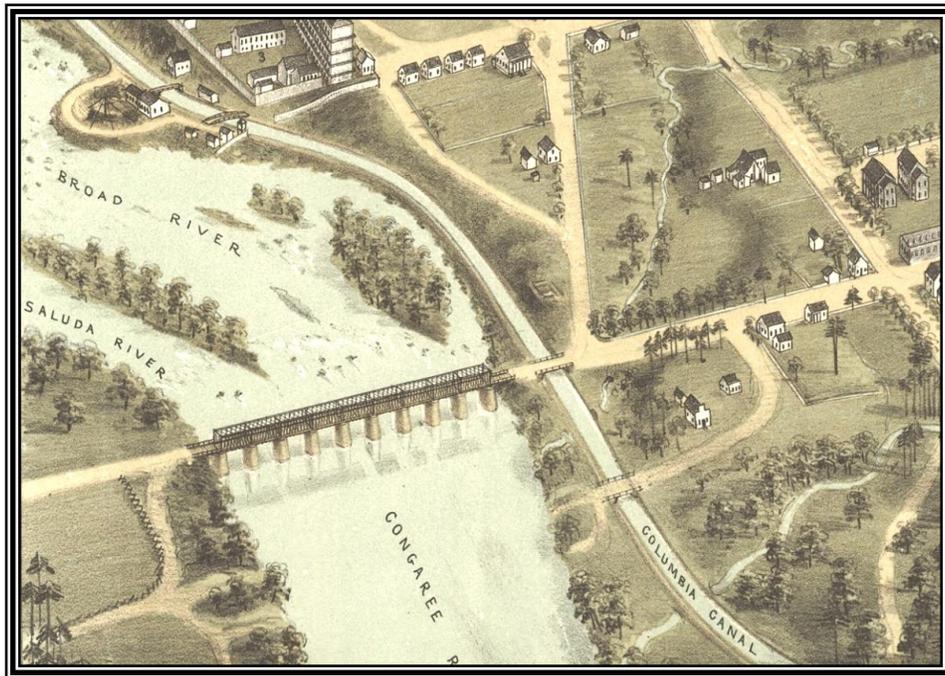


Figure 3. Birdseye View of the city of Columbia showing the Gervais Street Bridge (C. Drie, 1872)

REFERENCES CITED

Canouts, Veletta and Michael Harmon

1981 *Where the Waters Meet: An Archaeological Study of the Columbia Canal Historic District*. Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

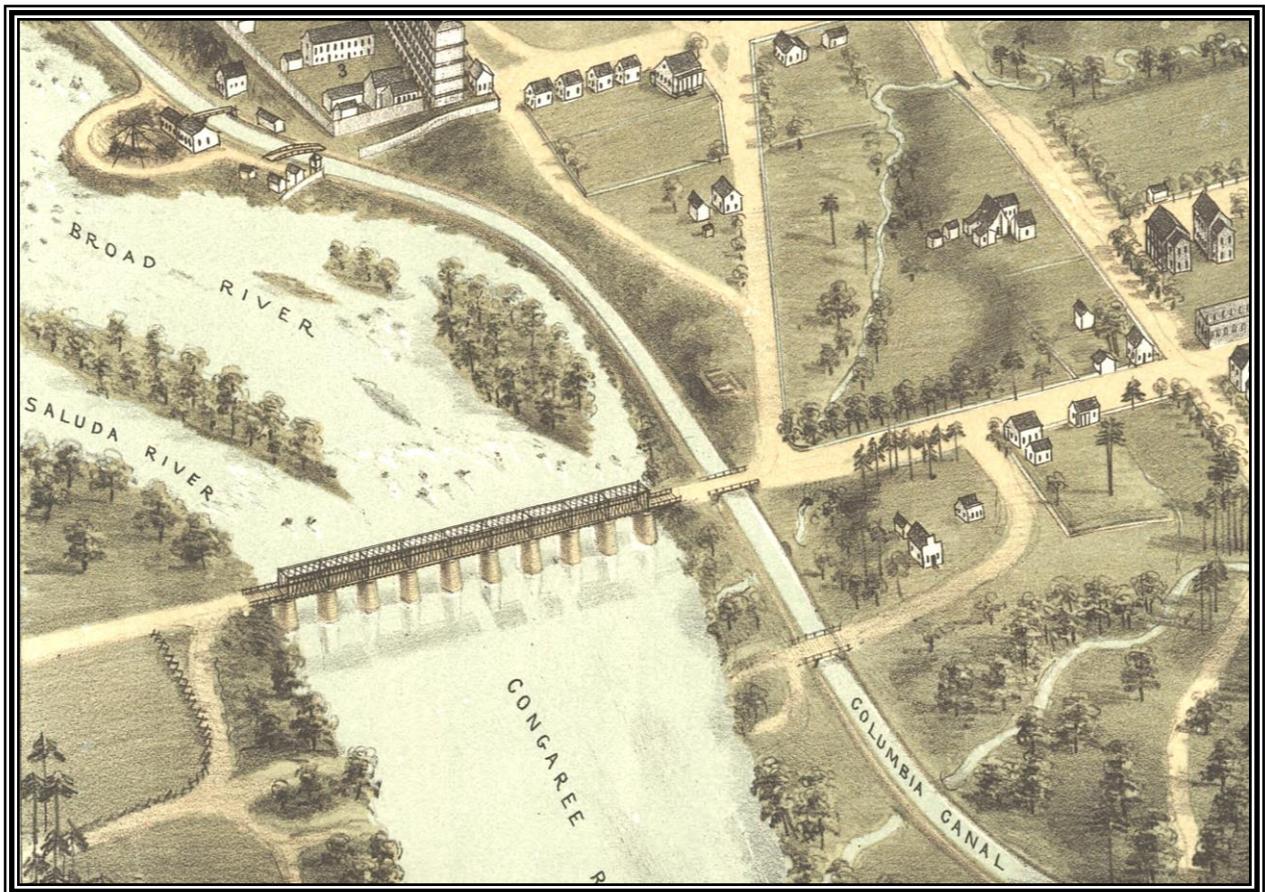
Norris, Sean

2014 *Cultural Resources Identification Survey for the Congaree River Sediment Removal Project, Richland County, South Carolina*. TRC, Columbia.

**EXHIBIT C– Archaeological Data Recovery Plan for the Mitigation of Site
38RD286/38RD278**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE
MITIGATION OF SITE 38RD286/38RD278, THE ORDNANCE
DUMP SITE, FOR THE CONGAREE RIVER SEDIMENT
REMOVAL PROJECT, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA**



Birdseye View of the city of Columbia showing the Gervais Street Bridge (C. Drie, 1872).

July 2021

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA RECOVERY PLAN FOR THE
MITIGATION OF SITE 38RD286/38RD278, THE ORDNANCE
DUMP SITE, FOR THE CONGAREE RIVER SEDIMENT
REMOVAL PROJECT, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA**

Submitted to:

DOMINION ENERGY SOUTH CAROLINA, INC.
200 Operation Way
Cayce, South Carolina 29033

By:

TRC ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION
621 Chatham Avenue
Columbia, South Carolina 29205



Sean Norris, Program Manager Archaeology

January 2021

INTRODUCTION

TRC Environmental Corporation (TRC) is pleased to provide the following information for Artifact Recovery and Artifact Conservation for Site 38RD286/38RD278 as related to the Congaree River Sediment Removal Project. This plan is being submitted as one the stipulations agreed upon in a Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Dominion Energy South Carolina, Inc. (Dominion). It also serves as the application for an Exclusive Commercial Data Recovery Salvage License as pursuant to the Underwater Antiquities Act of 1991 (Article 5, Chapter 7, Title 54, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976). Due to the extensive nature of the undertaking a one-year license is being requested with the expectation that up to three additional year-long extensions will be requested.

The excavation and recovery of submerged artifacts will be conducted in support of and concurrently with a large-scale environmental remediation project. The project involves the remediation of contaminated sediments in the Congaree River. In June 2010, tarlike material (TLM) was reported near the eastern shoreline of the Congaree River directly downstream of the Gervais Street Bridge. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) began sampling material from the river and concluded that the source of the TLM was a manufactured gas plant (MGP) that operated on Huger Street in downtown Columbia from 1906 to the mid-1950s. During its period of operation, the MGP had allowed coal tar runoff to empty into the Congaree River.

This MGP, after a series of mergers and acquisitions, became one of South Carolina Electric and Gas's (SCE&G now Dominion) predecessor companies. As a result, SCE&G/Dominion owned the land the former MGP occupied. In 2002 SCE&G/Dominion had entered into a Voluntary Cleanup Contract with SCDHEC to mitigate the former MGP site. Beginning in 2008 SCE&G/Dominion removed over 125,000 tons of MGP impacted soil and debris from the Huger Street location. Since the discovery of tar in the river SCE&G/Dominion has worked with SCDHEC in order to define the extent of the TLM contamination and has conducted a series of surveys to establish the vertical and horizontal distribution of the TLM. The project area begins directly south of the Gervais Street Bridge and extends downstream for approximately 2,000 feet; it extends approximately 300 feet into the river from the eastern bank (Figure 1).

In 2013 SCDHEC approved the Project Delineation Report and tasked SCE&G/Dominion to develop an appropriate plan for the removal and mitigation of the contaminated soil. In 2013 a report detailing four "removal action" options were submitted to SCDHEC. The four options were:

1. No Action – Leave the TLM in place.
2. Monitoring and Institutional Controls – Leave the TLM in place, restrict access to the area, and conduct annual monitoring.
3. Sediment Capping and Institutional Controls – Place a physical barrier on top of the contaminated sediment effectively burying the TLM and conduct annual monitoring.
4. Removal – Physically remove the TLM and contaminated sediment.

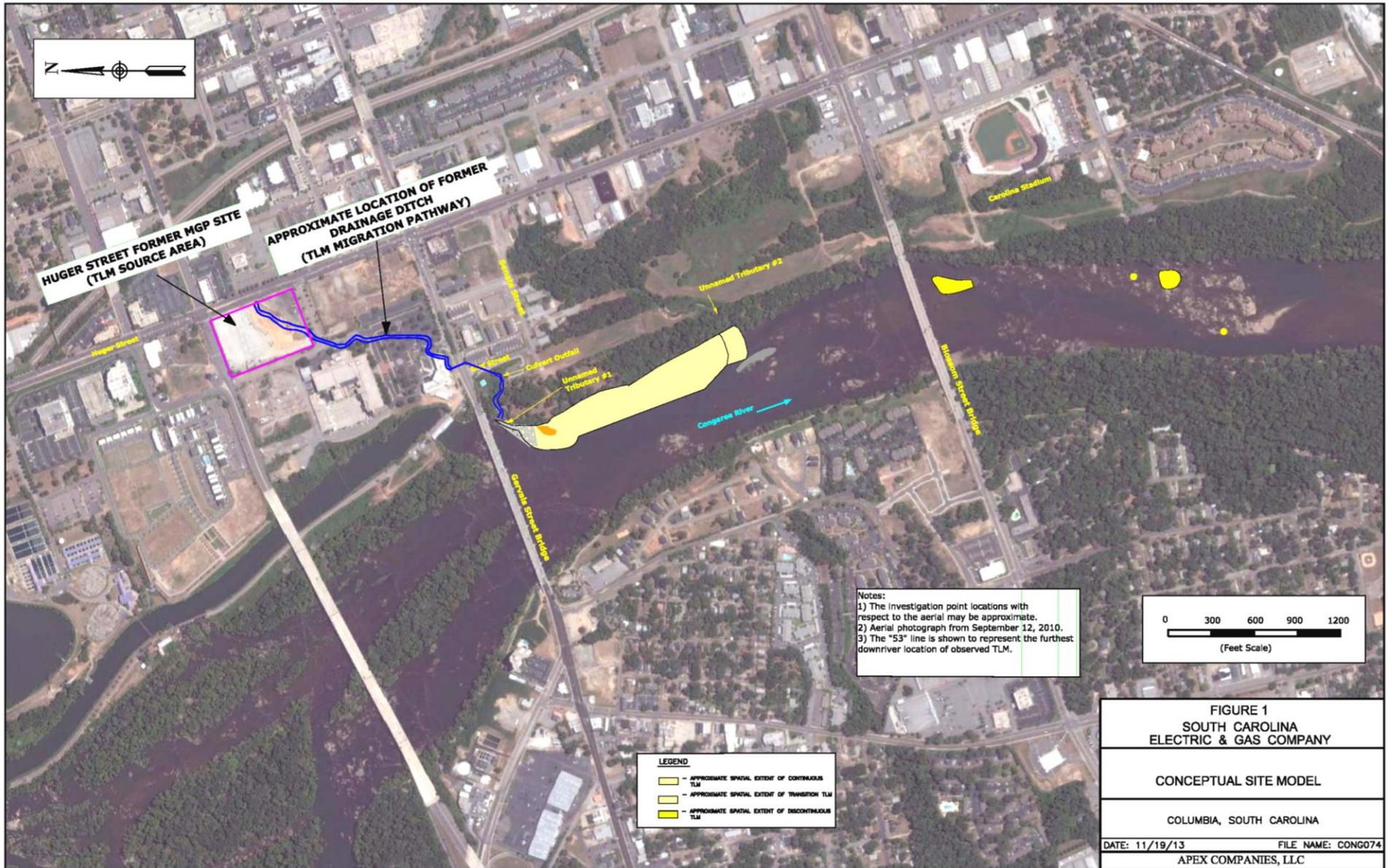


Figure 1. Project location map.

SCDHEC approved option four as the preferred method of dealing with the TLM. This method was deemed to be the most protective of human health and the environment because it would permanently remove the contaminated sediment.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will mitigate adverse effects to the portions of Site 38RD286/38RD278 affected by the undertaking through a combination of preservation in place and data recovery (Figure 2). The portions of the site outside the impact area will be left in place and naturally protected by the river and sediment.

The sediment that is removed will be subject to data recovery. The recovery of archaeologically significant artifacts will take place concurrently with the proposed environmental remediation project. The remediation of the TLM and contaminated sediments will involve the following activities:

- Conducting landside clearing, grading and site setup activities.
- Physically removing sediment and debris using conventional equipment.
- Conditioning the removed sediment material, as needed, for transportation to the landfill; and
- Off-site disposal.

Prior to activities in the river, construction on the eastern shoreline to improve access to the project area for personnel, equipment and material transportation trucks will be conducted. These construction activities would include improving and/or creating access roads by using fill, gravel, and geotextile over the existing landscape (Figure 3). A project compound with office trailers, support structures and associated electrical power and utilities would be required. Protective fencing would also be installed to restrict access to the work areas by unauthorized personnel. In accordance with the Memorandum of Agreement between Dominion, SHPO and the USACE these activities will not affect known cultural resources. Layers of geotextile, gravel and fill will be placed above the existing ground surface to level areas as need. An archaeological monitor will be present during site preparation to ensure that no significant cultural resources are impacted by construction.

Due to the varying thickness of sediment, the uneven nature of the riverbed and changing conditions within the project area a number of different methodologies and equipment may be employed to complete the project. Generally speaking, heavy equipment/machine excavators coupled with vacuum removal or other techniques will be employed to remove the sediment to as necessary. The removed sediment will be stored on-site for screening, visual examination, and artifact recovery. In order to minimize potential impacts on spawning migrations for threatened and/or endangered species a construction phase (for actual work in the river) would begin no earlier than May and need to end by October. Because the removal areas will be isolated from the river through the installation of cofferdams, work within the cofferdams after installation may extend beyond this timeframe although the potential for overtopping events increases.

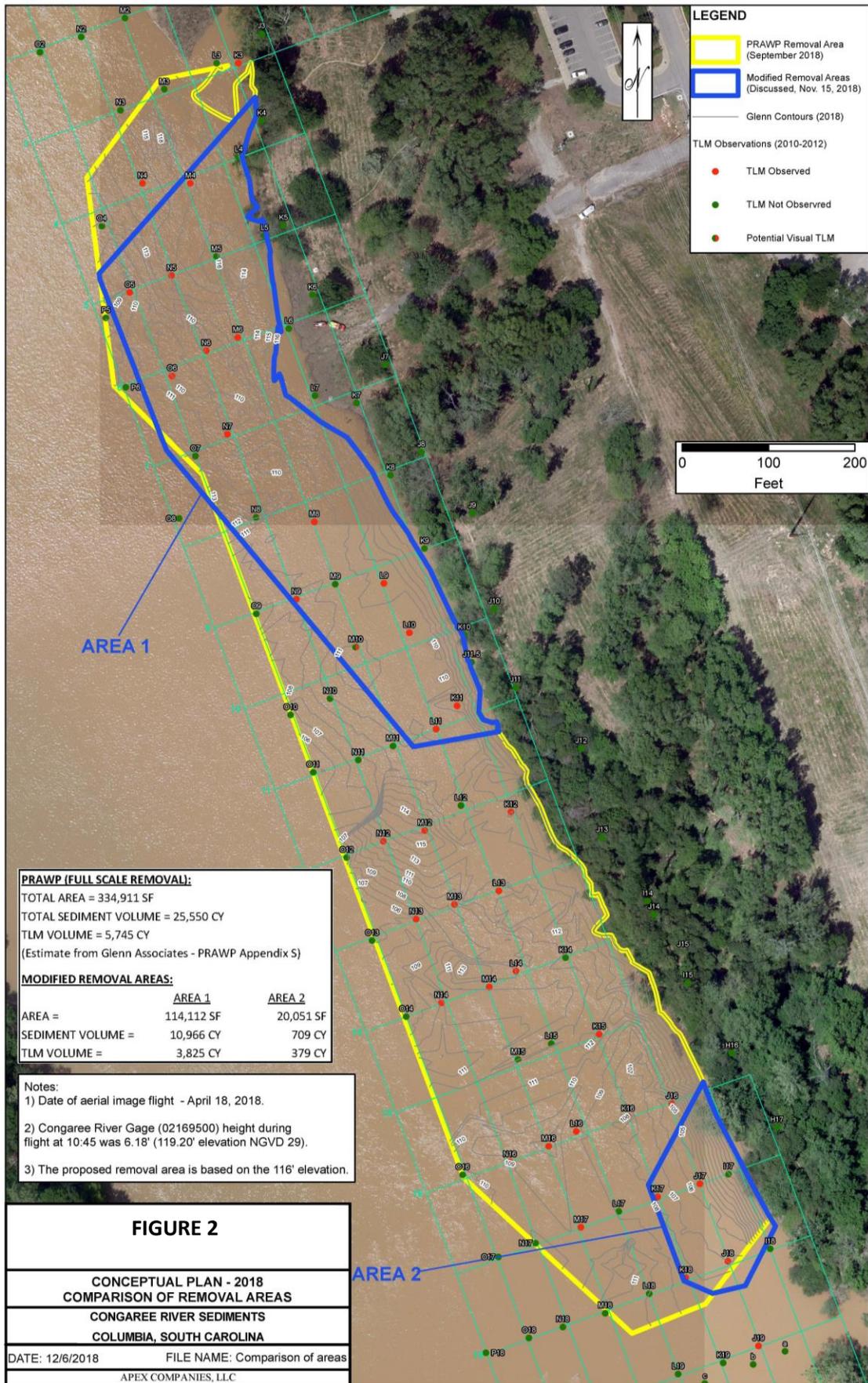


Figure 3. Extent of the proposed sediment removal areas.

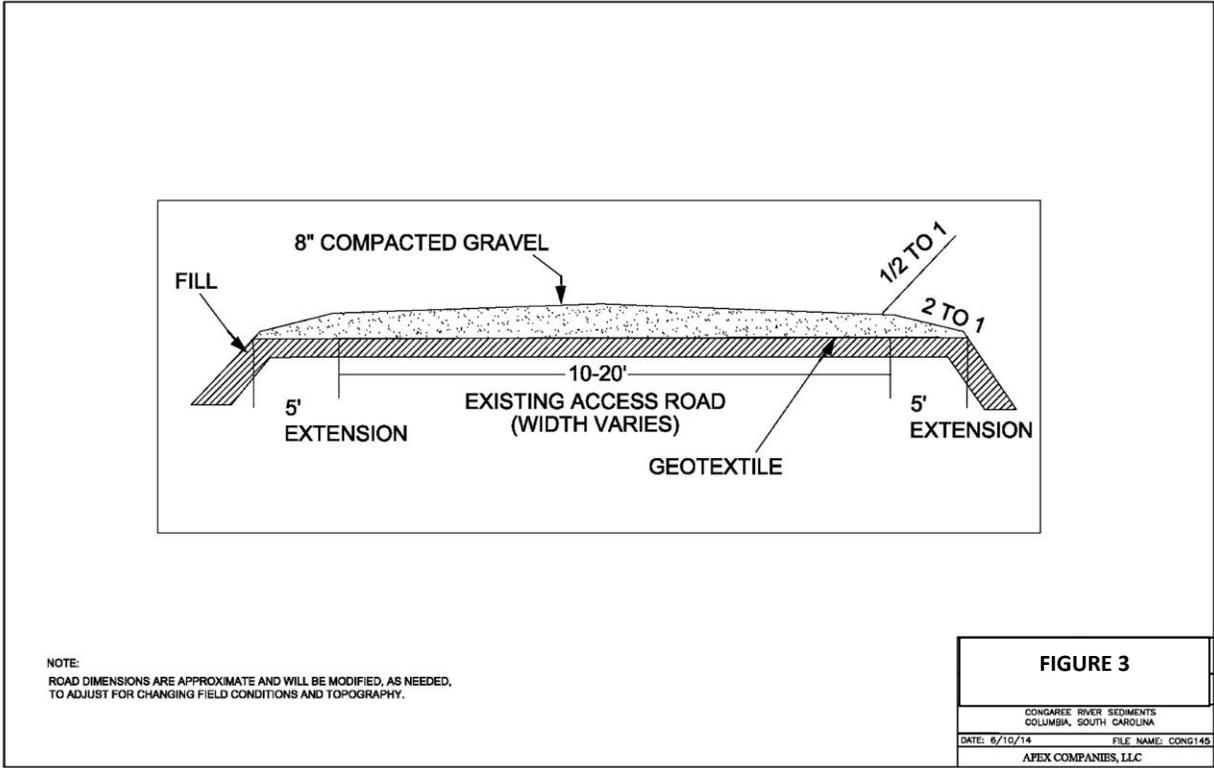


Figure 3. Conceptual construction plan for proposed access roads and improvements

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

On February 17, 1865 General Sherman's troops captured Columbia. During the two-day occupation, live munitions and other weapons of war housed at the Palmetto Armory were dumped into the Congaree River near the Gervais Street Bridge. According to Civil War Records:

A detail of 500 men each from the First and Second Brigades, properly officered for fatigue duty, together with the pioneer corps and fifty wagons, reported to Captain Buel, chief ordnance officer, to destroy public works, machinery, ordnance, ordnance stores, and ammunition, of which there were large quantities.

General John. E. Smith

According to General Smith it took 1200 men and 50 wagons from 1 P.M. February 18 to 6 P.M. February 19 to destroy the machinery, ordnance, ordnance stores and ammunition. Figure 4 provides a list of the ordnance captured.

Soon after Union troops departed Columbia ordnance recovery began. The accounts of J. F. Williams indicated that industrious citizens of Columbia were quick to salvage powder from the boxes of paper cartridges that had been left on the bank and for years after the war people would dive into the river and recover cannon balls and shells (Williams 1929).

Newspaper articles dating to the 1930s and more formal recovery attempts conducted in the 1970s and 1980s provide supporting evidence that Civil War ordnance is still present in the river. In June 1930, *The State* reported that two fishermen recovered ammunition from the area of a small tributary near the base of the Gervais Street Bridge. The discovery motivated New Brookland Mayor L. Hall and Councilman D. A. Spigner to organize a project to recover the artifacts. Their recovery was extensive and labor intensive. A coffer dam was erected approximately where Senate Street terminates at the river. After digging through the mud and silt the project collected six 10-inch cannonballs, 1,010 round rifle balls, 767 pointed rifle balls, a number of cast-iron copper fused explosive cannon shells; and cast iron lead butt explosive shells; three cast-iron cannon balls; one brass cap explosive, 11 3½-inch round cannon balls, 51 2-inch cannon balls; 2 6-inch cannon balls; 3 3½-inch time fuse explosive bombs; and an artillery axe (*The State* 1930). According to the article Hall and Spigner believed they had recovered practically all the ammunition that was deposited in the river. Based on the inventory presented in Figure 3, however, the 1930s recovery accounts for only a fraction of what may be present.

Eight years after the Hall and Spigner conducted their recovery, the *Spartanburg Herald* reported that two New Brookland high school boys found an artillery projectile in the Congaree River. The boys, Luther J. Morris and Knowiton Jeffcoat, apparently attempted to melt lead out of the round causing a minor explosion that brought the find to the attention of New Brookland authorities (*The Spartanburg Herald* 1938).

Beginning in the 1970s a number of formal recovery and salvage projects have been conducted at the sites. A majority of these projects have been conducted with licenses provided by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) under the Underwater Antiquities Act, providing a precedent for conducting the currently proposed project under a similar Salvage License. In the winter of 1976, an acoustic survey in the Congaree River below

the Gervais Street Bridge was conducted to identify concentrations of ordnance and artifacts. Although conditions were not ideally suited for an acoustic survey the project identified a concentration of ferrous material below the Gervais Street Bridge (Finkelstein 1976).

<i>Inventory of ordnance and ordnance stores captured in Columbia, S. C., February 17, 1865.</i>	
Ball cartridges (no caps).....	1,200,000
Percussion caps.....	100,000
Powder..... pounds.....	26,150
12-pounder gun ammunition, fixed..... rounds.....	1,007
6-pounder gun ammunition, fixed..... do.....	3,852
24-pounder gun ammunition, fixed..... do.....	546
8-inch shot and shell..... do.....	2,364
10-inch shot and shell..... do.....	1,320
Stands of arms.....	10,410
Unfinished arms.....	6,000
6-pounder guns.....	14
James guns.....	2
12-pounder mountain howitzers.....	5
Blakely guns.....	4
18-pounder rifled guns.....	3
Wiard gun.....	1
3-inch rifle.....	1
10-pounder guns.....	2
4-inch gun.....	1
4-inch mortars.....	2
6-inch Coehorn.....	1
Bronze guns, caliber 1½ and 2 inches.....	4
4-inch gun, smooth-bore.....	1
10-pounder Parrotts.....	2
Repeating battery.....	1
Gun carriages.....	9
Gun caissons.....	14
Gun (mountain howitzer) caissons.....	3
Forges.....	2
Anvils.....	4
Blacksmiths' vises.....	20
Sponges and rammers.....	1,125
Sabers, cavalry, artillery, and naval.....	3,100
Saber knots.....	700
Pairs cavalry pistol holsters.....	300
Saber belts.....	800
Bayonet scabbards.....	4,000
Cartridge-boxes (infantry).....	5,150
Cartridge-box plates.....	3,500
Cartridge-box belts and plates.....	2,500
Waist-belts.....	2,900
Waist-belt plates.....	3,000
Ball screws.....	2,000
Pistol cartridge-boxes.....	550
Gunners' shot-pouches.....	600
Knapsacks.....	1,100
Haversacks.....	900
Slow match..... yards.....	500
10-inch fuses.....	900
Tents.....	58

PHILIP MacCAHILL,
Lieut. and Actg. Ordnance Officer, First Div., Fifteenth Army Corps.

Figure 4. Inventory of ordnance captured during the occupation of of Columbia.

Under a salvage license issued in 1980, diver Gerald Mahle discovered a cache of 10-inch cannon balls at the site. Mahle and his team estimated that 50 to 100 additional shot lay in the river. However, by the time they were able to return to the river divers associated with the Savannah River Dive Club in Hampton, South Carolina had removed the ordnance (Salvage License No. 26 file SCIAA).

Mahle continued work under the SCIAA permit from February through September 1981. Using a dragline, a backhoe, and a gold dredge, Mahle and his team removed and screened sediment from the riverbed and apparently the alluvial fan near the foot of Senate Street. Fieldwork resumed in August 1981 using the backhoe for excavation. The project recovered numerous Civil

War artifacts including a 3.5-inch shell, a 24-pound cannonball, two 10-inch shells and a post-Civil War projectile. Apparently, the work did not produce sufficient material to justify continuation of the project (Salvage License No. 26 file SCIAA).

In 1983 a SCIAA Salvage License was issued for a metal detecting survey in the Congaree immediately south of the Gervais Street Bridge. Recovered artifacts associated with the Armory consist of 12 explosive shot for a 6-pounder cannon and one explosive shot for a 4-pounder (Salvage License No. 30 file SCIAA). Since the 1980s there are anecdotal reports of Civil War related artifacts being discovered in the river and on the alluvial fan at the terminus of Senate Street but there have been no additional formal recoveries. The site was designated 38RD286.

Based on this information, there is sufficient documentary and formal survey evidence to establish the continuing presence of ordnance in this section of the river. With this in mind a series of magnetometer and side scan sonar surveys were conducted in advance of the Congaree River Sediment Clean-up project to determine the possible extent of ordnance within the contaminated area.

Over a period of 18 months, from 2010 to 2012, Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc. conducted remote sensing surveys within the course of the river and on the eastern bank (Tidewater Atlantic Research 2010, 2011a, 2011b, 2012). The first phase of this work focused on the area from the Gervais Street to approximately 1500 feet downstream. The magnetometer survey identified 218 anomalies that were consistent with unexploded ordnance (UXO). Phase II of the survey began where Phase I ended and extended another 400 feet downstream. Ten anomalies that could be could represent UXO were identified in this phase. Phase III of the survey focused on the area from Unnamed Tributary 2 (as seen in figure 1) to just south of the Blossom Street Bridge. One hundred and twenty-two hits consistent with potential ordnance were recorded in this phase. Phase IV was the continuation of a terrestrial metal detector survey along the riverbank and alluvial fan at the end of Senate Street. An additional 67 potential instances of UXO were recorded along the shoreline. Attachment A provides a summary of magnetic anomaly survey along with a map detailing the precise locations of the possible UXO.

The Historic Columbia Canal was breached during the October 2015 flood event. This breach deposited a significant amount of sediment on site 38RD286 that potentially contains artifacts related to the construction of the canal. A portion of this newly deposited material will be removed during the project. This sediment will be screened and examined for artifacts. If artifacts are recovered an attempt will be made to determine whether they are related to the canal or to site 38RD278, an underwater resource that may be related to a possible mill site.

SCOPE OF WORK

The following Scope of Work outlines our approach to artifact recovery and conservation at the Congaree River Project. The design will outline the goals of the salvage project followed by a detailed methodology for the proposed stages of artifact recovery. Laboratory and artifact conservation methods will be outlined and initial plans for project deliverables, public outreach and the final disposition of the artifacts will be discussed.

PROJECT GOALS

Historic documents, previous salvage projects and intensive remote sensing surveys have confirmed the presence of artifacts related to the burning of Columbia and destruction of the stores at the State Armory in 1865. This previous work has also established that ordnance in the river may not possess locational or depositional integrity. In other words, the location of the artifacts may not be able to provide any pertinent or useful information as allowing interpretation of intra and inter-site feature patterns or depositional positioning however, grid recovery and unexploded ordnance recovery will provide information on depositional positioning. The main goal and value of this project is the recovery of the artifacts and their final inventory and analysis. Secondary goals of the project will be to document the TLM as a man-made artifact and address the events that led to its deposition in the river, determine if there are artifacts related to the Columbia Canal and make a formal evaluation of Site 38RD278, an underwater resource that is also within the project boundaries. The Project is designed in such a way that the removal of sediment that may contain significant artifacts will be necessary. Recognizing the presence of artifacts invaluable to the history of South Carolina and the nation, recovering them has become a priority to Dominion. Because of the lack of depositional integrity and the nature of the remediation project, the recovery of artifacts will focus on salvage and collection of as many artifacts as possible rather than the collection of traditional archaeological data.

In addition to satisfying salvage objectives and essential rescue of artifacts that would otherwise be confined to a landfill, it is expected that the cataloging of the ordnance will provide substantive contributions to the archaeology of the Civil War. Archaeological inquiry applied to this collection will not only corroborate or refute the historical record but ideally also provide what Smith (1994) describes as the relevant facts upon which to build the discipline of Civil War archaeology. This is vital in defining history because historical records are often confusing, disorganized, contradictory, incomplete, and biased (Smith 1994). For example, in Sherman's memoirs he mentions that the ordnance from the Columbia Armory:

...were hauled in wagons to the Saluda River, under the supervision of Colonel Baylor, chief of ordnance, and emptied into deep water, causing a very serious accident by the bursting of a percussion-shell, as it struck another on the margin of the water. The flame followed back a train of powder which had sifted out, reached the wagons, still partially loaded, and exploded them, killing sixteen men and destroying several wagons and teams of mules. (Sherman 2006: 443)

We know from other historic documents that it was the Congaree River and that one commissioned officer (Captain William Davis, whose tombstone stands in Florence National Cemetery, Florence, SC) and three enlisted men (Jesse Johnson, James Kilpatrick and Coleman Wright) were killed by the explosion. By drawing on both the historical record and archaeological evidence a more informed account of the past will be established. Consequently, the data gathered during each phase of this project will be used as far as possible to address research questions specific to this site as well as pertinent to Civil War archaeology in general. These include the following topics:

- A comparison of the reported inventories and the collected material.
 - The 1930 salvage inventory lists an “artillery axe”, which is presumably a pickaxe or axe carried by a caisson. No axes are listed in the official Civil

War inventories. Are there items in the river that were not identified in the historic inventories?

- Identification of different styles and types of ordnance and ammunition.
 - During the Civil War more varieties of artillery were used than in another conflict in history. Can it be determined if the ammunition present was created at the Columbia Armory?
 - Are there shells and munitions present that were shipped to Columbia during this latter stage of the war from other armories?
 - Can an evolution or timeline of ordnance types be identified?
 - Are there shells from the beginning of the war as well as more technologically advanced material from later in the war?
- Identification of military rank or distinction between the quality of side arms, personal weaponry and miscellaneous items that may be deposited in the river.
 - At the start of the war high quality French and British arms and armaments were purchased and utilized by officers. Are examples of these weapons present?
 - Were higher quality items appropriated and distributed to Union troops during the initial destruction of the State Armory or were all items deposited in the river?
 - Reports indicate that muskets and sabers were destroyed at the site of the Armory itself. Might any of these destroyed weapons have made it to the wagons that were depositing material in the river?
 - A number of side arms and weapons were present at the Citadel Arsenal Academy and listed on some inventories of the captured and destroyed items from Columbia. Did any of these items make it into the river and can it be determined if they were cadet issued items?

FIELD METHODS

Based on previous archaeological work conducted at manufactured gas plants (e.g., Cherau and Bannister 2006; Stratton et al. 2004; Warren et al. 2002) and consultation with Dominion on the nature of the project the following recovery plan for this unique project is proposed. Artifact recovery will take place in two different locations (see Figure 2) pending the disposition of the material: *in situ*, an on-site processing station, and if necessary, an off-site location. The flow chart presented in Figure 4 provides a guide to how artifacts will be identified and recovered at various locations during the course of the project. All sediment removed from the project area will be evaluated as to its level of TLM contamination. Sediment determined to be lightly impacted or “clean” will be sent to the on-site screening facility for sorting and artifact recovery. Sediment determined to be too viscous to effectively screen will be sent to an off-site location where it will be spread out in thin layers and subject to visual inspection and/or metal detecting to facilitate artifact recovery. It is expected that reviewers and monitors from SCIAA and SHPO will periodically visit the recovery operations and provide feedback on the recovery methods.

Removal of the sediment will be conducted in controlled sequences, within a limited area per sequence. Each area will be marked and numbered on an overall project map. Sediment from each open area will be removed by backhoe or other equipment, as needed, and temporarily staged prior to loading or placed directly into a truck for transport. The truck will transport the sediment to the on-site sorting area where it will be deposited. The piles will be marked as to

their recovery location and a visual boundary will be utilized to the extent practical to segregate material from differing locations. Each pile will be examined for artifacts. Removing the soil in this way accomplishes two goals. It provides an organized system that expedites the removal of contaminated soil. It also provides additional provenience for use in assessing the distribution of the artifacts.

The overarching goal of the project is the timely removal of the contaminated soil rather than the recovery of the artifacts themselves. As stated earlier the material in the river possesses no depositional context. Locational information for the artifacts will not result in the identification of any patterns or organizational system that can be applied to any other Civil War site or archaeological context. Given these facts, sediment removal in controlled sequences within limited areas constitutes a practical method that will facilitate recovery and processing of the materials and artifacts.

In Situ Recovery/Ordnance Removal Demonstration

In October 2015, an *in-situ* recovery of artifacts present on the alluvial fan found at the terminus of State Street (see Figure 2) was conducted. The recovery was a demonstration phase that tested project methods for ordnance and artifact removal and provided preliminary information on the type and quantity of artifacts that were submerged in the river. The demonstration/testing phase was primarily conducted by the UXO contractor and supported by archaeologists. This recovery was terminated early due to historic flooding that resulted in a breach of the Columbia Canal, immediately upstream from the site. No Civil War related materials were recovered during the limited recovery project.

On-Site Recovery

Heavy equipment will be utilized to remove the sediment. If saturated the soil will be either placed in roll off containers or in discrete piles. It will then be allowed to dry (or processed with a drying agent such as cement dust) in preparation for transport. At the time of the removal a project manager familiar with the excavation and characteristics of TLM will assess the soil and make a determination whether the soil is too contaminated to pass through a screen. If the soil is “clean” it will be transported to the on-site artifact processing area (Figure 5) and screened for artifacts. Once in the processing area soil will be stored in discrete piles based on grid square. The soil from each grid square will then undergo the screening process. The screening process may be conducted through various methods dependent on the type of soil and artifacts present. The first possible method will be to sort the material with Bobcat outfitted with a skid steer rock bucket attachment that has finger tines spaced 4 inches apart (Figure 6). The rock bucket will be used to remove items, including modern debris (tires, bottles, etc.), over four inches in diameter. It is assumed that any potential ordnance over four inches will be recovered with this method. All material that does not fall through the tines will be visually inspected before being loaded

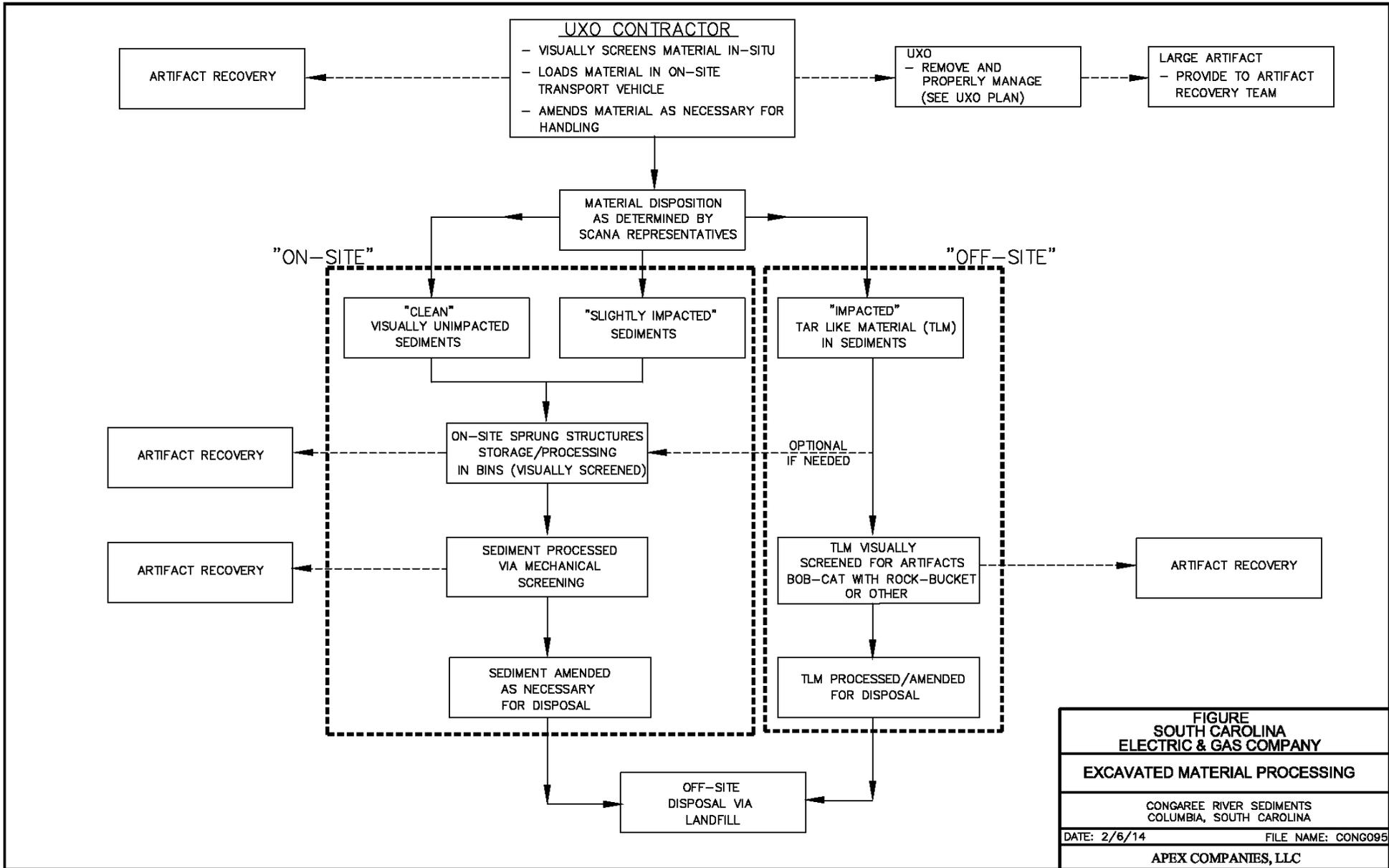


FIGURE
SOUTH CAROLINA
ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY
EXCAVATED MATERIAL PROCESSING
CONGAREE RIVER SEDIMENTS
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA
DATE: 2/6/14 FILE NAME: CONG095
APEX COMPANIES, LLC

Figure 5. Process for recovering artifacts during sediment removal.



Figure 6. Example of a rock bucket to sort larger artifacts and sort rocks and debris.

into a roll off container for removal to the landfill. Any larger artifacts identified during this phase will be set aside for processing. If an artillery shell or potential UXO is identified safety protocols will be implemented and the UXO contractor and SCIAA will be immediately notified. Material that falls through the tines of the rock bucket may be subject to a second sort through a narrower gauge 2-inch bar sorter (Figure 7) similar to those used to sort rock and gravel. Material that does not fall through the bars will be visually examined. This sort is designed to recover items smaller ordnance and items or fragments of items that may have been broken up prior to disposal in the river (sabers, rifles, side arms, tools, buckles). The castoff material will be place in roll-off containers for disposal.

The remaining material will be taken to a screening and sorting station. This final stage of on-site recovery will be designed to recover the smaller artifacts. The soil will be sifted through various methods depending on the nature of the material and amount of time available for recovery. Options include 1/2-inch, or 1/4-inch mesh screens set up on sawhorses where the sediment can be manually screened. Water screening stations, metal detecting and standard archaeological shaker screens are also options. Artifacts recovered on-site will be bagged and labeled according to grid square and any other pertinent provenience.

Off-Site Recovery

The viscous nature of the TLM in the river requires a creative solution to artifact recovery. Above a certain threshold of TLM in the sediment screening will result in clogged mesh, soil consolidating into large tar balls and ineffectual artifact recovery. The amount of contaminated soil removed from the site is expected to be minimal. If possible, the contaminated sediment will be processed on site. If the quantity of contaminate soil is greater than expected the odor it

produces may necessitate the need for an off-site processing location. The Columbia landfill has tentatively been identified as the off-site recovery location. The examination of contaminated soil will take place visually and through geophysical methods.



Figure 7. Example of a bar sorter

When it arrives at the off-site facility the soil will once again be stored according to grid location. An area measuring up to 50 feet by 50 feet (final dimensions will depend on the amount of open land available) will be covered with heavy, industrial plastic sheeting. A backhoe will be used to spread the sediment from a selected grid square in a thin layer, up to 2 inches thick, on the sheeting. Five-foot-wide lanes will be established across the examination area. A crew of archaeological field technicians will then walk the lanes and make a visual survey of the sediment collecting artifacts as they are encountered.

In the early stages of the recovery process a metal detector will be employed on every other lane. A comparison will be made of the amount and type of artifacts recovered from the metal detected lanes and the visually inspected lanes. If there is a large discrepancy the method found to recover the most artifacts will be employed throughout the remainder of the project. If there is no discernable difference the method found to be the most effective use of time and personnel will be the procedure of choice for the project.

Artifacts recovered from this facility will be more contaminated. They will be safely bagged, labeled, and stored until they can be effectively cleaned and conserved.

Recovery Conclusions

If reported inventories are correct nearly 1.5 million items were potentially discarded into the river over a two-day period. Official recovery projects account for around 2000 of those artifacts. Unofficial recoveries dating back to the Civil War have likely accounted for thousands if not tens of thousands more. That only accounts for a fraction of the potential material that may be present. Since only a small portion of the site will be subject to recovery the proposed plan is focused on recovering as many artifacts as possible. Visual examination and bar screening are expected to identify larger artifacts. Smaller items like Minié balls, round shot and percussion caps will be collected through standard archaeological screening. Artifacts not related to the Civil War and of a smaller size, including prehistoric tools and projectiles, prehistoric ceramics, and historic artifacts dating from the populating of Columbia to the early twentieth century, will be collected with the proposed strategy. While these artifacts are not the primary focus of the salvage every effort will be made to recover significant diagnostic material.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND CONSERVATION

Civil War documents indicate that artifacts recovered during this project may include lead ammunition, rifle barrels and wood stocks, percussion caps, sabers and cutlasses, artillery shells, cannons, scabbards, and munitions containers. Other artifacts may be present in addition to the military artifacts. There are a number of sites adjacent to the project area, including a 19th century sawmill and a possible ferry crossing (Figure 8). Likewise, prehistoric Native American artifacts have been recorded as being present on the shoreline adjacent to the project area. Artifacts from these sites may have eroded or been deposited into the river and may be present in the project area as well; the condition of potential artifacts from these sites is unknown.

The Artifact Analysis and Conservation Plan has been designed to accommodate this broad range of materials. The laboratory operations from the time a specimen is delivered to its ultimate place of storage or exhibition can be separated into five basic stages:

1. Initial documentation.
2. Storage prior to conservation process.
3. Encrustation removal.
4. Analysis.
5. Curation.

Initial Documentation

As an artifact is recovered, it will be bagged, labeled, and recorded on the site log sheet documenting its associated unique provenience number (grid square). In this manner the recovered material can be roughly tracked and artifact density information by proveniences can be monitored. Inert and defused materials recovered during the in situ/ordnance removal phase will be similarly bagged and labeled according to grid square.

At this stage artifacts may be lightly washed or dry brushed to remove excess sediment and TLM. Based on information provided by Dominion, some artifacts may be entirely encased in TLM. The time and effort needed to clean and conserve these artifacts may be cost prohibitive. Depending on the information collected as the project goes on, it may be appropriate to propose sorting criteria based on the amount of tar affecting an artifact and the type of artifact as part of the conservation plan. For example if thousands of rounds of ammunition are recovered and found to be entirely encased in TLM an initial cleaning might remove as much material as possible, the lab crew would add the artifact type, quantities, and description to the field excavation forms and the items (or a percentage of the items) would be discarded. The details of a triage procedure such as this will be determined through consultation with Dominion and SCIAA personnel.

Storage Prior to Treatment

Removal of TLM will take place at this stage. In order to remove potentially hazardous contaminants artifacts will be lightly brushed and bathed in a solution of BioSolve. This is a water-based, biodegradable formulation of surfactants and performance additives. It is used in soil remediation projects and been found to be effective in cleaning oily residue and TLM from heavy equipment used in MGP remediation projects. This process will likely take place in TRC's Treatability Lab in Greenville, SC or in a designated area at the on-site processing facility where contaminants can be disposed of with the overburden.

Once the TLM has been removed the artifacts will be stored and conserved according to methods outlined in *Methods of Conserving Archaeological Material from Underwater Sites* (Hamilton 1999). Due to the potential volume of artifacts it is anticipated that some materials may need to be stored for a time before they can be properly cleaned and conserved. As part of this storage stage any adhering encrustation or corrosion layers will largely be left intact until the objects are treated, since they form a protective coating which retards further corrosion. Therefore, all metal objects determined to be suitable for analysis will initially be kept in tap water with an inhibitor added to prevent further corrosion. For long-term storage, an oxidizing solution of potassium dichromate and sodium hydroxide or an alkaline inhibitive solution may be used (Hamilton 1999).

Encrustation Removal/Conservation

For most metal items, this will consist of thorough reduction in electrolysis, alternating with manual cleaning. After the rust has been removed, the artifact will be boiled in distilled water to remove salts, and then dried. The artifacts will finally be sealed with microcrystalline wax. Non-ferrous or fragile items may be treated by boiling in distilled water, drying, and sealing. Below are more details of possible cleaning and conservation methods based on expected material types.

IRON/FERROUS OBJECTS

Iron artifacts will be stored in an aqueous solution until they are subject to electrolysis. Electrolysis will take place in tanks specially equipped with a battery charger and a copper pipe; alligator clips are used to suspend the artifacts in a solution of tap water and sodium bicarbonate. A low voltage electric current is passed through the tank, removing the rust from the artifacts.

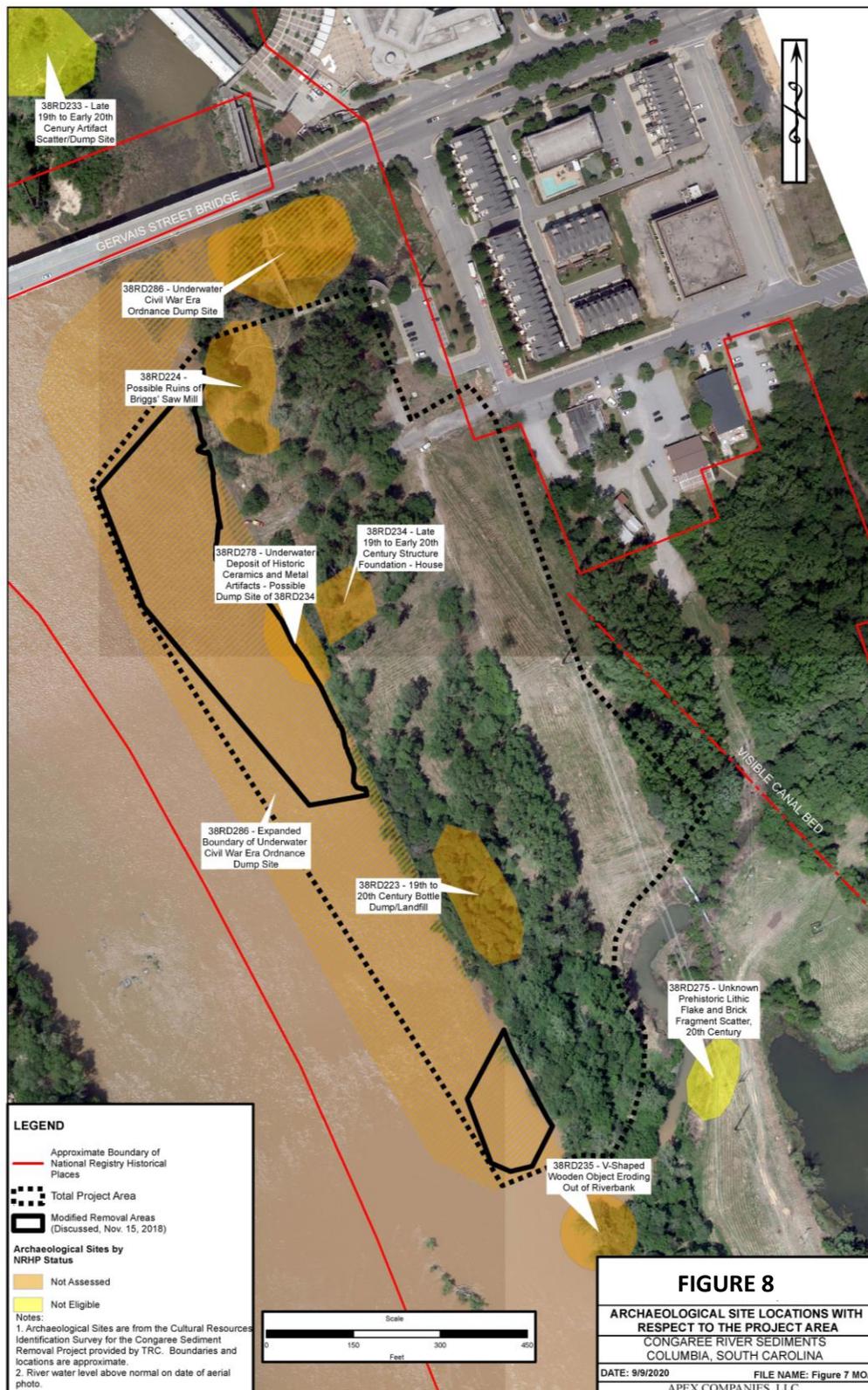


Figure 8. Previously recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area.

Electrolysis is continued in the tap water electrolyte until the chloride level of the electrolyte approximates the level found in the tap water. The artifacts will remain in the tanks for as long as it takes to remove all rust.

The artifact is then rinsed thoroughly in several changes of alternate boiling and cold de-ionized water to remove any residuum. The artifact will be submerged in the last vat of rinse water for a minimum of 24 hours. After rinsing, the moisture absorbed by the artifact must be removed before any sealant is applied. The artifact may be baked or if exposure to air is found to cause too much oxidation the object may be submerged in water-free isopropanol to dehydrate for a minimum of 24 hours. It may also be expedient to eliminate the drying process altogether and simply towel off the artifacts before dipping them in microcrystalline wax (Hamilton 1999). If larger object such as cannons are recovered a wax sealant may not be feasible. In such a case coats of polyurethane or Rustoleum may be appropriate.

LEAD

A majority of the artifacts recovered will presumably be made of lead. Lead will initially be stored in a tap water and sodium sesquicarbonate solution. In the case of lead artifacts, use of electrolysis is minimal. The lead will be immersed in 10 percent hydrochloric acid, which will remove any adhering marine encrustation, along with lead carbonates, lead monoxide, lead sulfide, calcium carbonate, and ferric oxide. This will be followed by a rinsing and gentle removal of adhering materials. Lead objects will be allowed to dry and finally sealed with microcrystalline wax.

COPPER, BRONZE AND BRASS

Artifacts made of copper and its alloys will be subject to the same electrolysis procedures as described for iron. The main variations in treatment involve the fact that the duration of electrolysis for cupreous objects is significantly shorter than that for comparable iron objects. Small cupreous artifacts, such as coins, require only a couple of hours in electrolysis (Hamilton 1999). Following electrolytic cleaning, the artifacts will be put through a series of hot rinses in de-ionized water until the pH of the last rinse bath is neutral. Because copper tarnishes in water, a wet paste of sodium bicarbonate may be used as polish. After polishing, a coat of benzotriazole (BTA), commercially known as KrylonClear Acrylic Spray will be applied.

WOOD

Waterlogged wood artifacts in the form of gun stocks, pistol butts or wagon/caisson wheels or parts may be recovered. Wood artifacts will be assessed as to their preservation potential and either discarded after being documented or submerged to await conservation. If wood is to be conserved it will be done with the Polyethylene glycol (PEG) method. This process simultaneously removes water from the object while also strengthening and consolidating the wood. The procedure is simple but time consuming. The wood artifact is placed in a solution of PEG and water or alcohol where it is allowed to sit. Over a period of months or years (depending on the size of the artifact) the PEG level is gradually raised until the solution consists of at least 70% PEG. At this level wood will remain stable and no further treatment of the wood should be necessary.

CERAMICS, STONE AND GLASS

Ceramic artifacts, stone tools or projectiles and glass objects that have been submerged in water do not typically require special treatment. Glazed and hard fired historic ceramics such as

stoneware and porcelain are impervious to water. Low fired earthenware and prehistoric ceramics may encounter some erosion but will remain structurally solid. Glass and lithic material may become discolored but will largely remain unaffected. Rinsing with tap water and light brushing to remove excess sediment is typically all that will be required. A mild detergent may be used in an attempt to remove deep stains. Care will be taken not to remove paint or surface treatments. The artifacts will then be allowed to air dry on rack. Reconstruction or re-fitting of vessel or container fragments may be attempted using proper fixatives. No sealant is required.

LEATHER

Leather conservation will follow the same procedures as detailed for ceramic items. Rinsing with tap water and light brushing to remove ingrained soil is typically all that will be required. If leather is waterlogged it can be subject to the same PEG treatment as wood. Treating leather with PEG will generally take less time than wood.

Analysis

Artifacts will be separated into functional groups that are then subdivided by use category and object type. The artifact pattern model, as devised by South (1977) and revised by Garrow (1982) is the basic formatting procedure for all artifacts. This model offers a rational approach for the organization of artifacts on a provenience to provenience level, or all the way up to total site contents. This system also allows for analytical modifications when collections of a specialized nature are recovered and was used to generate the functional categories outlined above for the Civil War artifacts.

This system will consolidate large quantities of like artifacts under descriptive headings and facilitate interpretation. A final and compelling reason to use the artifact pattern model is that it provides a good format within which to present the contents of the site and can lead to cross-comparisons with other sites formatted in that manner. Functional groups, categories and sub-categories will consist of:

- Arms
 - Artillery
 - Cannons
 - Howitzer/Mortar
 - Ordnance - Fixed
 - Shot (24-pounder, 12-pounder, 6-pounder)
 - Case (24-pounder, 12-pounder, 6-pounder)
 - Fuse (24-pounder, 12-pounder, 6-pounder)
 - Grape (24-pounder, 12-pounder, 6-pounder)
 - Canister (24-pounder, 12-pounder, 6-pounder)
 - Ordnance – Not Fixed
 - Shot (10-inch, 8 inch)
 - Shell (10-inch, 8 inch)
 - Artillery Accoutrements
 - Carriages and parts
 - Caissons and parts
 - Tools
 - Fuses

- Firearms
 - Small Arms (pistols, pistol parts)
 - Small Arms Ammunition (shot)
 - Small Arms Accoutrements (holsters, belts, cartridge boxes, tools)
 - Long Arms (muskets, rifles, parts)
 - Long Arms Ammunition (shot, Minié balls)
 - Long Arms Accoutrements
- Edged Weapons
 - Sabers
 - Cavalry
 - Artillery
 - Naval
 - Bayonets
 - Cavalry
 - Edged Weapon Accoutrements
 - Saber knots
 - Saber scabbards
 - Bayonet scabbards
- Clothing
 - Button
 - Buckles
 - Insignias/Pins
 - Knapsacks
 - Haversacks
 - Other
- Tools
 - Anvil
 - Forge
 - Vise
 - Other
- Personal – Civil War
 - Jewelry
 - Writing
 - Food storage, preparation, and consumption
 - Indulgence (alcohol and tobacco related items)
 - Medicine

Information recorded during the analysis of the Civil War related artifacts will vary depending on what objects are recovered. It is anticipated that a majority of artifacts recovered will be lead shot. These will be weighed and measured, perpendicular to the ball's mold seam, for diameter (*not caliber*) to 1000ths of an inch. The catalog description will include a conclusion regarding each shot's function based on its diameter or former diameter as implied by weight. Shot and shell will similarly be measured and weighed. Distinguishing characteristics that denote armory or metalworks of origin, and when possible range of manufacture, will be noted and photographed. Guns and firearm parts as well as saber parts will be identified, photographed, and cataloged.

Clothing items will be weighed and measured. Photographs will be taken. Detailed photographs of insignias or devices apparent on the durable clothing items will be documented and attempts will be made to identify insignias by military unit. Since their presence in the river is not necessarily documented and their recovery is not anticipated we are collapsing some material culture categories outlined by Legg and Smith (1989) into the single category of Personal Items. These items are items that would be in the possession of an individual soldier.

Historic artifacts will be analyzed by functional groups according to the procedures outlined in South (1977). Historic ceramic artifacts will be classified according to recognized types (e.g., pearlware, ironstone), and by decorative technique (e.g., hand-painted, transfer print, decal) and vessel form. Bottles are described by type, color, size, and closure type. Where possible, standard references such as Miller (2000), Noel Hume (1970), Jones and Sullivan (1985) and South (1977), as well as more specific published and on-line references for particular artifact types will be used to obtain date ranges for historic ceramics and glass.

The prehistoric artifact analysis will focus on identifying assemblages and/or technological attributes diagnostic of particular temporal and geographical cultural trends. The artifacts will be identified according to established regional types or styles. In the case of projectile points, morphological attributes will be used as typological markers. Ceramics will be typed according to paste, temper, and surface decoration.

The following descriptions define the categories in the lithic artifact typology to be used in the lithic analysis. Lithics refer to stone tools and debris from producing stone tools. The following categories are derived in part from those developed by Blanton et al. (1986) and Garrow (1982), which have been used with excellent success on many projects in South Carolina.

The two major groups of lithics are debitage and functional artifacts. Debitage can be divided into the following categories:

Biface Thinning Flakes. Biface thinning flakes are relatively thin and flat to slightly curved in cross section. Secondary flake scars are frequently present on the dorsal surface. The platform may be faceted and may exhibit a distinct lip, and the bulb of percussion is usually diffuse. These features are characteristic of soft hammer percussion, and the flakes of this type are most often the result of late stage biface reduction and maintenance.

Blades and Bladelike Flakes. These flakes approach or exceed a length-to-width ratio of 2:1. Blades and bladelike flakes frequently have a ridge oriented along the dorsal surface. They are typically manufactured for a specific purpose, such as replacing edges in cutting or grating implements.

Bipolar Flakes. Bipolar flakes exhibit a bulb of percussion on the ventral surface of both the distal and proximal ends. They are often curved in cross section. These flakes are manufactured by placing the raw material on a hard surface, such as an anvil stone, and striking its superior surface with a hard implement.

Unspecialized Flakes. These flakes are relatively thick and wide with little or no indication of having a particular function or representing a specific stage of manufacture.

Flake Fragment. This category includes those flakes that have only nondiagnostic medial or distal portions. Any flake lacking a proximal end will be placed in this category.

Shatter. Shatter is debitage that is angular and blocky. Specimens in this category cannot be oriented in relation to their proximal or distal end.

Chipping debris also will be subdivided based on the amount of cortex present on the dorsal surface. Classifications are assigned based on whether more than half (>50%), less than half (<50%), or no cortex was present on the dorsal surface. This measure should give an approximate indication of the stage of reduction represented in the assemblage. All lithic artifacts will be identified as to debitage class and raw material.

The second major lithic group is functional artifacts. The categories in this group are defined as follows:

Bifaces. This category comprises artifacts that are bifacially flaked and do not have haft elements. They can be finished tools, projectile points, knives, scrapers, or preforms. Bifaces usually cannot be given an established type name.

Hafted Bifaces. Hafted bifaces are bifacially worked artifacts that have a hafting element (i.e., stem and notches). They are often described as projectile points or knives and may conform to established type names.

Cobble Tools. Cobble tools are altered, or unaltered cobbles used as hammerstones, nutting stones, anvils, and other similar tools.

Cores. Cores consist of parent raw material and are the remnants of flake manufacture. They can be blocky or discoidal in appearance and exhibit one or more flake scars.

Ground Stone. Artifacts in this category are manufactured by polishing or grinding stone into a desired shape—celts, axes, and manos, for example. These tools are often used in woodworking and food processing.

Manuports. Manuports are unaltered pieces of stone that are not indigenous to the area and obviously have been transported to the site by humans.

Retouched, Used, or Modified (RUM) Flakes. The category of RUM flakes includes all flakes that have been retouched into a unifacial tool, exhibit use wear, or have been modified by undetermined means. This category includes scrapers and utilized flakes.

Soapstone. Soapstone is a very soft stone that is easily worked. Artifacts frequently constructed of soapstone include bowls, pipes, and beads.

Fire-Cracked Rock. Although fire-cracked rock is not a tool per se, these are rocks that exhibit evidence of having been in or near a fire due to human activity. Alteration in color and/or luster, angular fractures, and pitted surfaces are diagnostic of fire-cracked rock.

The analysis of prehistoric sherds will begin with a basic characterization of the entire assemblage. Sherds smaller than 2 × 2 cm will be counted, weighed, and examined to determine the presence of surface treatments or vessel forms that could prove useful in the analysis. If not, they will receive no further analysis. All larger sherds will be classified by surface decoration and aplastic content. The aplastic content will be documented as the type (or raw material) and size of the major aplastics. Size will be determined through comparison with the Wentworth scale, used by most archaeologists to standardize aplastic descriptions. Aplastic size will be recorded as no apparent temper, fine, medium, coarse, and very coarse. Surface decoration will be recorded by type (e.g., incised), and major decorative mode characteristics will be recorded.

The preliminary analysis will allow a characterization of the sherd assemblage. During this initial analysis, sherds will be labeled and pulled for cross-mending, so the subsequent analyses can focus on the vessel assemblage. The surface decoration–aplastic content classes from the

preliminary analysis will be compared to published type descriptions; type names will be applied where possible.

Surface decoration, aplastic content, thickness, and interior surface treatment will be considered in cross-mending the sherds. The analysis will seek to reconstruct as many vessels as possible to help determine vessel form and function. The following attributes will be recorded for each vessel to provide a detailed technological description of the wares. They will be examined to determine technological patterns within and between types.

- Type, size, shape, and density of major aplastics
- Type and size of minority aplastics
- Degree of carbon core retention
- Sherd core cross-section configuration
- Thickness 3 cm below rim
- Rim form
- Presence of coil breaks
- Dominant paste color
- Interior surface treatment

Curation

Dominion realizes a disposition agreement with SCIAA regarding the percentage of artifacts to be received is required as part of the application process. Dominion is committed to displaying and making the artifacts recovered from this site available to the public. At the conclusion of the analysis the artifacts will be prepared for curation following accepted guidelines. Copies of all records, including, but not limited to, field notes, maps, catalog sheets, and representative photographs shall be submitted for curation with the artifacts. After project clearance has been obtained, artifacts and relevant notes will be curated in accordance with the selected repository. It has not yet been determined where the material will be curated, but it is anticipated that all or most of the Civil War related material will be curated at the South Carolina State Museum Confederate Relic Room. It is possible that due to the volume and type of material expected multiple curation facilities may be needed. The preference will be for the artifacts to remain in the state and local if possible. Options include the Cayce History Museum, The Cayce Historical Park and other state and local museums. Other curation options include the SC Office of the State Archaeologist Curation Facility. Moundville, Alabama Curation Facility.

DOCUMENTATION

Daily logs and records will be kept at each artifact processing area during the recovery phase. These logs will be available for review by COE, SHPO and SCIAA personnel during monitoring visits. Interim reports/management summaries will be provided documenting each phase of the remediation project. These management summaries will minimally include maps depicting the area cleared during the related field season, a description of the work completed to date, a preliminary inventory of the artifacts recovered and a status update that will provide detail of the next field season.

At the conclusion of the remediation project, a detailed Management Summary will be prepared and submitted to SHPO and the Corps for review. The management summary will be available

within forty-five (45) calendar days after the completion of fieldwork. The Management Summary will include a discussion of the research methods, field investigations, and data recovery results, and other such requirements as contained in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists et al. 2013).

In addition to the Management Summary a draft technical report will be produced and delivered to review agencies. The report will follow the format and content specified in the *South Carolina Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations*, including a description of past archaeological research in the project vicinity, a discussion of local history, an explanation of the research design, the field methods employed, evaluation methods, findings, conclusions, and recommendations. TRC will promptly address all comments and revisions provided in writing by SHPO and SCIAA in a final technical report.

All maps and drawings will be high quality and produced in a professional manner. Project maps will be produced in color using ArcGIS software, CAD, or other appropriate mapping programs. These maps will depict each phase of the project and include grid square boundaries. Individual maps of grid squares may be used to identify the locations of ordnance removed during the UXO recovery stages of the project. Overlays of historic maps and plats may be used where appropriate. High quality color photographs or measured drawings, as appropriate, will be provided that show details of representative diagnostic or other interesting artifacts. The report will be bound in a durable cover (minimum 80 lbs cover stock) and contain an identifying label. The paper will be high quality laser printed paper, minimum 24 lbs stock, and will be acid free. Pages will be printed on both sides and project maps and photographs will be produced in color. Electronic copies of the final report in Adobe Portable Document File (PDF) format will be provided to SHPO and SCIAA and outside reviews as appropriate. In addition, a CD or DVD with photographs of the artifacts will be provided if desired.

At the discretion of Dominion, a popular report suitable for public distribution may be produced. This report may also be reviewed and commented on by review agencies prior to publication. This report, if produced, will be part of the public outreach program that Dominion is committed to in order to inform and educate the public on this significant find.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Salvage of the Civil War material deposited in the Congaree River offers an amazing opportunity to educate and involve the public about a historically significant site. The recovery of tangible evidence of the capture of Columbia will take place almost exactly 150 years from when it occurred. There will be multiple opportunities for the general public to benefit from this project. Dominion has agreed to designate staff persons to be available and responsive to the public throughout the Remediation Activities. Additionally, Dominion will maintain a staffed public information office trailer on site where information about the Remediation Activities is housed and available for viewing, and where, as appropriate, the public or media members can arrange to receive a tour of the project. This trailer will be used to exhibit the history of the site, the on-going work, and the interpretation of the artifacts. This structure will be open to the public and will tentatively be staffed by Dominion personnel and an archaeological docent.

A more detailed Public Information Plan will be generated after recovery efforts are completed. The plan will be generated based on consultation with the USACE, SHPO, the State Underwater

Archaeologist and the South Carolina State Museum Confederate Relic Room. The plan will be dependent on the material that is recovered but may include electronic presentation or social media site suitable for hosting by Dominion or other appropriate website may be created to present the on-going recovery process. Museum quality artifact displays and/or traveling artifact shows at museums throughout the state can be generated. A book/booklet depicting the artifacts and history of the site suitable for presentation to the general public can be authored. Additional public outreach may involve professional papers and presentations at national and regional archaeological conferences, tours and talks for school age children as well as avocational groups is also an option. Some or all of these potential public outreach approaches will be completed as a result of this project.

QUALIFICATIONS

Company Profile

A pioneer in groundbreaking scientific and engineering developments since the 1960s, TRC is a national engineering and consulting firm providing integrated services to the energy, environmental, and infrastructure markets. We serve a broad range of clients in government and industry, implementing complex projects from initial concept to operations. TRC employs over 2,600 technical professionals and support personnel at more than 70 offices throughout the U.S.

TRC's cultural resource group in the Southeast originated as Garrow and Associates, an Atlanta-based small business that was founded in 1983 and acquired by TRC in 1997. We offer a complete range of cultural resource services in the Southeast from our offices in Atlanta, Georgia; Chapel Hill, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina; and Nashville, Tennessee; including archaeological investigations, historic structure surveys and evaluations, and cemetery studies. Our local office in Columbia is within a ten-minute drive of the Congaree River Project site. With the Principal Project Manager and Key Project Team members being local to Columbia, we will be able to respond quickly to all Dominion's needs. Our office provides us rapid access to SCIAA, SHPO, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), the University of South Carolina at Columbia, and other regulatory offices and research facilities. Our organizational depth will allow us to draw on resources from our nearby offices to support this project as needed.

TRC's core cultural resources staff in the Southeast consists of approximately 55 professional archaeologists, crew chiefs, preservation planners, historians, and support personnel. Our archaeologists possess M.A. or Ph.D. degrees in Anthropology, meet the Secretary of the Interior's standards, and are Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) certified or eligible.

Our Columbia office contains 2,400 square feet of laboratory, office, and storage space. It possesses wet lab and dry lab capabilities and has ample room to conduct electrolysis and metal conservation operations. TRC's Atlanta facility includes 2,500 square feet of fully equipped laboratory space that includes tanks capable of conserving metal objects up to four feet in length, and the Chapel Hill office has similar lab and storage capabilities. Our Greenville office contains a wet lab and research/treatability laboratories complete with ventilation hoods and resources for preparing and storing solvents for use in cleaning coal tar from artifacts.

Key Personnel

TRC's proposed key staff for the Congaree River Sediment Removal Project includes highly experienced researchers with extensive experience managing and directing large scale projects that require consultation with multi-disciplinary teams as well as state and Federal agencies. Our team also has experience with both complex projects that involve creative approaches to archaeological issues and with Civil War era projects that involve recovery and conservation of artifacts similar to those anticipated for the Congaree River Project.

TRC Columbia Program Manager Sean Norris, M.A., RPA, will serve as Principal Project Manager for the project. Ms. Ramona Grunden, Senior Archaeologist in our Columbia office will serve as the Assistant Project Manager.

Principal Project Manager

Mr. Sean Norris is the Program Manager for Archaeology at the Columbia Office of TRC. He handles administrative duties and manages all projects and contracts that originate in that office. Mr. Norris will serve as Principal Project Manager and will attend meetings with Dominion and other team members, lead the development of the Artifact Recovery/Salvage and Artifact Conservation and Stabilization plans, and act as TRC's point of contact for this project. Mr. Norris has over 15 years of experience in the eastern U.S. and is RPA certified. Mr. Norris has served as Principal Investigator on numerous projects in South Carolina and has experience in project planning, the development and implementation of research designs and field and laboratory methodologies, and technical and popular reporting. Mr. Norris is President of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists and routinely interacts and sits on committees with employees of SCIAA and the South Carolina SHPO. He has authored Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs) and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) as well as Protective Covenants for significant archaeological sites that have included the SHPO, SCDHEC, and the COE as signatories.

Assistant Project Manager

Ms. Ramona Grunden is a Senior Archaeologist and Laboratory Director in TRC's Columbia Office. She will serve as the Assistant Project Manager. Her duties for this phase of the project will include providing input on artifact recovery strategies related to Civil War sites, she will also be present to attend meetings should Mr. Norris be unavailable. Ms. Grunden has over 30 years of experience in South Carolina archaeology including seven years as an archaeologist at SCIAA. Ms. Grunden has conducted and managed numerous large-scale projects in the Southeast. She has extensive experience in all phases of historic sites investigations and has worked on numerous Civil War projects and others involving military installations and military components.

Senior Technical Advisor

Mr. Paul Webb is TRC's Cultural Resource Program Leader and is stationed in the Chapel Hill office. He has over 25 years of experience in cultural resource management, including planning, implementing, and reporting all aspects of cultural resource studies. His qualifications include extensive experience with large and technically complex archaeological projects, and in assisting

multidisciplinary teams in developing creative approaches to cultural resource issues. Mr. Webb will assist in the development of the artifact recovery/salvage and conservation and stabilization plans and will also assist in agency negotiations as appropriate. Mr. Webb's background includes service to public, tribal, and private-sector clients, including the North Carolina Department of Transportation; Federal Highway Administration Eastern Federal Lands Highway Division (FHWA EFLHD); National Park Service (NPS); National Forests in North Carolina; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL); U.S. Army Environmental Center; Maryland State Highway Administration; Iroquois Gas Transmission System; Duke Energy; Piedmont Natural Gas; North Carolina Natural Gas; Spectra Energy; and Progress Energy; along with numerous engineering and environmental firms.

Laboratory Director

Mr. Thomas Garrow is the Laboratory Manager for TRC's Atlanta office, a position he has held since 1993. Mr. Garrow is responsible for artifact processing, analysis, conservation, and cataloging, as well as specialized recovery techniques such as flotation. Mr. Garrow has nearly 30 years of experience in cultural resource management, including field and laboratory work across the eastern United States. Mr. Garrow has participated in numerous archaeological investigations covering a wide range of site types, including those dating to the Civil War. Mr. Garrow has received training in artifact conservation techniques and curation standards, and few cultural resource practitioners in the region can match his depth of experience in metal conservation. Mr. Garrow will assist in development of the Artifact Recovery/Salvage and Conservation and Stabilization plans.

Senior Scientific Advisor

Dr. Karen Saucier has over 25 years of experience and has worked extensively in the areas of CERCLA- and RCRA-mandated investigations, risk evaluations and remediations. Dr. Saucier will act as TRC's in-house technical advisor with experience on Manufactured Gas Plant sites. Her expertise includes providing strategic technical services and assessing regulatory and business implications of environmental remediations and historic liabilities. Dr. Saucier supports client/agency negotiations with respect to risk-based decision making, sediment, soil and groundwater remediation approaches, and liability portfolio life-cycle costing and management. She routinely serves as Project Manager with responsibility for coordination and integration of multidisciplinary technical resources through the various stages of liability project life cycles. She advises on and leads project communications to corporate, regulatory and community stakeholders.

Additional Consultants/Staff

TRC will retain the services of Mr. James Legg as an archaeologist and consultant to assist in the General Consulting and planning tasks requested in this RFP. Mr. Legg currently works as a project archaeologist for SCIAA and has more than 40 years of experience in archaeological research involving battlefields and other military sites. He has worked with Ms. Grunden on a number of those sites. He has a particular interest in 18th and 19th century ordnance, including both small arms and artillery ammunition. He is a recognized expert who has handled all of the major types of Civil War ammunition and has disarmed and conserved many examples.

Mr. Legg has 32 years of experience in archaeological metal detecting and has a regional reputation as an authority on the subject. Mr. Legg is also highly experienced in metal conservation. Over the last 35 years he has conserved several thousand metal artifacts from private collections as well as significant archaeological collections including those from 16th century Santa Elena, the Camden Battlefield, and a number of other projects conducted by SCIAA and other research entities.

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ATTACHMENT A – SUMMARY OF UNDERWATER ANOMALIES

DRAFT

Congaree River Anomaly Summary Congaree River Project Columbia, SC

Site Location

The report summarizes the results of the magnetometer surveying activities conducted in support of the South Carolina Electric and Gas (SCE&G) Company Congaree River Project located in Columbia, SC. The Congaree River begins at the confluence of the Saluda River and the Broad River in Columbia, SC. The portion of the Congaree relevant to this project is the approximate eastern third of the river beginning directly south of the Gervais Street Bridge and extending for approximately 3,700 feet downstream to approximately 500 feet below the Blossom Street Bridge. Figure 1 provides the location of the area in question.

Background Information

In June 2010, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) noted tar-like material (TLM) near the eastern shoreline of the Congaree River directly downstream of the Gervais Street Bridge. SCDHEC collected samples of this material and the analytical results indicated that the source of the TLM might be attributable to the former manufactured gas plants (MGP) that operated in Columbia starting in the mid-1800s and ending in the late 1940's to early 1950's. Predecessor companies of SCE&G operated the Huger Street manufactured gas plant (Huger Street MGP). Its location is provided on Figure 1. SCE&G has recently completed a removal action at the Huger Street site where over 125,000 tons of MGP impacted soil and debris was excavated and removed with oversight provided by SCDHEC.

SCE&G submitted a Project Delineation Report (PDR) [MTR, March 2012] to SCDHEC on March 23, 2012. SCDHEC approved the PDR on April 23, 2012. The PDR presented the results of delineation activities completed to determine the extent of the TLM within the river. The delineation work was completed in five separate phases over approximately 18 months. The magnetometer surveying operations described in this summary report were a component of the investigative activities and were necessary due to the potential presence of Civil War era explosive ordnance within the project area. Details pertaining to the ordnance are provided below.

Potential Presence of Historical Items and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

It has been confirmed that in 1865, during the Civil War, live munitions and other articles of war produced by the Confederacy were dumped into the Congaree River near the Gervais Street Bridge by Union forces under the direction of General Sherman. This activity took place during Sherman's occupation and subsequent destruction of Columbia. A list of munitions and other Confederate items captured by the Union forces is provided in Attachment A. The Union Army kept some of these items for its own use and the remainder was destroyed. One of the methods for destruction was dumping the items into the river.

Archeological investigations, conducted as late as 1980, recovered some live and unstable munitions or unexploded ordinance (UXO) from the area as well as some other potentially historically significant artifacts. Specifically this work was focused in and adjacent to the unnamed tributary that enters the river just south of the Gervais Street Bridge. Figure 2 shows this location and a daily activity log documenting some of the archeological work is provided in the initial Tidewater Atlantic Research Inc. report (Attachment B). Several live cannonballs were identified during this operation and properly disposed of by trained explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) personnel located at nearby Fort Jackson.

Due to the potential presence of live munitions within the project area, an additional reconnaissance and screening of the area in question was conducted as part of the investigative activities. Acoustic (side scan sonar) and magnetic (magnetometer) remote sensing surveying activities were completed in order to determine if potential munitions were present prior to conducting the sediment sampling activities. A description of these activities and their subsequent results are provided below.

Surveying Activities

Magnetometer surveying of the project area was conducted over four separate phases. The first phase was focused on the area directly downstream of the Gervais Street Bridge (grid lines 1 through 16 on Figure 2) and included some limited shoreline surveying near the Senate Street Extension Alluvial Fan (Figure 2). A sidescan sonar survey was also performed during Phase I. The purpose of the side scan sonar was to complement the magnetometer survey by potentially visually identifying objects (e.g., ordinance) that may be lying on the Congaree River bottom. The sidescan sonar survey results were inconclusive and it was not utilized in the subsequent phases.

Magnetometer surveying progressed downstream in conjunction with the continuing investigation activities with Phase II extending the survey area from grid line 16 to grid line 20. Survey of the unnamed tributary that is located south of the Gervais Street Bridge was also conducted during Phase II. Phase III encompassed the portions of the project area between grid lines 20 and 37 and Phase IV completed the shoreline surveying in the vicinity of the Senate Street Extension Alluvial Fan that was not conducted during the other phases due to access constraints.

The specific details pertaining to the surveying equipment and methodology are provided in the phase specific reports produced by Tidewater Atlantic Research Inc. provided in Attachment B. In general, depending on the area to be surveyed and the presence of rock outcrops and water level conditions, either a small boat with an outboard motor or an inflatable boat was utilized to carry the surveying equipment. The inflatable boat was pushed through areas where water levels and the presence of rocks precluded the use of the motorboat. Terrestrial surveying was done on foot with handheld and backpack mounted equipment.

The magnetometer surveys were generally run on north-south trending lines and were controlled via a differential global positioning system (DGPS) using a Trimble AgCPS 132 navigation system. HYPACK navigation software was used to translate the DGPS data into real-time data that was used to direct the survey along a predetermined grid or transects. In general, the magnetometer transects lines were located approximately 20 feet apart. In some areas of the river where obstructions were encountered and navigation had to be altered, the distance between the transect lines varied and could be decreased to less than 10 feet.

The magnetometer survey was performed with an EG&G Geometrics G-858 cesium magnetometer that is capable of +/- 0.001 gamma resolution. The magnetic data was collected at a frequency of six samples per second. The locations of the magnetic readings were determined from the DGPS.

The side scan sonar survey was performed from approximately the 4 to 16 Lines and boulders and shallow water prevented performing the survey above the 4 Line. A 445/900 kHz Klein System 3900 digital side scan sonar was employed. The side scan sonar data was horizontally tied to the DGPS and reconciled with the HYPACK survey software. Where navigation was possible, a total of five side scan sonar survey passes were made on a 50-foot transect spacing.

The magnetometer detects changes in earth's magnetic field that may be attributed to buried anthropogenic influences (e.g., UXOs, electrical cables, etc.) or naturally occurring geologic features (e.g., remnant thermal magnetism, ore bodies, etc.). Once the magnetometer data was collected it was systematically analyzed to identify potential targets. A variety of characteristics of the targets including configuration, areal extent, intensity and contrast with background were analyzed and compared to signature characteristics previously found to be reliable indicators of historic ordnance. The results are discussed below.

Results

Following each phase of fieldwork the accumulated data was analyzed and the potential UXO locations were identified. Table 1 provides the results of the magnetometer surveying activities by investigation phase and Figure 3 provides the anomaly locations for the project area. Each phase is also described in more detail in the phase specific reports provided in Attachment B. Table 2 provides a summary of the anomaly locations and interpretation and Table 3 provides a summary of the anomalies located within the planned project area and located in the planned cofferdam footprint.

As the historical and anecdotal evidence suggested, the majority of anomalies were located in the Phase I survey area nearest the Gervais Street Bridge and the boat apron. A total of 323 anomalies were detected in the Phase I area with 218 of those locations exhibiting signature characteristics that could be associated with ordnance. Some of the non-ordnance anomalies included discarded debris and appliances, an electrical cable crossing and a geologic feature.

Phase II produced 10 potential UXOs in grid lines 16 through 20 and an additional 8 in the unnamed tributary. For Phase III the number of anomalies continued to be relatively low from grid line 20 to 31 but increased directly downstream of the Blossom Street Bridge. This increase can be potentially attributable to more recent objects being thrown from the bridge and not necessarily historical UXO. The total number of targets for Phase III was 145 with 121 exhibiting signature characteristics that could be associated with ordnance.

Finally, Phase IV was conducted to obtain information in the area directly downstream of the boat apron, which was not completed during Phase I due to access constraints. A total of 84 anomalies were detected with 67 exhibiting signature characteristics that could be associated with ordnance. The total for all four phases of magnetometer surveying is 570 anomalies located within the investigated area with 425 or 75 percent of those potentially being ordnance.

Due to the nature of the potential historical objects and UXO deposited within the study area and their real or perceived value and/or potential hazard to public safety, the information contained in this summary report must remain confidential. This information was compiled by SCANA for use during completion of the investigative and subsequent remedial activities associated with the Congaree River Project. Any use or dissemination of the information for other purposes is not permitted and may be subject to legal action.

TABLE 1

MAGNETOMETER STUDY RESULTS SUMMARY

**Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina**

Study	Dates	Study Area	Total Magnetic Anomalies	Potential Ordnance (UXO)	Other Anomalies
Phase I	Aug. 25-26, 2010	Congaree River - Grid Lines: 1 thru 16	323	218	105
Phase II	Jan. 4-5, 2011	Congaree River - Grid Lines: 16 thru 20	10	10	0
		Unnamed Tributary #1 - Outfall to River	8	8	0
Phase III	June 30, 2011	Congaree River - Grid Lines: 20 thru 37	145	122	23
Phase IV	January 31 - February 2, 2012	Senate Street Extension / Alluvial Fan Area	84	67	17
Total Anomalies			570	425	145
Percentage with UXO Potential				75%	

Notes:

1. All magnetometer work was completed by Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc of Washington, North Carolina.
2. Magnetic Anomalies - As determined by Tidewater by the magnetic, remote-sensing survey.
3. UXO - Unexploded Ordnance
4. UXO Potential - Referring to Magnetic Anomalies that "have signature characteristics that could be associated with ordnance" and "those anomalies should be considered potentially hazardous until material generating the signatures can be identified".
5. Other - Other magnetic anomalies include pipelines, geologic features, modern debris etc.

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
1	078-1-nm262g175f	Geological Feature
2	078-2-dp280g49f	Pipeline
3	078-3-mc48g59f	Possible Ordnance
4	078-5-mc1854g71f	Possible Ordnance
5	077-1-nm758g34f	Possible Ordnance
6	077-2-mc40g45f	Possible Ordnance
7	077-3-mc52g76f	Possible Ordnance
8	077-4-pm203g68f	Pipeline
9	077-5-pm320g176f	Geological Feature
10	077-6-30g18f	Possible Ordnance
11	077-7-dp57g58f	Possible Ordnance
12	077-8-dp63g83f	Geological Feature
13	077-9-mc149g71f	Possible Ordnance
14	076-1-pm130g44f	Possible Ordnance
15	076-2-pm137g288f	Possible Ordnance
16	076-3-nm31g37f	Possible Ordnance
17	076-4-nm34g49f	Possible Ordnance
18	076-5-pm307g190f	Geological Feature
19	076-6-pm510g66f	Pipeline
20	076-7-mc76g69f	Possible Ordnance
21	076-8-mc627g66f	Possible Ordnance
22	075-1-dp116g50f	Possible Ordnance
23	075-2nm18g40f	Possible Ordnance
24	075-3-dp52g65f	Possible Ordnance
25	075-4-dp70g65f	Possible Ordnance
26	075-5-pm301g60f	Pipeline
27	075-5-pm289g178f	Geological Feature
28	075-7-dp36g30f	Possible Ordnance
29	075-8-nm59g80f	Possible Ordnance
30	075-9-pm48g35f	Geological Feature
31	075-10-pm125g70f	Possible Ordnance
32	074-1-dp207g40f	Possible Ordnance
33	074-2-dp121g40f	Geological Feature
34	074-3-pm32g20f	Possible Ordnance
35	074-4-pm288g215f	Geological Feature
36	074-5-nm861g50f	Pipeline
37	074-6-pm27g20f	Possible Ordnance
38	074-7-dp42g40f	Possible Ordnance
39	074-8-dp71g65f	Possible Ordnance
40	074-9-nm58g90f	Possible Ordnance
41	073-1-nm36g22f	Possible Ordnance
42	073-2-nm21g30f	Possible Ordnance
43	073-3-dp21g40f	Possible Ordnance
44	073-4-dp149g65f	Possible Ordnance
45	073-5-dp527g60f	Pipeline
46	073-6-pm302g199f	Geological Feature
47	073-7-pm41g18f	Possible Ordnance
48	073-8-nm60g70f	Possible Ordnance
49	073-9-dp64g31f	Geological Feature
50	073-10-dp42g17f	Possible Ordnance
51	072-1-pm46g11f	Possible Ordnance
52	072-2-pm88g23f	Geological Feature
53	072-3-pm310g167f	Geological Feature
54	072-4-pm2310g36f	Pipeline

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
55	072-5-dp62g49'	Possible Ordnance
56	071-1-nm28g10f	Possible Ordnance
57	071-2-pm46g62f	Possible Ordnance
58	071-3-pm170g55f	Possible Ordnance
59	071-4-dp494g96f	Pipeline
60	071-5-pm324g202f	Geological Feature
61	071-6-pm117g97f	Geological Feature
62	071-7-pm70g33f	Possible Ordnance
63	070-1-pm66g25f	Possible Ordnance
64	070-2-pm251g132f	Geological Feature
65	070-3-dp235g21f	Possible Ordnance
66	070-4-nm549g33f	Pipeline
67	070-5-pm159g46f	Possible Ordnance
68	070-6-nm36g18f	Possible Ordnance
69	070-7-dp48g55f	Possible Ordnance
70	070-8-nm44g15f	Possible Ordnance
71	069-1-dp23g10f	Possible Ordnance
72	069-2-dp78g44f	Possible Ordnance
73	069-3-nm1841g50f	Pipeline
74	069-4-dp252g53f	Possible Ordnance
75	069-5-pm214g155f	Geological Feature
76	069-6-pm63g17f	Geological Feature
77	068-1-pm72g94f	Geological Feature
78	068-2-dp238g167f	Possible Ordnance
79	068-3-nm402g55f	Pipeline
80	068-4-dp38g40f	Possible Ordnance
81	067-1-dp32g38f	Possible Ordnance
82	067-2-mc181g93f	Pipeline
83	067-3-pm221g300f	Geological Feature
84	067-5-mc68g90f	Geological Feature
85	067-6-dp22g30f	Possible Ordnance
86	066-1-dp61g40f	Geological Feature
87	066-2-pm182g193f	Geological Feature
88	066-3-nm190g95f	Pipeline
89	066-4-dp127g77f	Possible Ordnance
90	066-5-dp48g18f	Possible Ordnance
91	066-6-nm43g42f	Possible Ordnance
92	066-7-pm27g10f	Possible Ordnance
93	066-8-dp9g10f	Possible Ordnance
94	065-1-dp143g31f	Possible Ordnance
95	065-2-nm19g10f	Possible Ordnance
96	065-3-pm11g7f	Possible Ordnance
97	065-4-dp32g60f	Possible Ordnance
98	065-5-dp127g20f	Possible Ordnance
99	065-6-nm363g52f	Pipeline
100	065-7-pm176g186f	Geological Feature
101	065-8-pm24g38f	Possible Ordnance
102	065-9-pm44g37f	Possible Ordnance
103	065-10-mc69g110f	Geological Feature
104	064-1-pm108g121f	Geological Feature
105	064-2-mc67g61f	Possible Ordnance
106	064-3-pm27g21f	Possible Ordnance
107	064-4-pm193g210f	Geological Feature
108	064-5-nm363g63f	Pipeline

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
109	064-6-pm63g16f	Possible Ordnance
110	064-7-dp415g60f	Possible Ordnance
111	063-1-dp395g68f	Possible Ordnance
112	063-2-pm67g14f	Possible Ordnance
113	063-3-nm188g73f	Possible Ordnance
114	063-4-nm334g26f	Pipeline
115	063-5-pm224g187f	Geological Feature
116	063-6-pm111g143f	Geological Feature
117	062-1-pm99g136f	Geological Feature
118	062-2-pm203g163f	Geological Feature
119	062-3-nm257g48f	Pipeline
120	062-4-dp373g110f	Possible Ordnance
121	062-5-mc68g107f	Possible Ordnance
122	062-6-pm59g55f	Possible Ordnance
123	061-1-pm127g57f	Possible Ordnance
124	061-2-pm182g43f	Possible Ordnance
125	061-3-pm113g52f	Possible Ordnance
126	061-4-nm198g67f	Pipeline
127	061-5-pm225g210f	Geological Feature
128	061-6-pm112g147f	Geological Feature
129	060-1-pm109g18f	Geological Feature
130	060-2-pm66g46f	Possible Ordnance
131	060-3-pm246g205f	Geological Feature
132	060-4-nm107g38f	Pipeline
133	060-5-dp288g93f	Possible Ordnance
134	059-1-nm124g99f	Possible Ordnance
135	059-2-dp73g64f	Possible Ordnance
136	059-3-pm240g200f	Geological Feature
137	059-4-dp76g55f	Possible Ordnance
138	059-5-dp140g102f	Possible Ordnance
139	059-6-dp241g37f	Geological Feature
140	058-1-dp114g101f	Geological Feature
141	058-2-nm65g51f	Possible Ordnance
142	058-3-pm87g33f	Possible Ordnance
143	058-4-mc248g200f	Geological Feature
144	058-5-nm44g15f	Possible Ordnance
145	058-6-dp137g91f	Possible Ordnance
146	057-1-pm144g94f	Pipeline
147	057-2-pm67g62f	Possible Ordnance
148	057-3-dp54g14f	Possible Ordnance
149	o57-4-mc231g180f	Geological Feature
150	057-5-pm55g57f	Possible Ordnance
151	057-6-nm30g36f	Possible Ordnance
152	057-7-dp138g78f	Possible Ordnance
153	057-8-dp135g41f	Geological Feature
154	056-1-pm144g157f	Geological Feature
155	056-2-nm36g22f	Possible Ordnance
156	056-3-pm129g33f	Possible Ordnance
157	056-4-dp34g15f	Possible Ordnance
158	056-5-dp83g70f	Possible Ordnance
159	056-6-mc210g153f	Geological Feature
160	056-7-dp53g21f	Possible Ordnance
161	056-8-dp103g46f	Possible Ordnance
162	056-9-mc178g110f	Pipeline

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
163	055-1-pm277g110f	Pipeline
164	055-2-nm75g32f	Possible Ordnance
165	055-3-dp54g15f	Possible Ordnance
166	055-4-pm127g62f	Possible Ordnance
167	055-5-pm195g58f	Geological Feature
168	055-6-dp221g64f	Possible Ordnance
169	055-7-dp28g10f	Possible Ordnance
170	055-8-pm146g36f	Possible Ordnance
171	055-9-dp18g20f	Possible Ordnance
172	055-10-pm136g123f	Geological Feature
173	054-1-dp65g44f	Possible Ordnance
174	054-2-dp66g30f	Possible Ordnance
175	054-3-dp62g38f	Possible Ordnance
176	054-4-pm196g90f	Geological Feature
177	054-5-dp100g48f	Possible Ordnance
178	054-6-dp106g20f	Possible Ordnance
179	054-7-dp47g15f	Possible Ordnance
180	054-8-pm479g50f	Pipeline
181	053-1-nm71g18f	Possible Ordnance
182	053-2-nm21g26f	Possible Ordnance
183	053-3-mn90g46f	Possible Ordnance
184	053-4-dp26g17f	Possible Ordnance
185	053-5-nm32g15f	Possible Ordnance
186	053-6-pm71g56f	Possible Ordnance
187	053-7-pm199g57f	Geological Feature
188	053-8-nm111g38f	Iron Pipe
189	053-9-nm51g20f	Possible Ordnance
190	0543-10-dp43g40f	Possible Ordnance
191	053-11-nm70g66f	Possible Ordnance
192	053-12-pm115g105f	Geological Feature
193	052-1-pm129g142f	Geological Feature
194	052-2-dp99g63f	Possible Ordnance
195	052-3-mc292g160f	Iron Pipe
196	052-4-dp60g42f	Possible Ordnance
197	052-5-pm63g30f	Possible Ordnance
198	052-6-dp47g12f	Possible Ordnance
199	052-7-dp251g53f	Possible Ordnance
200	051-1-mc601g117f	Iron Pipe
201	051-2-nm97g26f	Possible Ordnance
202	050-1-nm94g33f	Possible Ordnance
203	050-2-dp102g45f	Possible Ordnance
204	050-3-pm50g17f	Possible Ordnance
205	050-4-pm818g20fEOL	Possible Ordnance
206	049-1-pm112g64f	Possible Ordnance
207	049-2-pm111g78f	Possible Ordnance
208	049-3-dp74g66f	Possible Ordnance
209	049-4-dp75g70f	Possible Ordnance
210	048-1-nm74g38f	Possible Ordnance
211	048-2-dp13g14f	Possible Ordnance
212	049-3-nm104g28f	Possible Ordnance
213	048-4-pm127g53f	Possible Ordnance
214	048-5-pm22g28f	Possible Ordnance
215	047-1-nm119g46fEOL	Possible Ordnance
216	047-2-dp13g15f	Possible Ordnance

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
217	047-3-nm89g33f	Possible Ordnance
218	046-1-nm223g37f	Possible Ordnance
219	078-1-pm1949g7f	Possible Ordnance
220	068-1-dp311g7f	Possible Ordnance
221	045-1-mc6548g8f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
222	062L-1-pm150g5f	Possible Ordnance
223	062L-2-nm109g11f	Possible Ordnance
224	061L-1-nm135g4f	Possible Ordnance
225	061L-2-pm95g6f	Possible Ordnance
226	061L-3-dp105g20f	Possible Ordnance
227	060L-1-pm113g3f	Possible Ordnance
228	060L-2dp93g27f	Possible Ordnance
229	059L-1-nm150g25f	Possible Ordnance
230	058L-1-pm302g11f	Possible Ordnance
231	058L-2-pm79g16f	Possible Ordnance
232	057L-1-dp257g7f	Possible Ordnance
233	056L-dp150g11f	Possible Ordnance
234	056L-2-pm43g10f	Possible Ordnance
235	055L-1-dp201g11f	Possible Ordnance
236	054L-1-nm166g9f	Possible Ordnance
237	001SL-1-pm4902g20	Boiler
238	001SL-2-pm4554g4f	Possible Ordnance
239	001SL-3-mc8907g11f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
240	002SL-1-dp8978g9f	Possible Ordnance
241	002SL-2-dp3987g7f	Possible Ordnance
242	002SL-3-mc7345g7f	Possible Ordnance
243	003SL-1-pm269g10f	Possible Ordnance
244	003SL-2-pm515g7f	Possible Ordnance
245	003SL-3-nm80g5f	Possible Ordnance
246	003SL-4-dp168g19f	Boiler
247	003SL-5-pm129g6f	Washing Machine
248	060L-1-nm105g20f	Possible Ordnance
249	059L-1-nm279g5f	Possible Ordnance
250	059L-2-pm423g34f	Possible Ordnance
251	058L-1-dp209g6f	Possible Ordnance
252	058L-2-pm35g11f	Possible Ordnance
253	057L-1-nm17g11f	Possible Ordnance
254	057L-2-pm98g8f	Possible Ordnance
255	057L-3-pm37g9f	Possible Ordnance
256	057L-4-pm38g11f	Possible Ordnance
257	057L-5-dp75g10f	Sign
258	056L-1-mc8186g11f	Possible Ordnance
259	055L-1-mc5360g20f	Possible Ordnance
260	055L-2-nm357g19f	Possible Ordnance
261	054L-1-261g11f	Possible Ordnance
262	054L-2-pm3122g8f	Possible Ordnance
263	053L-1-nm110g9f	Possible Ordnance
264	053L2-dp109g16f	Possible Ordnance
265	052L-1-dp286g3f	Manhole
266	052L-2-pm327g9f	Possible Ordnance
267	052L-3-nm248g21f	Possible Ordnance
268	052L-4-dp259g26f	Possible Ordnance
269	051L-1-nm109g13f	Possible Ordnance
270	067-1-dp48g33f	Possible Ordnance

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
271	067-2-dp142g44f	Possible Ordnance
272	0701-dp480g13f	Possible Ordnance
273	070-2-pm49g11f	Possible Ordnance
274	072-1-pm89g13f	Possible Ordnance
275	073-1-nm80g5f	Possible Ordnance
276	073-2-nm356g23f	Possible Ordnance
277	075-1-nm364g11f	Possible Ordnance
278	075-2-dp1039g39f	Possible Ordnance
279	077-1-dp123g14f	Possible Ordnance
280	077-2-dp776g30f	Possible Ordnance
281	078R-3mc8302g20f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
282	068-1-dp320g7f	Possible Ordnance
283	068R-2-mc9213g15f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
284	066R-1-mc8334g15f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
285	065R-1-mc8486g18f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
286	064R-1-mc9633g18f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
287	063R-1-mc9404g19f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
288	062R-2-mc9746g18f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
289	061R-1-mc7773g16f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
290	060R-1-mc8127g8f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
291	059R-1-mc5961g11f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
292	058R-1-mc6758g17f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
293	057R-1-mc7119g24f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
294	056R-1-mc7891g16f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
295	055R-1-mc6461g17f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
296	054R-1-mc9645g16f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
297	053R-1-mc6680g13f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
298	052R-1-mc9795g10f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
299	051R-1-mc6531g15f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
300	050R-1-mc6531g14f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
301	049R-1-mc9574g7f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
302	048R-1-mc6550g12f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
303	047BR-1-mc6477g7f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
304	045R-1mc6548g8f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
305	003-4-dp103g12f	Possible Ordnance
306	004-1-pm93g10f	Possible Ordnance
307	003-3-pm58g16f	Possible Ordnance
308	002-1-dp38g9f	Possible Ordnance
309	003-2-pm96g11f	Possible Ordnance
310	004-3-pm95g12f	Possible Ordnance
311	001-1-pm54g6f	Possible Ordnance
312	006-2-nm207g12f	Possible Ordnance
313	004-2-pm81g9f	Possible Ordnance
314	003-1-pm19g4f	Possible Ordnance
315	004-4-pm78g8f	Possible Ordnance
316	006-1-dp191g16f	Possible Ordnance
317	002-2-dp53g11f	Possible Ordnance
318	004-5-pm85g11f	Possible Ordnance
319	004-6-pm71g10f	Possible Ordnance
320	004-7-pm82g12f	Possible Ordnance
321	004-8-dp156g19f	Possible Ordnance
322	002-3-nm32g8f	Possible Ordnance
323	053L-4-dp437g70f	Iron Pipe
324	022-1-pm100g25f	Possible Ordnance

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
325	021-2-nm400g25f	Possible Ordnance
326	021-2-pm70g20f	Possible Ordnance
327	012-1-pm270g23f	Possible Ordnance
328	011-1-dp225g75f	Possible Ordnance
329	010-1-nm50g15f	Possible Ordnance
330	020-1-dp22g15f	Possible Ordnance
331	016-1-pm38g37f	Possible Ordnance
332	020-2-dp23g13f	Possible Ordnance
333	020-3-dp18g16f	Possible Ordnance
334	A	Possible Ordnance
335	B	Possible Ordnance
336	C	Possible Ordnance
337	D	Possible Ordnance
338	E	Possible Ordnance
339	F	Possible Ordnance
340	G	Possible Ordnance
341	H	Possible Ordnance
342	1-1-mc806g44f	Possible Ordnance
343	1-2-pm100g9f	Possible Ordnance
344	1-3-dp533g47f	Possible Ordnance
345	1-4-dp233g24f	Possible Ordnance
346	1-5-pm73g13f	Possible Ordnance
347	1-6-dp210g33f	Possible Ordnance
348	22-1-dp544g65f	Pipeline
349	21-1-pm323g42f	Possible Ordnance
350	21-2-dp1330g64f	Pipeline
351	20-1-dp94g25f	Possible Ordnance
352	20-2-dp2601g102f	Pipeline
353	19-1-pm79g8f	Possible Ordnance
354	19-2-pm113g18f	Possible Ordnance
355	19-3-dp154g31f	Possible Ordnance
356	19-3-dp1419g86f	Pipeline
357	18-1-dp333g16f	Possible Ordnance
358	18-2-dp40g17f	Possible Ordnance
359	18-3-dp105g24f	Possible Ordnance
360	18-4-dp196g34f	Possible Ordnance
361	18-5-pm13g8f	Possible Ordnance
362	18-6-dp2092g60f	Pipeline
363	18-6-dp83g22f	Possible Ordnance
364	18-7-dp?1687+g18+f	Pipeline
365	17-1-dp1497g47f	Pipeline
366	17-2-dp47g44f	Possible Ordnance
367	17-3-pm29g16f	Possible Ordnance
368	17-4-mc53g35f	Possible Ordnance
369	16-1-nm61g10f	Possible Ordnance
370	16-2-dp136g17f	Possible Ordnance
371	16-3-pm50g27f	Possible Ordnance
372	16-5-dp10g6f	Possible Ordnance
373	16-6-pm47g26f	Possible Ordnance
374	15-1-dp59g30f	Possible Ordnance
375	15-2-pm43g16f	Possible Ordnance
376	15-3-dp304g29f	Possible Ordnance
377	14-1-dp136g21f	Possible Ordnance
378	14-2-dp185g32f	Possible Ordnance

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
379	14-4-pm95g31f	Possible Ordnance
380	10-1-nm29g25f	Possible Ordnance
381	10-2-dp31g260f	Possible Ordnance
382	10-2-nm57g13f	Possible Ordnance
383	13-1-dp66g23f	Possible Ordnance
384	13-2-pm40g21f	Possible Ordnance
385	13-3-pm27g17f	Possible Ordnance
386	13-4-dp46g10f	Possible Ordnance
387	12-1-dp40g30f	Possible Ordnance
388	12-2-pm46g33f	Possible Ordnance
389	11-1-pm22g39f	Possible Ordnance
390	11-2-pm39g31f	Possible Ordnance
391	10-1-dp95g21f	Possible Ordnance
392	9-1-dp78g23f	Possible Ordnance
393	8-1-dp247g13f	Possible Ordnance
394	7-1-dp180g23f	Possible Ordnance
395	7-2-dp145g20f	Possible Ordnance
396	6-1-dp138g15f	Possible Ordnance
397	6-2-dp235g26f	Possible Ordnance
398	5-1-pm103g31f	Possible Ordnance
399	5-2-dp53g57f	Possible Ordnance
400	4-1-pm103g15f	Possible Ordnance
401	4-2-dp49g12f	Possible Ordnance
402	2-1-pm110g13f	Possible Ordnance
403	15-1-mc16g4f	Possible Ordnance
404	14-1-dp68g16f	Possible Ordnance
405	13-1-dp53g7f	Possible Ordnance
406	13-2-dp188g28f	Possible Ordnance
407	12-1-pm11g29f	Possible Ordnance
408	11-1-dp528g20f	Possible Ordnance
409	9-1-dp342g22f	Possible Ordnance
410	8-1-dp135g24f	Possible Ordnance
411	8-2-dp72g23f	Possible Ordnance
412	8-1-dp34g16f	Possible Ordnance
413	6-1-pm32g5f	Possible Ordnance
414	5-1-dp47g21f	Possible Ordnance
415	4-1-dp218g25f	Possible Ordnance
416	4-2-dp80g21f	Possible Ordnance
417	3-1-dp146g27f	Possible Ordnance
418	3-2-pm123g17f	Possible Ordnance
419	3-3-dp85g22f	Possible Ordnance
420	1-1-dp112g18f	Possible Ordnance
421	22-1-dp122g37f	Possible Ordnance
422	22-3-nm28g10f	Possible Ordnance
423	22-2-pm17g10f	Possible Ordnance
424	1-1-pm73g12f	Possible Ordnance
425	1-2-pm215g23f	Possible Ordnance
426	2-1-dp185g16f	Possible Ordnance
427	2-2-mc287g46f	Possible Ordnance
428	2-3-dp107g24f	Possible Ordnance
429	1-1-dp55g16f	Possible Ordnance
430	1-2-dp223g45f	Possible Ordnance
431	1-3-dp700g35f	Possible Ordnance
432	1-4-dp97g25f	Possible Ordnance

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
433	5-1-dp89g22f	Possible Ordnance
434	13-1-dp44g15f	Possible Ordnance
435	13-2-dp37g24f	Possible Ordnance
436	14-1-dp28g14f	Possible Ordnance
437	11-1-dp52g44f	Possible Ordnance
438	11-2-dp72g43f	Possible Ordnance
439	10-1-pm41g18f	Possible Ordnance
440	10-2-pm20g11f	Possible Ordnance
441	10-3-dp72g35f	Possible Ordnance
442	10-4-pm74g23f	Possible Ordnance
443	9-1-dp281g31f	Possible Ordnance
444	7-1-dp208g20f	Possible Ordnance
445	7-2-dp125g23f	Possible Ordnance
446	7-3-pm115g10f	Possible Ordnance
447	6-1-dp152g34f	Possible Ordnance
448	6-2-mc175g49f	Possible Ordnance
449	5-1-pm60g11f	Possible Ordnance
450	5-2-pm32g6f	Possible Ordnance
451	5-3-pm63g12f	Possible Ordnance
452	5-4-pm50g7f	Possible Ordnance
453	5-5-dp65g4f	Possible Ordnance
454	5-6-mc6558g70f	Possible Ordnance
455	4-1-dp164g41f	Possible Ordnance
456	4-2-pm177g20f	Possible Ordnance
457	4-3-nm220g17f	Possible Ordnance
458	11-1-dp208g48f	Possible Ordnance
459	11-2-dp28g17f	Possible Ordnance
460	14-1-pm293g50f	Possible Ordnance
461	14-1-pm153g18f	Possible Ordnance
462	15-1-pm136g14f	Possible Ordnance
463	001-1-mc30093g25f	Possible Ordnance
464	022-1-mc31539g13f	Possible Ordnance
465	021-1-mc28767g12f	Possible Ordnance
466	020-1-mc31683g35f	Possible Ordnance
467	018-1-mc31942g23f	Possible Ordnance
468	018-1-mc31657g24f	Possible Ordnance
469	017-1-mc26003g23f	Possible Ordnance
470	017-1-dp67g14f	Possible Ordnance
471	014-1-mc26324g17f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
472	013-1-mc31252g8f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
473	013-2-mc16747g7f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
474	012-1-mc27653g21f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
475	011-1-mc34257g22f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
476	010-1-mc26761g24f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
477	009-1-mc29279g28f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
478	008-1-mc30182g22f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
479	07-1-mc21762g7f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
480	006-1-mc27687g21f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
481	005-1-mc30284g22f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
482	004-1-mc26874g21f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
483	003-1-mc28428g18f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
484	002-1-mc30321g12f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
485	007-1-pm6g10f	Tire
486	010-1-pm38g15f	Lamp

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
487	01-1-nm77g7f	Possible Ordnance
488	01-2-mc187g13f	Pipeline Associated
489	02-1-dp662gEOL	Pipeline Associated
490	03-1-mc795g52f	Pipeline Associated
491	03-2-nm47g6f	Pipeline Associated
492	03-3-nm321g45f	Possible Ordnance
493	03-4-pm190g2f	Possible Ordnance
494	03-5-dp2178gEOL	Possible Ordnance
495	03-6-dp156g18f	Possible Ordnance
496	04-1-dp2770g35f	Pipeline Associated
497	04-2-dp44891g35f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
498	04-3-mc44891g7f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
499	05-1-pm2582g30f	Possible Ordnance
500	05-2-pm705g21f	Pipeline Associated
501	05-3-pm139g13f	Possible Ordnance
502	05-4-nm169g17f	Possible Ordnance
503	06-1-pm1537g21f	Possible Ordnance
504	06-2-dp216g15f	Possible Ordnance
505	06-3-dp2658g33f	Pipeline Associated
506	06-4-pm96g13f	Possible Ordnance
507	06-5-pm90g10f	Possible Ordnance
508	06-6-dp109g12f	Possible Ordnance
509	06-7-pm36g4f	Possible Ordnance
510	07-1-dp1681g38f	Possible Ordnance
511	07-2-pm70g6f	Possible Ordnance
512	07-3-mc3436g43f	Pipeline Associated
513	07-4-dp608g39f	Possible Ordnance
514	08-1-nm61g14f	Possible Ordnance
515	08-2-mc138g24f	Possible Ordnance
516	08-3-dp2380g51f	Pipeline Associated
517	08-4-pm1479g40f	Possible Ordnance
518	08-5-nm20g2f	Possible Ordnance
519	08-6-mc244gEOL	Possible Ordnance
520	09-1-nm157g9f	Possible Ordnance
521	09-2-pm2592g48f	Possible Ordnance
522	09-3-dp129g6f	Possible Ordnance
523	09-4-dp4790g50f	Pipeline Associated
524	09-5-pm23864g4f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
525	09-6-pm34g13f	Possible Ordnance
526	10-1-pm37g24f	Possible Ordnance
527	10-2-dp6063g73f	Pipeline Associated
528	10-3-mc34109g1f	Electromagnetic Anomaly
529	10-4-pm2385g43f	Possible Ordnance
530	10-5-mc92g2f	Possible Ordnance
531	11-1-pm1474g41f	Possible Ordnance
532	11-2-dp2385g29f	Pipeline Associated
533	11-3-mc207g22f	Possible Ordnance
534	11-4-dp52g19f	Possible Ordnance
535	12-1-pm52g7f	Possible Ordnance
536	12-2-nm398g18f	Possible Ordnance
537	12-3-pm75g7f	Possible Ordnance
538	12-4-nm29g4f	Possible Ordnance
539	12-5-nm24g3f	Possible Ordnance
540	12-6-nm115g3f	Possible Ordnance

TABLE 2

MAGNETIC ANOMALY LOCATION AND INTERPRETATION

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Designation	Characteristics	Potential Interpretation
541	12-7-nm23g8f	Possible Ordnance
542	12-8-mc457g25f	Possible Ordnance
543	12-9-mc613g30f	Possible Ordnance
544	12-10-nm642g43f	Possible Ordnance
545	13-1-dp244g28f	Possible Ordnance
546	13-2-nm213g24f	Possible Ordnance
547	13-3-nm224g18f	Possible Ordnance
548	13-4-nm156g14f	Possible Ordnance
549	13-5-dp25g9f	Possible Ordnance
550	14-1-nm61g15f	Possible Ordnance
551	14-2-nm234g18f	Possible Ordnance
552	14-3-dp193g23f	Possible Ordnance
553	14-4-dp462g36f	Possible Ordnance
554	14-5-nm19g6f	Possible Ordnance
555	14-6-dp646g26f	Possible Ordnance
556	14-7-dp1357g24f	Possible Ordnance
557	16-1-dp400g18f	Possible Ordnance
558	16-2-pm160g17f	Possible Ordnance
559	16-3-dp368g20f	Possible Ordnance
560	16-4-mc403g30f	Possible Ordnance
561	16-5-pm36g11f	Possible Ordnance
562	16-6-pm12g4f	Possible Ordnance
563	16-7-pm35g13f	Possible Ordnance
564	17-1-dp273g42f	Possible Ordnance
565	18-1-dp527g12f	Possible Ordnance
566	18-2-pm91g8f	Possible Ordnance
567	19-1-dp528g38f	Possible Ordnance
568	19-2-pm166g7f	Possible Ordnance
569	19-3-dp1000g33f	Possible Ordnance
570	20-1-mc48849g8f	Electromagnetic Anomaly

TABLE 3
ANOMALIES BY PLANNED PROJECT AREA

Congaree River Sediments
Columbia, South Carolina

Construction Phase	Potential Ordnance (UXO)	Potential UXO Under the Footprint of the Cofferdam	Other Anomalies	Total Magnetic Anomalies
Field Demonstration Project Area	84	0	17	101
Phase I	84	20	14	118
Phase II	45	9	16	70
Phase III	2	14	17	33
Outside of Project Area	210	0	38	248
Total Anomalies	425	43	102	570

Notes:

Please refer to Figures 2 and 3.

1. All magnetometer work was completed by Tidewater Atlantic Research, Inc of Washington, North Carolina.
2. Magnetic Anomalies - As determined by Tidewater by the magnetic, remote-sensing survey.
3. UXO - Unexploded Ordnance
4. UXO Potential - Referring to Magnetic Anomalies that *"have signature characteristics that could be associated with ordnance"* and *"those anomalies should be considered potentially hazardous until material generating the signatures can be identified"*.
5. Other - Other magnetic anomalies include pipelines, geologic features, modern debris etc.

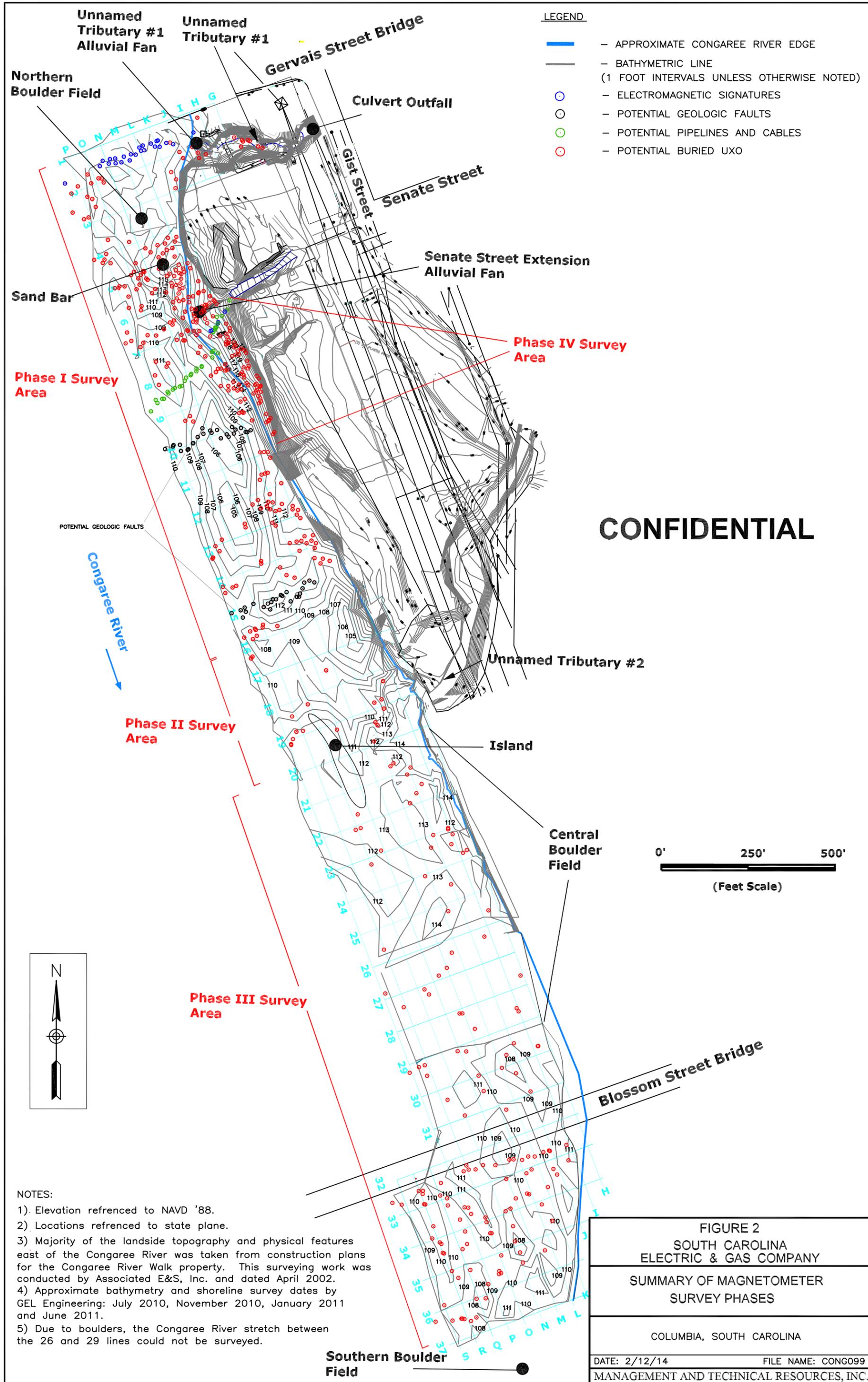


FIGURE 2
SOUTH CAROLINA
ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

SUMMARY OF MAGNETOMETER
SURVEY PHASES

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

DATE: 2/12/14 FILE NAME: CONG099
MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL RESOURCES, INC.

Gervais Street Bridge

Gist Street

Senate Street

Unnamed Tributary

Senate Street Extension Alluvial Fan

Access Road

Demonstration Project Area

Congaree River

CONFIDENTIAL

Phase 1 and 2 Overlap

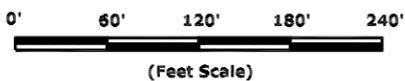
PHASE 2

Phase 2 and 3 Overlap

PHASE 3

POTENTIAL UXO

- PHASE 1 COFFERDAM FOOTPRINT - 20 POTENTIAL UXO
- PHASE 2 COFFERDAM FOOTPRINT - 9 POTENTIAL UXO
- PHASE 3 COFFERDAM FOOTPRINT - 14 POTENTIAL UXO
- PHASE 1 EXCAVATION - 84 POTENTIAL UXO
- PHASE 2 EXCAVATION - 45 POTENTIAL UXO
- PHASE 3 EXCAVATION - 2 POTENTIAL UXO
- DEMONSTRATION PROJECT AREA - 84 POTENTIAL UXO



- LEGEND**
- APPROXIMATE EDGE OF RIVER
 - APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF PROPOSED TLM REMOVAL
 - APPROXIMATE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT LOCATION
 - BATHYMETRIC LINE (FEET NAVD '88)
 - APPROXIMATE COFFERDAM/DIKE LOCATION
 - ELECTROMAGNETIC SIGNATURES
 - POTENTIAL GEOLOGIC FAULTS
 - POTENTIAL PIPELINES AND CABLES
 - POTENTIAL BURIED UXO

FIGURE 3
SOUTH CAROLINA
ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

SUMMARY OF MAGNETIC ANOMALIES
IN PROJECT AREA

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

DATE: 2/11/14

FILE NAME: CONG016

APEX COMPANIES, LLC

Attachment A

Inventory of Ordnance Stores

APPENDIX A

*Inventory of Ordnance Stores
Captured in Columbia, S. C.,
February 17, 1865*

Source: *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Ser. 1, XLVII, pt. 1: 180-182.

<i>Article</i>		<i>Total</i>
Ball cartridges (no caps)		1,200,000
Percussion caps		100,000
Rifle powder (kegs)	pounds	13,600
Cannon powder (kegs and boxes)	pounds	8,750
Meal powder (kegs and boxes)	pounds	3,800
Case-shot, fixed, 12-pounder gun		183
Fuse-shell, fixed, 12-pounder gun		216
Grape, 12-pounder gun		460
Canister, fixed, 12-pounder gun		148
Shot, fixed, 6-pounder gun		1,680
Case, fixed, 6-pounder gun		560
Fuse-shell, fixed, 6-pounder gun		372
Canister, fixed, 6-pounder gun		1,250
Shot, fixed, 24-pounder gun		112
Shell, fixed, 24-pounder gun		120
Canister, fixed, 24-pounder gun		314
Shell, fixed, 8-inch		64
Shot and shell, not fixed, 8-inch		2,280
Shot and shell, not fixed, 10-inch		1,320
Yager muskets		960
Palmetto rifles		600
Remington rifles		100
Mississippi rifles		200

U.S. muskets, caliber .69	3,440
Enfield rifled muskets	1,900
Enfield rifles (short, sword bayonet)	2,000
Austrian rifled muskets (old)	650
Whitney rifles (old)	50
Springfield rifled muskets	100
Morse rifles (South Carolina)	400
Musket barrels and stocks, unfinished	6,000
Pikes	4,000
6-pounder guns (bronze)	10
6-pounder guns (iron)	4
Blakely guns (rifled, iron)	4
James guns (rifled, bronze)	2
12-pounder mountain howitzers	5
3-inch gun (rifled, iron)	1
10-pounder gun (iron)	2
10-pounder gun (rifled, iron)	1
18-pounder gun (rifled, iron)	2
18-pounder gun (re-enforced, iron)	1
4-inch rifled gun (iron)	1
4-inch mortars	2
1 (.10)-inch Coehorn (bronze)	1
Bronze guns (caliber 1½ inch)	2
2-pounder gun (bronze)	1
Repeating battery (caliber 1 inch)	1
Breech-loading gun (caliber 1½ inch)	1
10-pounder Parrotts found and destroyed by General Hazen	2
Gun carriages	9
Gun caissons	14
Mountain howitzer caissons	3
Forges	2
Sponges and rammers	1,125
Blacksmith vises	20
Anvils	11
Artillery harness, sets	38
Naval cutlasses	175
Artillery sabers	220
Cavalry sabers (all kinds)	2,700
Saber knots	700
Cavalry-pistol holsters, pairs	300
Saber belts	800
Bayonet scabbards	4,000

Appendix A

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Cartridge-boxes, caliber .54	2,450
Cartridge-boxes, caliber .69	1,400
Cartridge-boxes, caliber .58	300
Cartridge-box plates	3,500
Cartridge-box belts and plates	2,500
Waist-belts	2,900
Waist-belt plates	3,000
Bail screws	2,000
Pistol-cartridge boxes	550
Shot-pouches (gunners)	600
Knapsacks	1,100
Haversacks	900
Slow match, yards	500
Ten-inch fuses	900
Wall tents	8
Wedge tents	50
Cartridge paper, tons	20