



The Good family of companies

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

CAMDEN'S WATER AND ROD'S COMPANIES

Why was a drain pipe installed from the property's truck staging lot to the creek?

Water needs somewhere to go after it rains or snows. Businesses (with non-hazardous chemicals, like salt), cities and farms are allowed (with a permit) to remove water from their property by directing it to either a storm sewer or to a body of water (if a storm sewer isn't available).

In February 2010, The Village of Camden asked the Good family of Companies (GFoC) to remove water that was collecting in the truck staging area. Rod thought his company was doing the right thing by installing a drain pipe to meet the Village's request. They were hoping to solve an issue, not create a new problem. However, the company did not realize at the time that the drainage pipe they were installing required a permit.

Where was the drain installed?

The drain was installed on the Good property down to Beasley Run. Having grown up working on a farm, Rod had experience with drain pipes. However, the rules and protocols are different when you have a business. The company made a mistake in not investigating the permitting requirements involved in installing a drain pipe.

Was there something wrong with the drain pipe?

The drain pipe was installed properly. The only thing the company didn't do right was file for a permit. They just didn't know any better, and they should have.

When was Rod informed there was an issue with excess salt in Camden's drinking water?

R. Good Enterprises was notified by the Village of Camden and the OEPA on August 3rd about an issue with excess salt in the Village's drinking water system. Rod immediately sought out environmental experts. On August 5th, Rod concreted the discharge pipe closed at the inlet, and with Rich Excavating's help, capped the discharge end of the drain pipe. On August 7th, Rod called to set up a meeting with Reynolds, Inc., well respected experts in the installation and maintenance of wells and the treatment of drinking water, for the first date the consultants were available. On August 11th, he met with, and hired, Reynolds, Inc. on the spot. They met with Camden officials that very day.

Despite rumors, Rod's companies took immediate action and have been working diligently with the OEPA to remedy the problem. They also have been investigating new sources of water for the Village – even though OEPA continues to say that the water is safe to drink.

Why did Good Enterprises receive a Notice of Violation from OEPA?

It did not have a permit that authorized it to discharge the collected salty water into the groundwater.

While an individual does not normally need a permit for storm water runoff, a business does, and Rod did not realize this.

What is the GFoC's environmental health & safety record?

Rod's companies have an excellent health and safety record. In close to 35 years in business, they have only had one small issue. Last year, in Franklin, OH, one of Rod's employees had loaded a truck with a front end loader with an ingredient used in poultry, hog and cattle feed production, called di-calcium phosphate. This employee later used the same front end loader to remove snow from the parking lot. When he went to dump the snow, the product went with it – he had forgotten it was still in the bucket. He realized his mistake and shoveled the material out of the ditch right away. Even though there was no problem, and immediate action was taken, the OEPA still considers it a spill, and we were fined \$1,000.

A company can provide the best training for their employees, but anyone can make a mistake.

Despite the fine, the GFoC' still holds their environmental health and safety record up against any other company in their industry.

Have Rod Good and his companies been cooperating with OEPA and the Village?

Yes, they have – from Day 1. Rod Good and his companies' consultant, Reynolds, Inc. have been in constant contact with the OEPA and have met with the OEPA at least 4 times to discuss cleanup actions that needed be taken at the affected well field and potential alternative water sources. They are taking all appropriate actions. They also have been working with Reynolds, Inc. and the OEPA to develop a plan to reduce or eliminate the impact of any sodium in the drinking water for the Village of Camden, which may have been caused by the storage of salt on the Good property.

Rod's companies have complied with every OEPA request – and they have done things in advance of being asked. Rod's consultants, Reynolds, Inc., have impressed everyone, including OEPA, by anticipating needs and moving efficiently.

Since August 2010, what Rod Good's companies have done to determine the extent of the issue and to further protect the water supply.

Since the day after Rod Good received notice from OEPA that there was an issue related to his company's facility, he has been hard at work meeting with local officials and OEPA, retaining consultants who have been drilling monitoring wells and identifying and testing alternative drinking water sources for the Village.

His company's environmental consultants have conducted in excess of 25 tests, and installed seven monitoring wells.... **All at no cost to the community.**

Please see our timeline of activities for more information.

Where are the monitoring wells located?

Reynolds, Inc. has installed seven monitoring wells: five in the village park and two wells on Good property. Specifically:

- Well A: Located in eastern-most corner of the village park, approximately 60 ft northeast of public water supply Well #3.
- Well B: In the village park, roughly 50 ft southwest of Beasley Run, and approximately 775 ft southeast of the intersection of Beasley Run and North Main Street.
- Well C: In the village park, roughly 50 ft southwest of Beasley Run, and approximately 450 ft southeast of the intersection of Beasley Run and North Main Street.
- Well D: In the village park, roughly 50 ft southwest of Beasley Run, and approximately 910 ft southeast of the intersection of Beasley Run and North Main Street.
- Well E: In the village park, roughly 50 ft southwest of Beasley Run, and approximately 650 ft southeast of the intersection of Beasley Run and North Main Street.
- Well F: On Rod Good's farm field south of the Good facility, approximately 50 ft northeast of Beasley Run and 75 ft northwest of the railroad tracks.
- Well G: On Rod Good's farm field south of the Good facility, approximately 600 ft northeast of Beasley Run and 50 ft northwest of the railroad tracks.

What type of samples were taken and at what depths?

During the drilling of each monitoring well, one soil sample and one water sample were collected at depths indicated below. The soil samples were only collected on the dates that the respective wells were drilled.

Well A: 18 to 20 ft, 28 to 30 ft, and 43 to 45 ft.

Well B: 18 to 20 ft, 28 to 30 ft, and 35 to 37 ft.

Well C: 18 to 20 ft, 28 to 30 ft, and 58 to 60 ft.

Well D: 18 to 20 ft, and 28 to 30 ft.

Well E: 18 to 20 ft, 28 to 30 ft, and 48 to 50 ft.

Well F: 18 to 20 ft.

Well G: 18 to 20 ft.

All soil and water samples have been archived.

Is the water safe to drink?

According to the OEPA, the water continues to be safe to drink. (Source: OEPA, <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/pic/Camden.aspx>.)

What are the U.S. EPA's recommendations about sodium levels in drinking water?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") does not regulate salt in drinking water. Instead, they have a "guideline" recommending that sodium concentrations in drinking water range between 30 - 60 mg/L – a range where most people would say the water tastes "good." However, because taste is something personal and can differ from person to person, OEPA recognizes that concentrations can be higher or lower than that recommendation.

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How much salt is Camden's drinking water?

Sodium concentrations in Camden's recent water tests were found to range between 90 – 197.9 mg/L in recent samples, roughly a little more than a ¼ of a teaspoon to just over ¾ of a teaspoon of salt in 5 gallons of water. (Note: A soft drink contains 150 - 450 mg/L of sodium (¾ teaspoon to 2 teaspoons of salt/5 gallons. In homes equipped with a water softener, water typically has a sodium level of about 300 mg/L.)

How does the sodium levels in Camden's water compare to everyday items?

(Source: OEPA, <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/pic/Camden.aspx>.)

- A soft drink contains 150 - 450 mg/L of sodium.
- A sports drink exceeds 450 mg/L of sodium.
- Canned chicken noodle soup can have 5,000 mg/L.

Also, water softener water contains approximately 300 mg/L of sodium.

Could a Source Water Protection Plan (formerly known as a Wellhead Protection Program) have affected the decision about where to locate the drain pipe?

If the Village had enacted a Source Water Protection Plan as requested by OEPA in 2002, and if the Village had adopted zoning or similar resolutions in accordance with that plan, Rod's company may not have even been allowed to place a salt pile on the Camden property. That plan also requires a public education and public involvement component and signage, which would have informed the public, the business and the community (including Rod) about the location of the wellfield, as well as the risks of storing salt or other items near that location. To date, no signage has been installed, and the location of the drinking wells have not been communicated to businesses, farmers or residents as the OEPA has indicated is necessary to protect Camden's drinking water.

Why has it taken so long to get new water source for the people of Camden?

We understand why people are upset. Unfortunately, even with all the steps that have been taken, there have been roadblocks and delays that Rod, his companies and his consultants have had nothing to do with.

You are right to ask why it has taken so long. Unfortunately, the answer to that question has nothing to do with Rod Good or any of his businesses or associates. They are, to a certain extent, at the mercy of the Village and the OEPA, and are making every effort to move as quickly as possible to get a new water source up and running.

What other water sources were identified by the professional geologists from Reynolds, Inc.?

Here are the options that were investigated and tested by Reynolds, Inc. and considered by the Village and OEPA:

- **First location (east of the Wood Propane property):** There was shallow sand and gravel present, but mostly non-water bearing glacial till. Determined to not be a viable option.
- **Second location (the gravel pit south of town):** Ground makeup at the site was not good. Determined to not be a viable option.

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- **Third location (Airport property):** Had very good material to make a well and had promise to be a good location for a new wellfield, but because the land purchase options were not secured by the Mayor of Camden, the owner raised the cost of the property more than \$80,000 and the property has since been sold to a third party.
- **Fourth location (north of town on the Klapper property):** Tests have been completed and Reynolds, Inc. is ready to move forward with the Klapper well as an interim solution to provide Camden with clean drinking water until a long-term solution can be developed.

The OEPA has told the Village that they can tap into the Klapper well. Rod's companies will be paying to connect the well to Camden's water supply as an interim measure until the Village's water system can be connected to a new wellfield.

Why isn't Camden tying into the Southwest Regional Water Authority?

The Authority cannot furnish enough water on a full-time basis to support the growth of the Camden community -- the size of the closest main to Camden is not large enough for a permanent tie-in. The cost to change the main would be prohibitive for the Village, and would likely result in significant increases in everyone's water costs.

Are the wells on the Airport property a viable option?

At this point in the investigation, yes, the airport property is a viable option according to Reynolds and the OEPA. From a technical standpoint, a test well would have to be installed and pumped in order to determine how much water a well at this location could produce, but the site shows real promise as a potential new wellfield.

Why didn't the Village purchase the airport property?

We aren't sure. Perhaps they could not agree on a price.

Who is paying for the bottled water the community has been using?

The Village has paid for all of the water except one semi load purchased by Rod Good. The vast majority of the environmental work has been at Rod Good's expense. Keep in mind, OEPA has stated on several occasions that the water has been -- and continues to be -- safe to drink. A switch to bottled water was only recommended for people on sodium-restricted diets.

Who will pay to install the new drinking water wells?

The OEPA has told the Village that they can tap into the Klapper well. Rod's companies will be paying to connect the well to Camden's water supply as an interim measure until the Village's water system can be connected to a new wellfield.

What will happen to the salt in the existing wells and in the aquifer?

Eventually, rain and melted snow will help dilute the salt over time; however, the OEPA wants a new well for Camden north of the wellfield, in an area that has not been impacted by salt, farming or chemicals. The interceptor well pumping scenario Reynolds, Inc. has discussed with OEPA is on hold as OEPA said they do not want to do this if the wellfield is moved.