



The Good family of companies

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CAMDEN TIMELINE

As of November 18, 2010

1993

Rod Good opens first business in Camden – Good Trucking, Inc. – at 7076 North Main Street in Camden. Salt was not stored at this property until 2008.

1996

Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require all states to assess the drinking water source for all public water systems.

2002

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) noted that Camden's drinking water had been contaminated with nitrates (found in fertilizer), atrazine (used as a pre- and post-emergence broadleaf and grassy weed killer) and other volatile organic compounds. The levels of these contaminants were found to be below drinking water standards.

The OEPA notifies the Village that like many other municipalities across the state, they need to establish a wellfield protection area. The U.S. EPA and the OEPA both require that cities protect their drinking water supplies, which includes the implementation of a Source Water Protection Plan. As stated by the OEPA, implementation of such a plan "will help protect the Village of Camden's valuable drinking water resources for current and future generations."

To view a copy of OEPA's Drinking Water Assessment for Camden 2002, please visit www.rgoodenterprises.com/forcamden.html.

(**Note: The Village still has not placed signage identifying the location of Camden's drinking water wells that currently serve Camden, nor have has it publicly communicated the location to businesses, farmers and residents. **)

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2003

July – Good Rentals purchased the first warehouse in 1993 and continued acquiring the surrounding properties through 2007 to put together the current facility used by the GFoC.

November/December – The Good family of companies (GFoC) begins moving bulk materials, such as food and farm products, building and utility materials, paper and steel.

2007

October – GFoC takes specific precautions to prepare the Camden property for outdoor storage of road salt, including compacting subsoil and gravel in and around salt storage area and truck staging lot, adding 8-inches of 304 compacted stone (so it packs like concrete) and pouring a 4-inch thick asphalt pad with curbs to prepare the outdoor storage area. **(Note: These measures were taken based on recommendations of the Salt Institute, even though there are no local, state or federal storage guidelines for road salt.)**

December – Central Salt begins delivering road salt to the Good facility in Camden.

2008

October – GFoC prepares the property for indoor storage of road salt by placing concrete barriers around the interior edge of the existing asphalt floor to prevent the salt from escaping the building. **(Note: These measures were taken based on recommendations of the Salt Institute, even though there are no local, state or federal storage guidelines for road salt.)**

November – Cargill begins delivering treated road salt for use at lower temperatures. This treated salt is stored and handled exclusively indoors.

2010

February – Village of Camden asks Rod Good to eliminate standing water from the truck staging area to alleviate it being tracked out onto Main Street by trucks exiting the property.

March 20/21 – At the request of Rod Good, Klapper Excavating installs drainage pipe from truck staging lot to nearby drainage ditch to alleviate standing water. **(Note: Rod Good was not aware a permit was required.)**

August 3 – The Village of Camden and the OEPA notifies Rod Good about an issue with excess salt in Village's drinking water system. Rod Good sought out environmental experts.

August 4 – Current – Conversations begin between Camden, Rod Good and the OEPA about the community's concerns about excess salt in Camden's water well #2.

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August 5 – Rod Good concreted the discharge pipe closed at the inlet, and with Rich Excavating's help, capped the discharge end of the drain pipe.

August 7 – Rod contacts Reynolds, Inc., a well respected expert in the installation and maintenance of wells and the treatment of drinking water, and sets up a meeting on the first date the consultants are available (August 11th).

At Rod Good's request, Klapper Excavating removed 200' of the discharge end of the pipe.

August 10 – OEPA issues a notice of violation to R. Good Enterprises.

August 11 – Rod Good meets with and retains Reynolds, Inc. Together, they meet with Camden officials (Sylvanis Gunter, Kelly Doran, Joe Holtgrewe & Larry Hickman) for an introduction to saltwater issue.

August 13 – Reynolds meets with the OEPA on behalf of Rod Good to discuss issues and requirements relative to the Camden saltwater issue.

August 16 – Reynolds submits the "near wellfield" work plan to the OEPA; they approve the work plan. With the approval of Rod Good, Reynolds begins mobilizing to implement the approved work plan.

August 17

Reynolds mobilizes its drilling crew to Camden and installs the first of seven monitoring wells (Well A) in the eastern-most corner of the village park.

GFoC stops delivery/shipments of salt to Camden. GFoC continued to accept limited shipments of salt for a short period of time, due to its contractual obligations with its customers, after being notified of the salty water problem. However, since steps had been taken to prevent additional water from leaving the pad and ending up in the groundwater, adding salt to the already existing piles was not an issue. Neither Camden nor the OEPA ever told Rod or any of his companies prior to this time that no further salt should be moved in or out. Keep in mind, OEPA continues to report that Camden's drinking water is safe.

August 18 – Reynolds' drilling crew installs monitoring wells B and C in the village park, southwest of Beasley Run and southeast of the intersection of Beasley Run and North Main Street, sampling at three different depths in both wells.

August 19 – Reynolds' drilling crew installs monitoring wells D and E in the village park southwest of Beasley Run and southeast of the intersection of Beasley Run and North Main Street, sampling at 2-3 different depths. Reynolds also installs wells east of Wood Propane property and takes samples from those wells.

August 20 – Reynolds' crew drills east of the Wood Propane property and tests for use as a potential wellfield. There was shallow sand and gravel present, but mostly non-water bearing glacial till. There is not enough water for this location to be a viable option.

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Week of August 23 – A professional surveyor surveys the locations of the monitoring wells that had been installed to date, at the expense of the GFoC. He also surveys the elevations of the top of the PVC casing in each well. (This is customary in the monitoring well business – it then allows Reynolds to take the depth-to-water data that are routinely collected in each well and convert it to water elevation data. This information will then determine where the water table is high and low, as well as the direction of ground water flow.)

August 25 – Reynolds' crew drills and takes samples on the gravel pit property to test for use as a potential wellfield.

August 26 – Reynolds' crew installs and takes samples at monitoring wells F & G located on Rod Good's farm field south of the Good facility, northwest of the railroad tracks.

Week of August 30

Reynolds' crew drills "interceptor" well and cluster wells at sites A and E.

End of August – Both piles were fully covered by the end of August. Again, Cargill and Central Salt are responsible for covering their respective salt piles to protect the salt from the elements.

September 1 – Reynolds submits "interceptor" work plan to the OEPA, removed an existing pump from Klapper well, installed a temporary pump at the Klapper well and took samples at the Klapper well.

September 2 – Reynolds collects water levels from monitoring wells.

September 9 – Reynolds collects water levels from monitoring wells and installed a water level recorder in monitoring well A.

September 13 – Reynolds meets with the OEPA on behalf of Rod Good to discuss various issues related to discharge permitting. Reynolds submits "rate and extent" work plan to Ohio EPA.

September 15 – Reynolds collects water levels data from monitoring wells and Village of Camden wells.

September 23 – Reynolds collects water levels data from monitoring wells.

September 30 – Reynolds collects water levels data from monitoring wells and Village of Camden wells.

October 1 – Reynolds installs TV camera to monitor the inside of the Klapper well.

October 4 & 5 – Reynolds conducts a 24-hour pumping test at the Klapper well.

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October 7 – Rod Good, his attorneys and members of the Reynolds' team meet with the OEPA to discuss status and collaborate on the best course of action to remedy the water problem as quickly as possible.

October 8 through current – Reynolds continues to collect weekly water level data from monitoring and interceptor wells.

October 21 – Reynolds meets with the OEPA representatives in a technical session to discuss work plan issues.

October 28 – The OEPA tells 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.

November 17/18 – Klapper well approved by OEPA. New water source goes online.