



The Good family of companies

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Absorb: When a subject takes in and holds liquid (i.e., sponge).

Aquifer: Any soil, sand, gravel or rock formation that can supply a significant amount of water for human consumption/use.

Bagging: The Good family of companies (GFoC) take in bulk materials that are brought in via rail car or bulk truck trailer, and bag it into smaller quantities (1 and 2 ton bags, at present). Eventually, Rod would like to expand this operation to handle 50 and 100 lbs bags, and smaller quantity containers. The companies presently bag brewer's yeast and sand that is used in the manufacturing of granite countertops.

Concentration: The amount something mixed with a certain amount of something else. For example, sodium concentrations in Camden's drinking water have ranged from 90 – 197.9 mg/L in recent samples. In comparison, soft drink contains 150 - 450 mg/L of sodium, and a sports drink exceeds 450 mg/L of sodium. In homes equipped with a water softener, water typically has a sodium level of about 300 mg/L.

Freight Brokering: Scheduling full truckload and less than full truckloads of material with carriers to move product for customers.

Hydrogeologist: A person who studies the solids and liquids found on earth, as well as how they have changed over time.

Groundwater: Water that seeps through the soil and is stored below ground in the spaces between sand and gravel, or between cracks in the bedrock.

Groundwater Discharge: Movement of water from the ground that flows to the surface (e.g., stream or lake).

Hard Water: Water with a high mineral content, which can cause lime scale deposits on faucets, washing machines, etc. Camden has hard water.

Interceptor Well: A well designed and installed for the sole purpose of discouraging or preventing the migration of ground water from one area to another. This is done by pumping the well. Often, the ground water in question will be quality-impaired.

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Monitoring Well: A well designed and installed for the purpose of collecting water samples to determine groundwater quality, and/or for measuring groundwater elevation. These wells are typically two- to four-inches in diameter.

Permit: A written license or permission granted by someone who has such authority.

Point source: A source of pollution that involves discharge of wastes from an identifiable point, such as a smokestack or sewage treatment plant.

Road Salt: Also known as Sodium Chloride. Salt is not federally regulated, nor are there local or state laws that address the handling or management of salt/road salt. More than 50% of the world's salt (13 million tons) is used in cold weather areas to de-ice roads in the winter.

Salt: Also known as Sodium Chloride. Source salt is not regulated at the local, state or federal level.

230 mg/L = 1 teaspoon of salt in 5 gallons of water. Sodium concentrations in Camden's water 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. 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.

Scheduling: As part of its logistics services, the GFoC schedules all of the inbound bulk material transfers into Hills Pet Nutrition's Richmond, IN plant. It also handles all of the inbound and outbound scheduling for the F.L. Emmert Company in Cincinnati, OH, a manufacturer of BGY35, an ingredient in certain pet food products.

Sodium Chloride: Also known as salt. It is the major ingredient in edible table salt. 50% of all salt produced in the U.S. is used on roadways. Salt is not federally regulated, nor are there local or state laws that address the handling or management of salt/road salt.

Soft Water: Water that is processed in a machine with added sodium chloride (the main ingredient in table and road salt). It causes less damage to washers, sinks/faucets and pipes because it creates fewer mineral deposits than hard water. (Note: Soft water can occur naturally. It can, but does not need to be, the product of a machine called a water softener.)

Source Water Protection Program: Formerly known as a Well Field Protection Plan. Such a program consists of a series of components that are designed to protect a community's source of water. In Camden's case, this would be the water that is pumped from their well field. The required elements include:

1. Delineation of a wellhead protection area delineation in which the area contributing water to the well field within a 5-year period of time is delineated, often times with a computer model.
2. An inventory of potential sources of pollution, both point sources and non-point sources, that are located within the wellhead protection area. For example, gas tanks, salt piles, certain agricultural practices, land fill, manufacturing facilities, etc. Land use practices are also reviewed.

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3. A susceptibility analysis which looks at the geologic vulnerability of a wellhead protection area to contamination, coupled with the land use practices and potential contaminant sources that are common to that area.
4. A management plan that addresses how to prevent the introduction of contamination to the well field. This can take many forms, but may include zoning, encouragement of best management practices, economic incentives, etc.
5. A contingency plan that addresses what to do in the event of a threat to the well field.
6. A public education and public involvement component. This often entails involving the public in the development of the management plan, posting sign along the boundaries of the Source Water Protection Area, and numerous other public education components.
7. A mechanism for updating the plan as new wells are added or after a mandatory period of time has elapsed.

Storm Sewer: A drain or systems of drains designed to move excess rain or melting snow from parking lots, streets, sidewalks and roofs.

Stormwater: Water that starts as a result of rain or melting snow, and then either soaks into the ground, evaporates or enters a drain.

Surface Runoff: Stormwater that does not soak into the ground. This water either flows directly into above ground areas that collect water or is channeled into storm sewers, which eventually discharge to surface waters.

Surface water: Water from rain or melting snow that collects above ground in creeks, ponds, lakes, rivers, wetlands, and oceans.

Transloading: The process of transferring product and material from one form of transportation to another (i.e., from rail to truck, from rail/truck to warehouse or outdoor storage facility and from a warehouse/storage facility to truck/rail).

Transportation: GFoC's trucks pick-up and deliver products within a 200-250 mile radius, with the majority of the shipments/deliveries staying within 100 miles of Camden. Most of the trucking involves shipping materials to/from Good facilities – GFoC does very little public trucking. Their tractors pull:

- flatbeds – for steel bars and utility poles
- hoppers – a bulk trailer that dumps from the bottom, used for a variety of grain and feed ingredient products
- pneumatics – another form of bulk trailer that blows the material into bins or silos, used for brewer's yeast
- vans – the most common form of trailer – 53' foot rectangular boxes containing bagged products, such as citric acid and brewer's yeast.

Warehousing: The GFoC provide indoor storage of products that need to be sheltered from the elements and/or require a temperature-controlled environment. Typically, they warehouse steel bar stock, brewer's yeast and treated road salt.

Water Table: The level to which water will rise in a well that is in an unconfined aquifer.

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Water Wells: A circular hole that extends into the earth until it reaches an aquifer, or water-bearing layer of soil. A pump is used to get the water out of the well. Well depth can vary from several feet to greater than 1,000 feet.

There are public and private wells; private wells (that supply water to a single household) do not benefit from the same health and quality safeguards as public wells (that serve a large number of people, such as for a city or school).

Wellhead Protection Program: The former name for a Source Water Protection Program. (See definition of Source Water Protection Program, above.) Originally mandated in the early 1990's as a condition of Well Site Acceptance.