

Exhibit 4

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT CASES WITH SENTENCES
OF IMPRISONMENT**

***United States v. Executive Recycling, Inc., et al., 11-CR-00376 (D. Colo.)**

On July 17 and 23, 2013, Executive Recycling (ER), its president Brandon Richter, and its former vice president Tor Olson, were sentenced for convictions arising out of the unlawful export of electronics waste (e-waste) to China. All three defendants were held jointly and severally responsible for \$70,134 in restitution. The company also will pay a \$4.5 million fine. **Richter will serve 30 months' incarceration followed by three years' supervised release and pay a \$7,500 fine. Olson will serve 14 months' incarceration, followed by three years' supervised release and pay a \$5,000 fine.** A forfeiture order in the amount of \$142,241 also was filed. The restitution will be paid in varying amounts to five counties and to the Denver Newspaper Agency.

The defendants were convicted by a jury in December 2012, of mail and wire fraud, smuggling, obstruction of justice, and a RCRA violation (18 U.S.C. §§ 554, 1341, 1343, 1519; 42 U.S.C. § 6928(d)(4)). From February 2005 through January 2009, ER operated as a recycling company in Denver, Colorado, that specialized in environmentally-friendly recycling of e-waste. The company assured customers that it would properly and completely dispose of e-waste in the United States. The e-waste collected included Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs), which are the glass video display component of electronic devices. CRTs are potentially hazardous waste because they contain lead.

The investigation of ER began after a *60 Minutes* story aired in November 2008 that followed a shipping container loaded with used computer monitors from the company's Colorado facility through a port in Tacoma, Washington, to its final destination in Hong Kong in April 2008. Hong Kong customs officers rejected the shipment because used CRTs are considered a hazardous waste under Chinese law. The container was returned to the United States, where it was searched by agents who recovered 296 CRTs, and twenty boxes of broken computer monitor parts. All monitors tested exhibited the hazardous waste characteristic of toxicity for the presence of lead above the regulatory threshold of 5 mg/L.

United States v. Mark Glover et al., 12-CR-20282 (E.D. Mich.)

On March 22, 2013, Mark Glover was sentenced to **serve 30 months' incarceration** followed by two years' supervised release. He also was ordered to pay a \$10,000 fine. Discount Computers, Inc., (DCI) will pay a \$2 million fine and almost \$11,000 in restitution. Glover and DCI previously pleaded guilty to violations stemming from the overseas shipment of electronic waste. Glover pleaded guilty to one count of trafficking in counterfeit goods and DCI pleaded guilty to trafficking in counterfeit goods and illegally storing and disposing of hazardous waste, in violation of RCRA (18 U.S.C. § 2320(a); 42 U.S.C. § 6928(d)(2)(A)).

Between May 2007 and July 2011, the defendants exported used cathode ray tube monitors (CRTs) to foreign countries, including Egypt. Because Egyptian customs would not accept CRTs that were more than five years past the date of manufacture, the defendants created

counterfeit labels to reflect a more current date that were placed on the CRTs. Equipment, including TV tubes and CRTs that DCI had stored between February and November 2010, were found abandoned in a warehouse.

United States v. William Duran Vizzerra, Jr., 12-CR-00069 (D. Alaska)

On December 19, 2012, William Duran Vizzerra, Jr., was sentenced to **serve 15 months'** incarceration, followed by three years' supervised release. He was further ordered to pay \$394,062 in restitution. Vizzerra previously pleaded guilty to a RCRA disposal violation (42 U.S.C. § 6928(d)(2)(A)) for abandoning paint waste.

The defendant was the president, director, and part-owner of Precision Pavement Markings Inc., a road and parking lot painting and striping business that operated from a storage lot in Anchorage from approximately 2006 through 2009. He used the storage lot to store hazardous waste, including methyl methacrylate paint and toluene that was used to clean and flush the paint lines, nozzles, and sprayers used in his business.

In November 2009, Vizzerra abandoned approximately 320 55-gallon drums, 180 five-gallon pails, and two 200-gallon totes of paint waste that was found to be hazardous due to its extreme flammability. A year later, a citizen reported the abandoned drums to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Investigators observed that many of the drums were marked as "waste" or displayed hazardous markings, such as "flammable" or "flammable liquid." Other containers were found to be rusted and in very poor condition. The restitution will be divided between the land owner and the lease holder of the property where the waste was abandoned.

United States v. David R. Brown et al., 11-CR-00194 (W.D. Okla.)

On April 10, 2012, David R. Brown was sentenced to serve **18 months' incarceration**, followed by one year of supervised release. He also will pay a \$28,284 fine. Co-defendant Jerry Story will serve a year and a day of incarceration, followed by one year of supervised release. He also will pay a \$10,000 fine.

Brown was the owner of Brown Materials Silver Refining, which was in the business of recovering silver from film stock by soaking it in vats of sodium cyanide solution. Co-defendant Jerry Story was a company manager. In January 2008, authorities were alerted to the discharge of a caustic/cyanide solution into a sewer manhole. Investigation confirmed that employees disposed of cyanide electroplating wastewater by dumping it at self-service car washes and other manholes leading to the sewer. Brown pleaded guilty to a RCRA storage violation (42 U.S.C. § 6928(d)(2)(A)), and

Story previously pleaded guilty to filing a false income tax return (26 U.S.C. § 7206(1)), stemming from his cashing checks that were drawn from a company account under a fictitious employee name. Story did not pay taxes on this income acquired in 2007.

***United States v. Edward Wyman, 09-CR-00577 (C.D. Calif.)**

On November 15, 2011, Edward Wyman was sentenced to **serve 60 months' incarceration**, followed by three years' supervised release, stemming from a RCRA conviction for the storage of explosive hazardous wastes in his backyard, including thousands of rounds of corroded ammunition and hundreds of pounds of decades-old gunpowder.

A jury convicted Wyman of a RCRA storage violation (42 U.S.C. § 6928(d)(2)) after a fire at his residence in June 2009 caused the evacuation of the surrounding community. The jury further made a special finding that the defendant's conduct knowingly placed nearby residents in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury (42 U.S.C. § 6928(e)). He was ordered to pay \$800,000 to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for costs associated with the 47-day clean-up response.

Due to the ammunition that was being "cooked off" in the fire, first responders had to wear bullet proof vests upon arrival to the defendant's residence as the blast sent thousands of bullets into nearby yards and burned down a neighbor's barn. Wyman, a self-described former shooting enthusiast, had stored an estimated 1 million rounds of corroded ammunition dating back to World War II in four sea-cargo containers, as well as multiple five-gallon buckets throughout his jumbled yard. He had also packed two refrigerators full of gunpowder, including powder for military howitzers, and stored hazardous industrial solvents that contained 1,1,1-trichloroethane and tetrachloroethylene without a permit.

United States v. Andrew Costa, 09-CR-00744 (D. Utah)

On December 16, 2010, Andrew Costa was sentenced to **serve 21 months incarceration** and will pay \$70,392 in cleanup costs. Costa previously pleaded guilty to a RCRA violation for storing 67 drums containing liquid and dry hazardous waste.

In May 2005, Costa purchased two semi-truck trailers that were filled with these drums. At the time of purchase, the two trailers were located in a salvage yard. In or about April or May 2006, the defendant moved them out of the salvage yard and onto the street in front of the yard.

In June 2006, a Salt Lake City Parking Enforcement Officer observed a liquid leaking from one of the trailers onto the public street. Hazmat units responded to the scene and confirmed that some of the drums contained hazardous waste. When Costa was notified by authorities he refused to claim the drums.

United States v. Lawrence Aviation Industries, Inc. et al., 06-CR-00596 (E.D.N.Y.)

On December 14, 2010, Lawrence Aviation Industries, Inc., ("LAI") and its owner and operator, Gerald Cohen were sentenced. **Cohen will serve a year and a day of incarceration** followed by three years' supervised release. Cohen and the company are jointly and severally liable for \$105,816 in restitution to be paid to EPA.

Cohen and LAI pleaded guilty in 2008 to RCRA violations for the storage of more than 12 tons of hazardous waste at the facility. The company began operating in 1959 and manufactured titanium sheets used primarily in the aeronautics industry. Cohen became the sole owner and company operator in 1982. Part of the manufacturing process required the use of large

tanks containing corrosive acid and base liquids. At some point in time, LAI stopped using two of the tanks in the manufacturing operations and instead used them to store liquids and sludge.

An inspection and testing of the tanks' contents in 2003 by state and federal officials confirmed that they contained corrosive hazardous waste that had been stored without a permit.

United States v. Christopher Mills et al., 09-CR-00215-216 (S.D.W.V.)

On September 29, 2010, Christopher Mills, a co-owner of an electroplating business, was sentenced to serve **18 months incarceration** with credit for time served, followed by a three-year term of supervised release. A fine was not assessed however Mills is jointly and severally liable with co-defendant Rodney Hoffman for \$133,819 in restitution to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for cleanup costs.

Hoffman and Mills pleaded guilty to a RCRA storage violation, admitting to storing hazardous wastes, including solvents, heavy metals, and sulfuric and chromic acids, at the facility without a permit from October 2006 to February 21, 2007. The hazardous waste, which was discovered by state investigators in open containers and vats, had been abandoned after plant operations were moved to a different location. As a result, the EPA has undertaken a Superfund cleanup of the site.

Hoffman has a conviction from 1999 for a Clean Water Act violation for improperly discharging waste from a prior electroplating business into a drain leading to a local municipal wastewater treatment system. He served an 11-month term of incarceration, and was recently sentenced in the current case to serve a 30-month prison term.

United States v. KEN-DEC, Inc., et al., 10-CR-0003 (W.D. Ky.)

On June 7, 2010, KEN-DEC, Inc., an electroplater formerly doing business in Horse Cave, Kentucky, and manager David Becker each were sentenced after pleading guilty to a felony CWA and a RCRA disposal violation. The company must pay a \$700,000 fine and **Becker will serve 18 months' incarceration**, followed by one year of supervised release. KEN-DEC's parent firm, Ohio Decorative Products of Spencerville, Ohio, already paid approximately \$95,000 in cleanup costs to Caveland Environmental Systems, a POTW, in Cave City, Kentucky.

The execution of a search warrant in January 2009 and subsequent investigation revealed that, in 1985 officials at the Horse Cave sewer plant found KEN-DEC to be dumping excessive concentrations of electroplating wastes, including cyanide and hydrochloric acid, into the City's sewer system. In 1989, KEN-DEC agreed to construct a "closed loop" system at the plant, which solved the problem for several years. However, POTW officials subsequently began to again notice high concentrations of acid and other chemicals which caused damage to their plant.

Becker acknowledged during the execution of the search warrant that production problems on the plating line caused the company to introduce fresh water from the city system into their closed loop requiring the disposal of excess levels of wastewater. These electroplating wastes were disposed of through a rubber hose, which agents discovered to be hooked to a tank and leading to a sink near the men's bathroom. Other hazardous wastes (including cyanide plating solutions) were disposed of onto the ground through another hose punched through a wall at the back of the plant.

United States v. Larkin Baggett, 09-CR-10016 (S.D. Fla., D. Utah)

On October 14, 2009, Larkin Baggett was sentenced to **serve 240 months' imprisonment**, for his armed assault on law enforcement officers, for illegally possessing firearms while he was a fugitive from the District of Utah, and for environmental violations charged in Utah.

Baggett will serve 141 months imprisonment for the assault and a consecutive term of 84 months for the illegal possession of eight firearms while a fugitive, with an additional 15 months due to his committing the crimes in Florida while on bond in the Utah case. **With respect to the Utah environmental case, Baggett will serve a concurrent 96-month term which represents the statutory maximum sentence under the CWA and the RCRA. He also will pay \$39,000 in restitution to the POTW operator in Utah for harm caused to the system by his company's toxic discharges.**

Baggett pleaded guilty to using a deadly weapon, including a semi-automatic assault rifle against three agents with the Environmental Protection Agency and a sergeant with the Monroe County Sheriff's Office. As the agents attempted to arrest the defendant on a fugitive warrant in Marathon, Florida, Baggett pointed his gun at them and was wounded as a result.

Baggett was the owner and operator of Chemical Consultants, which was in the business of mixing, selling, and distributing various chemicals used in the trucking, construction, and concrete industries in Utah. The chemicals were transported to customers in 55-gallon drums, which then were returned to the business to be cleaned and reused. A variety of techniques were used to illegally clean the drums. Employees would either dump the contents onto the floor or onto a paved alleyway behind the plant, leaving the chemicals there to evaporate. Baggett also instructed employees to wash out the drums directly into a sanitary sewer grate.

After the local sewer authority blocked the company's access to the POTW by plugging its sewer line, Baggett instructed employees to dump the residual and spilled chemicals and the process wastewater into this plugged sewer grate. After the sewer grate spilled over, Baggett and/or his employees would pump the contents of the sewer grate into uncovered 55 gallon drums to allow the dye to evaporate. Once the chemicals in the drum were colorless, they dumped them onto a gravel area outside. Baggett was charged in Utah in September 2007 and fled the state in April 2008, which was two months before his trial was scheduled to begin.

United States v. HPI Products, et al., 09-CR-00024, 189 (W.D. Mo.)

On January 14, 2010, HPI Products ("HPI") was sentenced to pay a \$300,000 fine after previously pleading guilty to a RCRA storage and felony CWA violation.

HPI began producing pesticides and herbicides in 1980. It relocated several times as it expanded its operations in the City of St. Joseph. During the entire time it was in operation until 2007, HPI employees washed chemical wastes, spills and equipment rinses into floor drains, which connected to the city's POTW, without a permit. Two former HPI facilities and three other locations in St. Joseph were used as warehouses to store pesticides and process waste it did not dump into sewers. The pesticides and wastes were left for years in unmaintained buildings without the proper notification to state and federal authorities. Many of the containers were found to contain, among other things, chlordane, selenium and heptachlor, with characteristics of

ignitability, toxicity, and/or corrosivity. Several drums had leaked or spilled onto the warehouse floors and the ground underneath the warehouses.

Company vice president Hans Nielsen was previously sentenced to pay a \$4,000 fine and will complete a three-year term of probation. Nielsen pleaded guilty to two FIFRA violations for the disposal of pesticide wastes into floor drains at the HPI facility. William Garvey, HPI president and majority owner, previously pleaded guilty to a felony CWA violation and was sentenced to **serve six months' incarceration**, followed by six months' home confinement, and was ordered to pay a \$100,000 fine.

United States v. Lyle Hester et al., 08-CR-00067 (E.D. Tex.)

On May 27, 2009, Lyle Hester, a shop foreman, and his son Kevin, the president of Simply Aquatics Inc., each were sentenced after previously pleading guilty to a RCRA violation. **Kevin Hester will serve 20 months' incarceration and Lyle Hester will serve 14 months.** Each is to be held jointly responsible for \$391,442 in restitution to be paid to the USEPA for clean-up costs.

Both originally were charged, along with the company, with conspiracy and four RCRA violations for illegally transporting and disposing of hazardous wastes. The charges against the company were dismissed.

Simply Aquatics is in the business of installing and servicing water treatment chemical injection systems for municipalities. In the process they used chemicals such as gaseous chlorine and sodium hydroxide to clean out the systems. In January 2007, investigators executed a search warrant on Kevin Hester's property and discovered that both Kevin and his father Lyle had buried 113 old compressed gas cylinders in a ten-foot deep hole on the property. The investigators determined that 33 of the cylinders were under high pressure and contained a combined total of 952 pounds of chlorine gas.

United States v. Robert Whiteman, 08-CR-00111 (E.D. Va.)

On April 17, 2009, Robert Whiteman was sentenced to **serve one year and a day of incarceration**, followed by three years' supervised release in connection with the storage and abandonment of approximately 40 55-gallon drums containing toxic and corrosive waste at a property he owned in Gloucester, Virginia. Whiteman was remanded into custody and further ordered to pay \$128,217 in restitution for cleanup costs. He previously pleaded guilty to a single RCRA storage violation.

From 1998 through 2005, Whiteman operated Control Products, USA, which was an on-site metal plating operation. The operation required the use of large nickel and tin plating tanks or "baths" and generated sulfuric acid and nickel sulfamate which were stored in 55-gallon drums at a property in Hayes, Virginia.

In May 2006, Whiteman transported numerous 55-gallon drums with plating waste and one plating bath to his residence in Gloucester. In March 2007, after the property was foreclosed upon, the abandoned drums and plating bath containing hundreds of pounds of corrosive and toxic liquids were discovered and subsequently determined to be hazardous waste. The new owner of the property was left with responsibility for the cleanup.

United States v. Alan Hersh, 07-CR-00060 (N.D. Ind.)

On March 2, 2009, Alan Hersh was sentenced to serve **15 months' incarceration** followed by three years' supervised release. He was further ordered to pay \$1.7 million to EPA for superfund cleanup costs.

Hersh, the president and owner of Hassan Barrel Company, Inc., a barrel recycling company, previously pleaded guilty to a RCRA violation for unlawfully storing and disposing of hazardous waste. The company cleaned used industrial barrels, repainted them and sold them. When the cost of disposing the waste that came in the barrels became too high, employees began storing barrels of it in sheds, in semi-trailers, and finally just dumped the waste into huge trash bins and open pits. The paint waste contained volatile chemicals such as butanone, ethyl benzene and toluene and heavy metals like cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury. The defendants accumulated and stored drums of waste on site without a permit until approximately October 2003, when the company went out of business and the facility was abandoned. Thousands of rusting and leaking drums were found scattered over the seven-acre site, some dating back to 1993, just a few blocks from an elementary school.

In about October 2004, EPA began an emergency removal at the facility which continues to address necessary remedial measures. Approximately 10,000 barrels have been removed from the site, and contaminated soil is expected to be removed this summer. The companies that sent waste to Hassan Barrel are now paying for that cleanup.

United States v. Larry Anson, 06-CR-00327 (D. Ore.)

On January 15, 2009, Larry Anson, the former president and owner of the Columbia American Plating Company, was sentenced to serve **12 months and one day of imprisonment**, followed by two years' supervised release for RCRA and CWA violations. Anson also must pay a \$3,000 fine.

Anson pleaded guilty in March of last year to a RCRA violation for storing spent cyanide plating bath solutions generated from electroplating operations between March 2001 and May 9, 2003, without a valid permit. He also pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor violation of the CWA for negligently discharging wastewater into the POTW without a permit.

This case was investigated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency Criminal Investigation Division, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and the Portland Fire Bureau.

United States v. Jay Atwater et al., 08-CR-00114 (D. Utah)

On March 16, 2009, Jay Atwater was sentenced to serve **five months' incarceration, followed by five months' home confinement**, and two years of supervised release. Atwater was further ordered to pay a \$10,000 fine for unlawfully disposing of hazardous waste at his furniture restoration company. Heritage Restoration, Inc. was ordered to pay a \$25,000 fine and to complete a term of 3 years probation.

During the furniture restoration process, Atwater and others acting under his control used a solution containing between 70 and 76 percent methylene chloride to strip the paint. The rinse water generated during this process was dumped into sub-surface soil on numerous occasions between approximately 2000 and April 2007 in violation of RCRA. After April 2007, Atwater modified the process for disposing of the rinsewater by discharging it down a sink that led into a POTW, in violation of the CWA, resulting in toxic fumes and vapors with the potential to cause acute worker health or safety problems. Atwater previously pleaded guilty to one RCRA disposal violation and the company pleaded guilty to one CWA charge.

United States v. Jason Becks, 08-CR-00198 (E.D. Mo.)

On August 7, 2008, Jason Becks was sentenced to serve **12 months and one day imprisonment** after pleading guilty in May of this year to a RCRA disposal violation. Becks was further ordered to pay \$29,000 in restitution to the United States EPA for clean-up costs and was ordered to complete three years of supervised release.

Becks was hired in January 2008 to complete an environmental site assessment at Economy Tire, Inc., in St. Louis, Missouri. Becks contracted with the owner of the building to remove and dispose of six 55 gallon drums inside the building for \$600. The defendant then took the drums to another location where he abandoned them.

***United States v. Allied Environmental Services et al., 98-CR-161 (Okla.)**

On April 11, 2000, Koteswara Attaluri, president of Allied Environmental Services, Inc., was ordered to serve 55 months' imprisonment plus pay \$1.27 million in restitution for clean-up costs. **Mac DeWayne Overholt was sentenced to serve 87 months imprisonment** and Allied was placed on five years probation. The judge held all three defendants jointly and severally liable for the clean-up costs and, if the company were to begin operating again, a trustee will be appointed to ensure that these violations do not recur. This is the longest prison sentence ever for a Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) case.

The defendants were convicted in October 1999 on conspiracy to violate the SDWA, RCRA and to commit mail fraud and wire fraud, as well as a substantive mail fraud count, arising from their participation in a scheme to transport approximately 500,000 gallons of petroleum-impacted wastewater from military facilities to class II injection wells in Oklahoma during 1994 and 1995. Overholt additionally was convicted on two Clean Water Act counts for discharging 6,000 gallons of wastewater into a stream leading to Keystone Lake, one count of illegal transportation of waste liquid containing benzene and ortho-dichlorobenzene to an unpermitted facility in violation of RCRA, and two counts of making false statements to state and federal investigators. Allied's secretary, Gary Bicknell, was acquitted.

***United States v. Allan Elias, 98-CR-00070 (D. Idaho)**

On April 28, 2000, after more than a ten hour sentencing hearing, Allan Elias was sentenced to **serve 17 years in prison**. Elias was also ordered to pay approximately \$6 million

in restitution to the family of the injured employee, and \$400,000 in clean up costs. He was remanded into custody after the sentencing.

On May 7, 1999, Elias was convicted of knowingly endangering the health and safety of his employees during illegal hazardous waste storage and disposal activities that left a 20-year-old employee with permanent brain damage from cyanide poisoning. In addition to the knowing endangerment charges, Elias was convicted on three counts of illegal disposal of hazardous waste, and making false statements to OSHA inspectors in an effort to conceal the knowing endangerment of his employees.

United States v. Lawrence Randolph Hilton et. al., 96-CR-388 (M.D. Fla.)

On May 14, 1999, Lawrence Randolph Hilton was **sentenced to 57 months incarceration** for RCRA violations and a concurrent term of 36 months for one count under CERCLA. Hilton was additionally ordered to make restitution of about \$140,000 and serve a supervised release term of three years. He entered a guilty plea on January 27, 1999.

Co-defendant Arthur Burrows previously had pled guilty to violating RCRA in April 1997, and was sentenced on March 12, 1998, to a \$10,000 fine, two years of probation, 100 hours of community service and a \$50 special assessment. Hilton was indicted at the same time as Burrows, but had remained a fugitive until he was arrested last fall.

Hilton buried drums of waste that he knew were potentially hazardous on a piece of rural property which he had rented outside of Bradenton and failed to report a release of hazardous waste to the National Response Center. The drums originally had been abandoned in a warehouse leased in Tampa by Reliance Chemicals. Arthur Burrows managed the warehouse and hired Hilton through an intermediary to transport and dispose of the drums in 1993. Hilton was evicted from the property where he buried the drums in 1994, and the illegal disposal was reported to the Manatee County Sheriff's Department and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Analysis of the drums indicated that several contained ignitable liquid and one contained high levels of lead.

United States v. Gary Benkovitz, et. al., 97-CR-331 (M.D. Fla.)

On August 16, 1999, Gary Benkovitz, owner and president of Bay Drum and Steel, Inc., was sentenced to serve **13 years** in prison for the knowing disposal of hazardous wastes.

On March 22, 1999, the district court accepted Benkovitz' guilty plea and the plea he entered on behalf of the corporation. Both pled guilty to one count of knowing disposal of hazardous wastes under RCRA and one Clean Water Act count for the knowing discharge of hazardous wastewater without a permit.

Benkovitz reconditioned and resold 55-gallon drums for commercial use. He illegally disposed of hazardous wastewater by allowing the wastewater to drain onto the ground and into storm drains after being pumped from the drum washing area, eventually reaching the McKay Bay. Bay Drum and Steel periodically emptied tanks into the Tampa City sewer system containing over 150,000 gallons of wastewater used to wash drums at the facility.

This is the second federal case filed against Benkovitz and his company. In August 1997, the defendants were charged with conspiracy to violate hazardous waste laws and with 91

violations of the Clean Water Act. The current violations were committed while Benkovitz awaited sentencing in the earlier case.

***United States v. Hanlin Group, Inc./LCP Chemicals, 98-CR-23 (S.D. Ga.)**

On July 1, 1999, Randall Hansen, a former vice-president for the Hanlin Group, Inc., was sentenced to serve **46 months imprisonment**, pay a \$20,000 fine, and perform 120 hours of community service, followed by two years of supervised release.

On June 2, 1999, Christian Hansen (former Hanlin CEO, the parent company of now bankrupt LCP) was ordered to serve **9 years in prison** and to pay a \$20,000 fine. Alfred Taylor, former plant manager, was sentenced to serve **6 and ½ years in prison**. Randall Hansen (Chief Operating Officer and Christian Hansen's son) has not yet been sentenced.

On April 26, 1999, Douglas Brent Hanson, former environmental manager at LCP, and James C. Dunn, former assistant production manager, were each sentenced for felony violations of the Clean Water Act, CERCLA, and the Endangered Species Act. Hanson was sentenced to 18 months in prison, a \$5,000 fine, and one year of probation. Dunn was sentenced to nine months in prison and one year of probation.

On April 7, 1999, Duane Outhwaite, former production supervisor, was sentenced to ten months house arrest and five years probation resulting from his previous guilty plea to a felony violation of the Clean Water Act.

On January 15, 1999, a jury convicted Christian Hansen on 41 counts. Randall Hansen, was convicted on 34 counts and Alfred Taylor was found guilty on 20 counts. Charges included CWA and CERCLA violations plus RCRA treatment, storage and disposal violations and a RCRA knowing endangerment charge. The court dismissed the count charging harm to an endangered species harm to an endangered species.

Hanlin/LCP operated a mercury cell chlor alkali plant for 15 years in Brunswick producing chlorine gas, bleach, caustic soda and other chemical products. Massive amounts of mercury and caustic soda leaked through cracks in the floors of the cell buildings and spread to an adjacent marsh. This site is now one of the largest Superfund sites in the Southeast United States.

On July 28, 1998, Hanlin pled guilty to a seven-count information, agreeing to pay \$3.5 million in criminal penalties.