TABLE OF CONTENTS

\sim	
7	
_	

3	I. <u>INTRO</u>	DDUC	<u>TION</u> 2				
4	Α	۱.	Purpose of This Document				
5	В	3.	Deadlines for Voting and Objecting;				
6			Date of Plan Confirmation Hearing				
7			1. Time and Place of the Confirmation Hearing				
8			2. Deadline for Voting For or Against the Plan 4				
9			3. Deadline for Objecting to the Confirmation of the Plan 4				
10			4. Identity of Person to Contact for More Information				
11			Regarding the Plan 4				
12	С	: .	Disclaimer 4				
13							
14	II. <u>B</u>	ACK	<u>GROUND</u> 4				
15	Α	۸.	Description and History of the Debtor's Business 4				
16	В	3.	Principals/Affiliates of the Debtor's Business 5				
17	С	; .	Management of the Debtor Before and After the Bankruptcy 5				
18	D).	Events Leading to Chapter 11 Filing 5				
19	E		Significant Events				
20			1. Bankruptcy Proceedings 6				
21			2. Other Legal Proceedings 8				
22			3. Actual and Projected Recovery of Preferential				
23			or Fraudulent Transfers 9				
24			4. Procedures Implemented to Resolve Financial Problems 9				
25			5. Current and Historical Financial Conditions				
26							
27							
28							
	-		DEBTOR'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN				

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 3 of 60

1	III.	SUM	SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION				
2		A.	What Creditors and Interest Holders Will Receive				
3			Under the Proposed Plan				
4		B.	Unclassified Claims				
5			1. Administrative Expenses				
6			2. Priority Tax Claims				
7		C.	Classified Claims and Interests				
8			1. Classes of Secured Claims				
9			2. Classes of Priority Unsecured Claims				
10			3. Classes of General Unsecured Claims				
11			4. Class(es) of Interest Holders				
12			5. Class of Governmental Police Power Claims				
13		D.	Means of Effectuating the Plan				
14			1. Funding for the Plan				
15			2. Post-Confirmation Management				
16			3. Disbursing Agent				
17		E.	Risk Factors				
18		F.	Other Provisions of the Plan				
19			1. Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases				
20			a. Assumptions				
21			b. Rejections				
22			2. Changes in Rates Subject to Regulatory Approval 22				
23			3. Retention of Jurisdiction				
24		G.	Tax Consequences of Plan				
25							
26	IV.	CON	FIRMATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES				
27		A.	Who May Vote or Object				
28							

Case	Z:1Z-DI	<-25842	Y-KN	Main Document Page 4 of 60	
1			1.	Who May Object to Confirmation of the Plan	23
2			2.	Who May Vote to Accept/Reject the Plan	23
3				a. What is an Allowed Claim/Interest	23
4				b. What is an Impaired Claim/Interest	24
5			3.	Who is Not Entitled to Vote	25
6			4.	Who Can Vote in More Than One Class	25
7			5.	Votes Necessary to Confirm the Plan	25
8			6.	Votes Necessary for a Class to Accept the Plan	25
9			7.	Treatment of Nonaccepting Classes	26
10			8.	Request for Confirmation Despite	
11				Nonacceptance by Impaired Class(es)	26
12		B.	Liqui	dation Analysis	26
13		C.	Feas	ibility	29
14					
15	V.	<u>EFFE</u>	CTS C	OF CONFIRMATION OF PLAN	31
16		A.	Discl	harge	31
17		B.	Reve	sting of Property in the Debtor	31
18		C.	Modi	fication of Plan	31
19		D.	Post-	-Confirmation Status Report	32
20		E.	Quar	terly Fees	32
21		F.	Post-	-Confirmation Conversion/Dismissal	32
22		G.	Final	Decree	33
23					
24	VI.	SUPP	ORTII	NG DECLARATIONS	34
25		DECL	ARAT	TION OF VINCENT PAPA	34
26		DECL	ARAT	TION OF MICHAEL EGNER	39
27					
28				DEBTOR'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN	
	••			DEDION O DIOUEUGUNE GIATEMENT NE UNAFTEN 11 FLAN	

Page 5 of 60 Main Document **EXHIBIT A - LIST OF ALL ASSETS EXHIBIT C - UNEXPIRED LEASES TO BE ASSUMED** 46 **EXHIBIT D - EXECUTORY CONTRACTS TO BE ASSUMED EXHIBIT F - LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE CLAIMS** 50 **EXHIBIT G - LIST OF PRIORITY UNSECURED CLAIMS** 51 **EXHIBIT H - LIST OF GENERAL UNSECURED CLAIMS EXHIBIT I - LIST OF EQUITY INTERESTS EXHIBIT J - LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL POLICE POWER CLAIMS** 54 **DEBTOR'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN**

Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN

2 <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Lakeland Development Company is the Debtor in a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case. On May 4, 2012, Lakeland Development Company commenced a bankruptcy case by filing a voluntary Chapter 11 petition under the United States Bankruptcy Code ("Code"), 11 U.S.C. §101 et seq. Chapter 11 allows the Debtor, and under some circumstances, creditors and other parties in interest, to propose a plan of reorganization ("Plan"). The Plan may provide for the Debtor to reorganize by continuing to operate, to liquidate by selling assets of the estate, or a combination of both. Lakeland Development Company is the party proposing the Plan sent to you in the same envelope as this document. THE DOCUMENT YOU ARE READING IS THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR THE ENCLOSED PLAN.

I.

This is a combined liquidating and reorganizing plan. In other words, the Proponent seeks to accomplish payments under the Plan by selling its tangible assets and using the funds to pay creditors, but retaining equity interests and continuing to operate thereafter. The Effective Date of the proposed Plan is

A. Purpose of This Document

This Disclosure Statement summarizes what is in the Plan, and tells you certain information relating to the Plan and the process the Court follows in determining whether or not to confirm the Plan.

READ THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CAREFULLY IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT:

- (1) WHO CAN VOTE OR OBJECT,
- (2) WHAT THE TREATMENT OF YOUR CLAIM IS (i.e., what your claim will receive if the Plan is confirmed), AND HOW THIS TREATMENT COMPARES TO WHAT YOUR CLAIM WOULD RECEIVE IN LIQUIDATION,

THE HISTORY OF THE DEBTOR AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING 1 (3) 2 THE BANKRUPTCY. 3 WHAT THINGS THE COURT WILL LOOK AT TO DECIDE WHETHER OR (4) 4 NOT TO CONFIRM THE PLAN, WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION, AND 5 (5)6 WHETHER THIS PLAN IS FEASIBLE. (6) 7 This Disclosure Statement cannot tell you everything about your rights. You should 8 consider consulting your own lawyer to obtain more specific advice on how this Plan will 9 affect you and what is the best course of action for you. 10 Be sure to read the Plan as well as the Disclosure Statement. If there are any 11 inconsistencies between the Plan and the Disclosure Statement, the Plan provisions will 12 govern. 13 The Code requires a Disclosure Statement to contain "adequate information" 14 concerning the Plan. The Bankruptcy Court ("Court") has approved this document as an 15 adequate Disclosure Statement, containing enough information to enable parties affected 16 by the Plan to make an informed judgment about the Plan. Any party can now solicit votes 17 for or against the Plan. 18 В. Deadlines for Voting and Objecting; Date of Plan Confirmation Hearing 19 THE COURT HAS NOT YET CONFIRMED THE PLAN DESCRIBED IN THIS 20 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. IN OTHER WORDS, THE TERMS OF THE PLAN ARE NOT 21 YET BINDING ON ANYONE. HOWEVER, IF THE COURT LATER CONFIRMS THE 22 PLAN, THEN THE PLAN WILL BE BINDING ON THE DEBTOR AND ON ALL 23 CREDITORS AND INTEREST HOLDERS IN THIS CASE. 24 1. Time and Place of the Confirmation Hearing 25 The hearing where the Court will determine whether or not to confirm the Plan will 26 take place on , at A.M./P.M., in Courtroom 1645, Roybal Federal

Building and Courthouse, located at 255 East Temple Street, 16th Floor, Los Angeles,

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The debtor is in the business of owning and developing its 55-acre tract of land in Santa Fe Springs, California 90670. The land is divided into 10 separate parcels, four of which for a rectangular tract of approximately 17 acres, and the other six form a rectangular tract of approximately 38 acres. As described hereinafter, the Debtor entered into separate agreements with regard to the two tracts, and they are referred to as the "17 acre tract" or the "17 acre parcels", and as the "38 acre tract" or the "38 acre parcels", respectively.

The debtor was formed in June 1998, and in June 2004 changed its name from Cenco Refining Company to Lakeland Development Company. As Cenco, it acquired assets and commenced business operations in August 1998. Its predecessor companies operated an oil refinery on the property from back in the 1930's. However, refinery operations shut down in 1995, were not restarted though there were several efforts made, and much of the equipment was sold and removed from the property. On the Petition Date, the Debtor owned a waste water reclamation facility initially operated by its affiliate Lakeland Processing Company, and, on the Petition Date managed by Ridgeline Energy Services, Inc.

B. Principals/Affiliates of Debtor's Business

Energy Merchant Holding Corp. is the Debtor's sole shareholder, and Energy Merchant Corp. is the sole shareholder of that corporation.

C. Management of the Debtor Before and After the Bankruptcy

Siegfried Hoddap is the President of the Debtor and its vertical owners. Vincent Papa is the Secretary and General Counsel of the Debtor. Michael Egner is the Chief Financial Officer. Papa and Egner have been the primary managers of the Debtor in the years immediately before the filing of the bankruptcy herein, and after the Petition Date.

D. Events Leading to Chapter 11 Filing

Here is a brief summary of the circumstances that led to the filing of this Chapter 11 case:

The Debtor's land is contaminated with various toxic chemicals which occurred during the time the property was operated as an oil refinery and various related activities were conducted thereon. The Debtor made numerous attempts to locate potential buyers or partners who could remediate the soil to levels consistent with Water Board standards. One such attempt was made with the Sares Regis Group, but the agreement fell apart leading to litigation. In settlement, the Debtor gave Sares Regis a note for approximately \$2.5-million secured by deed of trust against six parcels totaling approximately 38 acres of the Debtor's land. The Debtor defaulted in the payment of that note, and the new holder of the note, 12345 Lakeland LLC, commenced non-judicial foreclosure proceedings. A trustee's sale scheduled for May 7, 2012 was stayed when the Debtor filed its Chapter 11 case.

The Debtor had engaged Lakeland Processing Company ("LPC"), an affiliate, to operate the waste water reclamation facility which was located on the 17-acre parcels of the Debtor's property. LPC built it into a viable, profitable business and was able to attract the interest of a potential operator/buyer of the plant, Ridgeline Energy Services, a Canadian company. In April 2012, the Debtor and Ridgeline entered into a Management Contract whereby Ridgeline, an experienced waste water operator, took over operation of the facility, and an Asset Purchase Agreement whereby it agreed to purchase the waste water facility, lease the 17 acre parcels upon which it was located, and obtain an option to purchase that land.

The Debtor also has a bio-diesel facility located on its land which is presently leased but is not operating.

E. Significant Events During the Bankruptcy

1. Bankruptcy Proceedings

The following is a chronological list of significant events which have occurred during this case:

Case	ase 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 11 of 60				
1	May 4, 2012	Petition Filed			
2	May 4, 2012	"First Day Motions" to use cash collateral and to pay			
3		employees filed.			
4	May 15, 2012	First Day Motions granted, and orders entered shortly			
5		thereafter.			
6	June 8, 2012	First Meeting of Creditors held and concluded.			
7	June 11, 2012	Emergency Motion filed to permit Debtor to enter into premium			
8		financing agreement for purchase required insurance. Court			
9		entered order granting relief on July 12, 2012.			
10	June 28, 2012	Status Conference held before Judge Richard Neiter. Court			
11		sets Bar Date for filing of Proofs of Claim as August 31, 2012.			
12		Court enters order extending time for Debtor to use cash			
13		collateral.			
14	Sept. 20, 2012	Hearing is held on Debtor's motions to assume the Asset			
15		Purchase Agreement with Ridgeline Energy, to extend			
16		exclusivity, and for continued use of cash collateral. The Court			
17		grants each motion and orders are entered shortly thereafter.			
18		The Ridgeline purchase consummated on January, 2013.			
19	Nov. 14, 2012	Applications of Richard Baum and Glickfeld, Fields & Jacobson			
20		for interim approval of fees and costs heard and approved.			
21		The order was entered on November 30, 2012.			
22	Nov. 20, 2012	Motion for Approval of Settlement with United States			
23		Environmental Protection Agency filed with court. Order			
24		approving settlement entered December 21, 2012.			
25	January 24, 2013	Status Conference will be held before Judge Neiter reporting			
26		results and accomplishments during the last four months of the			
27		reorganization.			
28					
	DEBTOR	R'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN			

Case	2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 12 of 60							
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2	The Court has approved the employment of the following professionals:							
3	Richard T. Baum, and Lawrence M. Jacobson of Glickfeld, Fields & Jacobson							
4	were approved as general bankruptcy counsel.							
5	H. Henry Eshraghian was approved as tax preparer.							
6								
7	Currently, the following significant adversary proceedings and motions are still							
8	pending:							
9	1. Motion to Use Cash Collateral. The motion was granted on each time it came							
10	on for hearing, and is next set to be heard on January 24, 2013.							
11	2. Motion for Approval of Sale Procedures regarding the sale of the Debtor's 38							
12	acre parcels of real property.							
13	3. Motion for Approval of the Sale of the Debtor's 38 acre parcels of real property							
14	free and clear of liens.							
15								
16	2. Other Legal Proceedings							
17	In addition to the proceedings discussed above, the Debtor is currently							
18	involved in the following non-bankruptcy legal proceedings:							
19	The Debtor was not actively engaged in any other legal proceedings at the time the							
20	Petition was filed. The Debtor was involved in a lawsuit with Renewable Energy Products,							
21	LLC and REP-LA1, LLC concerning the construction and operation of a biodiesel unit on							
22	Debtor's property, but the parties agreed to dismiss the suit and submit the dispute to							
23	arbitration by JAMS in New York City. The parties reached an agreement to resolve that							
24	dispute by the terms of the Plan							
25	A lawsuit by the County Sanitation District No.2 of Los Angeles County was resolved							
26	in September 2011 by the entry of a Judgment by stipulation of the parties. The plaintiff							
27	is an unsecured claimant against the estate of the Debtor.							
28	DEBTOR'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN							

1 2 Court of the State of New York in Manhattan regarding the biodiesel plant and its lease, 3 4

but that suit was never served. The parties have reached an agreement to resolve that dispute by the terms of the Plan.

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3. Actual and Projected Recovery of Preferential or Fraudulent Transfers

The Debtor does not believe that there are any Preferential Transfers since all

The Debtor made no actual fraudulent transfers, i.e., those with the actual intent to

Finally, a lawsuit was filed by Paladin Global Alternative Energy L.P. in the Supreme

8 9 transfers were in the ordinary course of business, and that any such transfers did not result in the receipt of more than would be received in a Chapter 7 liquidation.

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hinder, delay or defraud creditors. Debtor does not believe that constructive fraudulent transfers were made because there will be no damage to the estate since all allowed claims will be paid in full.

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Zero dollars is estimated to be realized from the recovery of fraudulent and preferential transfers. The following is a summary of the fraudulent conveyance and preference actions filed or to be filed in this case: None.

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4. Procedures Implemented to Resolve Financial Problems

The Debtor's financial problems arose out to the failure to find a buyer for its

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To attempt to fix the problems that led to the bankruptcy filing, Debtor has implemented the following procedures:

22 23 interests in its real property in Santa Fe Springs, and its own financial inability to comply with orders requiring the remediation of the contamination of the soil of its property. The Debtor has sold the 17 acre parcels of property to Ridgeline Energy in a transaction which

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will fund the clean up of those 17 acres. It has resolved by compromise its liability with the

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Environmental Protection Agency, and it is seeking court approval for the sale of the

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remaining 38 acre parcels for cash to a buyer who has the financial wherewithal to

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complete the remediation of the property. The Debtor obtained standards from the Water Board for the cleaning and remediation of the land. At the completion of these tasks, the Debtor will have cash, and some stock in Ridgeline, a publically traded corporation, and will make distributions to creditors under its Plan of Reorganization.

The Debtor expects to remain in business after the Effective Date of the Plan.

5. Current and Historical Financial Conditions

The Debtor sold the 17 acre parcels to Ridgeline for cash and stock valued at \$13,000,000, of which \$5,500,000 will be devoted to the remediation of the toxins in the land and related ground. The shares will be deposited into an escrow account, sold to raise cash, and disbursed to cover the costs of remediation. The waste water reclamation facility was sold to Ridgeline for which the Debtor receives \$1,800,000. The Debtor will ask the Court for approval to sell the 38 acre parcels and many of the fixtures thereon for \$23,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 is earmarked for remediation of the land. The identity and fair market value of the estate's assets including those which will remain after the two sales are listed in Exhibit A. See also the Debtor's financial history set forth in Exhibit B.

III.

SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

A. What Creditors and Interest Holders Will Receive Under the Proposed Plan

As required by the Bankruptcy Code, the Plan classifies claims and interests in various classes according to their right to priority. The Plan states whether each class of claims or interests is impaired or unimpaired. The Plan provides the treatment each class will receive.

B. Unclassified Claims

Certain types of claims are not placed into voting classes; instead they are

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unclassified. They are not considered impaired and they do not vote on the Plan because they are automatically entitled to specific treatment provided for them in the Bankruptcy Code. As such, the Proponent has not placed the following claims in a class.

1. Administrative Expenses

Administrative expenses are claims for costs or expenses of administering the Debtor's Chapter 11 case which are allowed under Code section 507(a)(1). The Code requires that all administrative claims be paid on the Effective Date of the Plan, unless a particular claimant agrees to a different treatment.

The following chart lists all of the Debtor's § 507(a)(1) administrative claims (estimated as of the Effective Date and their treatment under the Plan. (see Exhibit F for detailed information about each administrative expense claim):

Name	Amount Owed	Treatment	
Richard T. Baum	\$100,000	Paid in Full on Effective Date	
Glickfeld Fields & Jacobson	\$100,000	Paid in Full on Effective Date	
H. Henry Eshraghian	\$ 1,200	Paid in Full on Effective Date	
Clerk's Office Fees	\$ 300	Paid in Full on Effective Date	
Office of the US Trustee	\$ 5,000	Paid in Full on Effective Date	

Court Approval of Fees Required:

The Court must rule on all fees listed in this chart before the fees will be owed. For all fees except Clerk's Office fees and U.S. Trustee's fees, the professional in question must file and serve a properly noticed fee application and the Court must rule on the application. Only the amount of fees allowed by the Court will be owed and required to be paid under this Plan.

As indicated above, the Debtor will need to pay \$206,500 of administrative claims on the Effective Date of the Plan unless the claimant has agreed to be paid later or the

Court has not yet ruled on the claim. As indicated elsewhere in this Disclosure Statement, Debtor will have \$7,045,000 in cash on hand on the Effective Date of the Plan. The source of this cash will be proceeds of the sales of the Debtor's real property located at 12345 Lakeland Road, Santa Fe Springs, California 90670.

2. Priority Tax Claims:

Priority tax claims are certain unsecured income, employment and other taxes described by Code Section 507(a)(8). The Code requires that each holder of such a 507(a)(8) priority tax claim receive the present value of such claim in deferred cash payments, over a period not exceeding six years from the date of the assessment of such tax.

The following chart lists all of the Debtor's Section 507(a)(8) priority tax claims and their treatment under the Plan (Note: The Debtor disputes these claims and believes that no taxes are owed):

<u>Description</u>	Amount Owed	Treatment	
Name: IRS		Pymt Interval	
	\$500.00	Pymt amt/interval	Paid in full on
Type of Tax		Begin Date	Effective Date
FUTA/WT/FICA/Excise		End Date	
		Interest Rate	
Date Tax Assessed: Not yet		Total Payout Amount	
due			
Name: California FTB		Pymt Interval	
	\$823.58	Pymt amt/interval	Paid in full on
Type of Tax: Franchise		Begin Date	Effective Date
		End Date	
Date Tax Assessed:		Interest Rate	
12/31/12		Total Payout Amount	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		

C. Classified Claims and Interests

1. Classes of Secured Claims

Secured claims are claims secured by liens on property of the estate. The following chart lists all classes containing Debtor's secured pre-petition claims and their treatment under this Plan :

Class #	Description	Insiders	Impaired	Treatment
		Y/N	Y/N	
1	Secured claim of: Name = LA County Tax Collector (Real Property Taxes) Collateral description: Debtor's land and buildings thereon Collateral value \$36,000,000 Priority of security int. = 1st Principal owed \$6,642,948.86 Pre-pet. arrearage amount = Post-pet. arrearage amount = Total claim amount = \$6,642.948.86	N	N	Allowed Claim as secured by the 38 acre parcels paid in full upon Close of Escrow for Sale of 38 acre parcels; Allowed Claim as secured by the 17 acre parcels will be paid by Ridgeline Energy Services on or before January 31, 2014
2	Secured claim of: Name = LA County Tax Collector (Personal Property taxes) Collateral description = Debtor's land and buildings thereon Collateral value = \$36,000,000 Priority of security int. = 2nd Principal owed = \$3,796.36 Pre-pet. arrearage amount = Post-pet. arrearage amount = Total claim amount: \$3,796.36	N	N	Allowed Claim Paid in fu upon Close of Escrow fo Sale of 38 acre parcels; Tax liens released upon payment
3	Secured claim of: Name = 12345 Lakeland LLC Collateral description: 38 acre parcels Collateral value = \$23,000,000 Priority of security int. = 1st TD Principal owed =\$3,020,000 Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$251,311.45 Post-pet. arrearage amount: \$175,469.94 Total claim amount: \$3,445,781.39	N	N	Allowed Claim paid in ful upon close of escrow for sale of 38 acre parcels. Deed of trust reconveyed

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 18 of 60

4	Secured claim of: Name Robertson Unitrust Collateral description: 38 acre parcels Collateral value: \$23,000,000 Priority of security int.: 2 nd TD Principal owed: \$100,000.00 Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$26,424.64 Post-pet. arrearage amount = \$11,097.00 Total claim amount: \$137,521.64	N	N	Allowed Claim paid in full upon close of escrow for sale of 38 acre parcels. Deed of trust reconveyed.
5	Secured claim of: Name: Braverman & Associates Collateral description = 38 acre parcels Collateral value = \$23,000,000 Priority of security int. = 3 rd TD Principal owed =\$107,984.55 Pre-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Post-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Total claim amount = \$107,984.55	N	N	Allowed Claim paid in full upon close of escrow for sale of 17 acre parcels from money to be paid by Ridgeline. Deed of trust reconveyed.
6	Secured claim of: Name = Iron Mountain Collateral description = stored boxes of records Collateral value = \$13,501.00 Priority of security int. Warehouseman's lien Principal owed: \$17,409.87 Pre-pet. arrearage amount:\$17,409.87 Post-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Total claim amount =\$17,409.87	N	N	Allowed Secured Claim paid in full on Effective Date. Warehouseman's lien released as to all past charges. Balance of Claim is unsecured and will be paid as stated in Class 13.
7	Secured claim of: Name = Carlson Mechanical Collateral description = Mechanic's Lien on all real property Collateral value = \$36,000,000 Priority of security int. = 4th Principal owed: \$501,094.00 (disputed) Pre-pet. arrearage amount = \$200,000.00 disputed Post-pet. arrearage amount: \$0.00 Total claim amount: \$701,094.00 (disputed)	N	Y	Pymt intervals: Upon closing of sale of 17 acres, \$212,500; upon closing of sale of 38 acres, \$90,000; upon Effective Date, \$20,000. Total payout \$310,500.00 Treatment of Lien: Mechanic's Lien released upon the 17 acres at close of escrow, released on the 38 acres at close of escrow. Lien attaches to remaining proceeds of
	5	A Name Robertson Unitrust Collateral description: 38 acre parcels Collateral value: \$23,000,000 Priority of security int.: 2nd TD Principal owed: \$100,000.00 Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$26,424.64 Post-pet. arrearage amount: \$11,097.00 Total claim amount: \$137,521.64 Secured claim of: Name: Braverman & Associates Collateral description = 38 acre parcels Collateral value = \$23,000,000 Priority of security int. = 3nd TD Principal owed =\$107,984.55 Pre-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Post-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Total claim amount = \$107,984.55 Secured claim of: Name = Iron Mountain Collateral description = stored boxes of records Collateral value = \$13,501.00 Priority of security int. Warehouseman's lien Principal owed: \$17,409.87 Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$17,409.87 Pre-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Total claim amount =\$17,409.87 Secured claim of: Name = Carlson Mechanical Collateral description = Mechanic's Lien on all real property Collateral value = \$36,000,000 Priority of security int. = 4th Principal owed: \$501,094.00 (disputed) Pre-pet. arrearage amount = \$200,000.00 disputed Post-pet. arrearage amount: \$0.00 Total claim amount: \$701,094.00	4 Name Robertson Unitrust Collateral description: 38 acre parcels Collateral value: \$23,000,000 Priority of security int.: 2nd TD Principal owed: \$100,000.00 Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$26,424,64 Post-pet. arrearage amount = \$11,097.00 Total claim amount: \$137,521.64 Secured claim of: Name: Braverman & Associates Collateral description = 38 acre parcels Collateral value = \$23,000,000 Priority of security int. = 3nd TD Principal owed =\$107,984.55 Pre-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Post-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Total claim amount = \$107,984.55 Secured claim of: Name = Iron Mountain Collateral description = stored boxes of records Collateral value = \$13,501.00 Priority of security int. Warehouseman's lien Principal owed: \$17,409.87 Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$17,409.87 Post-pet. arrearage amount: \$17,409.87 Secured claim of: Name = Carlson Mechanical Collateral description = Mechanic's Lien on all real property Collateral value = \$36,000,000 Priority of security int. = 4th Principal owed: \$501,094.00 (disputed) Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$200,000.00 disputed Post-pet. arrearage amount: \$0.00 Total claim amount: \$701,094.00	A Name Robertson Unitrust Collateral description: 38 acre parcels Collateral value: \$23,000,000 Priority of security int.: 2 nd TD Principal owed: \$100,000.00 Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$26,424.64 Post-pet. arrearage amount: \$11,097.00 Total claim amount: \$137,521.64 Secured claim of: Name: Braverman & Associates Collateral description = 38 acre parcels Collateral description = 38 acre parcels Collateral value = \$23,000,000 Priority of security int. = 3 nd TD Principal owed =\$107,984.55 Pre-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Post-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Total claim amount = \$107,984.55 Secured claim of: Name = Iron Mountain Collateral value = \$13,501.00 Priority of security int. Warehouseman's lien Principal owed: \$17,409.87 Pre-pet. arrearage amount:\$17,409.87 Post-pet. arrearage amount:\$17,409.87 Post-pet. arrearage amount = 0 Total claim amount =\$17,409.87 Secured claim of: Name = Carlson Mechanical Collateral value = \$36,000,000 Priority of security int. + 4th Principal owed: \$501,094.00 (disputed) Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$200,000.00 disputed Post-pet. arrearage amount: \$701,094.00 Total claim amount: \$701,094.00

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 19 of 60

				property sale pending payment at Effective Date.
8	Secured claim of: Name: Environmental Protection Agency of the United States of America Collateral description: = Debtor's land and all buildings thereon Collateral value = \$38,000,000 Priority of security int. = 4th Principal owed =\$6,960,000 Pre-pet. arrearage amount: \$6,960,000 Post-pet. arrearage amount =\$0 Total claim amount =6,960,000	N	N	Payment made from the holdback in proceeds from the sale of the 17 acre parcels, and will be made by Ridgeline. Pymt amt \$750,000 as agreed in court approved compromise Abstract of Judgment to be released and satisfaction of judgment recorded upon payment. Documents to be delivered to escrow.
9	Secured claim of: Name = RB International Finance Collateral description Lien on Lease Collateral value = \$1,000,000 Priority of security int: 1st Principal owed =\$722,148.27 Pre-pet. arrearage amount Post-pet. arrearage amount Total claim amount =\$722,148.27	N	N	Allowed Claim paid in full upon close of escrow for sale of 38 acre parcels. Lien will be released.

2. Classes of Priority Unsecured Claims

Certain priority claims that are referred to in Code Sections 507(a)(3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) are required to be placed in classes. These types of claims are entitled to priority treatment as follows: the Code requires that each holder of such a claim receive cash on the Effective Date equal to the allowed amount of such claim. However, a class of unsecured priority claim holders may vote to accept deferred cash payments of a value, as of the Effective Date, equal to the allowed amount of such claims.

The following chart lists all classes containing Debtor's 507(a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), and (a)(7) priority unsecured claims and their treatment under this Plan..

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 20 of 60

1	01 "	T ₂		T+ , ,
2	Class #	Description	Impaired Y/N	Treatment
2	N/A	Priority unsecured claim pursuant to §507(a)(3)	N	No such claims exist
3		3007(2)(0)		No such claims exist
4		Total amt of claims = \$0.00		
5	10	Priority unsecured claim pursuant to	N	Allowed Claims paid in full in cash on Effective Date
		§507(a)(4)		cash on Ellective Date
6		Total amt of claims = \$1,195,929.22 Some claims may be Class 11		
7		claims, and some may be Class 13		
8		non-priority claims		
	11	Priority unsecured claim pursuant to	N	Allowed Claims paid in full in cash on Effective Date
9		§507(a)(5)		cash on Effective Date
10		Total amt of claims = To extent that Class 10 claims are due to class 11		Performance Bonus of \$250,000.00 to be allocated to
11		priorities, they will be included herein		all employees of Debtor upon
12		and will reduce the Class 10 claims. In addition, Performance Bonus		the later of the Effective Date or sale of the 38 acres in
		Payable to all Employees of Debtor		amounts not less than \$2,000
13		on December 31, 2012.		nor more than \$90,000 per employee. Allocation to be
14		Total Amount of Claims: \$250,000.00		made by Debtor's officers.
15	N/A	Priority unsecured claim pursuant to	N	
		§507(a)(6)		No such claims exist
16		Total amt of claims = \$0.00		
17	N/A	Priority unsecured claim pursuant to	N	
18		§507(a)(7)		No such claims exist
10		Total amt of claims = \$0.00		
19	12	Priority unsecured claim pursuant to	N	Allowed Claims paid in full in
20		§507(a)(8)		cash on Effective Date
21		Total amt of claims = \$121,729.72		
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3. Class of General Unsecured Claims

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General unsecured claims are unsecured claims not entitled to priority under Code Section 507(a). There are three classes of unsecured claims. The first are those arising as a result of activities undertaken by the Debtor. The second are those of insurers subrogated to their insured's contribution claims arising under environmental laws related

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to the contamination of the property. A third group of unsecured claims arises in favor of employees of the Debtor whose service to the Debtor was invaluable in completing its business operations and consummating its Plan of Reorganization. The following chart identifies this Plan's treatment of the class containing all of Debtor's general unsecured claims (see Exhibit H for detailed information about each general unsecured claim):

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Class #	Description	Impaired Y/N	Treatment
13	General unsecured claims except as noted. Total Amount of Claims: \$5,253,701.80 (does not include claims filed by Paladin Global Alternative Energy and Renewable Energy Products totaling \$44,000,000 due to settlement reached with these creditors - no motion yet made for approval)	Y	Allowed Claims will be paid pro rata up to full payment, without interest, upon the Effective Date of the Plan, or upon final, non-appealable order of allowance, whichever comes last.
14	General unsecured claims of subrogated insurers for contribution and indemnity against the Debtor based upon its successor liability as the owner of contaminated land. Total Amount of Claims: \$5,604,142.63	Y	These claims are disputed and will be estimated for distribution purposes. The estimated claims will be paid pro rata with Class 13 claims up to full payment, without interest, after payment of the Class 13 General unsecured claims.

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4. Class of Interest Holders

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interest) in the Debtor. If the Debtor is a corporation, entities holding preferred or common stock in the Debtor are interest holders. If the Debtor is a partnership, the interest holders include both general and limited partners. If the Debtor is an individual, the Debtor is the interest holder. The following chart identifies the Plan's treatment of the Class of interest

holders (see Exhibit I for more detailed information about each interest holder):

Interest holders are the parties who hold ownership interest (i.e., equity

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Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 22 of 60

Class #	Description	Impaired Y/N	Treatment
15	Equity Security Holders Energy Merchant Holding Corp.	N	If and when allowed unsecured claims paid in full, equity interests in the Debtor will be preserved. No distribution of moneys will be made.

5. Class of Governmental Police Power Claims

The Debtor has liability under a judgment of the Los Angeles Superior Court to clean up and remediate the toxic contamination of its land. The Debtor's duty under this injunction will be satisfied by the following:

1. The 17 acres parcels

This land is sold to Ridgeline Energy Services in exchange for cash and stock totaling \$13,000,000. After the initial distribution of the sales price to the Debtor, Ridgeline will deliver five tranches of its stock into an escrow to be established at a company to be determined. The stock will have a value of not less than \$5,425,000 on its date of issuance to escrow, and may be sold at any time six months after delivery. Escrow shall disburse funds to a builder's control account which shall monitor the on-going remediation work and authorized disbursal upon schedules approved by Ridgeline, the contractors rendering services and any relevant governmental agency which wishes to participate. A total of \$5,500,000 is allocated by the Debtor and Ridgeline for remediation efforts and ground water monitoring. Ridgeline will succeed to the Debtor's liability under the judgment and its mandatory injunction, and will hold the Debtor harmless from any liability.

2. The 38 acres parcels

This land is subject to a sale pursuant to the agreement for sale for which approval is sought. Under that transaction which is expected to be approved by May 1, 2013, a total of \$8,000,000 is allocated by the parties to remediate the contamination in the 38 acre parcels. In view of the solid balance sheet, the \$8,000,000 remediation fund

will be deducted from the purchase price and the buyer will perform the remediation out of its own non-sequestered funds. Additional costs are borne by the buyer which will succeed to the Debtor's liability under the judgment and its mandatory injunction, and will hold the Debtor harmless from any liability in connection therewith. Any insurer payments to the buyer will be returned to the Debtor.

D. Means of Effectuating the Plan

1. Funding for the Plan

The plan will be funded by the following:

The Debtor sold the waste water reclamation facility and will receive \$35,000 in cash and \$400,000 note due January 31, 2013, and 2,469,136 shares of Ridgeline stock.

The Debtor sold the 17 acre parcels of land to Ridgeline Energy for \$13-million in cash and stock. The Debtor will receive \$2,600,000 in cash, will receive a note for \$428,571 due January 2014, and will receive 1,714,286 shares of stock in Ridgeline at closing and thereafter in five tranches totaling 7,750,000 shares. The stock can be liquidated after 6 months from the date of deposit, and will be held in escrow. The funds in escrow will be used up to \$5,500,000 to pay for the remediation of the contamination on the 17 acres and ground water monitoring.

The Debtor has received an offer to purchase the 38 acre parcels, and is seeking approval thereof, for \$23-million, of which \$8-million will be offset to fund the remediation of the contamination on the 38 remaining acre parcels. The Debtor is seeking orders of the court setting forth procedures which will govern the sale of the property and the ability of other parties to make offers to purchase the 38 acres. The offeror is a "stalking horse" bidder for the property, and will be entitled to a break up fee if the sale procedures are approved as will be prayed. The Debtor will seek approval of the sale to the offeror subject to consideration of any qualified bids from third parties, and, if received, an auction among such parties. Allowed secured claims against both the 38 acre parcels and the 17 acre

parcels will be paid in full upon the close of the escrow for the sale of the 38 acres.

From the cash proceeds of the sales over and above the payment of the costs of sale and the allowed secured claims, the Debtor will make distribution to unsecured creditors in full without interest. The Debtor will retain any additional proceeds. To the extent that a claim is objected to by the Debtor, the Debtor will hold the amount of that claim in reserve.

2. Post-Confirmation Management

The Debtor will continue to be managed by Siegfried Hodapp, President, Vincent Papa, Secretary and General Counsel, and Michael Egner, Chief Financial Officer.

3. Disbursing Agent

The Debtor shall act as the disbursing agent for the purpose of making all distributions provided for under the Plan. The Disbursing Agent shall serve without bond and shall receive fees equal to 1% of the amounts distributed for distribution services rendered. It will received its expenses incurred pursuant to the Plan.

E. Risk Factors

The proposed plan has the following risks:

The Plan is based upon the sale of the Debtor's land. There is a risk that Ridgeline Energy could become financially unable to complete its duties to remediate the land, and that its stock could become worth substantially less than what is necessary to fund the remediation and pay the expected excess proceeds to the Debtor.

There is a risk that the Debtor will not be able to gain approval of the sale of the 38 acres to the buyer. There is a risk that the Debtor will not be able to close any approved sale thereby requiring the Debtor to seek a new buyer for the land. This may take substantial periods of time.

F. Other Provisions of the Plan

1. Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

a. Assumptions

The following are the unexpired leases and executory contracts to be assumed as obligations of the reorganized Debtor under this Plan (see Exhibit C for more detailed information on unexpired leases to be assumed and Exhibit D for more detailed information on executory contracts to be assumed):

The Debtor's executory contract with Ridgeline was assumed pursuant to order of the court entered September 26, 2012.

The lease of REP-LA 1 of the biodiesel facility will be cured, assumed and assigned to Ridgeline.

The lease with Wells Fargo Equipment Finance, a division of Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. of the 2000 Eagle Picher RC60 will be assumed and assigned to Ridgeline.

The lease with Wells Fargo Financial Leasing, Inc. of a Ricoh copier model MPC2800 will be assumed.

On the Effective Date, each of the unexpired leases and executory contracts listed above shall be assumed as obligations of the reorganized Debtor. The Order of the Court confirming the Plan shall constitute an Order approving the assumption of each lease and contract listed above. If you are a party to a lease or contract to be assumed and you object to the assumption of your lease or contract, you must file and serve your objection to the Plan within the deadline for objecting to the confirmation of the Plan. See Section I.B.3. of this document for the specific date.

b. Rejections

On the Effective Date, the following executory contracts and unexpired leases will be rejected:

Lease with Ricoh Americas Corporation for office photocopier.

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The order confirming the Plan shall constitute an Order approving the rejection of the lease or contract. If you are a party to a contract or lease to be rejected and you object to the rejection of your contract or lease, you must file and serve your objection to the Plan within the deadline for objecting to the confirmation of the Plan. See Section I.B.3. of this document for the specific date.

THE BAR DATE FOR FILING A PROOF OF CLAIM BASED ON A CLAIM ARISING FROM THE REJECTION OF A LEASE OR CONTRACT IS ______. Any claim based on the rejection of a contract or lease will be barred if the proof of claim is not timely filed, unless the Court later orders otherwise.

Changes in Rates Subject to Regulatory Commission Approval
 This Debtor is not subject to governmental regulatory commission approval of its rates.

3. Retention of Jurisdiction

The Court will retain jurisdiction to the extent provided by law.

G. Tax Consequences of Plan

CREDITORS AND INTEREST HOLDERS CONCERNED WITH HOW THE PLAN MAY AFFECT THEIR TAX LIABILITY SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN ACCOUNTANTS, ATTORNEYS, AND/OR ADVISORS. The following disclosure of possible tax consequences is intended solely for the purpose of alerting readers about possible tax issues this Plan may present to the Debtor. The Proponent CANNOT and DOES NOT represent that the tax consequences contained below are the only tax consequences of the Plan because the Tax Code embodies many complicated rules which make it difficult to state completely and accurately all the tax implications of any action.

The following are the tax consequences which the Plan will have on the Debtor's tax liability: The Debtor has large operating losses carryforwards which will eliminate any tax

liability as a result of the sales of its assets.

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CONFIRMATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

PERSONS OR ENTITIES CONCERNED WITH CONFIRMATION OR THIS PLAN SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN ATTORNEYS BECAUSE THE LAW ON CONFIRMING A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION IS VERY COMPLEX. The following discussion is intended solely for the purpose of alerting readers about basic confirmation issues, which they may wish to consider, as well as certain deadlines for filing claims. The proponent CANNOT and DOES NOT represent that the discussion contained below is a complete summary of the law on this topic.

Many requirements must be met before the Court can confirm a Plan. Some of the requirements include that the Plan must be proposed in good faith, acceptance of the Plan, whether the Plan pays creditors at least as much as creditors would receive in a Chapter 7 liquidation, and whether the Plan is feasible. These requirements are not the only requirements for confirmation.

Α. Who May Vote or Object

1. Who May Object to the Confirmation of the Plan

Any party in interest may object to the confirmation of the Plan, but as explained below not everyone is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

> 2. Who May Vote to Accept/Reject the Plan

A creditor or interest holder has a right to vote for or against the Plan if that creditor or interest holder has a claim which is both (1) allowed or allowed for voting purposes and (2) classified in an impaired class.

What is an Allowed Claim/Interest a.

As noted above, a creditor or interest holder must first have an allowed claim or interest to have the right to vote. Generally, any proof of claim or interest will be allowed, unless a party in interest brings a motion objecting to the claim. When an objection to a claim or interest is filed, the creditor or interest holder holding the claim or interest cannot vote unless the Court, after notice and hearing, either overrules the objection or allows the claim or interest for voting purposes.

THE BAR DATE FOR FILING A PROOF OF CLAIM IN THIS CASE WAS <u>AUGUST 31, 2012</u>. A creditor or interest holder may have an allowed claim or interest even if a proof of claim or interest was not timely filed. A claim is deemed allowed if (1) it is scheduled on the Debtor's schedules and such claim is not scheduled as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated, and (2) no party in interest has objected to the claim. An interest is deemed allowed if it is scheduled and no party in interest has objected to the interest. Consult Exhibits F through L to see how the Proponent has characterized your claim or interest.

b. What is an Impaired Claim/Interest

As noted above, an allowed claim or interest only has the right to vote if it is in a class that is impaired under the Plan. A class is impaired if the Plan alters the legal, equitable, or contractual rights of the members of that class. For example, a class comprised of general unsecured claims is impaired if the Plan fails to pay the members of that class 100% of what they are owed.

In this case, the Proponent believes that classes 7, 13, 14 and 15 are impaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes are therefore entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. The Proponent believes that classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, are unimpaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes therefore do not have the right to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Parties who dispute the Proponent's characterization of their claim or interest as being impaired or unimpaired may file an objection to the Plan contending that the Proponent has incorrectly characterized the class.

3. Who is Not Entitled to Vote

The following four types of claims are not entitled to vote: (1) claims that have been disallowed; (2) claims in unimpaired classes; (3) claims entitled to priority pursuant to Code sections 507(a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(8) (76); and (4) claims in classes that do not receive or retain any value under the Plan. Claims in unimpaired classes are not entitled to vote because such classes are deemed to have accepted the Plan. Claims entitled to priority pursuant to Code sections 507(a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(7) are not entitled to vote because such claims are not placed in classes and they are required to receive certain treatment specified by the Code. Claims in classes that do not receive or retain any value under the Plan do not vote because such classes are deemed to have rejected the Plan. EVEN IF YOUR CLAIM IS OF THE TYPE DESCRIBED ABOVE, YOU MAY STILL HAVE A RIGHT TO OBJECT TO THE CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN.

4. Who Can Vote in More Than One Class

A creditor whose claim has been allowed in part as a secured claim and in part as an unsecured claim is entitled to accept or reject a Plan in both capacities by casting one ballot for the secured part of the claim and another ballot for the unsecured claim.

5. Votes Necessary to Confirm the Plan

If impaired classes exist, the Court cannot confirm the Plan unless (1) at least one impaired class has accepted the Plan without counting the votes of any insiders within that class, and (2) all impaired classes have voted to accept the Plan, unless the Plan is eligible to be confirmed by "cramdown" on non-accepting classes, as discussed later in Section {IV.A.8.}.

6. Votes Necessary for a Class to Accept the Plan

A class of claims is considered to have accepted the Plan when more than one-half (1/2) in number and at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount of the claims which actually voted, voted in favor of the Plan. A class of interests is considered to have

accepted the Plan when at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the interest-holders of such class which actually voted, voted to accept the Plan.

7. Treatment of Nonaccepting Classes

As noted above, even if all impaired classes do not accept the proposed Plan, the Court may nonetheless confirm the Plan if the nonaccepting classes are treated in the manner required by the Code. The process by which nonaccepting classes are forced to be bound by the terms of the Plan is commonly referred to as "cramdown." The Code allows the Plan to be "crammed down" on nonaccepting classes of claims or interests if it meets all consensual requirements except the voting requirements of 1129(a)(8) and if the Plan does not "discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" toward each impaired class that has not voted to accept the Plan as referred to in 11 U.S.C. § 1129(b) and applicable case law.

8. Request for Confirmation Despite Nonacceptance by Impaired Class(es)

The party proposing this Plan asks the Court to confirm this Plan by cramdown on impaired classes 7, 13, and 14 if any of these classes do not vote to accept the Plan. Please note that the proposed Plan treatment described by this Disclosure Statement cannot be crammed down on the following classes: None. AS A RESULT, IF THERE ARE ANY OF THESE CLASSES OF CLAIMS AND THEY DO NOT VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN, THE PLAN WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED.

B. Liquidation Analysis

Another confirmation requirement is the "Best Interest Test", which requires a liquidation analysis. Under the Best Interest Test, if a claimant or interest holder is in an impaired class and that claimant or interest holder does not vote to accept the Plan, then that claimant or interest holder must receive or retain under the Plan property of a value not less than the amount that such holder would receive or retain if the Debtor were

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 31 of 60

liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

In a Chapter 7 case, the Debtor's assets are usually sold by a Chapter 7 trustee. Secured creditors are paid first from the sales proceeds of properties on which the secured creditor has a lien. Administrative claims are paid next. Next, unsecured creditors are paid from any remaining sales proceeds, according to their rights to priority. Unsecured creditors with the same priority share in proportion to the amount of their allowed claim in relationship to the amount of total allowed unsecured claims. Finally, interest holders receive the balance that remains after all creditors are paid, if any.

For the Court to be able to confirm this Plan, the Court must find that all creditors and interest holders who do not accept the Plan will receive at least as much under the Plan as such holders would receive under a Chapter 7 liquidation. The Plan Proponent maintains that this requirement is met here for the following reasons:

Below is a demonstration, in balance sheet format, that all creditors and interest holders will receive at least as much under the Plan as such creditor or interest holder would receive under a Chapter 7 liquidation. (See Exhibit E for a detailed explanation of how the following assets are valued. This information is provided by the Debtor.

ASSETS VALUE AT LIQUIDATION VALUES:

40	CUPPENT	A COETO
19	CURRENT /	
	a.	Cash on hand
20	b.	Accounts receivable
	C.	Inventories\$0.00
21	d.	Cash due from Ridgeline upon close \$2,635,000.00
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	e.	Note from Ridgeline due Jan 31, 2013 \$400,000.00
22	f.	Note from Ridgeline due Jan 2014 \$428,571.00
	g.	Stock received from Ridgeline\$1,715,000.00
23	g. h.	Stock due from Ridgeline after close
	l ;"	Obligations assumed by Ridgeline \$2,200,000.00
24	1.	Chilgations assumed by Mageline
24		DENT ACCETO #40.050.574.00
	I TOTAL CUP	RRENT ASSETS
25		
	FIXED ASSI	ETS
26	a.	Office furniture & equipment
20	b.	Machinery and equipment\$200,635.00
27	_	Wakinlery and equipment
21	C.	Vehicles
	d.	Supplies \$13,003.00
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Case	2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 F Main Docu	Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/ Iment Page 32 of 60	08/13 16:37:33 Desc	
1	e. Building & Land u	nder offer (net)	\$22,540,000.00	
2				
3	TOTAL FIXED ASSETS\$22,817,639.00			
	OTHER ASSETS	OTHER ASSETS a. Customer list		
4			\$0.00	
5	TOTAL OTHER ASSETS			
6	TOTAL ASSETS AT LIQUIDAT	ION VALUE	\$36,171,210.00	
7	Less:			
8	Secured creditor's recovery			
9	Remediation Expenses			
10	Chapter 7 trustee fees and expenses			
11				
12				
13	excluding administrative expense claims \$1,445,929.22 Less:			
14	Debtor's claimed exemptions \$0.00			
15	(1) Balance for unsec (2) Total amount of un	cured claims		
16	DEDCENTAGE OF THEID OF AIMS WHICH LINESCUDED OPENITODS WOLLD			
17		PERCENTAGE OF THEIR CLAIMS WHICH UNSECURED CREDITORS WOULD RECEIVE OR RETAIN IN A CH. 7 LIQUIDATION : 100%		
18	PERCENTAGE OF THEIR CLAIMS WHICH UNSECURED CREDITORS WILL RECEIVE			
19	OR RETAIN UNDER THIS PLAN: 100%			
20				
21	Below is a demonstration, in tabular format, that all creditors and interest holders			
22	will receive at least as much under the Plan as such creditor or holder would receive under			
23	a Chapter 7 liquidation.			
24		Payout Percentage Under he Plan	Payout Percentage Under Chapter 7	
25	Administrative Claims	100%	100%	
26				
27				
28	¹ Estimate based upon estimate of allowed amount of claims.			
	DEBTOR'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN			

2	Priority Tax Claims	100%	100%
	Class 1	100%	100%
3	Class 2	100%	100%
4	Class 3	100%	100%
5	Class 4	100%	100%
6	Class 5	100%	100%
7	Class 6	100%	100%
8	Class 7	53.75%	100%
9	Class 8	100%	100%
	Class 9	100%	100%
10	Class 10	100%	100%
11	Class 11	100%	100%
12	Class 12	100%	100%
13	Class 13	100%	100%
14	Class 14	N/A	N/A
15			

Recovery percentages in Classes 13 and 14 reflect the Debtor's estimate of percentages paid on allowed claims.

C. **Feasibility**

Another requirement for confirmation involves the feasibility of the Plan, which means that confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtor or any successor to the Debtor under the Plan, unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in the Plan.

There are at least two important aspects of a feasibility analysis. The first aspect considers whether the Debtor will have enough cash on hand on the Effective Date of the Plan to pay all the claims and expenses which are entitled to be paid on such date. The Plan Proponent maintains that this aspect of feasibility is satisfied as illustrated here:

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Case	2:12-bk-25842-RN D	oc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 34 of 60	
1			
2	Cash debtor will have on hand by Effective Date\$8,638,000.00		
3	To Pay: Administrative claims		
4	To Pay: Statutory costs & charges\$5,000.00		
5	To Pay: Other Plan P	ayments due on Effective Date\$4,945,929.22	
6	Balance after paying	these amounts	
7			
8			
9	The sources of the cash Debtor will have on hand by the Effective Date, as shown		
10	above are:		
11	\$ 520,000.0	0 Cash in DIP Account now	
12 13	+ 3,035,000.00	Additional cash DIP will accumulate from Ridgeline between now and Effective Date ²	
14	+ 5,083,000.00	Additional cash net from close of sale of 38 acre parcels	
15	+ 0.00) Borrowing	
16	+ 0.00	Capital Contributions	
17	+ 0.00	Other	
18	\$ 8,638,000.00) Total	
19	No borrowing i	s contemplated in effectuating the Plan.	
20	The second aspect considers whether the Proponent will have enough cash over		
21	the life of the Plan to make the required Plan payments. The Debtor will have cash on-		
22	hand on the Effective Date to cover all of its anticipated payments required under the Plan		
23	The Proponent has provided financial statements which include both historical and		
24	projected financial information. Please refer to Exhibit B for the relevant financial		
25	statements. YOU ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT WITH YOUR ACCOUNTANT OR		
26			
27	² Assumes that secured claims will be paid from escrow of sale of 38 acres and cash		
28	shown is net after payment of secured creditors.		

FINANCIAL ADVISOR IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

In summary, the Plan proposes to pay its allowed and estimated claims in full on or before the Effective Date. As Debtor's financial projections demonstrate, Debtor will have not less than \$8,500,000 in cash and stock on the Effective Date for payment of operating expenses, post-confirmation taxes, and allowed claims.. The Plan Proponent contends that Debtor's financial projections are feasible. Furthermore, as discussed earlier in the Disclosure Statement at Section II.E.4, Debtor has implemented procedures to pay its creditors in full and proceed to new ventures away from this site.

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EFFECT OF THE CONFIRMATION OF PLAN

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13 A. Discharge

This Plan provides that upon the Effective Date, the Debtor shall be discharged of liability for payment of debts incurred before confirmation of the Plan, to the extent specified in 11 U.S.C. § 1141. However, the discharge will not discharge any liability imposed by the Plan.

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B. Revesting of Property in the Debtor

Except as provided in the Plan, the confirmation of the Plan revests all of the property of the estate in the Debtor.

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C. Modification of Plan

The Proponent of the Plan may modify the Plan at any time before confirmation. However, the Court may require a new disclosure statement and/or revoting on the Plan.

The Proponent of the Plan may also seek to modify the Plan at any time after confirmation only if (1) the Plan has not been substantially consummated and (2) the Court

authorizes the proposed modifications after notice and a hearing.

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D. **Post-Confirmation Status Report**

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Within 120 days of the entry of the order confirming the Plan, Plan Proponent shall file a status report with the Court explaining what progress has been made toward consummation of the confirmed Plan. The status report shall be served on the United States Trustee, the twenty largest unsecured creditors, and those parties who have requested special notice. Further status reports shall be filed every 120 days and served on the same entities.

E. **Quarterly Fees**

Quarterly fees accruing under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) to date of confirmation shall be paid to the United States Trustee on or before the effective date of the plan. Quarterly fees accruing under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) after confirmation shall be paid to the United States Trustee in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) until entry of a final decree, or entry of an order of dismissal or conversion to chapter 7.

F. Post-Confirmation Conversion/Dismissal

A creditor or party in interest may bring a motion to convert or dismiss the case under § 1112(b), after the Plan is confirmed, if there is a default in performing the Plan. If the Court orders, the case converted to Chapter 7 after the Plan is confirmed, then all property that had been property of the Chapter 11 estate, and that has not been disbursed pursuant to the Plan, will revest in the Chapter 7, estate. The automatic stay will be reimposed upon the revested property, but only to the extent that relief from stay was not previously authorized by the Court during this case.

The order confirming the Plan may also be revoked under very limited circumstances. The Court may revoke the order if the order of confirmation was procured

DECLARATION OF VINCENT PAPA

I, Vincent Papa, declare:

1. I am the Secretary and General Counsel of Debtor Lakeland Development Company. Together with Michael Egner, the Debtor's Chief Financial Officer, I am primarily responsible for the Debtors' day to day operations in connection with this bankruptcy case. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein and if called and sworn as a witness I could and would testify competently thereto. I also have personal knowledge of the facts set forth in the above Disclosure Statement, and I believe that each of those facts are true.

2. The Debtor owns ten parcels of land comprising a total of approximately 55 acres located in Santa Fe Springs, California. The land was used as an oil refinery from the 1930's to about 1998. The historical record shows that during the 1960s, 1970s, and into the early 1980s, there were fire, explosions, and other catastrophic events at the refinery resulting in the release of petroleum-related constituents. As the result of these events, the soil and groundwater became contaminated. In 1997, the Regional Water Quality Control Board issued an administrative order against Powerine requiring the investigation and remediation of the contamination. Subsequently, the City of Santa Fe Springs filed suit against Powerine, and obtained an injunction requiring the investigation and remediation of the contamination. In 1998, the Debtor, then known as Cenco Refining Company, purchased the property from Powerine. In 2004, a judgment by stipulation was entered by the Los Angeles Superior Court requiring the remediation of the land.

3. During its ownership of the land, the Debtor attempted to find partners or purchasers for the land who had the financial wherewithal to purchase realty of this size

and to remediate the soil, as well as the technical expertise, either themselves or with partners, to perform the remediation events. A deal was reached, at one time, with Sares Regis Group, but that agreement fell apart and ended in litigation. In order to end that litigation, the Debtor gave Sares Regis a note for approximately \$2,500,000 secured by six parcels comprising approximately 38 acres of the land. The note was later assigned to 12345 Lakeland LLC which commenced non-judicial foreclosure proceedings. The sale

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4. The Debtor owned a waste water reclamation facility located on the parcels comprising a 17 acre tract. It entered into an agreement with its affiliate company, Lakeland Processing Company ("LPC") whereby operated the facility. It did so at a profit attracting interest from potential buyers. In April 2012, the Debtor and Ridgeline Energy Services, Inc., a Canadian company, entered into two agreements which were executory at the time of the filing of the Petition. The first was a Management Agreement whereby Ridgeline took over operation of the waste water facility. This enabled it to do due diligence while deciding whether to consummate the Asset Purchase Agreement. That latter agreement sold the waste water facility to Ridgeline, granted it a lease of the 17 acres, and gave it an option to purchase the land. When Ridgeline indicated it wanted to proceed with the Asset Purchase Agreement, and to immediately exercise its option to purchase the land, the Debtor filed a motion with the court for approval of the assumption of the Asset Purchase Agreement and to enter into the lease, option and ultimate sale agreement. The underlying agreements were amended twice, but on September 20, 2012, the court held a hearing at which time it granted the motion. An Order Approving the Assumption was entered on September 26, 2012. The Debtor closed the agreement on January , 2013.

was set for May 7, 2012, and the Debtor filed its bankruptcy petition on May 4, 2012.

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5. At closing the Debtor will receive \$3,035,000.00 in cash, a promissory note for

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\$428,571.00 due and payable by January 31, 2014, and 4,183,422 shares of stock issued by Ridgeline, which at its present price of \$0.41 per share, is worth \$1,715,203.00. The stock can be sold six months after its issuance. Ridgeline will be responsible for the remediation of the toxins on the property, and to that end it will issue five tranches of stock having a value of not less than \$5,000,000 which will be held in escrow. The stock will be sold at least six months after its issuance, and the funds will be disbursed to pay the costs of the soil remediation and ground water monitoring. Ridgeline has 2 years to commence remediation efforts, and the stock may be held and not sold if it is determined that there is a likelihood that the price will rise.

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6. Before the bankruptcy was filed, the Debtor had entered into a loan-with-optionto-purchase agreement with Western Realco with regard to the 38 acre parcels. When the extended due diligence period passed without its decision to go forward with the agreement, the Debtor marketed the property and was approached by one of the parties to the Western Realco deal. When that possible transaction sputtered, the Debtor shifted attention to another party which is part of a billion-dollar investment and development enterprise. It received an offer to purchase the 38 acre parcels for \$23,000,000, with a 2% broker's commission, and a reduction of \$8,000,000 to fund the remediation of the contaminants. The Debtor entered into that agreement subject to the buyer's due diligence and resolution of the identity, capitalization and financial guarantees of the Special Purpose Enterprise which will be the buyer of the property. Meanwhile, the Debtor is moving ahead with a motion to set the procedures governing the sale, and a motion to approve the sale. It is expected that latter motion will be heard not later than May 1, 2013. The deal, if approved, would provide \$14,500,000 in cash which would be used, as set forth in the above Plan, to pay secured claims (including secured real property taxes), estimated to be approximately \$10,191,000. The balance is devoted to payment of the unsecured claims as set forth in the Plan. These payments would be made on the

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Effective Date of the Plan.

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7. Attached as Exhibit 1 hereto is a listing of the personal property of the Debtor which will remain property of the Debtor after the close of the sales of the 17 acre parcels and the 38 acre parcels. The values set forth are my best estimates as to their net value considering that they must be removed from the property.

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8. The Plan calls for a bonus of \$250,000 to be paid to the employees of the Debtor to be allocated by the officers of the Debtor in order to compensate them for the difficulties which they have endured while operating in bankruptcy and while not knowing how much longer their jobs will last. It is also designed to compensate for the performance success that this bankruptcy represents in that it promises a complete return to unsecured creditors. The bonus is payable to employees who were employed by the Debtor in the post-Petition

period, and in amounts not less than \$2,000 nor more than \$90,000.

9. Powerine Oil Company maintained insurance on the property which it maintains provides coverage for the costs of remediating the contamination of the property. The insurers contest this. I am told by Powerine's counsel that if coverage exists and the insurers make payment of the claim, they become subrogated to the rights of Powerine against previous and subsequent owners of the property under state and federal environmental laws, and under common law. These rights are for equitable contribution, but are limited only to the extent that the actions of that owner contributed to the contamination or the costs of remediation. Inasmuch as the Debtor undertook no refining or other petroleum related activities during the time of its ownership, I do not believe that the Debtor will have any liability. As such, when the court comes to estimating the claims of the insurers, it will probably use a factor of 0%, or 1% at highest. The claims made by the insurers, ACE Property & Casualty Insurance Co. (Claim No. 36) and Central National Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN

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Doc 142

Main Document

Filed 01/08/13

Page 42 of 60

Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc

I, Michael Egner, declare:
 I am the Chief Financial Officer of Debtor Lakeland Development Company.

Together with Vincent Papa, the Debtor's Secretary and General Counsel, I am primarily responsible for the Debtors' day to day operations in connection with this bankruptcy case. I have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein and if called and sworn as a witness I could and would testify competently thereto.

- 2. The financial affairs of the Debtor have been my responsibility for at least the last ten years. As Chief Financial Officer, I have maintained the Debtor's books and records in the ordinary course of business. I supervised the entry of items on the various ledgers, reviewed all such entries, and reviewed the financial statements that were generated based upon that data. Attached hereto is the Balance Sheet for the Debtor as of December 31, 2012, and the Profit & Loss Statement for the year ending December 31, 2012, both of which are true, correct and accurately reflect the financial condition of the Debtor as of that time. I do not foresee events coming which will deleteriously that financial condition.
- 3. As of December 31, 2012, the Debtor had cash in the bank of \$513,373.97. We have used the sum of \$520,000 in cash for convenience purposes.

I declare under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this day of January 2013 at Santa Fe Springs, California.

MICHAEL EGNER

Case	2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 44 of 60
1	EXHIBIT A
2	LIST OF ALL ASSETS
3	Gross Proceeds of expected sale of 38 acres pursuant to offer received and for which
4	approval of sale will be sought
5	Less expected costs of sale (460,000.00)
6	Less environmental remediation reduction (8,000,000.00)
7	Adjusted gross proceeds
8	Proceeds of Ridgeline sale of the 17 acres:
9	Cash due from Ridgeline upon close
10	Note from Ridgeline due Jan 2014
11	Stock due from Ridgeline after close
12	
13	Cash in Bank (12-31-12)
14	Petty cash
15 16	Vehicles (see attached list)\$54,000.00
17	Supplies (see attached list)
18	Furniture (see attached list)\$10,000.00
19	Equipment (see attached list) \$200,635.00
20	Total \$28,139,582.97
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	DEBTOR'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN -40-

CURRENT VALUE OF DEBTOR'S INTEREST IN PROPERTY, WITHOUT DEDUCTING ANY SECURED CLAIM OR EXEMPTION

29. Machinery, fixtures, equipment, and supplies used in business.

CU	JRRENT VALUE OF
DE	BTOR'S INTEREST
IN PROPERTY, WITHOU	
[DEDUCTING ANY
5	SECURED CLAIM
(OR EXEMPTION
\$	500
\$	100
\$	100
\$	25
\$	50
\$	100
\$	100
\$	250
\$	200
\$	150
	DE IN PI C

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 46 of 60

Flange Jacks, Williams No. 30, 6 each. Warehouse	\$ 600
Handle Striking Wrenches, 1 1/2" - 3 1/8", 104 each. Warehouse	\$ 4,000
Large Combination Wrenches, >2" size, 5 each. Warehouse	\$ 150
Small Hand Tools, Various. Warehouse	\$ 200
Pipe Vise, Ridgid BC-810. Warehouse	\$ 100
Pipe Cutting and Threading Tools. Warehouse	\$ 150
Pipe Wrenches. Warehouse	\$ 100
Pipe Plugs, 12" - 20", 6 total. Warehouse	\$ 150
Brady Labelizer Plus Pipe Label Printer. Warehouse	\$ 200
RKI Eagle Combustible Gas/Oxygen Meter. Warehouse	\$ 300
Air Hose, 3/4" x 50', 2 each. Warehouse	\$ 100
Drum Truck. Warehouse	\$ 100
Rolling Platform Ladders, 2 each. Warehouse	\$ 300
10-ft Fiberglass Ladder. Warehouse	\$ 50
Pallet Trucks, 2 each. Warehouse	\$ 300
Howe-Richardson No. 5401 2,000 lb Mobile Floor Scale. Warehouse	\$ 100
Marsh Model R 1-inch Stencil Cutting Machine. Warehouse	\$ 400
Bicycles, 2 each. Warehouse	\$ 100
Pedestal Fan, 1/2 hp, 3 each. Warehouse	\$ 150
Electric Panels; Transformer, Dry Type. Substation P	\$ 500
Transformer, 500 kVA. Substation P	\$ 5,000
Ruger 500 lb Capacity Portable Hydraulic Crane. Electric Shop	\$ 200
Ridgid 141 Conduit/Pipe Threader. Electric Shop	\$ 300
Starrett 925 Heavy Duty Vise. Electric Shop	\$ 200
Steel Work Tables, 2 each. Electric Shop	\$ 400
Ladders, 4, 6, and 10 foot. Electric Shop	\$ 150
Ladders, 8 and 20 foot Extension Type. Electric Shop	\$ 100
Ladder, 8 foot Fiberglass. Electric Shop	\$ 60
Vinyl Hose, 4" x 50', 3 each. Electric Shop	\$ 200
Parts Drawers with Miscellaneous Hardware, 27 each. Electric Shop	\$ 1,500
Various Electician's Tools and Test Equipment. Electric Shop	\$ 1,000
Steel Roll-Off Bins, 20-yd Capacity, 5 each. East Side	\$ 4,000
Coleman Powermate 5,000 W Generator with 2 Light Stands. East Side	\$ 350
Wacker Neuson PT3 Portable Gasoline Powered Pump. East Side	\$ 1,500

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 47 of 60

Rolling Platform Ladder. East Side	\$ 150
Heavy Duty Crane-Lifted Basket. East Side	\$ 500
Gasket Rack. East Side	\$ 100
Motor, 150 hp, TECO, sn 340-2, with Sulzer-Bingham 730 gpm Pump. East Side	\$ 2,000
Pump, Pacific Pumps 4,375 gpm, sn 236-01. East Side	\$ 500
Transformer, 12 kV - 4,160 V, HO-A. East Side	\$ 500
Shipping Container, 24', sn 1196. East Side	\$ 500
Stud Bolts. Inside Container	\$ 1,000
Pipe Fittings. Inside Container	\$ 600
Gaskets. Inside Container	\$ 200
Poly Tank, White, 8,000 Gallon Capacity. Outside R.O. Bldg.	\$ 2,000
Poly Tank, Black, 6,000 Gallon Capacity. West of R.O. Bldg.	\$ 500
Nalco FuelTech Urea Injection Systems, 2 each. West of R.O. Bldg.	\$ 200
Motor, 125 hp, Toshiba, sn 1262. West of R.O. Bldg.	\$ 500
24-foot Open Top Steel Bin. East of Main Substation	\$ 500
Steel Roll-Off Bin, 20-yd Capacity. East of Main Substation	\$ 1,000
Shipping Containers, 2 each, 20'. South of Main Substation	\$ 3,000
Stud Bolts. Inside Container	\$ 1,000
Pipe Fittings. Inside Container	\$ 600
Gaskets. Inside Container	\$ 100
Steel Work Table 4 x 8'. South of Main Substation	\$ 400
Switchgear. Main Substation	\$ 20,000
Pedestal Fans, 1/2 hp, 4 each. Covered Outdoor Bay	\$ 200
Ingersoll-Rand Portable Diesel Air Compressor, sn U77253. Covered Outdoor Bay	\$ 2,000
Portable Power Distribution Center, 75 kVA. Covered Outdoor Bay	\$ 3,000
Portable Power Distribution Center, 50 kVA. Covered Outdoor Bay	\$ 1,000
Dry Type Transformer, 30 kVA, sn 503-4. Covered Outdoor Bay	\$ 400
Rolling Platform Ladder. Covered Outdoor Bay	\$ 150
Steel Roll-Off Bin, 20-yd Capacity. East of Tank 96066	\$ 500
Everfilt LH48 Screen Filter, sn 19333. Drum Storage Area	\$ 2,000
Aluminum Forklift Work Platform. Warehouse	\$ 600
Vapor Control Vessel and Blower. Wastewater Solids Basin	\$ 500
Pedestal Fan, 1/2 hp, 2 each. Wastewater Solids Basin	\$ 100
Screw Conveyor, 10 ft, plus Motor. Wastewater Solids Basin	\$ 1,000

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 48 of 60

Induction Motor, Siemens-Allis, 2,000 hp, sn 946-01-1. Outside Carpenter Shop	\$ 10,000
Pump, Pneumatic Portable Type, Wilden, M-8. East of Biodiesel Unit	\$ 300
Tank, UL-Type, Horizontal, Electric Traced and Insulated, est. 6,000 gal. East of Biodiesel Unit	\$ 5,000
Pump, Viking, with 3 hp Motor, sn 3095. Tank 15	\$ 500
Tank Heater, Chromalox, 15 kW Electric, sn 4-028. Tank 15	\$ 3,000
Motors, 7.5 hp, 3 each, with 2 Pumps. Tank 15	\$ 200
Tank Mixer, Lightnin, with 10 hp Motor. Tank 15	\$ 1,000
Tank Heater, Chromalox, 24 kW Electric. Tank 50	\$ 4,000
Tank Mixer, Lightnin, with 5 hp Motor. Tank 50	\$ 1,000
Pump, Coker, with 3 hp Motor, sn 2214. Tank 50	\$ 500
Truck Scale, Axle Type, GSE 560 with Display and Printer. Front Office	\$ 5,000
Telephone System, 2 each. Front Office	\$ 2,000
Transformer, 1,000 kVA, 2 each. South of Warehouse	\$ 10,000
Switch, G&S, 600A. South of Warehouse	\$ 1,000
Electrical Switchrack R-2. South of Warehouse	\$ 500
Ladder, 8 foot Fiberglass. Landscape Storage Area	\$ 100
Fire Hoses, One Lot on Pallet. Covered Outdoor Bay	\$ 200
Transformer, 2,400-480 V Dry Type, GE. Covered Outdoor Bay	\$ 2,000
Fume Hoods, 5 each. Lab	\$ 1,000
Analytical Balance, Sartorious CP124S, sn 0745. Lab	\$ 800
Balance Table. Lab	\$ 150
Centrifuge, Walker Model 100, sn 2394. Lab	\$ 500
Hydrometers, Approximately 80 each. Lab	\$ 600
Flammable Storage Cabinets, 2 each. Lab	\$ 150
Colorimeter, LaMotte Smart3, sn 243. Lab	\$ 200
pH Meter, ATI, sn 620. Lab	\$ 150
Centrifuge, Damon/IEC, sn 6272. Lab	\$ 500
Laboratory Glassware, Various Types, 1 lot. Lab	\$ 1,000
Miscellaneous Laboratory Equipment, 1 lot. Lab	\$ 1,000
Dry Type Transformer, Acme, 30 kVA. Lab Electric Room	\$ 400
Fire Hydrants, Approximately 25 each. Installed	\$ 2,500
Tank 43009, 48' h x 77' d	\$ 22,000
Tank 34008, 38' h x 77' d	\$ 20,000
Tank 10050, 40' h x 42' d	\$ 10,000

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN	Doc 142	Filed 01	/08/13	Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33	Desc
	Main Do	cument	Page	49 of 60	

Tank 17001, 40' h x 55' d	\$	15,000
Tank 5015, 40' h x 30' d	\$	5,000
Tank, Caustic	\$	1,500
	Subtotal \$	200,635

FURNITURE TYPE	ADMIN BLDG / GATE #4	MAINT BLDG / SHOPS	BLUE ROOM	CARPENTER SHOP	TOTAL AMOUNT
A/C UNIT PORTABLE	0	3	0	0	3
BOOKCASE LARGE	21	26	2	3	52
BOOKCASE SMALL	6	25	0	2	33
CABINET FILE FIRE PROOF	78	3	0	0	81
CABINET FILE LARGE	47	80	0	14	141
CABINET FILE SMALL	9	25	2	1	37
CABINET STORAGE LARGE	5	17	0	5	27
CABINET STORAGE SMALL	4	19	0	3	26
CARDENZA	9	9	0	0	18
CHAIR	50	112	2	26	190
COMPUTER WITH COMPONETS	9	12	0	0	21
COPIER	4	15	0	0	19
соисн	4	0	0	0	4
DESK	20	29	5	7	61
LOCKER	71	9	17	25	122
MICROWAVE	2	7	0	0	9
PRINTER	6	20	0	0	26
REFRIGERATOR LARGE	1	4	0	0	5
REFRIGERATOR SMALL	3	5	0	0	8
SAFE	3	1	0	0	4
SHREDDER MACHINES	2	0	0	0	2
TABLE CONFERENCE LARGE	1	1	0	0	2
TABLE CONFERENCE SMALL	1	2	0	0	3
TABLE DRAFTING	0	6	0	0	6
TABLE LARGE	8	7	4	1	20
TABLE SMALL	13	24	0	3	40
TROPHY CASE GLASS	1	0	0	0	1
TYPEWRITER	10	3	0	0	13
WATER DISPENSOR	2	2	1	0	5

VALUE: \$10,000.00

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	U/M	EST CURRENT VALUE
BAILING WIRE	6	RLS	18.00
CLAMPS MISC	1	LOT	100.00
CLAMPS REPAIR	19	EA	300.00
COMPRESSOR PARTS	1	LOT	75.00
CONSUMABLES (water,paper,etc)	1	LOT	250.00
COOPER TUBING	1	LOT	250.00
CUTTING WHEELS	1	LOT	100.00
DIES	1	LOT	100.00
FITTINGS CAMLOCK	45	EA	225.00
FITTINGS CHICAGO	23	EA	75.00
FITTINGS FIRE HOSE	1	LOT	750.00
FITTINGS PIPE	1	LOT	1,500.00
FITTINGS SWAGELOK	1	LOT	250.00
FITTINGS WELD	1	LOT	250.00
FLANGES	81	EA	400.00
GASKETS PAPER	1	LOT	100.00
GASKETS RUBBER	1	LOT	100.00
HOSES	1	LOT	200.00
OIL ABSORBANT	4	EA	10.00
OILS (motor,wd 40,atf,etc)	1	LOT	10.00
PLATE BLINDS	19	EA	100.00
PLUGS DRUM	1	LOT	15.00
PLUGS EXCHANGER	1	LOT	100.00
PLUGS PIPE	1	LOT	150.00
PUMP PARTS SEALS	19	EA	250.00
PUMP PARTS WILDEN	1	LOT	4,000.00
STRAINERS "Y"	5	EA	100.00
STRAINERS BASKET	5	EA	50.00

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	U/M	EST CURRENT VALUE
SUPPLIES ELECTRICAL	1	LOT	100.00
SUPPLIES INSTRUMENT	1	LOT	200.00
SUPPLIES LAB	1	LOT	100.00
SUPPLIES SAFETY	1	LOT	250.00
TAGS,LABELS AND SIGNS	1	LOT	75.00
TAPE PIPE	5	RLS	50.00
TOOLS	1	LOT	2,000.00
VALVES (check,ball,gate,relief)	1	LOT	250.00
WELD O LETS	16	EA	150.00

\$13,003.00

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 53 of 60

VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT LIST

YEAR	LICENSE PLATE#	VEHICLE ID NUMBER	VEHICLE / EQUIP MAKE	VEHICLE / EQUIP DESCRIPTION	EST CURRENT VALUE
1997	7E03743	2GCEC19W41104786	CHEVROLET	WHITE SILVERADO TRUCK	1,500.00
1990	4B67413	1FDNF70K8LVA01379	FORD F700	WHITE STAKEBED TRUCK	12,000.00
2005	7R64843	1GTEC14V65Z122356	GMC SIERRA	NEW TRUCK	10,000.00
1995	7D06631	1M1AA13Y1SW054335	MACK	GREEN VACUUM TRUCK	20,000.00
2004	5UZL505	5TDZA22C24S168796	TOYOTA	SIENNA VAN	12,000.00
				TOTAL	\$ 54,000.00

Case	2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 54 of 60
1	EXHIBIT E
2	LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS
3	
4	ASSETS VALUE AT LIQUIDATION VALUES:
5	CURRENT ASSETS
6	a. Cash on hand
7	c. Inventories\$0.00 d. Cash due from Ridgeline upon close \$2,635,000.00
8	e. Note from Ridgeline due Jan 31, 2013 \$400,000.00
9	g. Stock received from Ridgeline
10	h. Stock due from Ridgeline after close
11	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS
12	FIXED ASSETS
13	a. Office furniture & equipment
14	b. Machinery and equipment
15	d. Supplies \$13,003.00 e. Building & Land under offer (net) \$22,540,000.00
16	
17	TOTAL FIXED ASSETS\$22,817,639.00
18	OTHER ASSETS
19	a. Customer list
20 21	TOTAL OTHER ASSETS
22	TOTAL ASSETS AT LIQUIDATION VALUE
23	
24	Less: Secured creditor's recovery
25	Less: Remediation Expenses
26	Less: Chapter 7 trustee fees and expenses
27	Less:
28	Chapter 11 administrative expenses
-	DEBTOR'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN -48-
	- +0

ase	2:12-bk-25842-RN Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc Main Document Page 56 of 60					
1	EXHIBIT F					
2	LIST OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE CLAIMS					
3	LIOT OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES					
4						
5	Bankruptcy General Counsel Fees and Costs:					
6 7	Name	Allowed to date	Estimated	Total Amount	Paid	Total Due
8	Richard T. Baum	\$86,336.33			\$86,336.33	
9	Glickfeld Fields &	\$79,988.00			\$79,988.00	
10	Jacobson					
11	H. Henry		\$1,250.00			
12	Eshraghian					
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	DEBTOR'S DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE CHAPTER 11 PLAN					

-50-

Doc 142 Filed 01/08/13 Entered 01/08/13 16:37:33 Desc

Case 2:12-bk-25842-RN