

Michigan Trucking, LLC 401(k) Plan
SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

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Michigan Trucking, LLC 401(k) Plan

SUMMARY PLAN DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION TO YOUR PLAN

What kind of Plan is this?

Michigan Trucking, LLC 401(k) Plan ("Plan") has been adopted to provide you with the opportunity to save for retirement on a tax-advantaged basis. This Plan is a type of qualified retirement plan commonly referred to as a 401(k) Plan. As a participant under the Plan, you may elect to contribute a portion of your compensation to the Plan. In addition, the Employer may make contributions to the Plan on your behalf.

What information does this Summary provide?

This Summary Plan Description ("SPD") contains information regarding when you may become eligible to participate in the Plan, your Plan benefits, your distribution options, and many other features of the Plan. You should take the time to read this SPD to get a better understanding of your rights and obligations under the Plan.

In this SPD, the Employer has addressed the most common questions you may have regarding the Plan. If this SPD does not answer all of your questions, please contact the Administrator or other plan representative. The Administrator is responsible for responding to questions and making determinations related to the administration, interpretation, and application of the Plan. The name of the Plan Administrator can be found at the end of this SPD in the Article entitled "General Information about the Plan."

This SPD describes the Plan's benefits and obligations as contained in the legal Plan document, which governs the operation of the Plan. The Plan document is written in much more technical and precise language and is designed to comply with applicable legal requirements. If the non-technical language in this SPD and the technical, legal language of the Plan document conflict, the Plan document always governs. If you wish to receive a copy of the legal Plan document, please contact the Plan Administrator.

The Plan and your rights under the Plan are subject to federal laws, such as the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and the Internal Revenue Code, as well as some state laws. The provisions of the Plan are subject to revision due to a change in laws or due to pronouncements by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or Department of Labor (DOL). The Employer may also amend or terminate this Plan. If the provisions of the Plan that are described in this SPD change, the Employer will notify you.

ARTICLE I PARTICIPATION IN THE PLAN

How do I participate in the Plan?

If you are a reclassified employee (an employee who was previously not treated as an employee of the Employer but you are reclassified as being an employee), you are not entitled to participate in the Plan.

You may begin participating under the Plan once you have satisfied the eligibility requirements and reached your Entry Date, except as indicated above for leased and reclassified employees. The following describes Excluded Employees, if any, the eligibility requirements and Entry Dates that apply. You should contact the Plan Administrator if you have questions about the timing of your Plan participation.

Excluded Employees. If you are a collective bargaining (union) employee, you are excluded from the Plan.

Eligibility Conditions. You will be eligible to participate when you have completed 12 months of elapsed time service with the Employer. However, if you are employed by Michigan Trucking or one of its Participating Employers on February 1, 2010, you will be eligible for the Plan as of this date.

However, you will actually participate once you reach the Entry Date as described below.

Service with another Employer. No other employer service will be counted for eligibility purposes.

Entry Date. Your Entry Date will be the day you complete the eligibility requirements for salary deferrals. Your Entry Date is semi-annually (January 1 or July 1) for matching contributions.

What happens if I'm a participant, terminate employment and then I'm rehired?

If you are no longer a participant because of a termination of employment, and you are rehired, then you will be able to participate in the Plan on the date on which you are rehired if you are otherwise eligible to participate in the Plan.

ARTICLE II EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

What are elective deferrals and how do I contribute them to the Plan?

Elective Deferrals. As a participant under the Plan, you may elect to reduce your compensation by a specific percentage and have that amount contributed to the Plan as an elective deferral. The amount you defer is counted as compensation for purposes of Social Security taxes.

Pre-Tax Deferrals. If you elect to make pre-tax deferrals, then your taxable income is reduced by the deferral contributions so you pay less in federal income taxes. Later, when the Plan distributes the deferrals and earnings, you will pay the taxes on those deferrals and the earnings. Therefore, with a pre-tax deferral, federal income taxes on the deferral contributions and on the earnings are only postponed. Eventually, you will have to pay taxes on these amounts.

Deferral procedure. The amount you elect to defer will be deducted from your pay in accordance with a procedure established by the Plan Administrator. You may elect to defer a portion of your compensation payable on or after your Entry Date. Such election will become effective as soon as administratively feasible after it is received by the Plan Administrator. Your election will remain in effect until you modify or terminate it.

Deferral modifications. You may revoke or make modifications to your salary deferral election in accordance with procedures that the Employer provides. See the Plan Administrator for further information.

Deferral Limit. As a participant, you may elect to defer not less than 1% of your compensation after you enter the Plan for your first Plan Year of participation, then Plan Year compensation for Plan Years that follow. You may elect to defer not more than 99% of your eligible compensation after you enter the Plan for your first Plan Year of participation, then Plan Year compensation for Plan Years that follow.

Annual dollar limit. Your total deferrals in any taxable year may not exceed a dollar limit which is set by law. The limit for 2010 is \$16,500. After 2010, the dollar limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

Deferrals limited by nondiscrimination testing. In addition to the annual dollar limit just described, the law requires testing of the deferrals to ensure that deferrals by HCEs do not exceed certain limits. If you are a highly compensated employee (generally more than 5% owners or individuals receiving wages in excess of certain amounts established by law), a distribution of amounts attributable to your elective deferrals or certain excess contributions may be required to comply with the law. The Plan Administrator will notify you if and when a distribution of deferrals is required.

Catch-up contributions. If you are at least age 50 or will attain age 50 before the end of a calendar year, then you may elect to defer additional amounts (called "catch-up contributions") to the plan for that year. The additional amounts may be deferred regardless of any other limitations on the amount that you may defer to the plan. The maximum "catch-up contribution" that you can make in 2010 is \$5,500. After 2010, the maximum may increase for cost-of-living adjustments. Any "catch-up contributions" that you make will be taken into account in determining any Employer matching contribution made to the Plan.

You should be aware that each separately stated annual dollar limit on the amount you may defer (the annual deferral limit and the "catch-up contribution" limit) is a separate aggregate limit that applies to all such similar elective deferral amounts and "catch-up contributions" you may make under this Plan and any other cash or deferred arrangements (including tax-sheltered 403(b) annuity contracts, simplified employee pensions or other 401(k) plans) in which you may be participating. Generally, if an annual dollar limit is exceeded, then the excess must be returned to you in order to avoid adverse tax consequences. For this reason, it is desirable to request in writing that any such excess elective deferral amounts be returned to you.

If you are in more than one plan, you must decide which plan or arrangement you would like to return the excess. If you decide that the excess should be distributed from this Plan, you must communicate this in writing to the Administrator no later than the March 1st following the close of the calendar year in which such excess deferrals were made. However, if the entire dollar limit is exceeded in this Plan or any other plan the Employer maintains, then you will be deemed to have notified the Administrator of the excess. The Plan Administrator will then return the excess deferral and any earnings to you by April 15th.

What are rollover contributions?

Rollover contributions. At the discretion of the Plan Administrator, if you are an eligible employee, you may be permitted to deposit into the Plan distributions you have received from other plans and certain IRAs. Such a deposit is called a "rollover" and may result in tax savings to you. You may ask the administrator or trustee of the other plan or IRA to directly transfer (a "direct rollover") to this Plan all or a portion of any amount that you are entitled to receive as a distribution from such plan. Alternatively, if you received a distribution from a prior plan, you may elect to deposit any amount eligible to be rolled over within 60 days of your receipt of the distribution. You should consult qualified counsel to determine if a rollover is permitted and in your best interest.

Rollover account. Your rollover will be accounted for in a "rollover account." You will always be 100% vested in your "rollover account" (see the Article in this SPD entitled "Vesting"). This means that you will always be entitled to all amounts in your rollover account. Rollover contributions will be affected by any investment gains or losses. In addition, any Roth 401(k) Deferrals that are accepted as rollovers in this Plan will be accounted for separately.

**ARTICLE III
EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS**

In addition to any deferrals you elect to make, the Employer will make additional contributions to the Plan on your behalf. This Article describes Employer contributions that will be made to the Plan and how your share of the contributions is determined.

What is the Employer matching contribution and how is it allocated?

Matching Contribution. The Employer may make a discretionary matching contribution based on participants' elective deferrals each payroll period. No year end true-up will be made by the Employer.

Matching Contribution.

Catch-up deferrals are eligible for matching contributions, if applicable.

If any related employers (related to the employer by common ownership) elect to participate in the Plan, the employees of those related employers may become participants. If this occurs, the related employers' matching contributions to the Plan will be made based on the same formula as applies to the employer. Any matching contribution made by a related employer will be allocated only among the employees of the contributing employer who participate in the Plan.

What is the Employer nonelective contribution and how is it allocated?

Nonelective contribution. Each year, the Employer may make a discretionary nonelective contribution to the Plan. If one is made for any given Plan year, your share of any contribution is determined below.

Your share of the contribution. The nonelective contribution will be "allocated" or divided among participants eligible to share in the contribution for the Plan Year.

Your share of the nonelective contribution is determined by the following fraction:

$$\text{Nonelective Contribution} \quad \times \quad \frac{\text{Your Compensation}}{\text{Total Compensation of All Participants Eligible to Share}}$$

For example: Suppose the profit sharing contribution for the Plan Year is \$20,000. Employee A's compensation for the Plan Year is \$25,000. The total compensation of all participants eligible to share, including Employee A, is \$250,000. Employee A's share will be:

$$\$20,000 \quad \times \quad \frac{\$25,000}{\$250,000} \quad \text{or} \quad \$2,000$$

If any related employers (related to the employer by common ownership) elect to participate in the Plan, the employees of those related employers may become participants. If this occurs, the related employers' nonelective contributions to the Plan will be allocated based on the same method as applies to the employer. Any nonelective contribution made by a related employer will be allocated only among the employees of the contributing employer who participate in the Plan.

What are forfeitures and how are they allocated?

Definition of forfeitures. In order to reward employees who remain employed with the Employer for a long period of time, the law permits a "vesting schedule" to be applied to certain contributions that the Employer makes to the Plan. This means that you will not be entitled to ("vested" in) all of the contributions until you have been employed with the Employer for a specified period of time (see the Article in this SPD entitled "Vesting"). If a participant terminates employment before being fully vested, then the non-vested portion of the terminated participant's account balance remains in the Plan and is called a forfeiture. Forfeitures may be used by the Plan for several purposes.

Allocation of forfeitures. Forfeitures will be allocated as follows:

- Forfeitures may be used to pay any administrative expenses.
- Forfeitures may be used to reduce any matching or nonelective contribution.

**ARTICLE IV
COMPENSATION AND ACCOUNT BALANCE**

What compensation is used to determine my Plan benefits?

Definition of compensation. Compensation is defined as your total compensation that is subject to income tax and paid to you by the Employer. Amounts paid to you after you terminate employment may or may not be included as compensation for plan allocations as described below. If you are a self-employed individual, your compensation will be equal to your earned income. The following describes the adjustments to compensation that may apply for the contribution(s) noted above.

Adjustments to compensation. The following adjustments to compensation will be made:

- elective deferrals to this Plan and to any other plan or arrangement (such as a cafeteria plan) will be included.
- reimbursements or other expense allowances, fringe benefits, moving expenses, deferred compensation, and welfare benefits will be excluded.
- compensation paid while not a participant in the Plan will be excluded.
- compensation paid by a related employer that is not a participating employer will be excluded.
- Quarterly Discretionary Company profit sharing payments

For Plan Years beginning on or after July 1, 2007, for purposes of determining benefits under the Plan, certain payments made within the later of 2-1/2 months after you sever from employment (as defined under Section 401(k) of the Code) and the end of the Plan Year or Limitation Year (whichever is applicable) that includes your severance date (“Post-Severance Payments”) will be treated as follows:

- Post-Severance Payments that, absent a severance from employment, would have been paid to you had you continued in employment with the Employer and are regular compensation for services during or outside your regular working hours, commissions, bonuses, or other similar compensation will be included in compensation.
- Post-Severance Payments for accrued sick, vacation or other leave WILL be included in compensation.
- Post-Severance Payments you receive under a nonqualified deferred compensation plan WILL NOT be included in compensation.
- Salary continuation payments to employees who are not currently working because they are engaged in qualified military service (as defined in Section 414(u)(1) of the Code) to the extent they do not exceed what an employee would have received had he or she continued to perform services for the Company (i.e., “military differential pay”) will be included in compensation unless they are required to be reported on Form 1099-R.
- Salary continuation payments to Participants who are permanently and totally disabled (within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 22(e)) will not be included in compensation.

Please note that the inclusion in compensation of any Post-Severance Payments or salary continuation payments described above is subject to any exclusions from compensation elected by the Employer as described in this Summary Plan Description. Moreover, if any Post-Severance Payment or salary continuation payment would not fall within the Plan’s definition of compensation if paid prior to severance from employment, it will not be included in compensation.

Is there a limit on the amount of compensation which can be considered?

The Plan, by law, cannot recognize annual compensation in excess of a certain dollar limit. The limit for the Plan Year beginning in 2010 is \$245,000. After 2010, the dollar limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

Is there a limit on how much can be contributed to my account each year?

Generally, the law imposes a maximum limit on the amount of contributions including elective deferrals that may be made to your account and any other amounts allocated to any of your accounts during the Plan Year, excluding earnings. Beginning in 2010, this total cannot exceed the lesser of \$49,000 or 100% of your annual compensation (as limited under the previous question). After 2010, the dollar limit may increase for cost-of-living adjustments.

How is the money in the Plan invested?

The Trustee of the Plan has been designated to hold the assets of the Plan for the benefit of Plan participants and their beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of this Plan. The trust fund established by the Plan’s Trustee will be the funding medium used for the accumulation of assets from which Plan benefits will be distributed.

Participant direction of investments. You will be able to direct the investment of your entire interest in the Plan. The Plan Administrator will provide you with information on the investment choices available to you, the procedures for making investment elections, the frequency with which you can change your investment choices and other important information. You may inquire about the investment options in the Plan by accessing the Plan’s retirement plan website and your account by calling the Voice Response System, at 1-800-541-

7705, or logging on to your online Retirement Account at <http://dwsretire.com>. You may speak to an employee service representative by calling this number and dialing "0" during business hours.

You need to follow the procedures for making investment elections and you should carefully review the information provided to you before you give investment directions. If you do not direct the investment of your applicable Plan accounts, then your accounts will be invested in accordance with the default investment alternatives established under the Plan. These default investments will be made in accordance with specific rules under which the fiduciaries of the Plan, including the Employer, the Trustee and the Plan Administrator, will be relieved of any legal liability for any losses resulting from the default investments. The Plan Administrator has or will provide you with a separate notice which details these default investments and your right to switch out of the default investment if you so desire.

The Plan is intended to comply with Section 404(c) of ERISA (the Employee Retirement Income Security Act). If the Plan complies with this Section, then the fiduciaries of the Plan, including the Employer, the Trustee and the Plan Administrator, will be relieved of any legal liability for any losses which are the direct and necessary result of the investment directions that you give. Procedures must be followed in giving investment directions. If you fail to do so, then your investment directions need not be followed. If you do not direct the investment of your applicable Plan accounts, your accounts will be invested in accordance with the default investment alternatives established under the Plan.

Earnings or losses. When you direct investments, your accounts are segregated for purposes of determining the earnings or losses on these investments. Your Participant-directed Account does not share in the investment performance of other participants who have directed their own investments. You should remember that the amount of your benefits under the Plan will depend in part upon your choice of investments. Gains as well as losses can occur and the Employer, the Plan Administrator, and the Trustee will not provide investment advice or guarantee the performance of any investment you choose.

Will Plan expenses be deducted from my account balance?

The Plan will pay some or all Plan related expenses except for a limited category of expenses which the law requires the employer to pay. The category of expenses which the Employer must pay are known as "settlor expenses." Generally, settlor expenses relate to the design, establishment or termination of the Plan. See the Plan Administrator for more details. The expenses charged to the Plan may be charged pro rata to each Participant in relation to the size of each Participant's account balance or may be charged equally to each Participant. In addition, some types of expenses may be charged only to some Participants based upon their use of a Plan feature or receipt of a plan distribution. Finally, the Plan may charge expenses in a different manner as to Participants who have terminated employment with the Employer versus those Participants who remain employed with the Employer.

The above is only a general statement about the possible treatment of Plan expenses. See the Appendix for Plan Expense Allocations for details.

ARTICLE V VESTING

What is my vested interest in my account?

In order to reward employees who remain employed with the Employer for a long period of time, the law permits a "vesting schedule" to be applied to certain contributions that the Employer makes to the Plan. This means that you will not be entitled ("vested") in all of the contributions until you have been employed with the Employer for a specified period of time.

100% vested contributions. You are always 100% vested (which means that you are entitled to all of the amounts) in your accounts attributable to the following contributions:

- elective deferrals including Roth 401(k) deferrals and catch-up contributions
- rollover contributions

Vesting schedules. Your "vested percentage" for certain Employer contributions is based on vesting Years of Service. This means at the time you stop working, your account balance attributable to contributions subject to a vesting schedule is multiplied by your vested percentage. The result, when added to the amounts that are always 100% vested as shown above, is your vested interest in the Plan, which is what you will actually receive from the Plan. You will always, however, be 100% vested if you are employed on or after your Normal Retirement Age or if you terminate employment on account of your death, or if you terminate employment as a result of becoming disabled.

Your "vested percentage" in your account attributable to matching and nonelective contributions is determined under the following schedule.

Vesting Schedule

Years of Service	Percentage
Less than 1	0%
1	20%
2	40%
3	60%
4	80%
5	100%

How is my service determined for vesting purposes?

Year of Service. To earn a Year of Service, you must be credited with a period of service using the elapsed time method. The Plan contains specific rules for vesting. The Plan Administrator will track your service and will credit you with a Period of Service for each Plan Year in which you are credited with the required Hours of Service, in accordance with the terms of the Plan. If you have any questions regarding your vesting service, you should contact the Plan Administrator.

Hour of Service. You will be credited with your actual Hours of Service for:

- (a) each hour for which you are directly or indirectly compensated by the Employer for the performance of duties during the Plan Year;
- (b) each hour for which you are directly or indirectly compensated by the Employer for reasons other than the performance of duties (such as vacation, holidays, sickness, disability, lay-off, military duty, jury duty or leave of absence during the Plan Year) but credit will not exceed 501 hours of service for any single continuous period during which you perform no duties; and
- (c) each hour for back pay awarded or agreed to by the Employer.

You will not be credited for the same Hours of Service both under (a) or (b), as the case may be, and under (c).

What service is counted for vesting purposes?

Service with the Employer. In calculating your vested percentage, all service you perform for the Employer will generally be counted. Service with Gainey Corporation, Gainey Insurance Company, Gainey Aircraft, Gainey Transportation Services, Inc., Super Service, Inc., LCT Transportation Services, Inc., Aero Bulk Carrier, Inc., Freight Brokers of America, Inc. will be recognized for vesting service.

Military Service. If you are a veteran and are reemployed under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, your qualified military service may be considered service with the Employer. If you may be affected by this law, ask the Plan Administrator for further details.

What happens to my non-vested account balance if I'm rehired?

If you have no vested interest in the Plan when you leave, your account balance will be forfeited. However, if you are rehired before incurring five consecutive Breaks in Service, your account balance as of the date of your termination of employment will be restored, unadjusted for any gains or losses.

If you are partially vested in your account balance when you leave, the non-vested portion of your account balance will be forfeited on the earlier of the date:

- (a) of the distribution of your vested account balance, or
- (b) when you incur five consecutive Breaks in Service.

If you received a distribution of your vested account balance and are rehired, you may have the right to repay this distribution. If you repay the entire amount of the distribution, the Employer will restore your account balance with your forfeited amount. You must repay this distribution within five years from your date of rehire, or, if earlier, before you incur five consecutive Breaks in Service. If you were 100% vested when you left, you do not have the opportunity to repay your distribution.

What happens if the Plan becomes a "top-heavy plan?"

Top-heavy plan. A retirement plan that primarily benefits "key employees" is called a "top-heavy plan." Key employees are certain owners or officers of the Employer. A plan is generally a "top-heavy plan" when more than 60% of the plan assets are attributable to key employees. Each year, the Plan Administrator is responsible for determining whether the Plan is a "top-heavy plan."

Top-heavy rules. If the Plan becomes top-heavy in any Plan Year, then non-key employees may be entitled to certain "top-heavy minimum benefits," and other special rules will apply. These top-heavy rules include the following:

- The Employer may be required to make a contribution on your behalf in order to provide you with at least "top-heavy minimum benefits."
- If you are a participant in more than one Plan, you may not be entitled to "top-heavy minimum benefits" under both Plans.

ARTICLE VI DISTRIBUTIONS PRIOR TO TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Can I withdraw money from my account while working?

In-service distributions. You may be entitled to receive an in-service distribution. However, this distribution is not in addition to your other benefits and will therefore reduce the value of the benefits you will receive at retirement. This distribution is made at your election subject to possible administrative limitations on the frequency and actual timing of such distributions.

Conditions. Generally you may receive a distribution from the Plan prior to termination of employment provided you satisfy any of the following conditions:

- you have attained age 59 1/2. Satisfying this condition allows you to receive distributions from all vested contribution accounts.
- you have incurred a financial hardship as described below.

Additional in-service distribution conditions

Rollover Account balance may be withdrawn at anytime for any reason.

Can I withdraw money from my account in the event of financial hardship?

Hardship distributions. You may withdraw money on account of financial hardship if you satisfy certain conditions. This hardship distribution is not in addition to your other benefits and will therefore reduce the value of the benefits you will receive upon termination of employment or other event entitling you to distribution of your account balance. You may not receive a hardship distribution from your qualified nonelective or qualified matching contribution accounts, if any.

Qualifying expenses. A hardship distribution may be made to satisfy certain immediate and heavy financial needs that you have. A hardship distribution may only be made for payment of the following:

- Expenses for medical care (deductible under Section 213(d) of the Internal Revenue Code but without regard to the 7.5% AGI limit) for you, your spouse, your dependents or your beneficiaries.
- Costs directly related to the purchase of your principal residence (excluding mortgage payments).
- Tuition, related educational fees, and room and board expenses for the next twelve (12) months of post-secondary education for you, your spouse, your children, your dependents or your beneficiaries.
- Amounts necessary to prevent your eviction from your principal residence or foreclosure on the mortgage of your principal residence.
- Payments for burial or funeral expenses for your deceased parent, spouse, children, dependents or your beneficiaries.
- Expenses for the repair of damage to your principal residence (that would qualify for the casualty loss deduction under Internal Revenue Code Section 165).

For this purpose, your beneficiary is the person you designate under the Plan (or the Plan otherwise designates in the absence of your designation) to receive your death benefit and who is not necessarily your spouse or dependent.

Conditions. If you have any of the above expenses, a hardship distribution can only be made if you certify and agree that all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The distribution is not in excess of the amount of your immediate and heavy financial need. The amount of your immediate and heavy financial need may include any amounts necessary to pay any federal, state, or local income taxes or penalties reasonably anticipated to result from the distribution;
- (b) You have obtained all distributions, other than hardship distributions, and all nontaxable loans currently available under all plans that the Employer maintains; and
- (c) Your elective deferrals will be suspended for six (6) months after your receipt of the hardship distribution.

Account restrictions. You may request a hardship distribution only from the vested amounts of the following accounts:

- pre-tax 401(k) deferral accounts
- account(s) attributable to Employer matching contributions

- account(s) attributable to Employer nonelective contributions

Elective Deferral account restrictions. In addition, there are restrictions placed on hardship distributions which are made from your elective deferral accounts. Generally, the earnings on your elective deferrals may not be distributed to you on account of a hardship as the amount of any hardship distribution from your deferral account is limited to the amount of your prior deferrals, less any deferrals previously distributed. Ask the Plan Administrator if you need further details.

ARTICLE VII DISTRIBUTIONS UPON TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT

When can I get money out of the Plan?

You may receive a distribution of the vested portion of some or all of your accounts in the Plan when you terminate employment with the Employer. The rules regarding the payment of death benefits to your beneficiary are described in the Article in this SPD entitled "Distributions upon Death."

As to the possibility of receiving a distribution while you are still employed with the Employer, see the Article in this SPD entitled "Distributions Prior to Termination of Employment."

Termination and distribution before Normal Retirement Age (or age 62 if later). If your vested account balance exceeds \$5,000, your consent is required to distribute your account before you reach Normal Retirement Age (or age 62 if later). You may elect to have your vested account balance distributed to you as soon as administratively feasible following your termination of employment. (See the question entitled "In what method and form will my benefits be paid to me?" below for an explanation of the method of payment.)

If you terminate employment with a vested account balance exceeding \$5,000, you may elect to postpone your distribution until your "required beginning date" described below.

If your vested account balance does not exceed \$5,000, your account balance will be subject to the following:

- If your vested account balance is less than \$1,000, a distribution of your vested account balance will be made to you in the form of a lump-sum payment to you (less mandatory federal and applicable state tax withholding), regardless of whether you consent to receive it, as soon as administratively feasible following your termination of employment. (See the question entitled "In what method and form will my benefits be paid to me?" below for an explanation of the method of payment.)
- If your vested interest in the Plan exceeds \$1,000 and does not exceed \$5,000 and you do not elect either to receive or to roll over the distribution, then your distribution will be rolled over to an IRA. The IRA provider will invest the rollover funds in a type of investment designed to preserve principal and provide a reasonable rate of return and liquidity (e.g., an interest-bearing account, a certificate of deposit or a money market fund). The IRA provider will charge your account for any expenses associated with the establishment and maintenance of the IRA and with the IRA investments. You may transfer the IRA funds to any other IRA you choose. You will be provided with details regarding your distribution rights and the IRA at the time you are entitled to a distribution. However, you may contact the Plan Administrator at the address and telephone number indicated in this SPD for further information regarding the Plan's automatic rollover provisions, the IRA provider, and the fees and expenses associated with the IRA.

Amounts in your rollover account will be considered as part of your benefit in determining whether the \$1,000 threshold for timing of payments described above has been exceeded. However, your rollover account will not be considered as part of your benefit in determining the \$5,000 threshold used to determine whether you must consent to a distribution.

What is Normal Retirement Age and what is the significance of reaching Normal Retirement Age?

You will attain your Normal Retirement Age when you reach age 65. Early Retirement Age is age 55.

You will become 100% vested in all of your accounts under the Plan (assuming you are not already fully vested) if you terminate employment on or after your Early or Normal Retirement Age.

What happens if I terminate employment due to disability?

Definition of disability. Under the Plan, A Participant will be deemed to be Disabled for purposes of the Plan if he/she has a physical or mental condition that makes him/her unable to engage in any substantial gainful activity and that can be expected to result in death or has lasted or can be expected to last for at least a twelve-consecutive-month period.

Payment of benefits. If you terminate employment because you become disabled, the Plan will distribute your account balance in the same manner as for any other non-death related termination.

In what method and form will my benefits be paid to me?

Termination and distribution before Normal Retirement Age (or age 62 if later)

If you terminate employment and will receive a distribution before the later of age 62 and Normal Retirement Age and your vested account balance exceeds \$5,000, you may elect to receive a distribution of your vested account balance in:

- a single lump-sum payment in cash or a rollover.
- installments over a period of not more than your assumed life expectancy (or the assumed life expectancies of you and your beneficiary)

Delaying distributions/required beginning date. You may delay the distribution of your vested account balance. However, if you elect to delay the distribution of your vested account balance, there are rules that require that certain minimum distributions be made from the Plan. If you are a 5% owner, distributions are required to begin not later than the April 1st following the end of the year in which you reach age 70 1/2. If you are not a 5% owner, distributions are required to begin not later than the April 1st following the later of the end of the year in which you reach age 70 1/2 or terminate employment. You should see the Plan Administrator if you think you may be affected by these rules.

ARTICLE VIII DISTRIBUTIONS UPON DEATH

What happens if I die while working for the Employer?

If you die while still employed by the Employer, then 100% of your account balance will be used to provide your beneficiary with a death benefit.

Who is the beneficiary of my death benefit?

You may designate a beneficiary of your Plan account on a form provided to you for this purpose by the Plan Administrator. If you do not designate a beneficiary, your account will be distributed as described below under "No beneficiary designation." If you are married, your spouse has certain rights to the death benefit. You should immediately report any change in your marital status to the Plan Administrator.

Married Participant. If you are married at the time of your death, your spouse will be the beneficiary of the entire death benefit unless you designate in writing a different beneficiary. IF YOU WISH TO DESIGNATE A BENEFICIARY OTHER THAN YOUR SPOUSE, YOUR SPOUSE MUST IRREVOCABLY CONSENT TO WAIVE ANY RIGHT TO THE DEATH BENEFIT. YOUR SPOUSE'S CONSENT MUST BE IN WRITING, BE WITNESSED BY A NOTARY OR A PLAN REPRESENTATIVE AND ACKNOWLEDGE THE SPECIFIC NON-SPOUSE BENEFICIARY.

Changes to designation.

If, with spousal consent as required, you have designated someone other than your spouse as beneficiary and now wish to change your designation, see the Plan Administrator for details. In addition, you may elect a beneficiary other than your spouse without your spouse's consent if your spouse cannot be located. A divorce decree or decree of legal separation automatically revokes your designation of your spouse or former spouse as your beneficiary under the Plan unless a Qualified Domestic Relations Order provides otherwise. You should complete a form to make a new beneficiary designation if a divorce decree or decree of legal separation is issued. See the Plan Administrator for details if you think you may be affected by this provision.

Unmarried Participant. If you are not married, you may designate a beneficiary of your choosing.

No beneficiary designation. At the time of your death, if you have not designated a beneficiary or your beneficiary is not alive, the death benefit will be paid in the following order of priority to:

- (a) your surviving spouse
- (b) your children, including adopted children in equal shares (and if a child is not living, that child's share will be distributed to that child's living descendants)
- (c) your surviving parents, in equal shares
- (d) your estate

How will the death benefit be paid to my beneficiary?

Method/form of distribution. The form of payment of the death benefit will be in cash. If the death benefit payable to a beneficiary does not exceed \$5,000, then the benefit may only be paid as a lump sum. If the death benefit exceeds \$5,000, your beneficiary may elect to have the death benefit paid in:

- a single lump-sum payment in cash
- annual installments at least equal to the required minimum distribution amount

When must the last payment be made to my beneficiary (required minimum distributions)?

The law generally restricts the ability of a retirement plan to be used as a method of deferring taxation for an unlimited period beyond the participant's life. Thus, there are rules that are designed to ensure that death benefits are distributable to beneficiaries within certain time periods. The application of these rules depends upon whether you die before or after your "required beginning date" as described above under "Delaying distributions/required beginning date."

Death before required beginning date.

Regardless of the method of distribution a beneficiary might otherwise be able to elect, if your designated beneficiary is a person (other than your estate or certain trusts), then minimum distributions of your death benefit must begin by the end of the calendar year which follows the year of your death and must be paid over a period not extending beyond your beneficiary's life expectancy. If your spouse is the sole beneficiary, your spouse may delay the start of payments until the year in which you would have attained age 70 ½. However, if instead of a life expectancy based distribution, your designated beneficiary may elect to have the entire death benefit paid by the end of the fifth year following the year of your death. Generally, if your beneficiary is not a person, then your entire death benefit must be paid within five years after your death.

Death after required beginning date.

If you die on or after your required beginning date, regardless of the method of distribution a beneficiary might otherwise be able to elect, payment must be made over a period which does not exceed the greater of the beneficiary's life expectancy or your remaining life expectancy (determined in accordance with applicable life expectancy tables and without regard to your actual death). If your beneficiary is not a person, your entire death benefit must be paid over a period not exceeding your remaining life expectancy (determined in accordance with applicable life expectancy tables and without regard to your actual death).

What happens if I terminate employment, commence payments and then die before receiving all of my benefits?

Your beneficiary will be entitled to your remaining vested interest in the Plan at the time of your death. See the Plan Administrator for more information regarding the timing and method of payments that apply to your beneficiary.

ARTICLE IX TAX TREATMENT OF DISTRIBUTIONS

What are my tax consequences when I receive a distribution from the Plan?

Generally, you must include any Plan distribution in your taxable income in the year in which you receive the distribution. The tax treatment may also depend on your age when you receive the distribution. Certain distributions made to you when you are under age 59 1/2 could be subject to an additional 10% tax.

Can I elect a rollover to reduce or defer tax on my distribution?

Rollover. As to most types of distributions, you may defer the tax due on your distribution by rolling the distribution over to an IRA or other plan. A hardship distribution, a required minimum distribution and certain other distribution types are not eligible for rollover. There are two types of rollovers.

60-day rollover. You may roll over all or a portion of the distribution to an Individual Retirement Account or Annuity (IRA) or another employer retirement plan willing to accept the rollover. This will result in no tax being due until you begin withdrawing funds from the IRA or other qualified employer plan. The rollover of the distribution, however, MUST be made within strict time frames (normally, within 60 days after you receive your distribution). A distribution which may be rolled over but which you do not directly roll over (see below) will be subject to mandatory federal income tax withholding at a rate of 20%. This will reduce the amount you actually receive. For this reason, if you wish to roll over all or a portion of your distribution amount, the direct rollover option described below would be the better choice.

Direct rollover. For most distributions, you or your beneficiaries may request that a direct rollover (sometimes referred to as a direct transfer) of all or a portion of a distribution be made to either an Individual Retirement Account or Annuity (IRA) or another employer retirement plan willing to accept the rollover. A direct rollover will result in no tax being due until you withdraw funds from

the IRA or other employer plan. There are special rules for non-spouse beneficiaries who want to roll over their account balance. They should consult with qualified tax counsel before making a choice.

Tax Notice. WHENEVER YOU RECEIVE A DISTRIBUTION, THE PLAN ADMINISTRATOR WILL DELIVER TO YOU A MORE DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THESE OPTIONS. HOWEVER, THE RULES WHICH DETERMINE WHETHER YOU QUALIFY FOR FAVORABLE TAX TREATMENT ARE VERY COMPLEX. YOU SHOULD CONSULT WITH QUALIFIED TAX COUNSEL BEFORE MAKING A CHOICE.

ARTICLE X LOANS

Is it possible to borrow money from the Plan?

No, loans are not allowed from the Plan.

ARTICLE XI PROTECTED BENEFITS AND CLAIMS PROCEDURES

Are my benefits protected?

As a general rule, your interest in your account, including your "vested interest," may not be alienated. This means that your interest may not be sold, used as collateral for a loan (other than for a Plan loan), given away or otherwise transferred (except at death to your beneficiary). In addition, generally your creditors may not attach, garnish or otherwise interfere with your account.

Are there any exceptions to the general rule?

There are two exceptions to this general rule. The Plan Administrator must honor a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO). A QDRO is defined as a decree or order issued by a court that obligates you to pay child support or alimony, or otherwise allocates a portion of your assets in the Plan to your spouse, former spouse, child or other dependent. If a QDRO is received by the Plan Administrator, all or a portion of your benefits may be used to satisfy that obligation. The Plan Administrator will determine the validity of any domestic relations order received. You and your beneficiaries can obtain, without charge, a copy of the QUALIFIED DOMESTIC RELATIONS ORDER PROCEDURE from the Plan Administrator.

The second exception applies if you are involved with the Plan's operation. If you are found liable for any action that adversely affects the Plan, the Plan Administrator can offset your benefits by the amount that you are ordered or required by a court to pay the Plan. All or a portion of your benefits may be used to satisfy any such obligation to the Plan.

Can the Employer amend the Plan?

The Employer has the right to amend the Plan at any time. In no event, however, will any amendment authorize or permit any part of the Plan assets to be used for purposes other than the exclusive benefit of participants or their beneficiaries. Additionally, no amendment will cause any reduction in the amount credited to your account.

What happens if the Plan is discontinued or terminated?

Although the Employer intends to maintain the Plan indefinitely, the Employer reserves the right to terminate the Plan at any time. Upon termination, no further contributions will be made to the Plan and all amounts credited to your accounts will become 100% vested. The Employer will direct the distribution of your accounts in a manner permitted by the Plan as soon as practicable. You will be notified if the Plan is terminated.

How do I submit a claim for Plan benefits?

Benefits will be paid to you and your beneficiaries without making a formal claim. However, if you think an error has been made in determining your benefits, then you or your beneficiaries may make a request for any Plan benefits to which you believe you are entitled. Any such request should be in writing and should be made to the Plan Administrator.

If the Plan Administrator determines the claim is valid, then you will receive a statement describing the amount of benefit, the method or methods of payment, the timing of distributions and other information relevant to the payment of the benefit.

What if my benefits are denied?

Your request for Plan benefits will be considered a claim for Plan benefits, and it will be subject to a full and fair review. If your claim is wholly or partially denied, the Plan Administrator will provide you with a written or electronic notification of the Plan's adverse determination. This written or electronic notification must be provided to you within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 90 days after the receipt of your claim by the Plan Administrator, unless the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time for processing your claim. If the Plan Administrator determines that an extension of time for processing is required, written notice of the extension will be furnished to you prior to the termination of the initial 90-day period. In no event will such extension exceed a period of 90 days from the end of such initial period. The extension notice will indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the benefit determination.

In the case of a claim for disability benefits, if disability is determined by a physician (rather than relying upon a determination of disability for Social Security purposes), then instead of the above, the Plan Administrator will provide you with written or electronic notification of the Plan's adverse benefit determination within a reasonable period of time, but not later than 45 days after receipt of the claim by the Plan. This period may be extended by the Plan for up to 30 days, provided that the Plan Administrator both determines that such an extension is necessary due to matters beyond the control of the Plan and notifies you, prior to the expiration of the initial 45-day period, of the circumstances requiring the extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render a decision. If, prior to the end of the first 30-day extension period, the Plan Administrator determines that, due to matters beyond the control of the Plan, a decision cannot be rendered within that extension period, the period for making the determination may be extended for up to an additional 30 days, provided that the Plan Administrator notifies you, prior to the expiration of the first 30-day extension period, of the circumstances requiring the extension and the date as of which the plan expects to render a decision. In the case of any such extension, the notice of extension will specifically explain the standards on which entitlement to a benefit is based, the unresolved issues that prevent a decision on the claim, and the additional information needed to resolve those issues, and you will be afforded at least 45 days within which to provide the specified information.

The Plan Administrator's written or electronic notification of any adverse benefit determination must contain the following information:

- (a) The specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination.
- (b) Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the determination is based.
- (c) A description of any additional material or information necessary for you to perfect the claim and an explanation of why such material or information is necessary.
- (d) Appropriate information as to the steps to be taken if you or your beneficiary wants to submit your claim for review.
- (e) In the case of disability benefits where disability is determined by a physician:
 - (i) If an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion (collectively "rule") was relied upon in making the adverse determination, either the specific rule or a statement that such rule was relied upon in making the adverse determination and that a copy of that rule will be provided to you free of charge upon request.
 - (ii) If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment or similar exclusion or limit, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to your medical circumstances, or a statement that such explanation will be provided to you free of charge upon request.

If your claim has been denied, and you want to submit your claim for review, you must follow the claims review procedure in the next question.

What is the claims review procedure?

Upon the denial of your claim for benefits, you may file your claim for review, in writing, with the Plan Administrator.

- (a) YOU MUST FILE THE CLAIM FOR REVIEW NO LATER THAN 60 DAYS AFTER YOU HAVE RECEIVED WRITTEN NOTIFICATION OF THE DENIAL OF YOUR CLAIM FOR BENEFITS. HOWEVER, IF YOUR CLAIM IS FOR DISABILITY BENEFITS AND DISABILITY IS DETERMINED BY A PHYSICIAN, THEN INSTEAD OF THE ABOVE, YOU MUST FILE THE CLAIM FOR REVIEW NO LATER THAN 180 DAYS FOLLOWING RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATION OF AN ADVERSE BENEFIT DETERMINATION.
- (b) You may submit written comments, documents, records, and other information relating to your claim for benefits.
- (c) You may review all pertinent documents relating to the denial of your claim and submit any issues and comments, in writing, to the Plan Administrator.
- (d) You will be provided, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim for benefits.
- (e) Your claim for review must be given a full and fair review. This review will take into account all comments, documents, records, and other information submitted by you relating to your claim, without regard to whether such information was submitted or considered in the initial benefit determination.

In addition to the claims review procedure above, if your claim is for disability benefits and disability is determined by a physician, then:

- (a) Your claim will be reviewed without deference to the initial adverse benefit determination and the review will be conducted by an appropriate named fiduciary of the Plan who is neither the individual who made the adverse benefit determination that is the subject of the appeal, nor the subordinate of such individual.
- (b) In deciding an appeal of any adverse benefit determination that is based in whole or part on medical judgment, the appropriate named fiduciary will consult with a health care professional who has appropriate training and experience in the field of medicine involved in the medical judgment.
- (c) Any medical or vocational experts whose advice was obtained on behalf of the Plan in connection with your adverse benefit determination will be identified, without regard to whether the advice was relied upon in making the benefit determination.
- (d) The health care professional engaged for purposes of a consultation under (b) above will be an individual who is neither an individual who was consulted in connection with the adverse benefit determination that is the subject of the appeal, nor the subordinate of any such individual.

The Plan Administrator will provide you with written or electronic notification of the Plan's benefit determination on review. The Plan Administrator must provide you with notification of this denial within 60 days after the Administrator's receipt of your written claim for review, unless the Plan Administrator determines that special circumstances require an extension of time for processing your claim. If the Plan Administrator determines that an extension of time for processing is required, written notice of the extension will be furnished to you prior to the termination of the initial 60-day period. In no event will such extension exceed a period of 60 days from the end of the initial period. The extension notice will indicate the special circumstances requiring an extension of time and the date by which the Plan expects to render the determination on review. However, if claim relates to disability benefits and disability is determined by a physician, then 45 days will apply instead of 60 days in the preceding sentences. In the case of an adverse benefit determination, the notification will set forth:

- (a) The specific reason or reasons for the adverse determination.
- (b) Reference to the specific Plan provisions on which the benefit determination is based.
- (c) A statement that you are entitled to receive, upon request and free of charge, reasonable access to, and copies of, all documents, records, and other information relevant to your claim for benefits.
- (d) In the case of disability benefits where disability is determined by a physician:
 - (i) If an internal rule, guideline, protocol, or other similar criterion (collectively "rule") was relied upon in making the adverse determination, either the specific rule or a statement that such rule was relied upon in making the adverse determination and that a copy of that rule will be provided to you free of charge upon request.
 - (ii) If the adverse benefit determination is based on a medical necessity or experimental treatment or similar exclusion or limit, either an explanation of the scientific or clinical judgment for the determination, applying the terms of the Plan to your medical circumstances, or a statement that such explanation will be provided to you free of charge upon request.

If you have a claim for benefits which is denied, then you may file suit in a state or Federal court. However, in order to do so, you must file the suit no later than 180 days after the date of the Plan Administrator's final determination denying your claim.

What are my rights as a Plan participant?

As a participant in the Plan you are entitled to certain rights and protections under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA). ERISA provides that all Plan participants are entitled to:

- (a) Examine, without charge, at the Plan Administrator's office and at other specified locations, all documents governing the Plan, including collective bargaining agreements and insurance contracts, if any, and a copy of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) filed by the Plan with the U.S. Department of Labor and available at the Public Disclosure Room of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.
- (b) Obtain, upon written request to the Plan Administrator, copies of documents governing the operation of the Plan, including collective bargaining agreements and insurance contracts, if any, and copies of the latest annual report (Form 5500 Series) and updated summary plan description. The Plan Administrator may make a reasonable charge for the copies.
- (c) Receive a summary of the Plan's annual financial report. The Plan Administrator is required by law to furnish each participant with a copy of this summary annual report.
- (d) Obtain a statement telling you whether you have a right to receive a pension at Normal Retirement Age and, if so, what your benefits would be at Normal Retirement Age if you stop working under the Plan now. If you do not have a right to a pension benefit, the statement will tell you how many years you have to work to earn a right to a pension. THIS STATEMENT MUST BE REQUESTED IN WRITING AND IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE GIVEN MORE THAN ONCE EVERY TWELVE (12) MONTHS. The Plan must provide this statement free of charge.

In addition to creating rights for Plan participants, ERISA imposes duties upon the people who are responsible for the operation of the Plan. The people who operate your Plan, called "fiduciaries" of the Plan, have a duty to do so prudently and in the interest of you and other Plan participants and beneficiaries. No one, including the Employer or any other person, may fire you or otherwise discriminate against you in any way to prevent you from obtaining a pension benefit or exercising your rights under ERISA.

If your claim for a pension benefit is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you have a right to know why this was done, to obtain copies of documents relating to the decision without charge, and to appeal any denial, all within certain time schedules.

Under ERISA, there are steps you can take to enforce the above rights. For instance, if you request a copy of Plan documents or the latest annual report from the Plan and do not receive them within 30 days, you may file suit in a Federal court. In such a case, the court may require the Plan Administrator to provide the materials and pay you up to \$110.00 a day until you receive the materials, unless the materials were not sent because of reasons beyond the control of the Plan Administrator.

If you have a claim for benefits which is denied or ignored, in whole or in part, you may file suit in a state or Federal court. In addition, if you disagree with the Plan's decision or lack thereof concerning the qualified status of a domestic relations order or a medical child support order, you may file suit in Federal court. You and your beneficiaries can obtain, without charge, a copy of the Plan's QDRO procedures from the Plan Administrator.

If it should happen that the Plan's fiduciaries misuse the Plan's money, or if you are discriminated against for asserting your rights, you may seek assistance from the U.S. Department of Labor, or you may file suit in a Federal court. The court will decide who should pay court costs and legal fees. If you are successful, the court may order the person you have sued to pay these costs and fees. If you lose, the court may order you to pay these costs and fees, for example, if it finds your claim is frivolous.

What can I do if I have questions or my rights are violated?

If you have any questions about the Plan, you should contact the Plan Administrator. If you have any questions about this statement or about your rights under ERISA, or if you need assistance in obtaining documents from the Plan Administrator, you should contact the nearest office of the Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, listed in the telephone directory or the Division of Technical Assistance and Inquiries, Employee Benefits Security Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210. You may also obtain certain publications about your rights and responsibilities under ERISA by calling the publications hotline of the Employee Benefits Security Administration.

ARTICLE XII GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE PLAN

There is certain general information which you may need to know about the Plan. This information has been summarized for you in this Article.

Plan Name

The full name of the Plan is Michigan Trucking, LLC 401(k) Plan

Plan Number

The Employer has assigned Plan Number 001 to your Plan.

Plan Effective Dates

This Plan's effective date is February 1, 2010.

Other Plan Information

Valuations of the Plan assets are made annually on the last day of the Plan Year. In addition, valuations of all contributions are made every business day.

The Plan's records are maintained on a twelve-month period of time. This is known as the Plan Year. The Plan Year ends on December 31st.

The Plan and Trust will be governed by the laws of the state of the Employer's principal place of business to the extent not governed by federal law.

Benefits provided by the Plan are NOT insured by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) under Title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 because the insurance provisions under ERISA are not applicable to this type of Plan.

Service of legal process may be made upon the Employer. Service of legal process may also be made upon the Trustee or Plan Administrator.

Employer Information

The Employer's name, address, business telephone number and identification number are:

Michigan Trucking, LLC
6000 Clay Avenue, SW,
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49548
616-630-8558
EIN: 27-1248467

Plan Administrator Information

The Plan Administrator is responsible for the day-to-day administration and operation of the Plan. For example, the Administrator maintains the Plan records, including your account information, provides you with the forms you need to complete for Plan participation, and directs the payment of your account at the appropriate time. The Administrator will also allow you to review the formal Plan document and certain other materials related to the Plan. If you have any questions about the Plan or your participation, you should contact the Administrator. The Plan Administrator is the Employer. See "Employer Information" above for the Plan Administrator's (Employer's) name, address, and business telephone number. The Plan Administrator may designate other parties to perform some duties of the Administrator.

The Plan Administrator has the complete power, in its sole discretion, to determine all questions arising in connection with the administration, interpretation, and application of the Plan (and any related documents and underlying policies). Any such determination by the Plan Administrator is conclusive and binding upon all persons.

Plan Trustee Information and Plan Funding Medium

All money that is contributed to the Plan is held in a trust fund. The Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of the trust fund and must hold and invest Plan assets (unless the investment of assets is subject to Participant or other direction) in a prudent manner and in the best interest of you and your beneficiaries. The trust fund established by the Plan's Trustee(s) will be the funding medium used for the accumulation of assets from which benefits will be distributed. While all the Plan assets are held in a trust fund, the Administrator separately accounts for each Participant's interest in the Plan. If there is more than one Trustee, they will collectively be referred to as Trustee throughout this Summary Plan Description.

Plan's Trustee:

DWS Trust Company

11 Northeastern Blvd.

Salem, NH 03079

The business telephone number for the Plan's Trustee is:

603-890-4000

APPENDIX I
PLAN EXPENSE ALLOCATIONS

The Employer may pay some Plan administration expenses with its own assets rather than using Plan assets. To the extent the Employer does not pay Plan expenses with its own assets, the Plan generally will pay the expenses of Plan administration and will assess the expenses paid against the accounts of all participants in the Plan. The Employer may, from time to time, change the manner in which expenses are allocated.

The Plan will charge to the participants any plan related expenses not described below that the plan pays, in one or more of the following methods, as the Plan Administrator deems appropriate to the expense:

Pro rata based on account balance. For example, if the Plan pays \$1,000 in expenses and your account balance constitutes 5% of all the account balances of all the participants in the Plan, then your account would be charged \$50 ($\$1,000 \times 5\%$) of that expense.

Per capita (equally) to all participants. For example, if the Plan Administrator charges the Plan \$25 per year per Participant for the costs of administering the Plan, then your account would be charged \$25 of that expense regardless of the actual value of your account.

The Plan will assess against an individual participant's account the following Plan expenses which are incurred by, or are attributable to, a particular participant based on use of a particular Plan feature, listed by type and the amount charged. All fees are subject to change.

- [X] **Recordkeeping Fee.** Currently the Plan will be charged \$13,000 annually in recordkeeping fees. This fee will be paid by the Participants in the Plan. A portion of that amount will be paid by you each quarter (based on the number of participants with account balances in the Plan using a date within 7 business days prior to the close of the quarter).

For example purposes only (numbers assumed): As of March 26, 2010 (a day within 7 business days before the close of the quarter) if there are 2,000 participants with account balances in the Plan as of that date. You would be charged \$1.63 from your account for the period January 1, 2010 – March 31, 2010.

- [X] **Distribution following termination.** Distribution of account upon termination of employment, including preparation of required notices and elections, distribution check or transfer of funds by direct rollover, as appropriate, and tax reporting forms.
Amount: \$ 35.00

- [X] **Participant loan.** Participant loan application fee (includes processing and document preparation).
Amount of application fee: \$ 95.00

- [X] **QDRO.** Qualified domestic relations order ("QDRO") review and processing, including notices to parties and preparation of QDRO distribution check. In addition to the amount indicated below, the Plan will charge the participant's account for actual legal expenses and costs if the Plan consults with legal counsel regarding the qualified status of the order.
Amount: \$ 525.00

- [X] **In-service distribution.** Non-hardship in-service distribution, including application processing and preparation of required notices, elections and distribution check.
Amount: \$ 35.00

APPENDIX II

RECONTRIBUTION OF HURRICANE RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS

If you qualified for relief related to Hurricanes Katrina, Rita, or Wilma under the Katrina Emergency Tax Relief Act (KETRA) or the Gulf Opportunity Zone Act (GOZA) and took a distribution from your Account for this reason before January 1, 2007, you may choose to recontribute the distributed amount to an eligible retirement plan or traditional IRA within three years and receive 60-day rollover treatment. Under preexisting Internal Revenue Code provisions, distributions to participants from tax qualified plans that are eligible for rollover (i.e., those subject to mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding) and that actually are rolled over into another qualified employer plan or traditional IRA within 60 days of the distribution are not treated as taxable income to the participant. For purposes of KETRA and GOZA, distributions to participants that are re-contributed to a qualified employer plan or traditional IRA within three years would not be considered taxable income. For example, if you received a KETRA distribution in 2005 and subsequently re-contributed the distribution amount in 2007, you may file amended returns requesting a refund for the income taxes previously paid on the distribution. Please see your tax advisor if you have any questions regarding taxation of KETRA or GOZA distributions and recontributions. If you wish to recontribute a KETRA or GOZA distribution to this Plan, please contact your Plan's administrator before doing so.

QUALIFIED RESERVIST DISTRIBUTION:

A *qualified reservist distribution* is an exception to Plan restrictions on withdrawal of elective deferrals. Further, the extra 10% tax on a payout before age 59½ doesn't apply to a qualified reservist distribution. A qualified reservist distribution from the Plan is:

- attributable to elective deferrals,
- available to a person who because he or she is a member of a reserve component was ordered or called to active duty for more than 179 days (or for an indefinite period), and
- made during the period that began or begins on the date of the order or call to duty and ended or ends at the close of the active-duty period.

A person who receives or received a qualified reservist distribution may, during the two-year period that begins on the day after the end of his or her active-duty period, contribute to an IRA an amount up to the amount of the qualified reservist distribution. Although the limits on IRA contributions don't apply to this special contribution, no deduction is allowed for it.

This provision applies to a person ordered or called to active duty after September 11, 2001, and applies to a distribution after September 11, 2001. Under a new law effective January 1, 2009, if you are performing service in the uniform services while on active duty for a period of more than 30 days, you may be eligible to obtain a distribution from your elective deferral account(s). If you elect to receive such a distribution, you will be suspended from making elective contributions for 6 months beginning on the date of the distribution. Please consult your Plan Administrator if you have any questions regarding this provision.