Duke Energy Corporation
139 East Fourth St
PO Box 960
Cincinnati, OH 45201-0960

September 30, 2010

Re: 601 Third Street Reading, OH – Reading Life Science Center Expansion

To Whom It May Concern,

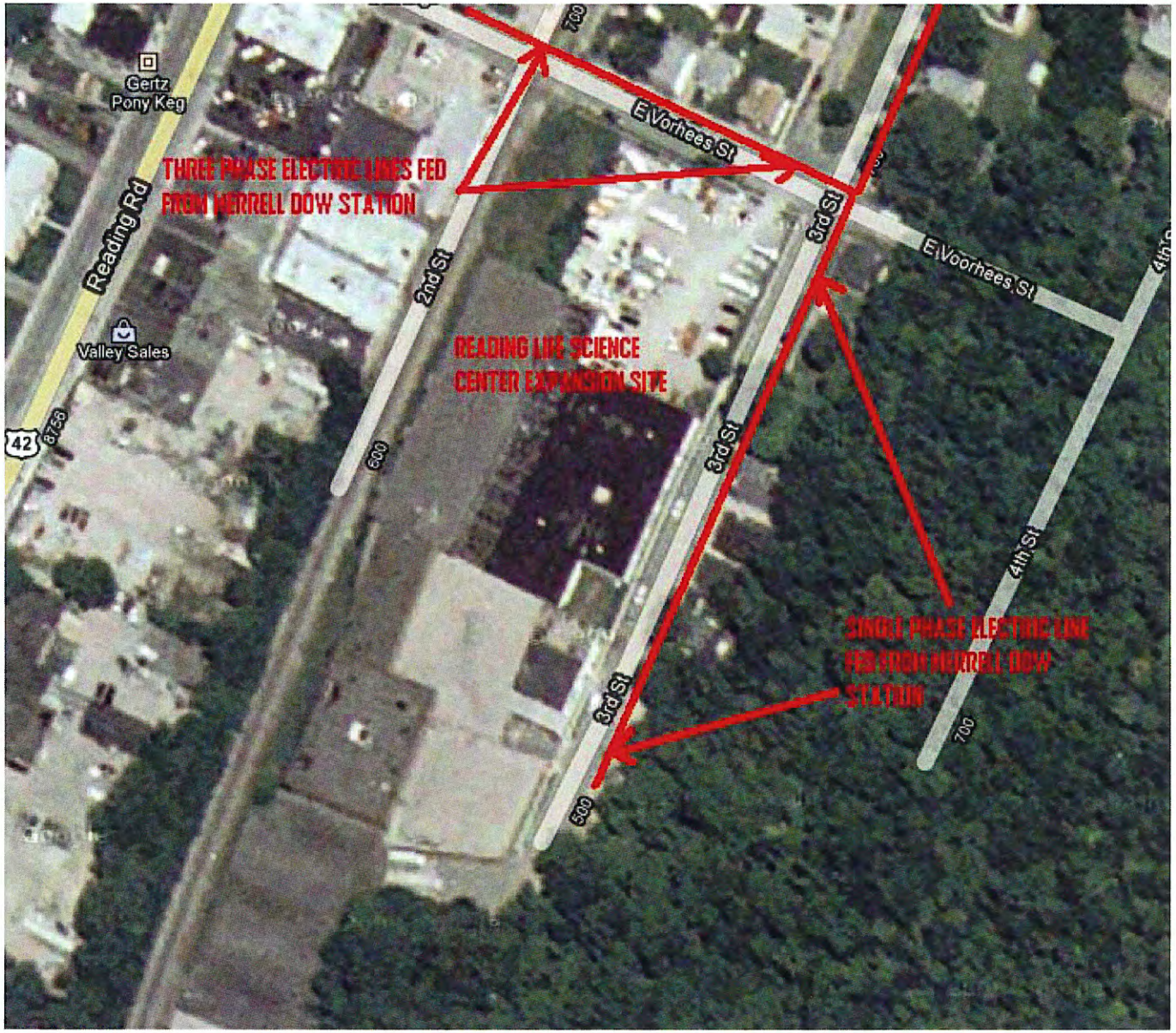
Our gas and electric planning engineers have examined the facilities serving the above referenced site, evaluating the current needs of the existing customers and projecting the proposed improvements to the JRS industrial site. At present, the site, with improvements, can meet the requirements of being able to accommodate the existing as well as projected electric and gas load in the project area. Of course, due to the dynamic nature of system loading and organic growth, there is no guarantee that these minimum requirements will be available in the future. However, we feel reasonably confident that with normal system maintenance and projected improvements, we will also be able to accommodate the JRS infrastructure requirements in the future.

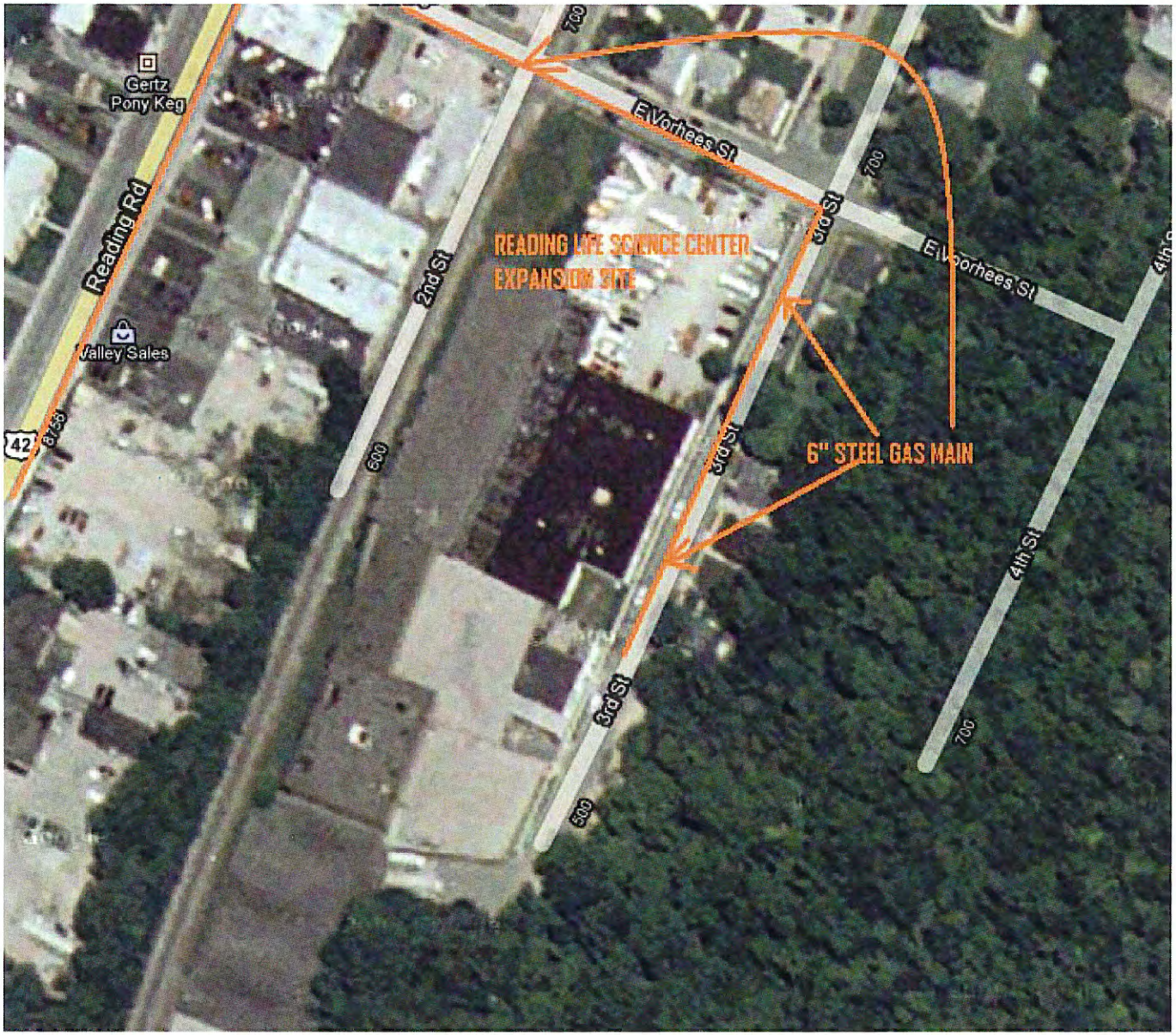
Electric Service: We currently have three phase overhead lines on the north side of Voorhees Street as well as a single phase overhead line on the east side of Third Street. These lines are fed from the Merrell Dow substation located just north of Ronald Reagan Expressway and west of Knollcrest Drive. Merrell Dow station currently serves several other facilities in the Reading Life Science Center and has the capability to handle additional load that would be added by this project. The System Average Interruption Frequency for this feeder is 2.55. The System Average Interruption Frequency for our entire system is 1.98 as of 11/30/2009. A secondary feed to the site can be obtained and is dependent on the size and nature of the new load.

Gas Service: We currently have a 6" gas main located in Voorhees Street. This main continues south on Third Street providing access to the east side of the site. This is an intermediate pressure main capable of supplying a pressure gas service. At present, this gas main is capable of handling the estimated additional load that would be added by this project.

Brett J. Weber

Brett J. Weber
Customer Projects Coordinator
Duke Energy Ohio


Gertz
Pony Keg
Reading Rd
Valley Sales
42
6758
THREE PHASE ELECTRIC LINES FED
FROM MERRELL DOW STATION
READING LIFE SCIENCE
CENTER EXPANSION SITE
SINGLE PHASE ELECTRIC LINE
FED FROM MERRELL DOW
STATION
E Vorhees St
E Voorhees St
2nd St
3rd St
4th St
700
600
500


READING LIFE SCIENCE CENTER
EXPANSION SITE
6" STEEL GAS MAIN
Gertz
Pony Keg
Valley Sales
Reading Rd
2nd St
3rd St
4th St
E Vorhees St
700
500
42

METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT of greater CINCINNATI

December 10, 2010

Re: JRS Site at Reading Life Sciences Center

The following information is in regards to sewer information concerning the above mentioned project:

5.4.1 Currently there are no known sewer credit limitations with the sewers referenced below for connection. A request for sewer availability should be filed with MSD. (Availability Request Form Attached)

5.4.2 Two options are available for sewer access from the site. The first is an 8" line in 2nd Street near Voorhees Avenue. This line should be able to provide gravity service for the site. The second option is an 8" line located in 3rd Street which would require an on-site lift station.

5.4.3 Plant Capacity

Mill Creek Treatment Plant:

Current Average Flow Based on 2009 ADF – 114.171MGD
Plant Capacity – 130MGD
Wet Weather Capacity – 430MGD Primary Treatment, 240MGD Secondary Treatment

5.4.4 Fees Schedule 2011 – Based on water meter size

Domestic	2011									
Meter Size	Up to ¾ inch	1 inch	1 ½ inch	2 inch	3 inch	4 inch	6 inch	8 inch	10 inch	12 inch
Tap-in-Fee	$3,450.00	$6,250.00	$14,300.00	$25,740.00	$58,360.00	$104,220.00	$235,750.00	$419,760.00	$655,500.00	$942,980.00

See Attachments for sewage rate schedule.

5.4.5 The Mill Creek Treatment plant is the largest treatment plant in the MSDGC service area. It serves a majority of the Millcreek Valley, with the four largest industrial users all using 750,000+ GPD:

Emery Oleochemicals, LLC
Wornick Company – Kenwood Road
Procter & Gamble – WHTC
Flint Group Pigments

5.4.6 Sewer Map is attached. There are no lift stations between the project site and the Mill Creek WWTP

5.4.7 Sewer Manual

Please contact Andy Storer at (513) 244-1393 or myself at (513) 557-7108 for any additional information.

Sincerely,

Peter Caldwell, PE
Principal Engineer
MSD – Development Services

cc: Development Services

THE METROPOLITAN SEWER DISTRICT OF GREATER CINCINNATI (www.msdgc.org)

RATE SCHEDULE FOR SEWERAGE SERVICE CHARGE EFFECTIVE JANUARY 9, 2010.

Dear Customer,

The increased sewerage service charge rates shown on this card were put into effect on January 9, 2010.

The increase was necessary (a) to provide funds to construct projects to meet commitments and mandated programs and (b) to meet the continuing inflationary cost increases. Your support enables the District to continue to improve and maintain the wastewater collection and treatment systems which protect and enhance water quality and the environment.

The sewerage service charge rate structure is designed to meet the cost of sewerage treatment, normal sanitary sewer maintenance and repair, and provide for interim replacements as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Public Law 95-217 requires notice of the "OM&R Portion" being operation, maintenance, and replacement ...ts that are included in the "Total Rate". By definition, ...uch replacements are those necessary to extend the life of facilities and not the total replacements of the entire system.

The Sewerage Service Charge consists of a minimum charge and a commodity charge.

The minimum charge is based on the size of the water meter used to serve the premises or the size of the premises served as determined by the number of units therein, whichever results in the larger minimum charge.

For residential water service accounts (one and two family residences) the quarterly minimum and commodity charge is based upon water used during the last winter quarterly billing period. The winter period is the quarterly billing period most closely corresponding to usage during the months of October through April. The sewerage service charges are payable with each bill rendered throughout the year. All non-residential customers are charged based upon the water used during a billing period that is subject to a sewerage charge. The District will consider application, fully supported, for adjustment due to non-sewered water use. All well water and water reaching the system from other sources will be considered in the basis charge. First ...'ings after January 9 will be billed proportionately at ...d and new rates.

SEWERAGE SERVICE CHARGE RATE SCHEDULE

The minimum charge includes an allowance for the first 500 cubic feet of water used in the case of monthly bills; and the first 900 cubic feet of water used, in the case of quarterly bills.

The minimum charge rates are as follows:

Monthly Bills

Meter Size Inches	Number of Family Units	OM&R Portion	Total Rate
5/8	1	$24.62	$41.50
3/4	2-3	28.69	49.77
1	4-5	36.47	64.05
1 1/2	6-12	54.75	98.76
2	13-20	74.70	136.10
3	21-50	155.57	333.57
4	51-115	259.53	552.34
6	116-250	502.56	1,080.67
8	Over 250	745.62	1,606.33
10		1,005.50	2,158.65
12		1,178.25	2,513.51

Quarterly Bills

Meter Size Inches	Number of Family Units	OM&R Portion	Total Rate
5/8	1	$47.56	$85.28
3/4	2-3	59.80	109.96
1	4-5	84.14	150.74
1 1/2	6-12	139.72	256 18
2	13-20	196.98	362 87
3	21-50	442.02	931.25
4	51-115	732.51	1,542.26
6	116-250	1,441.93	3,047 16
8	Over 250	2,151.38	4,546.76
10		2,877.63	6,075.70
12		3,330.22	7,014.95

The commodity charge is based on the quantity of water used on the premises served as measured by the water meter or meters therein used, which meters must be acceptable to the Municipality which collects such charge.

The commodity charges are as follows:

MONTHLY BILLS

For each 100 cubic feet consumed per month in excess of 500 cubic feet but not in excess of 5,000 cubic feet--

OM&R Portion	$1.790 per Ccf
Total Rate	$4.272 per Ccf

For each 100 cubic feet consumed per month in excess of 5,000 cubic feet--

OM&R Portion	$1.790 per Ccf
Total Rate	$3.417 per Ccf

QUARTERLY BILLS

For each 100 cubic feet consumed per quarter in excess of 900 cubic feet but not in excess of 15,000 cubic feet--

OM&R Portion	$1.790 per Ccf
Total Rate	$4.272 per Ccf

For each 100 cubic feet consumed per quarter in excess of 15,000 cubic feet--

OM&R Portion	$1.790 per Ccf
Total Rate	$3.417 per Ccf

Ccf-100 cubic feet or 748 gallons

Sewerage Service Charge Rate Schedule – 2010

Minimum Charge Rates

The minimum charge includes an allowance for the first 500 cubic feet of water used in the case of monthly bills; and the first 900 cubic feet of water used, in the case of quarterly bills. The minimum charge rates are as follows:

Minimum Charges

Meter Size (Inches)	Number of Family Units	Monthly Bills ($)	Quarterly Bills ($)
5/8	1	41.50	85.28
3/4	2-3	49.77	109.96
1	4-5	64.05	150.74
1 1/2	6-12	98.76	256.18
2	13-20	136.10	362.87
3	21-50	333.57	931.25
4	51-115	552.34	1,542.26
6	116-200	1,080.67	3,047.16
8	Over 250	1,606.33	4,546.76
10		2,158.65	6,075.70
12		2,513.51	7,014.95

Please refer to the Notes & Definitions below for additional information on how these charges are determined.

Commodity Charge Rates

The commodity charge is based on the quantity of water used on the premises served as measured by the water meter or meters therein used, which meters must be acceptable to the Municipality which collects such charge. The commodity charges are as follows:

Monthly Billing Commodity Charges

> 5 but < 50 Ccf	$4.272 per Ccf
> 50 Ccf	$3.417 per Ccf

Quarterly Billing Commodity Charges

> 9 but < 150 Ccf	$4.272 per Ccf
> 150 Ccf	$3.417 per Ccf

Please refer to the Notes & Definitions below for additional information.

Industrial Customer Rates and Charges

Surcharge Rates

For customers having high strength waste discharge, the surcharge, which is in addition to the metered use charge, shall be computed on the following basis:

Surcharge Rates

Suspended Solids (SS)	$0.002250 per Ccf for each mg/l of SS strength above 300 mg/l
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	$0.003843 per Ccf for each mg/l of BOD strength above 240 mg/l
Nitrogenous Oxygen Demand (NOD)	$0.003366 per Ccf for each mg/l of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) strength above 25 mg/l

Provided, however, that to the extent the strength of a pollutant is less than eighty percent (80%) of the corresponding value for normal strength sewage, a credit shall be allowed as an offset against surcharge otherwise due. The credit shall be calculated by multiplying the herein above specified surcharge rate for the pollutant in question times the difference between actual pollutant concentration in mg/l and eighty percent (80%) of the corresponding value for normal sewage. No credit shall be allowed in excess of surcharge otherwise due.

Please refer to the Notes & Definitions below for additional information.

Industrial Pretreatment Charges

All users required to apply for and obtain a wastewater discharge permit or which are subject to federal pretreatment standards, as specified in the MSD Rules and Regulations, shall be subject to the payment of a pretreatment charge(s), as determined by the Director. Said pretreatment charge(s) shall be sufficient to recover, in whole or in part, the costs for the MSD Pretreatment Program including investigations, record keeping, administration, and monitoring of industrial waste charges to the system. Each industrial user shall pay a pretreament charge(s) as follows:

Industrial Pretreatment Charges

Annual Fee	$2,359 per annum
Monitoring Charge	$14,625 maximum per monitoring event

Notes & Definitions

Minimum Charge basis

The minimum charge is based on the size of the water meter used to serve the premises or the size of the premises served as determined by the number of units therein, whichever results in the larger minimum charge.

Winter Period

For residential water service accounts (one and two family residences) the

quarterly minimum and commodity charge is based upon water used during the last winter quarterly billing period. The **winter period** is the quarterly billing period most closely corresponding to usage during the months of October through April. The sewerage service charges are payable with each bill rendered throughout the year. All non-residential customers are charged based upon the water used during a billing period that is subject to a sewerage charge. The District will consider application, fully supported, for adjustment due to non-sewered water use. All well water and water reaching the system from other sources will be considered in the basis charge. First billings after January 9 will be billed proportionately at old and new rates.

OM&R Portion

Public Law 95-217 requires notice of the "OM&R Portion" being operation, maintenance and replacement costs that are included in the "Total Rate". By definition, such replacements are those necessary to extend the life of facilities and not the total replacements of the entire system. (For detailed information on OM&R costs, please download the 2010 Rate Schedule Flyer; requires free Adobe Reader.)

Ccf

1 Ccf = 100 cubic feet or 748 gallons

READING
The Crossroads of Opportunity

CITY OF READING
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215
513-733-3725

October 18, 2011

Re: Reading Life Sciences Campus Expansion – Ohio Job Ready Site

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Reading operates and maintains all of its own water lines throughout the City. In the early 1990s, the City began purchasing water from the City of Cincinnati Water Works. We continue to maintain all water service lines and fix any breaks if they occur. The City also bills customers directly for utility usage

The City of Reading has an eight inch water line, located on 3rd Street/Voorhess Street adjacent to the east/north boundary of the site, which will service the property. The total capacity for the entire city is 3 MGD. Its peak daily usage is 1.8 MGD, though the daily average usage is 1.2 MGD. Currently, the City of Reading has much more excess capacity for this property than the required 500,000 gallons/day.

The minimum tap-in fee shall be $1000.00 for a service line of one inch or less in diameter. The tap in fee shall be an additional $750.00 for each additional inch of diameter. If a water customer wishes to retap the main in an effort to improve water volume, and retaps the main with the same size tap and abandons (eliminates) the old tap, a fee of $500.00 shall be charged. If another inspection of a tap is required, a charge of $50.00 will be assessed. The plumbing work for the tap shall be done by a plumber who is bonded and registered by the Hamilton County General Health District in accordance with their plumbing code. A deposit of $350.00 is required before a street cut is made. The water department is authorized to collect the cost of all meters plus 20% and tax.

Other major industrial/commercial customers who are serviced from this plant are DOW, Patheon Pharmaceuticals, and Girindus America. There have not been any restrictions on water usage in this area that would affect any industrial or commercial operations. Please find attached the 2011 Water Quality Report provided by Greater Cincinnati Water Works.

Sincerely,

Darrell Courtney
Chief of Public Works
City of Reading

Enclosure

GREATER CINCINNATI
WATER WORKS

EXCELLENCE IN EVERY DROP

2010 water quality report

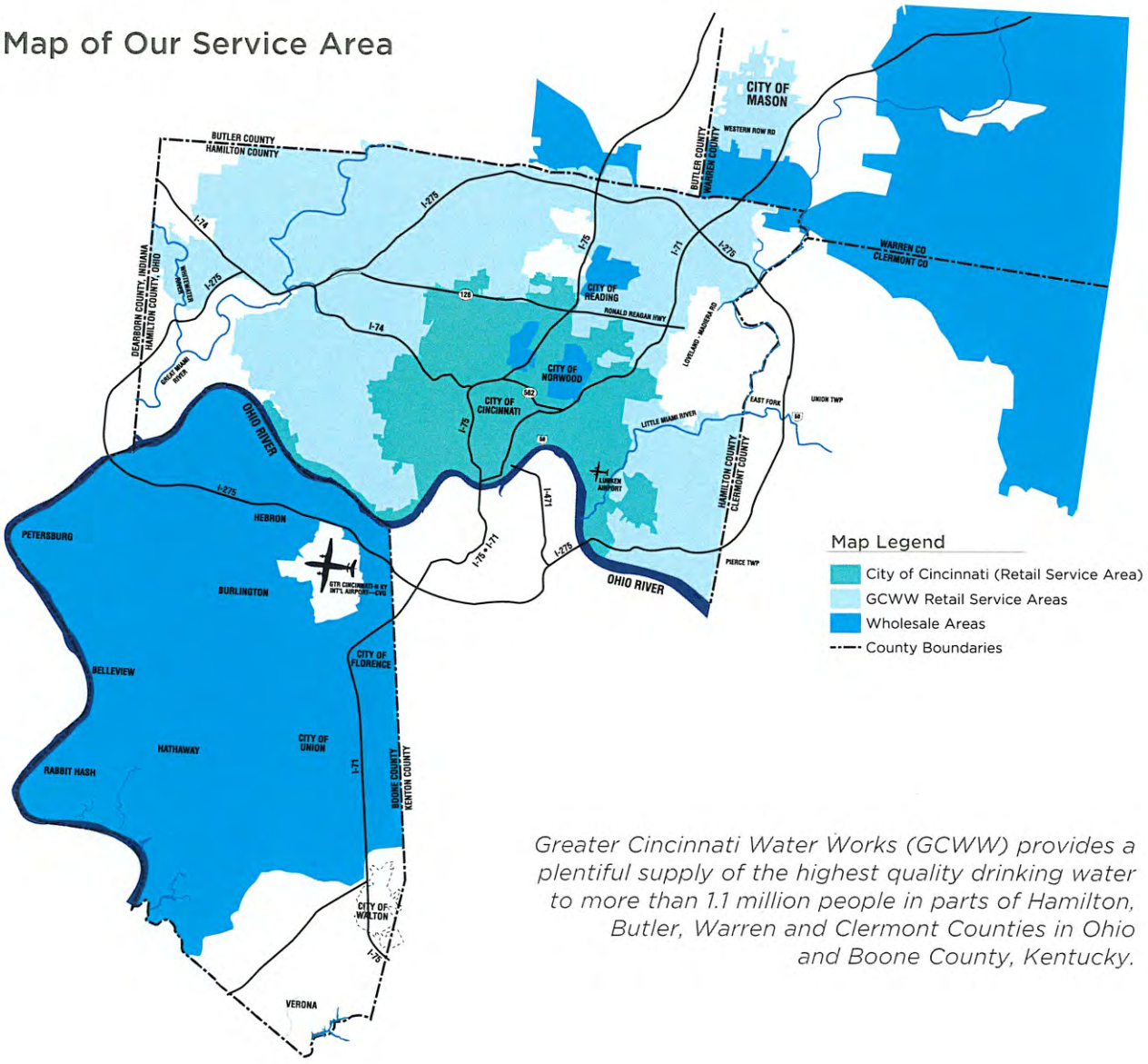
This report details the highest quality water delivered to your tap — the culmination of our extensive testing, treatment and technology

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

GCWW supplies water from two sources: the Ohio River and the Great Miami Aquifer. Surface water from the Ohio River is treated at the Miller Treatment Plant. This plant, located on the east side of Hamilton County, supplies about 88% of drinking water to GCWW's customers.

The Bolton Treatment Plant treats ground water from twelve wells in the Great Miami Aquifer. It is located in the southern part of Butler County and supplies about 12% of drinking water to GCWW customers.

Map of Our Service Area

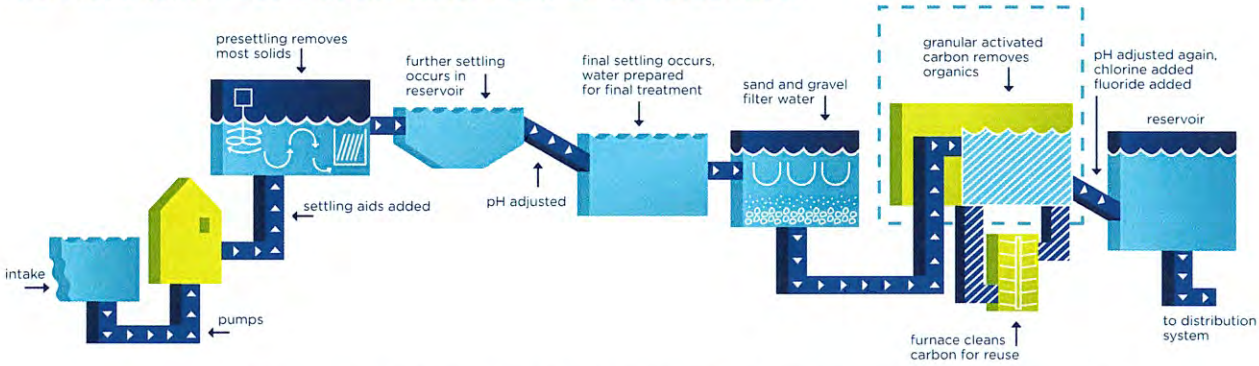


Greater Cincinnati Water Works (GCWW) provides a plentiful supply of the highest quality drinking water to more than 1.1 million people in parts of Hamilton, Butler, Warren and Clermont Counties in Ohio and Boone County, Kentucky.

OUR STATE-OF-THE-ART TREATMENT PROCESSES

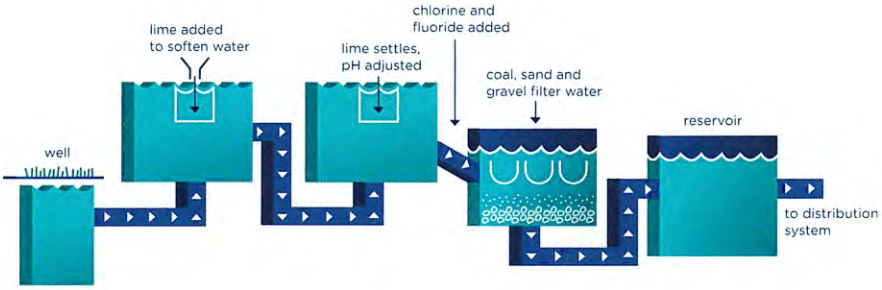
Before the water comes to your tap, GCWW takes many steps to ensure its quality and safety. Our priority is safe drinking water. On average, we perform 600 tests a day throughout the treatment process and distribution system to ensure you receive the highest quality water possible.

The Treatment Process at the Miller Plant on the Ohio River



Backwash water from the sand filters and plant recycle water is returned to the beginning of the treatment process.

The Treatment Process at the Bolton Plant on the Great Miami Aquifer



GCWW typically treats 133 million gallons of water a day.

A LEADER IN WATER QUALITY TECHNOLOGY

Granular Activated Carbon

GCWW's Miller Treatment Plant is one of only a few water treatment plants in the nation that incorporates granular activated carbon (GAC) with on-site reactivation into its water treatment process. This state-of-the-art technology uses granular carbon which contains numerous microscopic cavities. When water is passed through the GAC, impurities adhere to the carbon and are removed from the water. Benefits of GAC are: barrier against potential chemical spills in the Ohio River; barrier against impurities in raw source water; less chlorine required for disinfection; reduced disinfection-by-products; and improved control of taste and odor.

UV, a Bright Light in our Future

Greater Cincinnati Water Works is constructing an ultraviolet (UV) disinfection treatment facility at the Miller Plant. UV disinfection uses UV light, in low doses, to inactivate disease-causing organisms such as Cryptosporidium. Once completed, GCWW will be the largest water utility in North America to use UV disinfection following sand filtration and GAC adsorption to protect public health.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The sources of drinking water — both tap and bottled water — include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. As a result, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency has classified all surface waters as highly susceptible to potential contamination. The Bolton Well Field, a ground water source, is also highly susceptible to contamination because the well field doesn't have a protective clay layer, ground water has low levels of nitrate and there are potential contaminant sources nearby. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses;
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about source water protection or to find out what you can do to help, call (513) 624-5611 or email info@gcww.cincinnati-oh.gov.

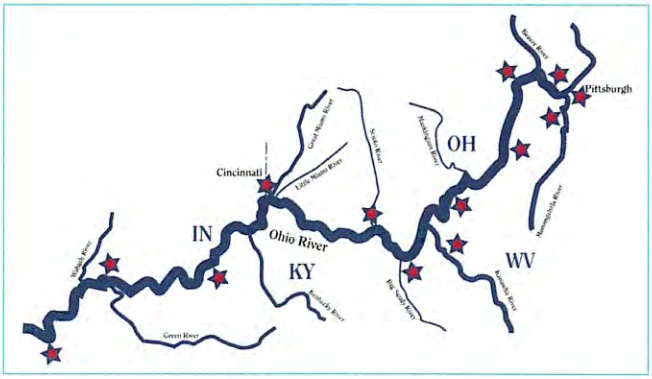
To reduce the potential of contamination in its source water, GCWW has helped establish two environmental protection programs:

ORSANCO, Early Warning Detection System — Ohio River
(Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission)

Thirteen monitoring stations, strategically placed along the Ohio River, detect and warn treatment plants downstream about spills so they can take precautionary measures before the spill reaches their intake. Established in 1978, this coordinated early warning system was the first of its kind in the country. For more information, visit www.orsanco.org.

Hamilton to New Baltimore Groundwater Consortium — Great Miami Aquifer

This group, comprised of seven public and industrial ground water producers/suppliers in southwest Ohio, maintains a network of early warning monitoring stations, works with facilities that store hazardous substances to minimize the risk of spills, and educates the public on what they can do to protect ground water. For more information, visit www.gwconsortium.org.



EXCEEDE ALL STATE AND FEDERAL HEALTH ST IDARDS

at our water meets
:andard developed
)hio EPA. In order to
afe to drink, USEPA
ch limit the amount

of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which shall provide the same protection for public health.

The tables below show the substances detected in GCWW drinking water while performing the most up-to-date monitoring required by the EPA. The Ohio EPA requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations

of these contaminant
Because of this, sor
accurate, is more th
complete listing of G
(513) 591-7700 and p

: Substances subject to a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), Action Level (AL) or Treatment Technique (TT)*. These standards protect drinking water by limiting
ersely affect public health and are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

2010 Report		Miller Water (from the Ohio River)				Bolton Water (from the Great Miami Aquifer)				Typical Source of Contami (for more details, visit **www.epa.gov/saf**
Maximum Allowed (MCL*)	MCLG*	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Highest Compliance Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
4	4	0.97	0.84 - 1.09	No	2010	0.98	0.81 - 1.34	No	2010	Additive which promotes strong teeth. May come from erosion
10	10	1.14	0.59 - 1.14	No	2010	0.98	na	No	2010	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage,
80	na	43.0	17.7 - 76.5	No	2010	28.5	16.4 - 41.0	No	2010	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
60	na	9.84	2.66 - 20.6	No	2010	6.21	1.57 - 9.65	No	2010	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
4 mrem/yr (AL = 50 pCi/l)	0	24	nd - 24	No	2007	6	nd - 6	No	2007	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. (EPA considers 50 p
TT1 < 1 NTU Max *and* TT2 < 0.3 NTU 95% of the time	na na	0.10 100%<0.3 NTU	0.04 - 0.10	No	2010	nr	nr	na	na	Soil runoff.
AL = 15	0	*90th percentile* 5.1	na	No	2010	*90th percentile* 5.1	na	No	2010	May come from erosion of natural deposits. There is no detecta the treatment plants. However, corrosion of household plumbin contamination. GCWW tests water samples collected at custom Drinking Water Act to ensure safe water.
		(5 out of 112 samples tested were > the AL)				(5 out of 112 samples tested were > the AL)				
AL = 1.3	1.3	*90th percentile* 0.0338	na	No	2010	*90th percentile* 0.0338	na	No	2010	
		(0 out of 112 samples tested were > the AL)				(0 out of 112 samples tested were > the AL)				
TT[1]	na	2.38	1.74 - 3.11	No	2010	nr	nr	na	na	Naturally present in the environment.
MRDL=4	MRDLG=4	1.01	0.89 - 1.06	No	2010	1.01	0.89 - 1.06	No	2010	Water additive used to control microbes.
2	2	0.0382	na	No	2010	0.0180	na	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discha
100	100	1.25	na	No	2010	2.76	na	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel and pulp mills
50	50	1.81	na	No	2010	2.34	na	No	2010	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from petroleum and met

ıts: Substances for which EPA requires monitoring to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances.

	Miller Water				Bolton Water				Typical Source of Contamination
LG*	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	Avg. Level Detected	Range of Detections	Violation	Year Sampled	
0	2.27	na	na	2010	1.26	na	na	2009	Byproducts of drinking water disinfection, measured at the point of entry to distribution system.
)	3.15	na	na	2010	3.35	na	na	2009	
0	4.09	na	na	2010	7.68	na	na	2009	
)	0.99	na	na	2010	8.43	na	na	2009	
a	76	54-115	na	2010	na	na	na	na	Erosion of natural deposits.

etected" for Total Organic Carbon (TOC) is the lowest ratio between percentage of TOC actually removed to the percentage of TOC required to be removed. A value of greater than one (1) indicates that the water A value of less than one (1) indicates a violation of the TOC removal requirements. **2** Miller and Bolton were considered as one distribution system for regulatory purposes by Ohio EPA during 2010. Data listed for

per million or milligrams per liter **nr:** not regulated **na:** not applicable **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure clarity in drinking water **nd:** not detectable at testing limits **pCi/l:** picoCuries per liter, a ethane **HAA5:** Haloacetic Acids

***Definitions**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection L water disinfectant below which ther MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits microbial contaminants.

Turbidity: Utilities who treat surface an indication of the effectiveness of of the cloudiness of water. The turb of the daily samples and shall not e table, GCWW's highest recorded tur Water) and lowest monthly percenta was 100%.

The < symbol: A symbol which me lowest level that could be detected not detected.

ntaminants, afe?

ottled water, may contain at least ntaminants. The does not necessarily a health risk. However, vulnerable to vater than the iocompromised vith cancer , persons who have nts, people with e system disorders, an be particularly se people should water from their information about l health effects the Federal Agency's (USEPA) ne at (800) 426-4791.

m?

) is a microscopic sted, can result in gastrointestinal nd in surface waters and human waste. Crypto and did not ce or finished water elines on appropriate of infection by ier microbial le from the Safe (800) 426-4791.

Is there lead in my water?

There is no detectable lead in our drinking water as it leaves our treatment plants. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. GCWW is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 3 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. A list of laboratories certified in the State of Ohio to test for lead may be found at http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw or by calling 614-644-2752. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Sometimes my water is reddish-brown. Is this safe?

The reddish-brown color can be caused by rust from corrosion in GCWW's pipes, the pipes in your home, or from corrosion in your home's water heater. This is not a health concern; the water meets or exceeds all health-based regulations. If you have rusty water, try running cold water for several minutes. If you have questions, or your laundry is stained from rusty water, call GCWW at 513-591-7700. We will deliver laundry aid to remove the rust. Do NOT put stained laundry in the dryer.

Why does drinking water sometimes look cloudy?

Cloudy water that clears quickly from the bottom up is caused by tiny air bubbles in the water similar to gas bubbles in soda. After a while, the bubbles rise to the top and disappear. This cloudiness occurs more often in the winter when drinking water is cold. Air does not affect the safety of water.

Why is fluoride added to my water?

Fluoride is added to the water to protect teeth as required by state law passed in 1969. According to the American Dental Association, persons who drink fluoridated water have a 20% to 40% reduction in the number of cavities that would have occurred without fluoride. Some home filtration devices remove fluoride. Bottled water may not contain fluoride.

What is the amount of sodium in my water?

GCWW has tested for sodium in treated water as it leaves the treatment plants and has found 31 mg (milligrams) per liter in the Miller water and 31 mg per liter in the Bolton water. There are approximately 4 cups in a liter.

How hard is GCWW's water?

Hard water is water that contains more minerals such as calcium and magnesium. Ground water tends to have higher mineral content than surface water because minerals are present in the rocks and aquifer. Water from GCWW's Miller Plant has an average hardness of 138 milligrams per liter or 8 grains per gallon. Water from the Bolton Plant averages 151 milligrams per liter or 9 grains per gallon. Hardness does not affect the safety of water.

FASCINA

- GCWW supp 45 billion gall a year to 1.1 n
- Water is the drink. It conta or cholestero
- 60 percent o body is wate
- An 8 oz glass be refilled 15, same price as
- GCWW tests than 600 tim frequently tha
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- GCWW opera 2 treatment p stations, 33 w and 3,100 mil

GREATER CINCINNATI
WATER WORKS

A Service of The City of Cincinnati

4747 Spring Grove Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232

Contact Us

GCWW has a current unconditioned license to operate our water system. For more information about water quality, customer billing, or to request additional copies or submit comments about this report, call (513) 591-7700.

Visit Us Online

www.cincinnati-oh.gov/gcww

- Just for Teachers
  GCWW has a Teacher Resource Center, full of educational materials and resources.

Participate in Water Decisions

You may attend any of the following meetings:

- City of Cincinnati Council
  Call (513) 352-3246 or visit www.cincinnati-oh.gov
- Hamilton to New Baltimore Groundwater Consortium
  Call (513) 785-2464
- OKI Regional Council of Governments Groundwater Committee
  Call (513) 621-6300

City of Cincinnati is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

This report meets the Ohio and USEPA's National Primary Drinking Water Regulation for Consumer Confidence Reports.

For More Information

GCWW Drinking Water:
(513) 591-7700 • www.cincinnati-oh.gov/gcww

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA):
regulates bottled water.
(888) 723-3366 • www.fda.gov

National Sanitation Foundation (NSF):
for more information about home treatment devices.
(800) 673-8010 • www.nsf.org • info@nsf.org

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

Drinking Water Regulations:
(800) 426-4791 • water.epa.gov/drink/index.cfm

Cincinnati Bell℠

221 E. Fourth St.
P.O. Box 2301
Cincinnati, Ohio 45201-2301

September 30, 2010

Mr. Patrick Ross
Safety Service Director
City Of Reading
100 Market Street
Reading, OH 45251

Dear Mr. Ross:

This letter is in response to your request regarding availability of Cincinnati Bell Telephone service to your Reading Life Sciences Campus.

Please be advised that Cincinnati Bell Telephone stands ready to extend service and plant expansions under the terms of our operating tariffs, subject to developer's cooperation in matters of plant location, providing pathway, readiness for construction and right of ways.

Cincinnati Bell Telephone Company (CBT) is the carrier of last resort for local telephone service throughout Hamilton County. As such, CBT will be obligated to provide facilities in order to serve the proposed project.

Presently Cincinnati Bell Telephone has a copper cable along Third Street, adjacent to the property. This cable is on an overhead pole line. CBT and, Duke Energy have a Joint Use Agreement between both companies to use each other's poles. The pole line has mixed ownership. Some of the poles are owned by Cincinnati Bell and some by Duke Energy.

Based on the end user's requirements, additional copper cable or fiber optic cable may have to be extended to the site. Should construction be required, CBT requires approximately 90 days from the time the developer, property owner and end user agrees to the matters of plant location, providing pathway, right of ways and site readiness.

CBT has the ability to provide "Redundant" (looped) fiber optic cable to the site. The time line (generally 60 to 120 days) and cost for construction (if any) depends on the end users agreements with the CBT Sales Teams.

Additionally the site presents an unusual circumstance. CBT would need to cross the railroad property/right of way to provide additional service. Please be advised delays in obtaining permits from the railroad could occur.

CBT will work with you, as well as the end user to meet their facility needs. If you have any questions or are in need of additional information on this or future projects, please call me at (513) 397-5661.

Thank you.

Don Friedhoff
Building Industry Consultant

cc: Jonathan Gemmen - Austing Consulting
Mike Wallace - CBT

JMA Consultants, Inc.
Engineers
Surveyors
Land Planners
Construction Managers
Established In 1933

4357 Harrison Avenue
Suite 100
Cincinnati, Ohio 45211
p. **513.721.5500**
f. 513.721.0607

Principals:
John R. Goedde
William R. McCormick
Daniel W. Schoster
Jennifer L. Vatter
M. Doug Webster

March 14, 2012

To Whom It May Concern:

This letter will verify specific factors for certification of the Reading Life Science JRS Site located the south end of 3rd Street in Reading, Ohio. This site is situated with access directly off Reading Road and secondary access from 3rd Street. The site is within one mile from Interstate 75 North and Southbound; and Ronald Reagan Highway(SR 126). Specific transportation related issues are listed below:

- A brand new roadway was constructed in 2011 which gives direct access to the site from Reading Road. A safe and authorized rail crossing was also constructed.
- Third Street was recently improved south of Benson Street. This can serve as a primary or secondary entrance to the Life Science Site.
- Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) is in the planning phase for improving the entrances and exit from Interstate 75 in the entire region including the exits in the City of Reading. More information on this project may be found at www.i75millcreekexpressway.com.
- There are no weight or height restrictions on roadways near the site, specifically between the site and intestate.
- No roadways between the site and interstate are over capacity.
- There are no transportation and/or community impact fees based on the proposed traffic generation and/or proposed building size, levied at the municipal or county level that will impact any businesses on the site.
- No more major infrastructure improvements are anticipated in the area.

This site is ideally located relative to major interstate and arterial routes that enhance accessibility of the site. Existing roadway infrastructure and traffic flow are well suited to accommodate additional

volume from the site. Specific use and travel needs of future development will need to be evaluated. However, it is not foreseen that any major infrastructure would be required in or around this location. Should you have any questions or comments regarding this letter, or require additional information, please contact me at 513-721-5500.

Sincerely,

JMA Consultants, Inc.

READING
The Crossroads of Opportunity
1000 MARKET STREET
READING, OH 45215-3283
PHONE: 513.733.3725
FAX: 513.733.2077
WWW.READINGOHIO.ORG

September 10, 2010

To Prospective Tenants for the Reading Life Sciences Expansion Site:

This letter is to confirm that the 14-acre Reading Life Sciences site is zoned Research and Development "RD" which is Section 1269 in the City of Reading Planning and Zoning Code. The purpose of the "RD" District is to provide appropriate places for business and industries which concentrate on scientific research and the identification or invention of new or improved processes, products, or procedures. Businesses or industries engaged in research may or may not manufacture, as a secondary process, the products that are being investigated on site, the operations of which are generally clean, quiet and free form any objectionable or dangerous nuisance or hazard off site. Campus-style developments are the preferred development type in this District.

In the "RD" District research and development facilities are permitted as of right. Accessory permitted uses include:

(1) Administrative and business offices.
(2) Fences and walls; pursuant to Chapter 1282.
(3) Light manufacturing.
(4) Satellite dishes pursuant to Chapter 1282.

Accessory uses and buildings must be incidental and subordinate in height, area, bulk, extent and purpose to the principal use, and accessory buildings cannot be erected prior to the principal building.

The light manufacturing use shall be permitted in the "RD" District only after approval by the Reading Board of Zoning Appeals pursuant to the Conditional Use Permit process as established in Chapter 1244 "Administration and Enforcement".

Minimum Lot Area	2 acres
Minimum Lot Frontage	None
Maximum Lot Coverage	80%

Maximum Height	60 feet 35 feet accessory structures
Minimum Front Yard Setback	30 feet No accessory uses permitted in the front yard
Minimum Side Yard Setback	None unless abutting a residential district, then 30 feet each yard. 20 feet for accessory uses
Minimum Rear Yard Setback	None unless abutting a residential district, then 30 feet each yard. 20 feet for accessory uses

Minimum off-street parking and loading standards shall be as regulated by Chapter 1280. Buffer requirements shall be as regulated by Chapter 1276.

For your reference, please find attached our most recent zoning map for the City of Reading,

Please direct any zoning or planning related questions regarding the Reading Life Science Expansion site to me at 513/733-3725.

Sincerely,

Dana Brooks

Daniel R. Brooks
Zoning Administrator

cc: Robert "Bo" Bemmes, Mayor, City of Reading
Patrick Ross, Safety-Services Director, City of Reading
Linda Fitzgerald, Economic Development Consultant, City of Reading


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ORDINANCE 2007- 110

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING 2003-51, THE COMPREHENSIVE ZONING CODE OF THE CITY OF READING, TO CHANGE THE ZONING OF SPECIFIC PARCELS TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNDER NEWLY ENACTED CHAPTER 1269 OF THE READING CODIFIED ORDINANCES

WHEREAS the city's participation in Ohio's Job Ready Sites Program and its acceptance of a grant through such program require the addition of a research and development district to the city's comprehensive zoning code; and,

WHEREAS the planning commission has approved the adoption of chapter 1269 of the Reading Codified Ordinances providing for such a district; and,

WHEREAS the city has provided notice of the adoption of said chapter and conducted a public hearing in accordance with law; and,

WHEREAS the city has provided notice of the proposed zoning change of numerous specific parcels currently subject to various other district designations and conducted a public hearing as required by law

NOW THEREFORE be it ordained by the Council of the City of Reading, Ohio:

Section I: Ordinance 2003-51 is hereby amended to change the zoning designation of the following parcels, listed below by address, and/or auditor book, page and parcel number and by owner, to Research and Development District under chapter 1269 of the Reading Comprehensive Zoning Code:

Book 671, page 9, parcels 1-16; parcel 19; parcels 25 & 26; parcels 34, 35 36, & 38; and parcels 68 & 75, and Book 671, page 10, parcel 101 and 102 owned by the City of Reading
654 Third Street (Book 671, page 9, parcel 17). Owner: Christopher J. Luers
640 & 644 Third Street (Book 671, page 9, parcels 18 & 79). Owner: Betty Bailes
630 Third Street (Book 671, page 9, parcel 20). Owner: James Whitaker & Sandra Souder
628 Third Street. (Book 671, page 9, parcel 72). Owner: Frederick & Kimberly Schmidt
608 Third Street (Book 671, page 9, parcels 22 & 24). Owner: Joseph & Nancy Baston
606 Third Street (Book 671, page 9, parcel 23). Owner: Donald Lovitt
595 Third Street. (Book 671, page 9, parcel 37). Owner: Charles E. Ostholthoff
653 Fourth Street. (Book 671, page 9, parcel 27 & 69). Owner: Betty Bailes

Section II: This Ordinance is hereby declared to be an emergency measure necessary to provide for the health and welfare of the city for the reason that the changes mentioned to Research and Development are mandated by the city's participation in the Ohio Job Ready Sites Program and further is necessary to receive fund provided through a grant from such Program. Therefore this Ordinance will take effect immediately upon its passage.

Passed this 2nd day of OCTOBER, 2007.

ATTEST:

David E Pflanz
Clerk of Council

Carol Bullock Carpenter
President of Council

Approved OCTOBER 2 2007

Robert Bemmes
Mayor

Approved as to form:

David T. Stevenson
Law Director

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE SECOND AND THIRD READINGS

ROLL CALL

	YES	NO	ABS
2 ROTH	X		
GERTZ	X		
CHAMPLIN	X		
1 NORDIN	X		
PLETZ	X		
PFENNIG	X		
ASHBROCK	X		
7 YES	0 NO		ABSTAIN

MOTION TO ADOPT

ROLL CALL

	YES	NO	ABS
ROTH	X		
1 GERTZ	X		
CHAMPLIN	X		
2 NORDIN	X		
PLETZ	X		
PFENNIG	X		
ASHBROCK	X		
7 YES	0 NO		ABSTAIN

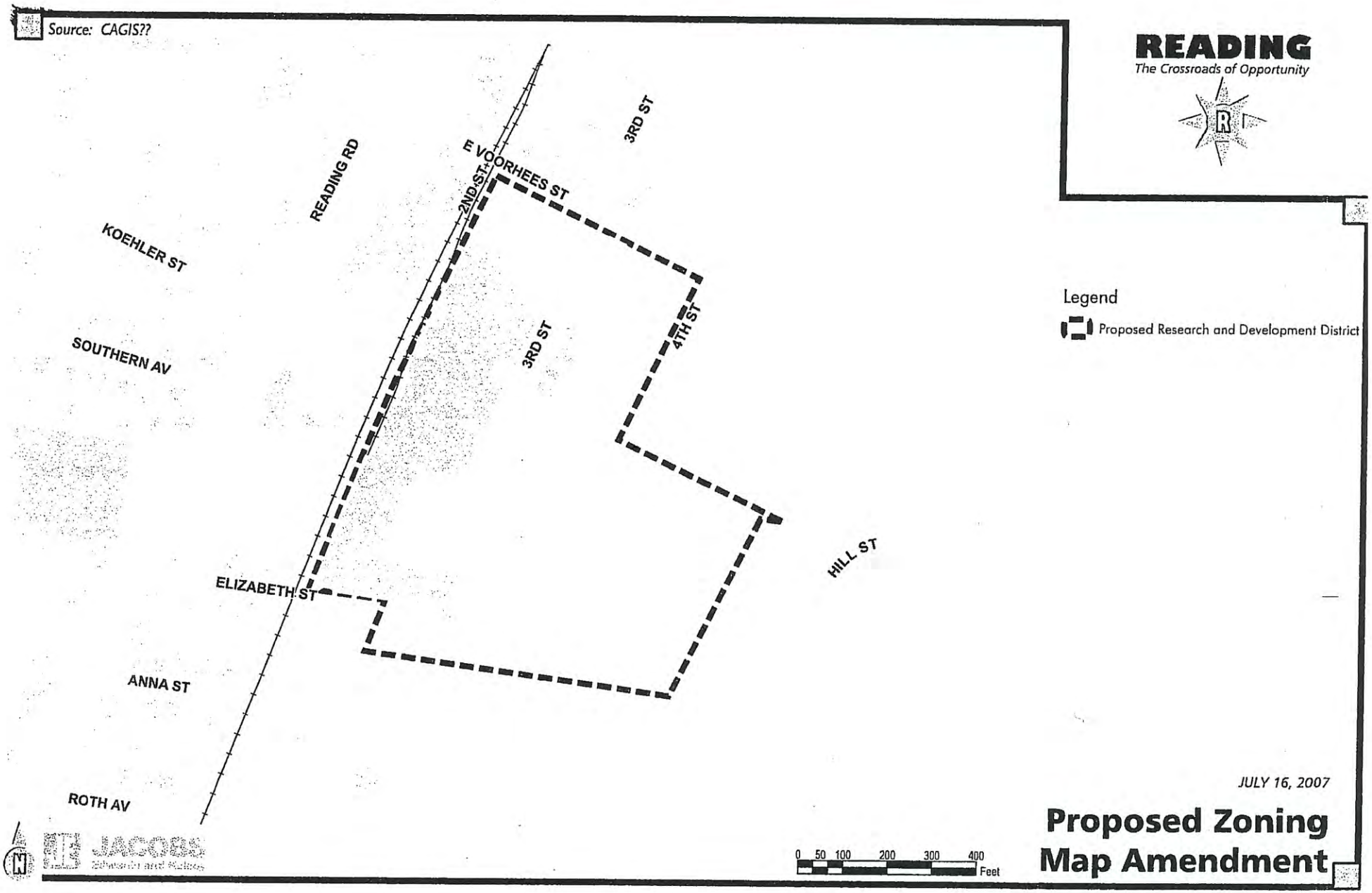
I, David E. Pflanz, Clerk of Council of the City of Reading, Ohio do hereby certify the foregoing Ordinance to be a true and correct copy of Ordinance #2007-110 passed by the Council of the City of Reading, Ohio at a REGULAR meeting on OCTOBER 2 20 07.

David E Pflanz
Clerk

CERTIFICATION OF PUBLICATION

I, David E. Pflanz, Clerk of Council, hereby certify that a true and accurate copy of the following Ordinance was published in a newspaper of general circulation beginning _____ 20____.

Clerk of Council
City of Reading, Ohio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The Crossroads of Opportunity
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4TH ST
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Legend
Proposed Research and Development District
JACOBS
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Feet
JULY 16, 2007
Proposed Zoning
Map Amendment

VER'S 2ND ADDITION P.B. 1 P.257 R.O.

READING
The Crossroads of Opportunity
1000 MARKET STREET
READING, OH 45215-3283
PHONE: 513.733.3725
FAX: 513.733.2077
WWW.READINGOHIO.ORG

March 14, 2012

The City of Reading is very welcoming and accommodating to new commercial and industrial projects. The City recognizes the importance of growth and stability of its businesses. The City's building department is small which equates to being able process permits and answer questions in a very expeditious manner.

Pre-construction meetings between project managers and the City are strongly encouraged. Projects are guided through the plan approval and permitting process on the second floor of City Hall at 1000 Market Street. Reading, Ohio 45215.

Four sets of a projects construction documents are to be submitted to Building Inspector for review. At this time, a cost of $100.00 is required to begin the permitting process. Total cost is determined by total cost of the project. Permits are reviewed and completed within fourteen business days. If time is a factor, we can expedite this process.

	PERMIT PROCESS	
Application	City of Reading Administrative Offices 1000 Market Street Reading, OH 45215 (513) 733-3725	Four Copies of plans submitted. Total cost determined by total project cost. Ask our department for full schedule of fees
Plan Review Approval and Permits	Building Inspection, Engineering services(as needed), and Fire Protection	Building Department reviews plans and distributes plans for approval. Any revisions are addressed prior to final approval.
Inspections	Contractor calls Building Department for inspections	Inspections are coordinated between Building Inspector and Contractor, including final inspection
Certificate of Occupancy	Issued by Building Department	Issued when all inspections determine project was built in compliance with approved plans

Dan Brooks

Dan Brooks, Building and Zoning Administrator
513-733-3725

UNIVERSITY OF Cincinnati

David E. Millhorn, Ph.D.

Director, Genome Research Institute
Chairman, Department of Genome Science

University of Cincinnati Medical Center
231 Albert Sabin Way
PO Box 670505
Cincinnati, OH 45267-0505

Phone (513) 558-5473
Fax (513) 558-5422
Email david.millhorn@uc.edu

March 12, 2003

Earl Schmidt, Mayor
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215

Dear Mayor Schmidt,

The Genome Research Institute of the University of Cincinnati strongly supports the City of Reading's application for a U.S. EPA Brownfield's Assessment Grant to facilitate the creation of a 14.79 acres biotechnology site and a 3.05 acres site for the construction of a branch library in the City of Reading.

The Genome Research Institute is a new research activity for the University which will conduct cutting edge biomedical research. This will lead to greater understanding of disease and ultimately contribute to the development of preventative and treatment therapies. The Institute will occupy five laboratory and two office buildings which were donated to the University by Aventis Pharmaceuticals. The University is spending over forty million dollars to update these facilities and make them suitable for the planned research. In addition to the University of Cincinnati, the Genome Research Institute will house researchers from Children's Hospital Research Foundation, Wright State University, the Air Force Research Lab and Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals. In 2003 we will have about 150 people on site, growing to 400 over the next five years. In addition to new job creation, the Institute will generate potential for new businesses providing needed supplies and services to the Institute. Additionally, the Institute will have its own educational programs and an internship program for undergraduate and graduate students. We'd certainly expect families to move to this area.

The availability of a large site next to the Genome Research Institute is a critical step in encouraging the formation of new biotechnology companies in Southwest Ohio. A next step will be the construction of suitable laboratory and office space. We anticipate the research at the Institute to lead to technologies and products which will require commercial space for further development and production. We see such a biotech industry park as a crucial element of encouraging the translation of new knowledge into commercial products. This has been demonstrated in other U.S. and International locations which have or are creating high technology centers.

The new library will benefit the Institute directly by providing information. Although the scientific literature needed by researchers will likely come through the University, a general purpose library is of significant value for its information on the societal benefits of health care research, for Management and business literature and for newspapers and periodicals. The students at the Institute will also benefit from the Library for its resources and as a quiet place to access printed and on-line information and to study. We expect families to move to the Reading area as a result of the location of the Genome Research Institute. New people to the area will benefit from a Library that serves their families and that makes it a more desirable place to live. Reading's proximity to several interstates will make the Library available to people from a large portion of Southwest Ohio.

We hope you will give strong consideration to providing this grant to the City of Reading.

Sincerely,

David E. Millhorn, Ph.D.
Director, Genome Research Institute
Professor and Chairman, Department of Genome Science

UNIVERSITY OF Cincinnati

Office of the
Senior Vice President
and Provost for Health Affairs
University of Cincinnati Medical Center
PO Box 670663
Cincinnati OH 45267-0663

250 Health Professions Building
Phone (513) 558-6052
Fax (513) 558-2962

July 6, 2006

Robert "Bo" Bemmes, Mayor
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215

Dear Mayor Bemmes:

The Genome Research Institute of the University of Cincinnati (GRI) strongly supports the City of Reading's application for a Job Ready Site grant under the Technical Center/Research Laboratories program through the Ohio Department of Development. The city is requesting approximately $1.5 million to redevelop the approximate 10 acre Nivison-Weiskopf site for future expansion of the Reading Life Sciences Complex, which is currently anchored by GRI, Girindus America, and Patheon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Grant proceeds will be used for property acquisition, demolition, remediation and infrastructure.

GRI is a new research activity for the University, which conducts cutting edge biomedical research. This will lead to greater understanding of disease and ultimately contribute to the development of preventive and treatment therapies. The Institute occupies five laboratory buildings and one office building, which were donated to the University by Aventis Pharmaceuticals (now Patheon Pharmaceuticals, Inc.). The University spent over $40 million to update these facilities and make them suitable for the planned research. In addition to the University of Cincinnati, GRI houses researchers from Wright State University and the Air Force Research Lab.

We currently have about 350 scientists and support personnel on site, and this number continues to grow. In addition to new job creation, GRI generates potential for new businesses providing needed supplies and services to the Institute. Additionally, the Institute has its own educational programs and an internship program for undergraduate and graduate students.

The city's acquisition and redevelopment of the Nivison-Weiskopf property will preserve adjacent land for expansion of the Reading Biomedical Corridor. Providing the city the funds to acquire and develop the Nivison-Weiskopf site will help preserve the land for a high tax and employment generating use that supports the State of Ohio's Third Frontier Initiative.

Although the University is not currently in a position to commit to new laboratory space on the Nivison-Weiskopf site, we are nearing capacity at the GRI facility, and we continue to pursue new public-private research opportunities that may require additional space in the future. Having additional contiguous land available for development on the Nivison-Weiskopf site would certainly increase our options and strengthen the life science niche that has already developed at the Reading Life Science Complex.
For all of these reasons, we hope you will give strong consideration to providing this grant to the City of Reading.

Sincerely,

Jane E. Henney, M.D.
Senior Vice President and
Provost for Health Affairs

gri/062906-1

PATHEON

Patheon Pharmaceuticals Inc.
2110 East Galbraith Road
Cincinnati, OH 45237-1625
USA

June 22, 2006

Robert "Bo" Bemmes, Mayor
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, OH 45215

Dear Mayor Bemmes:

On behalf of Patheon Pharmaceuticals Inc., I would like to express our full support of the city of Reading's application for a Job Ready Site grant from the Ohio Department of Development under the Technical Center/Research Laboratories. The project would involve acquisition, demolition, remediation and infrastructure activities to redevelop the approximate 10 acre Nivison-Weiskopf property for future development of life science facilities.

The Nivison-Weiskopf site is contiguous to Reading's emerging life science hub which is anchored by Patheon Pharmaceuticals, Inc, Genome Research Institute, and Girindus America. The availability of the adjacent 10 acre site would provide valuable land for new or expanded life science businesses.

Governor Bob Taft has stated that expansion of the Reading life science hub is a unique economic development opportunity for the State of Ohio that supports the Third Frontier initiative. Preservation of the Nivison-Weiskopf property for future expansion of the life sciences hub is critical in capitalizing on this initiative.

I am very pleased to offer our full support of the City of Reading's efforts to seek this grant.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Zinser
Site Director
Patheon Pharmaceuticals Inc.

OKI

Ohio · Kentucky · Indiana
Regional Council of Governments

July 10, 2006

The Honorable Robert Bemmes, Mayor
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215

Dear Mayor Bemmes;

The Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Council of Governments (OKI) is a council of local governments, business organizations and community groups committed to developing collaborative strategies, plans and programs which will improve the quality of life and the economic development potential of the Tri-state.

With this mission in mind, OKI strongly supports the efforts of the city of Reading to obtain an Ohio Job Ready Site (JRS) grant to expand the existing Reading Life Sciences Complex which is comprised of Patheon Pharmaceuticals, Inc, Girindus America and Genome Research Institute. It is our understanding that if the city's JRS grant is approved, they will use the funds to acquire the approximate 10 acre Nivison-Weiskipf property which is adjacent to the existing life science facility. Funds will also be used to demolish a dilapidated building, remediate the site, and install necessary infrastructure to make the site "developer ready".

The city's proposal to expand the Reading Life Science Complex will increase employment and investment in the area and thus is compatible with OKI economic development plans. We therefore support the project for its ability to catalyze ongoing and future economic development in the OKI region.

Sincerely,

Mark R. Policinski
Executive Director

720 East Pete Rose Way, Suite 420 • Cincinnati, Ohio • 45202 • Phone (513) 621-6300 • Fax (513) 621-9325 • www.oki.org
Serving the Counties of: Boone • Butler • Campbell • Clermont • Dearborn • Hamilton • Kenton • Warren

HCDC
Hamilton County Economic Development Office
1776 Mentor Avenue Cincinnati, OH 45212
T: 513.631.8292 F: 513.631.4887 www.hcdc.com

Your Development Source.

July 3, 2006

Mayor Robert Bemmes
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215

Dear Mayor Bemmes:

The Hamilton County Economic Development Office is pleased to support the City of Reading's application for an Ohio Job Ready Sites grant for the redevelopment of the Nivison-Weiskopf property for future expansion of the Reading Life Sciences Complex.

Land redevelopment is critical to the stability and growth of Reading - and the County as a whole. The Nivison-Weiskopf site represents an underutilized asset in a "first suburb" community and provides a significant redevelopment opportunity for Hamilton County. An Ohio Job Ready Sites grant would provide the necessary funds to remediate the site, demolish a 160,000 s.f. dilapidated building, and improve infrastructure to the property.

Since the site is contiguous to Reading's three existing biotechnology facilities: Patheon Pharmaceutical, Inc., Girindus America, and Genome Research Institute; it makes good sense to preserve the property for the future expansion of this life sciences hub. By preserving land for future technical and research facilities, your proposed project meets the goals of the Technical Center/Research Laboratories program.

As you know, the Economic Development Office has been actively involved in efforts to redevelop the Nivison/Weiskopf site. The property is targeted for redevelopment as part of our Urban Land Assistance Program (ULAP) and we have provided ULAP funds in the past to conduct Phase I and Phase II environmental site assessments.

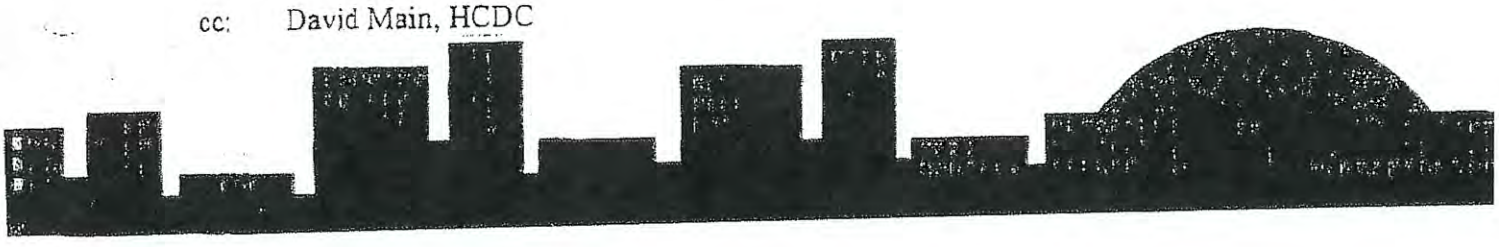
We feel confident that you have assembled a team that can catalyze redevelopment at the Nivison/Weiskopf site. We are pleased to be part of that team and are committed to working on this project in the future.

Sincerely,

Harry C. Blanton

Harry C. Blanton
Vice President

cc: David Main, HCDC



cincytechusa

Helping regionally based technology companies develop and succeed.

July 17, 2006

Robert "Bo" Bemmes, Mayor
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, OH 45215

CincyTechUSA is pleased to support the City of Reading's application for an Ohio Job Ready Site grant for the redevelopment of the Nivision-Weiskopf property for future expansion of the Reading Life Sciences Complex.

The Life Sciences Complex is a unique resource in the Cincinnati region. Bioscience companies tend to cluster together, especially those that are advantaged by locating close to centers of research excellence. The University of Cincinnati's Genome Research Institute is conducting cutting edge research in areas such as genomics, obesity, diabetes, metabolic disease and cancer. Evotech, one of Europe's leading bioscience equipment manufacturers recently established its North American Headquarters at the Reading site to be close to GRI. In addition, the site is already home to Girindus America and Patheon Pharmaceuticals.

CincyTechUSA is Greater Cincinnati's technology initiative, and has identified the bioscience industry as a target for future growth in the region. The City's acquisition and redevelopment of the Nivison-Weiskopf property will create expansion options for the companies currently located at the site, as well as opportunities to attract new bioscience companies to the location.

For all of these reasons, we hope you will look favorably upon this request.

Sincerely,

Robert W. Coy, Jr.
President

Cincinnati USA
Partnership
for Economic Development

July 6, 2006

The Honorable Robert Bemmes
Mayor
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215

Dear Mayor Bemmes:

The Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber is pleased to support the City of Reading's application for an Ohio Job Ready Site grant for the redevelopment of the Nivison-Weiskopf property for future expansion of the Reading Life Sciences Complex.

The Cincinnati USA Partnership, the regional economic development initiative directed by the Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber staff, is designed to stimulate economic growth by unifying the region's economic development strengths and resources. The Partnership works closely with Hamilton County and the City of Reading as a first contact for businesses interested in relocating or expanding in Cincinnati USA.

In 2004 the Partnership identified several key clusters of economic activity as the focus of future economic development efforts. The Biotechnology and Life Sciences industry was identified as an emerging cluster by a study conducted by the University of Cincinnati in collaboration with the University of Kentucky. Touting strong clusters enables us to recruit top-notch firms and talent from around the world.

The redevelopment of the Nivision/Weiskopf site in Reading provides an important resource for our region to attract and retain companies in the biotechnology industry. The Chamber and Partnership has been very supportive of Patheon Pharmaceutical, Inc., Girindus America and the Genome Research Institute that currently exist on sites contiguous to the Nivision/Weiskopf site. It makes perfect sense to invest in the site for a future biotechnology company to help build a cluster for the City of Reading and our region.

The City of Reading and the Hamilton County Development Company have been great partners to the Chamber and the Partnership. We support them in their efforts to obtain this grant and feel confident they will move forward on developing the Reading Life Sciences Complex that will benefit Reading as well as the Cincinnati USA region.

Sincerely,

Doug Moormann
Interim Vice President, Economic Development
Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber

300 Carew Tower
441 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202-2812
phone 513.579.3107
fax 513.579.3101

SOLVAY GIRINDUS

Girindus®

June 22, 2006

Girindus America Inc.
8560 Reading Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45215
USA

Tel.: +1 (513) 679 3000
Fax: +1 (513) 679 3053
E-Mail: info@girindus.com
Internet: www.girindus.com

Robert Bemmes, Mayor
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215

Dear Mayor Bemmes:

It is my understanding that the city of Reading is applying for a Job Ready Site grant from the Ohio Department of Development under the Technical Center/Research Laboratories Program. The city is requesting approximately $1.5 million to purchase the Nivison-Weiskopf property, demolish the building, remediate the site, and install infrastructure. This approximate 10-acre site is contiguous to the Girindus America property. Girindus is joined by two other partners on the Reading Life Sciences Campus: Patheon Pharmaceuticals and the University of Cincinnati's Genome Research Institute; they too could benefit from having additional nearby space to grow their facilities in the future.

Girindus is a, technology-driven company offering the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries comprehensive skills, including process R&D, cGMP-compliant scale-up and manufacture of active ingredients, as well as regulatory support. Girindus delivers the fastest fully integrated way of moving a drug candidate from lead identification through clinical trials up to commercial API production. For medicinal chemistry, preclinical, clinical and radio-synthesis needs, Girindus operates laboratories and pilot plant facilities at the Reading facility.

Girindus America is also home of our commercial scale oligonucleotide production facility. Girindus received $1.1 million from the State of Ohio's Third Frontier Action Fund to support the creation of a biomedical process facility focused on oligonucleotide (synthetic RNA and DNA) production. Oligonucleotide production could be key in the formation of potential therapeutics in the future. Our life science partner, Genome Research Institute, is providing the research capabilities needed to validate the use of these newly created therapeutics.

Approval of Reading's grant request will allow Girindus, along with our other Reading life science partners including Genome Research Institute (GRI) and Patheon Pharmaceuticals, Inc. to have additional nearby space for potential future expansion. GRI is a laboratory complex located on the Reading life sciences hub that is focused on the study of the biological and genetic causes of some of the world's most prevalent

diseases including obesity, heart disease and cancer. Unique partnerships with Girindus America, Wright State University, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Meridian Bioscience, Procter & Gamble Pharmaceuticals, the Air Force Research Lab and Acero, will aid in the translation of scientific research to the commercialization of drugs and diagnostics.

Should the city's Job Ready Site grant be funded, Girindus America would work with the city to evaluate the impact of a public roadway from our existing property to any new facilities on the Nivison-Weiskopf site. The location of this new roadway would of course have to take into consideration existing building and parking needs of the existing Girindus America complex.

Approval of this grant will allow interaction between academic and private sectors to assist the partners in the Reading Life Sciences complex to continue providing the best economic opportunities in the life science industry for the State of Ohio. Thank you for your consideration of the city's request.

Sincerely

F. Mark Laskovics, PhD, MBA

President and COO

READING COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT CORPORATION
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215
513/733-3725

Robert Bemmes, Mayor
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio

July 18, 2006

Dear Mayor Bemmes:

I am writing to express the strong support of the Reading Community Improvement Corporation (CIC) for the application which the City of Reading is submitting for an Ohio Job Ready Sites grant to redevelop the Nivison-Weiskopf property as an expanded life sciences campus. The existing Reading Life Science Complex generates substantial taxes for the city of Reading, Hamilton County and the State of Ohio. As one of the state's largest concentrations of biotechnology, it also supports Governor Taft's Third Frontier Initiative.

Validation of our strong support for this project is the fact that the Reading CIC shared equally, along with Viox Services, Inc. and Hamilton County Development Company, to perform a Phase I environmental assessment of the site. The Phase I was conducted by Environmental Design Group at a cost of $3,300, ($1,100 each). In addition to this commitment, the CIC also agreed in their July 18, 2006 meeting to donate the .43 acre site we own that is contiguous to the Nivison-Weiskopf property for use by the Reading Life Science Complex Expansion Project and the new branch of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

Reading's property and income tax bases have been eroding since 1990. Despite notable efforts by the city to cut costs and generate new revenue through economic development, the city's landlocked position has thwarted these efforts. In fact, the city has depleted all reserves and has had to borrow funds to meet operating expenses. Passage this past May of a quarter percent earnings tax increase was definitely a step in the right direction. Hopefully the city will now be able to set aside future revenues specifically for economic development so that there are matching local funds for projects like the Reading Life Sciences Expansion.

The Reading CIC, as the economic development arm of the City, recognizes the potential positive impact the Reading Life Sciences Project will have on the city, county and state. As such, we are prepared to assist in any way in facilitating the adaptive reuse of the Nivison-Weiskopf property to expand the Reading Life Sciences Hub.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Lynd
President CIC

Reading
Chamber of Commerce
"Our Success Reflects Your Support"

READING
The Crossroads of Opportunity

July 11, 2006

Mayor Robert Bemmes
City of Reading
1000 Market Street
Reading, Ohio 45215

Ref: Ohio Job Ready Site Grant

Mayor:

We whole-heartedly support your efforts to obtain a grant through the Ohio Job Ready Site (JRS) Program to acquire the Nivison-Weiskopf property and redevelop it as a satellite life science park that will complement the adjoining Reading Life Sciences Center.

The city and chamber have been working collectively on this and other projects to revitalize the city's tax and employment bases. Given the city's challenging financial situation, this project will be a major "shot in the arm" to our local economy. It will also benefit Hamilton County and the State of Ohio by strengthening the region and state as a viable life science hub.

We as a Board of Trustees for the Reading Chamber of Commerce have discussed this and are unanimous in our support of this effort.

As usual, if there is anything else we as a Chamber can do to assist, please call me.

Sincerely,

Jim Stewart
President

PO Box 15164 Reading, Ohio 45215
readingohiochamber.org

STANDARD TEXTILE

WORLD HEADQUARTERS
ONE KNOLLCREST DR
P.O. BOX 371805
CINCINNATI, OHIO
45222-1805

513-761-9256
513-761-0467 FAX
1-800-999-0400

July 7, 2006

Bruce Johnson, Lieutenant Governor
Ohio Department of Development
77 S. High Street
Columbus, Oh 43215-6130

Dear Lieutenant Governor Johnson:

The Reading Business Roundtable is a consortium of the city of Reading's top nine employers. The Roundtable members, who collectively employ 2,600 people, meet quarterly to advise the city on economic development issues. The Business Roundtable represents high-salaried jobs in technology, manufacturing and services industries.

The Reading Business Roundtable wants to express its strong support of the city of Reading's Ohio Job Ready Site application under the Technical Center/Research Laboratories Program. This exciting new land use/economic development project would help expand the existing Reading Life Science Complex and therefore is a high priority for the city of Reading and the Reading Business Roundtable.

Unfortunately the city of Reading is a landlocked, inner ring "blue collar" community with no room to grow. The *2005 City of Reading Site Atlas* identifies the Nivison-Weiskopf property as one of only two sites available for redevelopment. The site is contiguous to Reading's three life science partners, representing an excellent opportunity for new investment and tax revenues for the city, county and state.

Reading's proposed Job Ready Site Project would complement the State of Ohio's Third Frontier Initiative to expand opportunities in the life science industry by providing additional acreage for new pharmaceutical and biotech companies. It also recognizes the needs of mature "bedrock" communities that are attempting to revitalize themselves and maintain jobs in good quality neighborhoods. The needs of these "First Suburb "communities to redevelop underutilized and Brownfield properties must be balanced with recent investments by ODOT in new interchanges to help facilitate development of "Greenfield" areas such as Union Center Boulevard, the proposed Liberty Interchange and the proposed Lyons Road interchange.

For the above-stated reasons, the Reading Business Roundtable strongly supports the Reading Life Science Expansion Project. Thank you for your consideration of the city's grant request.

Sincerely,

Edward Frankel

Edward Frankel
Chairman, Reading Business Roundtable

PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Project Summary
Limited Phase II Property Assessment (Phase II)
of the Property located at
601 Third Street, Reading Ohio
Hull File No. REA003.200.0012
July 14, 2006

Background

Hull & Associates, Inc. (Hull) performed soil and groundwater sampling activities at the property located on 601 Third Street, Reading, Ohio (Site). Hull conducted the soil and groundwater sampling to assess Identified Areas (IAs) identified at the Property during a Phase I Property Assessment (Phase I) performed by Hull between May and July of 2006. The Phase II is titled "Limited" as Hull focused the soil and groundwater sampling activities within the three on-Property IAs that were not previously assessed by Environmental Design Group (EDG), and were accessible with the equipment required to collect reliable samples.

Soil and Groundwater Sampling

Tiger Probe, under the direction of Hull, installed a total of nine direct-push soil borings and temporary piezometers at the Property on June 5 and 6, 2006. Soil samples were collected continuously from land surface to total boring depth. A portion of each sample was placed in a Ziploc bag and screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photo-ionization detector (PID). The soil samples corresponding to the highest PID reading in each boring and the sample from the uppermost (typically 0 to 2 foot depth) interval were selected for analysis. The soil samples were submitted to DataChem Laboratories (DataChem) in Blue Ash, Ohio for analysis of VOCs by EPA Method 8260, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) by EPA Method 8270, and RCRA metals by EPA Method 6010.

Hull returned to the Property on June 23, 2006, to sample each of the four groundwater monitoring wells installed by EDG (MW-4, MW-7, MW-9, MW-11) during their Phase II ESA. Free product was discovered to be present in MW-7 located between the loading dock on the west side of Buildings 11 and 11A and the railroad tracks. MW-7 was not sampled due to the presence of free product in the well. The groundwater samples were submitted to DataChem for analysis of VOCs by U.S. EPA Method 8260, SVOCs by EPA Method 8270, and RCRA metals by EPA Method 6010.

The presence of free product in MW-7 raised the question of the source of the product and the extent of the free product plume. No identifiable sources had been identified by either EDG or Hull during the previous assessments. Hull initiated additional groundwater sampling around MW-7 in an attempt to locate the direction from which the free product had migrated.

Hull returned to the Property on June 29, 2006, with Tiger Probe and installed five temporary groundwater monitoring wells around the north, west and south sides of MW-7 (P-1 through P-5). Grab groundwater samples were collected from the five temporary wells using a peristaltic pump. The groundwater samples were submitted to DataChem for analysis of VOCs by U.S. EPA Method 8260 and SVOCs by EPA Method 8270.

Hull and Tiger Probe went back to the Property on July 3, 2006, to collect grab groundwater samples from the basement of Building 27 (P-8 and P-9), and from two locations along the western side of Building 20 (P-6 and P-7). The groundwater samples were submitted to DataChem for analysis of VOCs by U.S. EPA Method 8260 and SVOCs by EPA Method 8270. One soil sample was submitted for analysis of VOCs by U.S. EPA Method 8260, SVOCs by EPA Method 8270, and Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) – gas and diesel range organics (GRO and DRO, respectively).

Analytical Results

All of the detected concentrations of VOC and SVOC compounds from the nine initial soil boring samples from locations P-1 through P-9 were below their respective VAP Direct Contact Standard for Commercial and Industrial Land Use, or Construction and Excavation Activities. All of the detected RCRA metals concentrations (arsenic, barium, chromium, and lead) were below their respective VAP Direct Contact Standard for Commercial and Industrial Land Use, or Construction and Excavation Activities, whichever is more stringent.

The groundwater analytical results for detected VOCs, SVOCs, and the RCRA metals for the three monitoring well samples (MW-4, MW-9 and MW-11) were all reported as below the method detection limits, with the exception of barium, which was detected at a concentration of 120 ug/L in MW-4. The VAP Unrestricted Potable Use Standard (UPUS) for barium is 2,000 ug/L.

The grab groundwater samples collected from the nine temporary wells installed around MW-7 did not contain any detectable concentrations of VOCs or SVOCs. It is noted that no sample was collected from MW-7 due to the presence of free product.

Findings and Conclusions

Hull's assessment of the Property indicates that there appears to be impacted soil in the vicinity of the railroad siding to the west of Buildings 11 and 11A. However, the concentrations are below the VAP Direct Contact Standards for Commercial and Industrial Land Use, or Construction and Excavation Activities. It should be noted that the analytical data presented was from randomly placed sampling points set along the IA, and that he selected locations may not represent the highest concentrations present in the soil.

The assessment also indicates that there is contamination in the groundwater in the vicinity of MW-7. Based on Hull's limited delineation work, the impact appears to be limited to the northern end of the loading dock and the area beneath Building 11A. It should be noted that this approximation is based solely on the limited amount of data collected from nine soil borings and grab groundwater samples collected from the resulting boreholes. This delineation did not evaluate the area beneath Building 11A as the building is structurally unsound and vibrations from the drilling operation may have caused additional collapse of the structure.

HULL & ASSOCIATES, INC. BORING LOGS

Hull & associates, inc.

Nivison Property

Project Number: REA003

Project Manager: Richard Ordeman

Date Started	: 06/05/2006
Date Completed	: 06/05/2006
Logged by	: Matt McCoy
Reviewed by	: Richard Ordeman
Drilling Contractor	: Tiger Probe
Drilling Method	: Direct Push
Sampling Method	: Acetate Liner
Total Depth (ft.)	: 20.0"
S. Water Level Date	:
S. Water Level (ft.)	:

LOG OF BORING HSB-1

Approx. G. Elev.	:
PID/FID Model	:
PID/FID Calibration	:

Soil Samples
- Sample Recovered
- Sample Sent to Lab

Depth in Feet	Sample Interval/ Sample Recovery	Sampler Type/ Sample Number	PID / FID (ppm)	Blow Count (6"-6"-6")	Samples	GRAPHIC	DESCRIPTION
0	4.0/3.1	DP1/SS1	3.3	NA			0.0 to 0.3 - Concrete.
							0.3 to 2.2 - Med stiff brown/dark brown silty CLAY, trace coarse sand, moist.
2		DP1/SS2	1.3	NA			2.2 to 2.6 - Soft brown sandy CLAY, moist.
							2.6 to 3.7 - Loose brown SAND, slightly moist to moist.
4	4.0/3.3	DP2/SS3	2.8	NA			4.0 to 5.9 - Same As Above (SAA): dark brown staining.
							5.8 to 5.9 - SAA: very moist.
6		DP2/SS4	4.4	NA			5.9 to 6.7 - Stiff grey CLAY, moist iron stained.
7		DP2/SS5	5.6	NA			6.7 to 7.3 - Loose light grey silty SAND and GRAVEL, moist, some iron stains at top.
8	4.0/3.5	DP3/SS6	4.5	NA			8.0 to 8.3 - SAA.
		DP3/SS7	4.1	NA			8.3 to 9.0 - Stiff light brown silty CLAY, trace coarse sand and gravel, moist.
9		DP3/SS8	5.4	NA			9.0 to 9.1 - Loose SAND and GRAVEL, wet.
		DP3/SS9	5.4	NA			9.1 to 11.5 - Stiff light brown/brown Silty CLAY, trace gravel, few coarse, sand, moist, increasing sand and gravel below 11.2.
10		DP3/SS10	5.9	NA			
11							
12							

REMARKS:

Borings backfilled with bentonite chips.

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Hull & associates, inc.

Nivison Property

Project Number: REA003

Project Manager: Richard Ordeman

Date Started	: 06/05/2006
Date Completed	: 06/05/2006
Logged by	: Matt McCoy
Reviewed by	: Richard Ordeman
Drilling Contractor	: Tiger Probe
Drilling Method	: Direct Push
Sampling Method	: Acetate Liner
Total Depth (ft.)	: 20.0"
S. Water Level Date	:
S. Water Level (ft.)	:

LOG OF BORING HSB-1

Approx. G. Elev.	:
PID/FID Model	:
PID/FID Calibration	:

Soil Samples
- Sample Recovered
- Sample Sent to Lab

Depth in Feet	Sample Interval/ Sample Recovery	Sampler Type/ Sample Number	PID / FID (ppm)	Blow Count (6"-6"-6")	Samples	GRAPHIC	DESCRIPTION
12	4.0/3.7	DP4/SS11	0.8	NA			12.0 to 14.4 - Soft brown clayey SAND, few coarse sand and gravel, wet.
13							
14		DP4/SS12	1.1	NA			
15							14.4 to 15.7 - Soft grey silty CLAY, trace gravel, moist.
16	4.0/3.8	DP5/SS13	4.2	NA			16.0 to 19.8 - SAA.
17							
18		DP5/SS14	3.8	NA			
19							
20							EOB @ 20.0'.
21							
22							
23							
24							

REMARKS:

Borings backfilled with bentonite chips.

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Hull & associates, inc.

Nivison Property

Project Number: REA003

Project Manager: Richard Ordeman

Date Started	: 06/05/2006
Date Completed	: 06/05/2006
Logged by	: Matt McCoy
Reviewed by	: Richard Ordeman
Drilling Contractor	: Tiger Probe
Drilling Method	: Direct Push
Sampling Method	: Acetate Liner
Total Depth (ft.)	: 20.0"
S. Water Level Date	:
S. Water Level (ft.)	:

LOG OF BORING HSB-2

Approx. G. Elev.	:
PID/FID Model	:
PID/FID Calibration	:

Soil Samples
- Sample Recovered
- Sample Sent to Lab

Depth in Feet	Sample Interval/ Sample Recovery	Sampler Type/ Sample Number	PID / FID (ppm)	Blow Count (6"-6"-6")	Samples	GRAPHIC	DESCRIPTION
0	4.0/2.7	DP1/SS1	8.2	NA			0.0 to 0.3 - Concrete.
1							0.3 to 2.1 - Soft to medium stiff dark grey/black silty CLAY, moist.
2		DP1/SS2	5.8	NA			2.1 to 2.3 - Soft dark brown sandy CLAY, moist.
		DP1/SS3	5.5	NA			2.3 to 3.0 - Loose brown fine SAND, trace clay, moist.
3							
4	4.0/3.6	DP2/SS4	1.8	NA			4.0 to 6.4 - Same As Above (SAA): wet below 5.3.
5							
6							
		DP2/SS5	2.8	NA			6.4 to 7.1 - Soft grey silty CLAY, moist, iron stained.
7		DP2/SS6	2.0	NA			7.1 to 7.6 - Loose grey/brown silty SAND & GRAVEL, slightly moist to moist.
8	4.0/4.0	DP3/SS7	3.6	NA			8.0 to 8.4 - SAA.
		DP3/SS8	3.6	NA			8.4 to 12.0 - Stiff brown to light green/grey silty CLAY, few coarse sand, trace gravel, moist.
9							
10		DP3/SS9	4.8	NA			
11							
12							

REMARKS:

Borings backfilled with bentonite chips.

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Hull & associates, inc.

Nivison Property

Project Number: REA003

Project Manager: Richard Ordeman

Date Started	: 06/05/2006
Date Completed	: 06/05/2006
Logged by	: Matt McCoy
Reviewed by	: Richard Ordeman
Drilling Contractor	: Tiger Probe
Drilling Method	: Direct Push
Sampling Method	: Acetate Liner
Total Depth (ft.)	: 20.0"
S. Water Level Date	:
S. Water Level (ft.)	:

LOG OF BORING HSB-2

Approx. G. Elev.	:
PID/FID Model	:
PID/FID Calibration	:

Soil Samples
- Sample Recovered
- Sample Sent to Lab

Depth in Feet	Sample Interval/ Sample Recovery	Sampler Type/ Sample Number	PID / FID (ppm)	Blow Count (6"-6"-6")	Samples	GRAPHIC	DESCRIPTION
12	4.0/4.0	DP4/SS10	5.2	NA			12.0 to 15.0 - SAA.
13							
14		DP4/SS11	3.3	NA			
15							
16	4.0/0.0	DP5/		NA			16.0 to 20.0 - NO RECOVERY.
17							
18							
19							
20							EOB @ 20.0'.
21							
22							
23							
24							

REMARKS:

Borings backfilled with bentonite chips.

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Summary: Exhibit Exhibit R7 part 1 on behalf of the City of Reading electronically filed by Mr. DAVID T STEVENSON on behalf of CITY OF READING