Exhibit 5

Raytheon Technologies

9 Farm Springs Road
Farmington, CT 06032
(207) 865-1022

June 23, 2020

Mr. John Harshbarger
President, Andrews Town Council
Town of Andrews, Indiana
66 N. Main St.
P.O. Box 386
Andrews, IN 46702

Subject: Town of Andrews Public Drinking Water

Dear Mr. Harshbarger:

I write on behalf of Raytheon Technologies Corporation ("Raytheon"), formerly known as United Technologies Corporation, in regard to the recent events associated with the Town of Andrews' public drinking water system and the Town's decision, apparently made in consultation with the Huntington County Emergency Management Agency ("EMA"), to issue a "do not drink" water advisory and obtain a supply of bottled water.

At the outset, it is critical to note that Raytheon is not aware of any sampling results whatsoever that indicate that water from the Town's drinking water system is not safe. If you have any relevant sampling data, please provide it to us as soon as possible.

For your information, as soon as Raytheon was made aware of your concerns, we sent our environmental consulting company, Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. ("Stantec"), out to sample the Town's finished drinking water - that is, the drinking water after treatment at the Town's drinking water plant and prior to distribution to the Town's citizens. The sample, which was collected in duplicate on Saturday, June 20th, showed that there are no chemicals, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs), present at levels above national Maximum Contaminant Levels or "MCLs" in the Town's finished drinking water. Specifically, vinyl chloride was "ND" or "not detected" in the finished water sample and the duplicate sample. Likewise, also on Saturday, ancillary water samples were collected before and after being treated by the "air stripper" operated by Raytheon and Stantec at the Town's treatment plant. While the untreated

sample (influent) had a low detection of vinyl chloride, the treated sample (effluent) was "ND" for vinyl chloride and all other VOCs. Attached are copies of the laboratory data reports for your review.

Based on this sampling data, the Town's drinking water is safe to drink. Accordingly, Raytheon respectfully maintains that a drinking water advisory was not and is not needed – safe drinking water has been and is being provided to your community.

We would nevertheless like to take this opportunity to provide additional information to you, and propose follow up actions, with the goal of improving collaboration and coordination between the Town and Raytheon (and Stantec) on local drinking water issues.

As you know, decades ago, Raytheon installed and continues to operate a fully permitted air stripper treatment system at the Town's drinking water plant. The design and installation of this air stripper was approved by the Town and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) in 1993-94 after groundwater in a section of Andrews, including groundwater collected from the Town's wellfield, were found to contain detectable levels of trichloroethylene and/or associated degradation products, all of which are VOCs. Sampling at that time revealed that the Town's then existing treatment plant was reliably producing safe drinking water meeting all MCLs, but the air stripper was added by Raytheon out of an abundance of caution.

The air stripper is designed to remove any VOCs that might be present using a packed tower column. The design capacity of approximately 500 gallons per minute was selected based on water production rates provided by the Town. Groundwater collected from the Town's production wells is pumped into a common Surge Tank and then pumped from that tank to spread evenly over the cross-section of the air stripping column. The water flows downward through the packing material which breaks the water stream into droplets. A centrifugal blower at the base of the stripping column forces air up through the water and packing material. This process allows for removal of any VOCs present.

Both before and since the installation and operation of the air stripper, the Town, as the operator of a regulated public drinking water treatment plant, has been required to perform annual comprehensive chemical monitoring of its finished drinking water (at least 26 sampling events) and, to Raytheon's knowledge, has never detected any chemicals, including trichloroethylene or any other VOCs above MCLs. In addition to the testing conducted by the Town, Raytheon conducts quarterly sampling of the Town's finished drinking water (at least 137 sampling events and as recently as May of this year). Such sampling has never detected an MCL exceedance in the Town's finished drinking water.

In addition to sampling the Town's finished drinking water quarterly, Raytheon also collects quarterly samples at: 1) the Town's three production wells (prior to any treatment), 2) the point where groundwater pumped from the operating production wells are combined before entering the air stripper (referred to as the "influent" sample), and 3) the point where the influent water has been treated by the air stripper prior to being routed to the Town's treatment plant for additional treatment such as aeration for ~~as~~ iron removal, chlorination, fluorination, and sand

filtration (referred to as the "effluent" sample). These additional sampling points provide useful information which is used to carefully assess the reliability and safety of the entire drinking water system. The results obtained have consistently confirmed the safety of the Town's drinking water supply, as evidenced by the fact that effluent samples of water leaving the air stripper system, like all finished water samples, have never exceeded an MCL.

The results of the foregoing sampling have been and are regularly provided to IDEM and the Town. In assessing the effectiveness of the air stripper system in earlier years, the Town previously reported to IDEM as follows:

> *"The air stripper provides and [sic] added safeguard to ensure that water produced at the Town Well Field meets established U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Act Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in drinking water. Finished water samples have been collected from the pre-treatment system and analyzed for VOCs prior to the point of entry into the distribution system on at least a quarterly basis. All finished water samples have been reliably and consistently below the MCLs and the results of this sampling were previously provided to Mr. Tony Akles of IDEM's Office of Water Management by SECOR in a letter dated Jun. 25, 1997.*
>
> *"Since the Town continues to operate the pre-treatment air stripper and all finished water samples have been reliably and consistently below the MCLs, the Town anticipates no change to the annual monitoring requirements for VOCs (i.e., one sample per year). In light of this, the Vulnerability Assessment has been completed for synthetic organic compounds (SOCs) per SECOR's discussion with Mr. Paul Dick of IDEM..."*[1]

More recently, the consultant (Strand) who assisted the Town in 2015 in evaluating its water treatment system confirmed in its draft report[2] to the Town that "*[t]his [UTC] air stripper has consistently delivered drinking water to the Town below the MCLs for VOCs.*" To Raytheon's knowledge, Strand made recommendations to the Town for how best to modernize and upgrade its own drinking water plant and distribution system, but did not find any issue with the air stripper system as an effective and acceptable added treatment process to ensure the continued delivery of safe drinking water. In fact, the draft Strand report recommended that the Town retain its existing wellfield and Raytheon's air stripping system and construct a new gravity filter water treatment plant and clearwell.

The Town and Strand's past evaluation of the effectiveness of the air stripper system at the Town's water treatment plant is consistent with prior statements made by IDEM, including when it reported to the Town after ten years of testing that: "*... no impacts above drinking water*

[1] Town of Andrews letter to IDEM (Aug. 14, 1997).
[2] Raytheon has not seen or been provided with a copy of Strand's final report if one exists.

standards have been detected in the Andrews water supply....".[3] More recently, the IDEM has reaffirmed and supported the continued value of the air stripper system as an appropriate protective exposure measure.[4]

It appears from recent events that there may be some confusion or misunderstanding concerning the operation of the air stripper system at the Town's drinking water plant, including the operation and maintenance (O&M) procedures followed by Stantec in running that air stripper. The air stripper system, as described above, is designed to run automatically and, therefore, also includes continuous monitoring and alarm alert safeguards which send data and messages remotely to Stantec so that the system can be monitored and addressed on a 24/7 basis. The system alarms and concurrent shutdowns that occasionally occur, can, in the vast majority of cases, be troubleshot, corrected, and restarted remotely. Generally speaking, only in limited instances of equipment breakdown or regularly scheduled maintenance is a technician required to be on-site to make the necessary repairs or take the planned maintenance actions.

We very recently learned that the Town started using Production Well No. 1 in early May, after this well was idle for many years. For your information, the air stripper operated continuously and as intended throughout the month of May. In June, Stantec took the system down for less than four hours for routine maintenance on June 4, 2020 (12:25 to 15:00). There was also a system shutdown of about four hours on June 10, 2020 due to a local power outage (13:45 to 17:45). The remaining alarms and temporary shutdowns which occurred in June (totaling four in number) were caused by the Surge Tank reaching its "high-high level" mark.[5] These temporary shutdowns were timely corrected by Stantec remotely and without knowledge that the Town had re-activated Production Well No. 1. This re-activation, concurrent with the continued pumping of Wells No. 2 and 3, apparently increased the overall pumping rate at the wellfield and likely exceeded the design capacity of the air stripper. Importantly, had Stantec been made aware of the pumping initiated at Production Well No. 1 by the Town, the Town's water needs could have been effectively addressed in a manner which did not overwhelm the capacity of the Surge Tank given that the production wells only pump for a limited amount of time each day.

We would request that the Town Utilities Department employees immediately discuss with Stantec the new pumping configuration and the Town's needs so Stantec can work to meet the Town's needs while ensuring the Surge Tank is not overwhelmed and the air stripper functions as designed.

Finally, I note that Raytheon's operation of the air stripper adheres to the detailed protocols set forth in the written O&M Manual developed for running the air stripper. A copy of this O&M Manual was previously provided to IDEM. The O&M manual, like the originally approved construction work plan, includes a contingency plan which is to be followed should the air stripper system go off-line for a longer period of time (one week) than the recent shutdowns.

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[3] Letter from IDEM VRP Project Manager to Town of Andrews (Feb. 3, 2004).

[4] *See e.g.,* Letter from IDEM VRP Project Manager to UTC (Jul. 17, 2012) ("*IDEM is agreeable to the continued sampling and operation of the air stripper as a necessary protective measure.*").

[5] These events occurred on June 5-6, 2020 (19:18 to 16:35); June 9-10, 2020 (21:25 to 9:25); June 17-18, 2020 (20:55 to 9:35); and June 19, 2020 (19:39 to 20:32).

This contingency plan recognizes that limited shutdowns of the air stripper system do not threaten the safety of the Town's drinking water because the Town's normal drinking water treatment process (particularly the aeration treatment of the water for iron removal) reduces VOC concentrations prior to distribution to residents.

I trust that the information in this letter is helpful. Representatives of Raytheon and Stantec are available at any time to answer any additional questions you may have. Further, Raytheon suggests that the parties schedule a conference call or meeting to discuss drinking water treatment issues in more detail and develop agreed-upon lines of communications to meet both parties' needs going forward in order to ensure the continuation of a safe and reliable drinking water supply for the Town. Because of the pending litigation, Raytheon proposes that counsel for both sides also attend or participate in the proposed meeting or conference call.

Sincerely,

John L. Baron

John L. Baron
Remediation Project Manager
Raytheon Technologies Corporation

Enclosures

cc: Robert Jeffers (w/encl.)
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