Exhibit 7

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
8770 Guion Road, Suite B
Indianapolis IN 46268
Tel: (317) 876-8375
Fax: (317) 876-8382

May 15, 2015

Attention: Mr. Jeffrey Kavanaugh
Voluntary Remediation Program Manager
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Land Quality
100 N. Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Mr. Kavanaugh,

Reference: **Quarterly Status Update – First Quarter 2015**
Former United Technologies Automotive (UTA) Facility
Andrews, IN
IDEM VRP # 6930702

This Quarterly Status Report has been prepared for the above-referenced Site by Stantec on behalf of United Technologies Corporation (UTC). This correspondence provides an update on recent site work including:

- Quarterly groundwater monitoring; and,
- Continued operation/maintenance of the groundwater extraction and treatment system.

This Quarterly Status Report is organized with brief descriptions of field activities accompanied by Figures and Tables that summarize recent activities at the Site. In addition, completed Laboratory Analytical Results are included as Attachment A for reference.

Figures

Tables

Reference: **Quarterly Status Update – First Quarter 2015**
Former United Technologies Automotive (UTA) Facility
Andrews, IN
IDEM VRP # 6930702

Attachment

Attachment A Laboratory Analytical Reports

Quarterly Groundwater Sampling Event

The quarterly groundwater gauging was conducted on March 23, 2015. Quarterly groundwater sampling was conducted on March 23 through March 25, 2015, and included:

- Thirteen off-Site monitoring wells (DP-03, DP-04, MW-25, MW-39, MW-41, MW-42A, MW-43, MW-44, MW-45, MW-46, MW-47, OSW-1, and OSW-2);
- Four on-Site monitoring wells (MW-16, MW-18, MW-20, and MW-21);
- Nine extraction wells (EW-1 through EW-9); and,
- Three town water supply wells (WH-1, WH-2, and WH-3[1]).

Well coordinates and construction details are provided in Table 1, the sampling frequency is provided in Table 2, and the well locations are shown on Figure 1.

Groundwater Sampling Procedures

The following procedures were conducted during the First Quarter 2015 groundwater monitoring event:

- Sample containers were ordered from AccuTest in Dayton, New Jersey.
- The wells were purged at a low flow rate using dedicated tubing and a peristaltic pump.
- Field parameter data [conductivity, pH, oxidation reduction potential (ORP), dissolved oxygen (DO), and temperature] were collected by pumping the purge water through a flow-through cell. The field parameter data was collected every three to five minutes until the parameter readings stabilized.
- Groundwater samples were collected via the "soda straw method" (United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 4 Science and Ecosystem Support Division *Groundwater Sampling Operating Procedure* dated March 6, 2014) using dedicated tubing and a peristaltic pump. After the field parameters reached stability, a grab sample was collected by disconnecting the tubing from the flow-through cell, filling the tubing with groundwater, turning off the peristaltic pump, removing the tubing from the well, turning on the peristaltic pump, decreasing the pump speed and reversing the flow direction to push the sample out of the tubing and into sample vials. This action was repeated until all vials were filled. While filling vials, the tubing was never completely emptied in order to prevent introducing water that was in contact with the flexible pump head tubing.

[1] The town water supply wells have also been identified as PW-1, PW-2, and PW-3 in the off-Site monitoring report submitted under a separate cover.

Reference: **Quarterly Status Update – First Quarter 2015**
Former United Technologies Automotive (UTA) Facility
Andrews, IN
IDEM VRP # 6930702

- Groundwater samples were collected, and the filled containers were placed in an insulated cooler with ice to maintain samples at 4 degrees Celsius.
- The cooler was transported via overnight carrier to AccuTest in Dayton, New Jersey.

All samples were analyzed for VOCs using U.S. EPA SW-846 Method 8260B, with the exception of WH-1, WH-2 and WH-3 which were analyzed by U.S. EPA SW-846 Method 524.2.

Groundwater Elevation and Flow Direction

The following discussion provides interpretation of groundwater flow characteristics based upon groundwater elevation data collected on March 23, 2015. A representative on-Site groundwater potentiometric surface map is presented as Figure 2. The March 2015 quarterly groundwater potentiometric surface map displaying the complete monitoring well network is presented as Figure 3. The First Quarter 2015 groundwater elevation measurements are presented in Table 3.

The potentiometric surface maps were generated using a method of kriging with log-linear interpolation as described in "Kriging Water Levels with a Regional-Linear and Point Logarithmic Drift" (Ground Water 40, No. 2; Tonkin and Larson; 2002). Kriging is commonly used in hydrogeologic applications for interpretation of groundwater level data to a regular grid suitable for contouring. The application of the selected interpolation method further adds the ability to incorporate a more accurate interpretation of the point logarithmic effects observed at the groundwater extraction wells. Kriging with a log-linear interpolation generates uniform gridded data that can be contoured and overlain onto Site base maps.

Observed groundwater elevations ranged from approximately 697.71 to 714.50 feet above mean sea level (amsl) across the entire monitoring network and approximately 712.40 to 714.50 feet amsl, at the Site. The groundwater potentiometric surface maps indicate groundwater flow is primarily from the northeast to the southwest proximal to the Site and shifts predominantly east to west in the vicinity of monitoring wells OW-1, MW-41, and OW-2, with localized groundwater depressions resulting from the operation of on-Site groundwater containment wells and off-Site municipal groundwater production wells.

The March 2015 on-Site potentiometric surface map (Figure 2) indicates groundwater flow is primarily from northeast to southwest with localized depressions created by the groundwater extraction system. During the March gauging event, EW-1 and EW-2 were not operating. EW-1[2] had insufficient water throughout the gauging event. Pump maintenance was conducted on EW-2 during March gauging. To compensate, EW-3 was operating at approximately five times designed flow rate. The remaining extraction wells (EW-4, EW-5, EW-6, EW-7, EW-8, and EW-9) were operating near or just above the designed flow rates. In general, the system was operating within

[2] This condition is not uncommon in EW-1. The well is screened in a thin portion of the aquifer and consequently has lower yield than the other extraction wells.

Reference: **Quarterly Status Update – First Quarter 2015**
Former United Technologies Automotive (UTA) Facility
Andrews, IN
IDEM VRP # 6930702

the historical total average pumping rate. As indicated by the potentiometric surface and simulated particle tracking, capture of the up gradient dissolved phase groundwater plume was maintained at the operated flow rate. During First Quarter 2015, the Site groundwater potentiometric surface map indicates a localized groundwater divide between the two hydraulic containment extraction lines (EW-3 through EW-5 and EW-6 through EW-9) located east of MW-25 and west of MW-44. The on-Site extraction system will continue to be optimized during the Second Quarter 2015 to maximize containment while maintaining treatment performance goals.

At the down gradient limits of the dissolved phase groundwater plume, a distinct cone of depression is indicated proximal to municipal wells WH-2 and WH-3. The capture zone observed in March 2015 created by the pumping wells indicates that WH-2 and WH-3 capture VOC impacted groundwater.

The potentiometric surface was used in combination with a MapWindow GIS particle-tracking algorithm and a Target Zone comprised of a combination of the inferred maximum extents of TCE, DCE and VC present above maximum contaminant limits (MCLs) to evaluate the effectiveness of the capture zone created by the groundwater extraction systems and municipal water supply wells. As presented in Figure 3, VOC impacted groundwater is inferred to be captured on-Site for hypothetical particles originating up gradient of the on-Site (EW-3 through EW-5) groundwater extraction system. Additional impacted water is inferred to be contained by the groundwater extraction line created by wells EW-6 through EW-9. Extraction from the EW-6 through EW-9 extraction system will continue to be optimized during the Second Quarter 2015 to maximize containment while maintaining treatment performance goals. The remaining dissolved phase groundwater plume, as represented by the down gradient particles, is captured by the off-Site municipal groundwater production system.

Groundwater Sampling and Data

A total of 31 VOC samples (17 monitoring wells, 3 duplicates, 2 trip blank, and 9 extraction wells) were collected during the First Quarter 2015 groundwater monitoring event. Additionally, three town well samples and associated duplicate were collected as part of the town air stripper monitoring (reported under separate cover). Refer to Table 2 for the quarterly groundwater monitoring schedule.

All of the groundwater samples were analyzed for VOCs by U.S. EPA SW-846 Method 8260B with the exception of WH-1, WH-2, WH-3, and DUP-OFFSITE, which were analyzed by U.S. EPA SW-846 Method 524.2. The First Quarter 2015 groundwater analytical results are presented in Table 4 and on Figures 4 through 7. The quarterly field parameter data is presented in Table 5.

Groundwater concentrations observed during the First Quarter 2015 sampling event were generally consistent with the range of historically observed concentrations in on-Site and off-Site monitoring wells. The groundwater potentiometric surface maps (Figures 2 and 3) indicate that

Reference: **Quarterly Status Update – First Quarter 2015**
Former United Technologies Automotive (UTA) Facility
Andrews, IN
IDEM VRP # 6930702

both the on-Site and off-Site groundwater recovery systems continue to capture on-Site and off-Site groundwater impacts, respectively. Therefore, the observed groundwater concentrations and potentiometric surface continue to be consistent with the remedial objectives detailed in the submitted Groundwater Remediation Work Plan (RWP) Addendum dated September 23, 2011. The construction and start-up of the EW-6 through EW-9 extraction wells completed in the first half of 2013 allows greater flexibility in operation of the treatment system to meet the remedial objectives.

The VOC analytical results were validated per the Quality Assurance Project Plan included in the Groundwater RWP. The laboratory reports are attached as Attachment A.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (317) 876-8375.

Regards,

STANTEC CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.

Susan M. Hall
Associate Scientist

John W. McInnes, LPG
Managing Principal Geologist

Attachments

cc: John Baron, United Technologies Corporation
David W. Nunn, Eastman Smith
Town of Andrews