

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Lockheed Martin Skunk Works

Report Date: 5/31/23

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Ground water Well

Name and General Location of Source(s): well 2 @ Air Force Plant 42, Site 2 Palmdale CA 93599

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: A source water assessment was conducted of the Lockheed Martin's Aeronautics Company groundwater well #2 (Site 2) in November 2001. The source is considered most vulnerable to contaminants associated with aircraft maintenance and fueling activities. A complete assessment can be requested by calling Mike Jones at (661)572-1348 or the Regional Water Quality Control Board – Division of Drinking Water District at (818)551-0224.

About This Report

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Terms Used in This Report

| Term | Definition |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Level 1 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an <i>E. coli</i> MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. |

| Term | Definition |
|--|--|
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) | The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS) | MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements. |
| Public Health Goal (PHG) | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. |
| Regulatory Action Level (AL) | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. |
| Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS) | MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels. |
| Treatment Technique (TT) | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| Variances and Exemptions | Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions. |
| ND | Not detectable at testing limit. |
| ppm | parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) |
| ppb | parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation) |

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that 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, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

The following Tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. **There were zero violations of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT in 2022.**

Table 1. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Coliform Bacteria

There were no positive Coliform Bacteria results detected in 2022.

| Microbiological Contaminants | Highest No. of Detections | No. of Months in Violation | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source of Bacteria |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----|------|------------------------------|
| <i>E. coli</i> | 2022 0 | 0 | (a) | 0 | Human and animal fecal waste |

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

Table 2. Sampling Results Showing the Detection of Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Sample Date | No. of Samples Collected | 90 th Percentile Level Detected | No. Sites Exceeding AL | AL | PHG | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------|--|------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 2021 | 9 | 4.6 | 0 | 15 | 0.2 | Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 2021 | 9 | .22 | 0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

Table 3. Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|-----|------------|--|
| Sodium (ppm) | 2023 | 23,600 ug/L | n/a | n/a | n/a | Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm) | 2023 | 86.4 mg/L | n/a | n/a | n/a | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring |

Table 4. Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | MCL [MRDL] | PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG] | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | 2022 | 3.8 | 3.3 – 3.8 | 80 | n/a | Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | 2022 | ND | n/a | 60 | n/a | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|----|----|---|
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2021 | .14 | n/a | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) | 2022 | .64 | n/a | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Cadmium (ppb) | 2021 | 1.7 | n/a | 5 | 5 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints |

Table 5. Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard

| Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units) | Sample Date | Level Detected | Range of Detections | SMCL | PHG (MCLG) | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|-------------|----------------|---------------------|------|------------|-------------------------------|
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2022 | .12 | n/a | 5 | n/a | Soil runoff |

Table 6. Detection of Unregulated Contaminants

There were no violations or exceedances for the 2022 calendar year.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7. Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT or Monitoring Reporting Requirement

There were no violations or exceedances for the 2022 calendar year.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

Table 8. Sampling Results Showing Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples

There were no violations or exceedances for the 2022 calendar year.

Table 9. Violation of Groundwater TT

There were no violations or exceedances for the 2022 calendar year.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. [Enter Water System's Name] 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 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(updated with electronic delivery methods)

(suggested format)

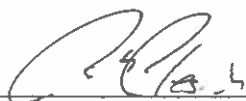
CWS Name: Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company

PWSID No: CA-1910238

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the state/primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name: Robert Plesich



Title: ESH Sr. Manager

Phone #: 661-572-2579

Date: 6/21/2023

Please check all items that apply.

☐ CCR was distributed by mail.

☐ CCR was distributed by other direct delivery method. Specify direct delivery methods:

☐ Mail – notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL

☐ Email – direct URL to CCR

☐ Email – CCR sent as an attachment to the email

☐ Email – CCR sent embedded in the email

☒ Other: Posting the CCR on the Intranet at Lockheed Martin

If the CCR was provided by a direct URL, please provide the direct URL Internet address:

www. _____

If the CCR was provided electronically, please describe how a customer requests paper CCR delivery:

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the state/primacy agency:

☐ posting the CCR on the Internet at www._____

☐ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach a list of zip codes used)

☐ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

☐ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

☒ posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

☐ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as:
apartments, businesses, and large private employers

☐ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

☐ electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)

☐ electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)

☐ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www._____

☐ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the state/primacy agency (attach a list)

2022 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

List of locations the CCR is posted:

Site 2:

- Building “temp”, Guard Shack bulletin board – Temp Trailer
- Building 210, Drinking Water Fountain between Men’s and Women’s Restroom
- Building 210, Cafeteria bulletin board – Closest to conference room
- Building 210, Hanger bulletin board – Columns E8 & E9 (U2 Tool Crib)
- Building 211, Paint Shop – Outside Mix Room
- Building 250, Maintenance Area bulletin board – Outside Office
- Building 232, AGE Shop – Above copier outside office