2022 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Lockheed Martin Space Systems Co. #4400801** Report Date: **02 JUN 23**

*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.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Lockheed Martin Santa Cruz Water System, 16020 Empire Grade Road, Santa Cruz, California or (831)426-9005 para asistirlo en español.**

Type of water source(s) in use: **Surface Water Collection: Lake/Reservoir**

Name & general location of source(s): **Mill Creek Reservoir; CA State No. 630-0**

**Located on Lockheed Martin property at 16020 Empire Grade Road, Santa Cruz, California**

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: The LMS-SCF water system is maintained and monitored solely for

the constituents associated with the operations and functions of the site and is considered “Non Vulnerable”. A certified Sanitary Survey was completed in 2019 for the recent major construction to the SCF water treatment center. See the contact listed below to obtain a copy

 of the last Sanitary Survey.

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:

No scheduled meetings – customer communications provided via ad hoc all hand meetings and informational updates delivered via email as needed

For more information, contact: **Tim McNulty** Phone: **(831) 425-6009**

### TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**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.

**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).

**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.

**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.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)**: SMCLs are for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SMCLs are addressed as Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWSs) based upon aesthetic concerns and do not affect your health.

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

**Regulatory Action Level (AL)**: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**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.

**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 *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

**ND**: not detectable at testing limit

**MFL**: million fibers per liter

**NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**pCi/L**: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

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| **Units** | **Equivalence** |
| mg/L – milligrams per liter | ppm – parts per million | 1 second in 11.5 days |
| µg/L – micrograms per liter | ppb – parts per billion | 1 second in nearly 32 years |
| ng/L – nanograms per liter | ppt – parts per trillion | 1 second in nearly 32,000 years |
| pg/L – picogram per liter | ppq – parts per quadrillion | 1 second in nearly 32,000,000 years |

**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.

**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.

### UNSAFE WATER ALERTS:

 A Citation of Noncompliance (02\_05\_22C\_068) was issued by the SWRCB on November 3, 2022 for failure to collect the required Water Quality Parameter (WQP) samples for the First Six Month period of 2022 (01/01/2022 – 06/30/2022) due to an exceedance of the 90th percentile concentration action level (0.015 mg/l) of Lead in a sample reported on 09/16/2021. Additionally, a Lead Service Line Inventory was not submitted by the deadline in 2022. SCF is required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants and report to the SWRCB. Results of the monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets Health Standards. During the first quarter of 2022, SCF did not conduct the required WQP analysis testing from the distribution system and so therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of the drinking water during that time. As a result, the SWRCB has required additional sampling for Lead/Copper every six months at 10 separate locations within the distribution system.

 Subsequent sampling throughout 2022 indicates that test results are below the action level. SCF will continue to draw and test samples until further notice. The Lead Line Inventory was submitted prior to 12/31/2022.

 The issuance of an Unsafe Drinking Water Alert, Do Not Drink, Do Not Boil water advisory for the facility is still in effect. due to failure to fully comply with Compliance Order **No. 02-05-17R-004,**

Drinking water treated with chlorine retains a protective residual, that residual in the presence of natural occurring organics can react creating a disinfection byproduct (DPB). The 2021 exceedance of DPB-HAA5 has been remediated.

The water treatment system remains online to support plumbing infrastructure and fire suppression systems only, until the Unsafe Water Alert is lifted by the SWRCB. This report is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with accurate and timely information.

**Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water constituents that were detected during the most recent sampling**. 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. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is highlighted..

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| **TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA** |
| **Microbiological Contaminants**(complete if bacteria detected) | **Highest No. of Detections** | **No. of Months in Violation** | **MCL** | **MCLG** | **Typical Source of Bacteria** |
| Total Coliform Bacteria(state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | <1.0 | Naturally present in theenvironment |
| Fecal Coliform or *E. coli*(state Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecalcoliform or *E. coli* positive | <1.0 | Human and animal fecal waste |
| *E. coli*(federal Revised Total Coliform Rule) | 0 | 0 | (a) | <1.0 | 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*. |

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| **TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER** |
| **Lead and Copper** (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set) | **Sample Date** | **No. of Samples Collected** | **90th Percentile****Level Detected** | **No. Sites Exceeding AL** | **AL** | **PHG** | **No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling** | **Typical Source of Contaminant** |
| Lead (ppb) | 06/29/202212/21/2022 | 1010 | 0.0040 mg/l0.0028 mg/l | 00 | 15 | 200 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion ofhousehold water plumbing systems; discharges fromindustrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper (ppm) | 06/29/202212/21/2022 | 1010 | 0.0685 mg/l0.148 mg/l | 00 | 1.3 | 0.3 | Not applicable | Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching fromwood preservatives |

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| **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) | 11/17/2021 | 9.8 mg/L(source water) | 9.9-12 | None | None | Salt present in the water and isgenerally naturally occurring |
| Hardness (ppm)Calcium (mg/l) | 11/17/202112/7/2022 | 63 mg/L (source water)20 mg/l | 43-52 | None | None | Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium andcalcium, and are usually naturally occurring |
| \*The State allows monitoring for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old. |

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| **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** |
| Gross Alpha ParticleActivity (pCi/L) | 11/08/2017 | 0.835 | 0.098-0.835 | 15 | (0) | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Total Radium (pCi/L) | 11/08/2017 | 0.322 | 0-0.322 | 5 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (pCi/L) | 12/17/2020 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 0.43 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Aluminum (mg/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 0.025-0.048 | 1 | 0.6 | Erosion of natural deposits; residuefrom some surface water treatment processes |
| Antimony (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 0.5 | 6 | 1 | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics;electronics solder |

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| Arsenic (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 0.52-1.7 | 10 | 0.004 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes |
| Asbestos (MFL) | 11/08/2017 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | Decay of asbestos cement in water mains; erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | 45.8 | 0-1000 | 1000 | 1 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 1 | 4 | 1 | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries |
| Cadmium (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 0.2-0.4 | 5 | 0.04 | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries andpaints |
| Chromium (Total) (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 0.4-0.61 | 50 | (100) | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 50 | 150 | 150 | Discharge from steel/metal factories;discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories |
| Fluoride (F) (Natural-Source) (mg/L) | 11/29/2022 | ND | 0.1-0.14 | 2 | 1 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer andaluminum factories |
| Mercury (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 0.05-0.2 | 2 | 1.2 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills andcroplands |
| Nickel (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 5-10 | 100 | 12 | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories |
| Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) (mg/L) | 11/29/2022 | ND | 0.1 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leachingfrom spectic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrite (Measured as Nitrogen) (mg/L) | 11/29/2022 | ND | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leachingfrom spectic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Perchlorate (ug/L) | 11/30/2022 | ND | 0-4 | 6 | 1 | Used in solid rocket propellant, fireworks, explosives, flares, matches, and a variety of industries; discharge from historic aerospace or other industrial operations that used or use, store, or dispose ofperchlorate and its salts. |
| Selenium (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 0.5-1 | 50 | 30 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of naturaldeposits; discharge from mines |
| Thallium (ug/L) | 12/6/2022 | ND | 0.4-0.5 | 2 | 0.1 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories |
| Carbofuran (ug/L) | 04/16/2013 | 5 | 5 | 18 | 0.7 | Leaching from soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa, and grape vineyards |
| 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) (ug/L)Source Water | 12/21/2022 | ND | ND | 0.005 | 0.0007 | Discharge from industrial and agricultural chemical factories; leaching from hazardous waste sites; used as cleaning and maintenance solvent, paint and varnish remover, and cleaning and degreasing agent;  |
| Haloacetic Acids (5) (HAA5) (ug/L) | B637 - 12/12/2022B657 – 12/12/2022 | 3624 | 14-77 | 60 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (ug/L) | B637 - 12/12/2022B657 – 12/12/2022 | 4695 | 44-68 | 80 | N/A | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

\*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

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| **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** |
| Aluminum (ug/L) | 08/24/2022 | 36 | 25-48 | 200 | N/A | Erosion of natural deposits; residuefrom some surface water treatment processes |
| Chloride (mg/L) | 11/17/2021 | 11 | 11-13 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence |
| Color (units) | 11/17/2021 | 3 | 4-40 | 15 | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Foaming Agents (MBAS) (ug/L) | 11/17/2021 | ND | 25 | 500 | N/A | Municipal and industrial waste discharges |
| Iron (ug/L) | 08/24/2022 | <1 | 71-990 | 300 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Manganese (ug/L) | 11/17/2021 | ND | 24-390 | 50 | N/A | Leaching from natural deposits |
| Odor Threshold @ 60 C (units) | 11/17/2021 | ND | 1-33 | 3 | N/A | Naturally occurring organic materials |
| Silver (ug/L) | 11/17/2021 | ND | 0.2-10 | 100 | N/A | Industrial discharges |
| Specific Conductance (uS/cm) | 12/21/2022 | 216 | 130-190 | 1600 | N/A | Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence |
| Sulfate (mg/L) | 11/17/2021 | 12 | 5-12 | 500 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L) | 11/17/2021 | 110 | 86-110 | 1000 | N/A | Runoff/leaching from natural deposits |
| Turbidity, Laboratory (NTU) | 12/21/2022 | 0.30 | 0.2-4.5 | 5 | N/A | Soil Runoff |
| Zinc (mg/L) | 11/17/2021 | ND | 0.01-0.033 | 5 | N/A | Runoff leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes |
| \*The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. |

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| **TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** |
| **Chemical or Constituent**(and reporting units) | **Sample Date** | **Level Detected** | **Range of Detections** | **Notification Level** | **Health Effects Language** |
| Boron (mg/L) | 11/17/2021 | ND | 0.02-0.1 | 1.0 | Boron exposures resulted in decreased fetal weight (developmental effects) in newbornrats. |

## 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. Lockheed Martin Water System #4400801 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.](http://www.epa.gov/lead)

Unregulated Contaminants: Boron is a non-metallic, naturally-occurring, element found in rocks, soil, and water. Boron compounds are used primarily in the production of glass and ceramics, pesticides, fire retardants, plus insulation-grade- and textile-grade-glass fibers. Boron can be present in commercial plant foods and fertilizers and are often found in household laundry and cleaning products. Boron contamination in water can come directly from industrial waste water and municipal sewage, as well as indirectly from air deposition and soil runoff. The federal government does not regulate boron in drinking water, but the state of California requires public drinking water systems to monitor for the contaminant and notify consumers if the contaminant exceeds the notification level (NL).

## For Systems Providing Surface Water as a Source of Drinking Water

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| **TABLE 8 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING TREATMENT OF SURFACE WATER SOURCES** |
| Treatment Technique (a)(Type of approved filtration technology used) | **Direct Media Filtration** |
| Turbidity Performance Standards (b)(that must be met through the water treatment process) | Turbidity of the filtered water must:1 – Be less than or equal to **0.20** NTU in 95% of measurements in a month. 2 – Not exceed 0.20 NTU for more than eight consecutive hours.3 – Not exceed 0.20 NTU at any time. |
| Lowest monthly percentage of samples that met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1. | All samples met Turbidity Performance Standard No. 1; 100% is the lowest monthly percentage of operating sample test results which met turbidity performance standard No. 1. |
| Highest single turbidity measurement during the year | 0.94 NTU on 31 JAN 2022 |
| Number of violations of any surface water treatment requirements | 1. **Previous (2021) Haloacetic Acids (5) sample concentration exceedance has been mitigated through chlorination dosing adjustments and a rigorous flushing protocol.**
2. **LM remains on a Unsafe Drinking Water – Do Not Drink Advisory Notice due to Compliance Order No. 02-05-17R-004, Non permitted water treatment system and No. 02-05-19R\_001, failure to meet disinfection requirements for SWTR**

**No. 02-05-22C-068 - Lead and Copper Rule Action Level Violation; Failure to collect first 6 month WQP samples for 01/01/2022 – 06/30/2022**1. **Failure to submit Lead Service Line Inventory and Schedule.**
 |

1. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
2. Turbidity (measured in NTU) is a measurement of the cloudiness of water and is a good indicator of water quality and filtration performance. Turbidity results which meet performance standards are considered to be in compliance with filtration requirements.

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) are a group of organic chemicals that often occur in drinking water as a result of chlorine treatment for disinfectant purposes and, therefore, are also known as "disinfection byproducts" or DBPs. HAA5 is formed when chlorine reacts with naturally occurring organic material found in water such as decaying vegetation. Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Summary Information for Violation of a Surface Water TT**

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| **VIOLATION OF A SURFACE WATER TT** |
| **TT Violation** | **Explanation** | **Duration** | **Actions Taken to Correct the Violation** | **Health Effects Language** |
| **Compliance Order** | **Failure to meet** | **Compliance Order** | **Distributed Boil Water** | **Inadequately treated water may contain disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and****associated headaches.** |
| **No. 02-05-19R\_001** | **disinfection** | **issued 8/14/2019 – Boil** | **Advisory (BWA) notice to all** |
|  | **requirements of** | **Water Advisory to** | **persons onsite; continued** |
|  | **surface water** | **remain in effect until** | **with quarterly BWA** |
|  | **treatment rule** | **compliant system** | **notifications; Submitted** |
|  |  | **designed with 2017** | **certification of public notice** |
|  |  | **compliance order is** | **and notice of receipt to** |
|  |  | **permitted.** | **SWRCB; continue with** |
|  |  |  | **construction and installation** |
|  |  |  | **of new system completed. Updated Operating Plan in Process, ECD 7/1/2023** |
| **Compliance Order No. 02-05-17R-004** | **Inadequate pre­treatment (Flocculation) for direct filter water treatment system** | **Compliance Order issued 8/3/2017** **New treatment facility construction completed February 2020. New permit application submitted to SWRCB.****August 2020 CZU Fire assessment complete and system is online.****Pending Permit to Operate** | **Submitted draft copy of notifications to SWRCB and delivered customer notifications; contracted with design engineer for modifications; delivered Corrective Action Plan to SWRCB; Capital Expense project initiated; Construction activities completed; Trial treatment testing results submitted to SWRCB; New permit application filed with SWRCB; Final SWRCB****inspection pending updated Operating Plan; ECD 7/1/2023** | **No adverse health effects due to this Compliance Order of pre-treatment requirements.** |
| **Compliance Order No. 02-05-22C-068** | **Lead and Copper Rule Action Level Violation** | **Compliance Order issued 11/3/2022 – Failure to collect first 6 month WQP samples for 01/01/2022 – 06/30/2022****Failure to submit Lead Service Line Inventory and Schedule.** | **Sampling locations increased from 5 to 10 until further notice - Samples collected and submitted to SWB.****Test Results are below action level.****Lead Line Survey completed and submitted 12/30/2022** | **No adverse health effects due to this Compliance Order****Health advisory and Educational Document provided to all employees** |

## Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Since the issuance of compliance order No. 02-05-19R\_001 and the Boil Water Advisory, all potable water being supplied to all persons onsite is through the procurement of bottled water. The treatment facility water is being used only for non-potable water fixtures and fire suppression demands. The treatment facility has continued with all sampling and testing as required by all drinking water treatment systems. And the water quality sampling and laboratory results for bacteriological presence demonstrates that the water treatment plant is producing water quality that meets the State criteria for drinking water, suitable for human consumption.

## How to Report Issues/Concerns

As a drinking water supplier, committed to providing all employees, contractors and SCF visitors with high quality drinking water, we want to hear from you. If you have compliments, questions, or concerns about the quality of your water please use the resources available to notify ESH. Urgent high priority issues can be called in using the ESH Hotline (408-742-7215) or via radio. (In the event of an emergency, please dial 911 from an in-plant phone.) All other inquires can be submitted through the OSEE webpage https://space-internalus.p.external.lmco.com/sites/sscesh/Pages/Ask-OSEE.aspx. All questions and complaints will be recorded and investigated, and resolved in a timely manner. If you are experiencing a water outage, please contact FO&S immediately via LM Buildings as a corrective maintenance request or via email or radio.

# Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

*(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)*

Water System Name: Lockheed Martin Space Systems Co. Water System Number: #4400801

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on July 1, 2019 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 Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW).

Certified by: Name: Tim McNulty Signature: Title: Facilities Manager Phone Number: ( 831 ) 425-6009 Date: 7/1/2022

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete this page by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).

 CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).

 “Good faith” efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:  Posting the CCR at the following Internal Server link: (intranet location) \\us.lmco.com\sscdfs\SCFGroups\Facility\Water Treatment and Distribution\CCRs\2021\_CCR\_7.1.22

 Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)

Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)

 Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Bldg. notification boards and break rooms Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools

Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

Publication of the CCR in the 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)

 Other (attach a list of other methods used) Intranet - Santa Cruz Sharepoint website

*For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following URL: [www.](http://www/)

*For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

# Consumer Confidence Report Electronic Delivery Certification

Water systems utilizing electronic distribution methods for CCR delivery must complete this page by checking all items

that apply and fill-in where appropriate.

Water system mailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available website where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the mailed CCR notification). URL: [www.](http://www/)

Water system emailed a notification that the CCR is available and provides a direct URL to the CCR on a publicly available site on the Internet where it can be viewed (attach a copy of the emailed CCR notification). URL: [www.](http://www/)

 Water system emailed the CCR as an electronic file email attachment.

Water system emailed the CCR text and tables inserted or embedded into the body of an email, not as an attachment (attach a copy of the emailed CCR).

*Requires prior DDW review and approval.* Water system utilized other electronic delivery method that meets the direct delivery requirement.

Provide a brief description of the water system’s electronic delivery procedures and include how the water system ensures delivery to customers unable to receive electronic delivery.

All customers of the LM Space-SCF Water System are on the electronic email delivery roster. Copies are posted on multiple internal server links. Hard copies are posted at all main break rooms and usage points. Hard copies are available for each customer upon request

This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c) of the California Code of Regulations.