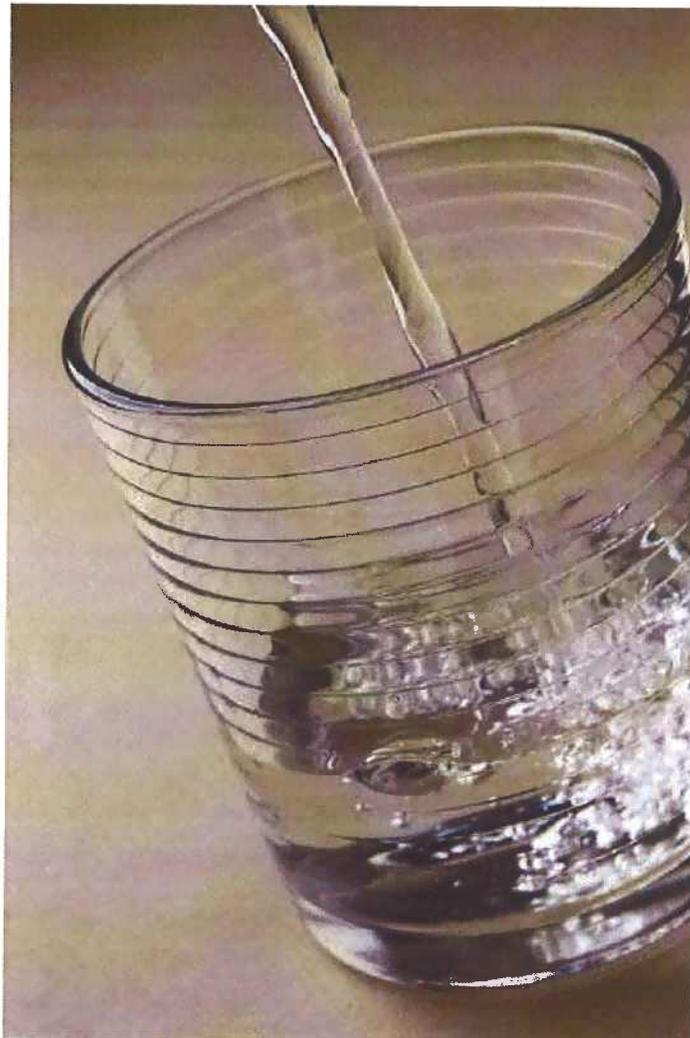




Propulsion Systems
Aircraft Interior Products
Goodrich Corporation
Post Office Box KK
Fairfield, CA 94533-0659
(707) 422-1880

Universal Propulsion Company Water Quality Report – 2011



Report completed

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

A Few Words from UPCO

Last year, as in the years past, our well water met all state and federal drinking water health standards. Universal Propulsion Company, Inc (UPCO) safeguards its water supply and maintains an extensive history of providing drinking water that exceeds the primary drinking water standards. This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that was provided during the last year. Included are the details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to state and federal standards. This year's monitoring schedule includes sampling for nitrates, disinfection by-products, general mineral and physical, asbestos, regulated volatile organics, regulated synthetic organics, and lead and copper. For more information about our drinking water, contact Steven Kaufman at 707-422-1880 ext. 1896.

Our water comes from a single well drilled approximately 200 feet into an underground water source. The well #001 is located about a half mile north of the security gate off Branscombe Rd. The ground water from the well, without treatment, meets Federal and State EPA primary drinking water standards; however, chlorine is added to the water supply to protect against microbial contaminants.

In August 2002, the California Department of Health Services conducted a Drinking Water Source Assessment at our facility. This assessment describes our activities on the watershed, paying particular attention to point sources of groundwater contamination. No contaminants have been detected in the water supply, however, the source is considered most vulnerable to contamination from livestock grazing and adjacent landfill activities. A copy of the assessment is available to you by contacting Steve Kaufman at 707-422-1880 ext. 1896.

A Few Words From the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

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. US EPA/Centers for Disease

Control 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).

All 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 US EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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*, which 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, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, which 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, US EPA and the State Department of Health Services (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's tap.

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 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 (USEPA).

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Water Quality Data

The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria	(In a mo.)	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste

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DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	4/13/09	9.0	10	.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	4/13/09	.12	1	(2)	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	8/16/11	4.6	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	8/16/11	0.53	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Note: This table lists constituents that do not affect public health but will influence the consumer's acceptance of their drinking water due to aesthetic values such as taste, odor or color.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Color (units)	8/16/11	20*	15	None	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	8/16/11	8.8*	5	None	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	8/16/11	410	1000	None	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (umhos / cm)	8/16/11	690	1600	None	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Iron (ppb)	8/16/11	1490*	300	None	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	8/16/11	72.5*	50	None	Leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	8/16/11	23	500	None	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	8/16/11	36	500	None	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Zinc (ppm)	8/16/11	.615	5	None	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

* Any violation of an MCL or PHG is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation(s) is provided at the end of this report.

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DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER IN WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Note: The results presented in this report are from 5 faucets throughout the facility that were tested in 2005. This Lead and Copper Monitoring Program ensures your drinking water does not contain unsafe levels of lead or copper.

Lead and Copper	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	5	6.7	0	15	2	Internal corrosion of plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	5	0.108	0	1.3	0.17	Internal corrosion of plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

ADDITIONAL CONSTITUENTS ANALYZED

Note: This table lists other components that are routinely found in varying amounts in public and private drinking water systems. These components and their amounts are listed for your information.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (ppm)	8/16/11	260	None	None	Natural minerals, generally found in ground & surface water.
Sodium (ppm)	8/16/11	45	None	None	Natural minerals, generally found in ground & surface water.

DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Note: Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA and the California Department of Health Services to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated.

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Action Level
Boron (ppm)	9/2/03	0.3	1

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ppb	8/16/11	16	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Halocetic Acids ppb	8/16/11	ND	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine ppm	4/11/11	1.5	N/A	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

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ADDITIONAL GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER

About arsenic: *While your drinking water meets the EPA standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.*

POTENTIAL ADVERSE HEALTH EFFECTS

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR CONTAMINANTS EXCEEDING AN MCL, MRDL, OR AL, OR A VIOLATION OF ANY TREATMENT TECHNIQUE OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Color, Turbidity, Manganese, and Iron - These items were found at levels that exceed the MCL for secondary contaminants. The color, turbidity, iron and manganese MCL are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks, and clothing while washing).

The high color unit levels are due to naturally occurring organic materials

The high turbidity levels are due to natural soil runoff.

The high iron and manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.

Since violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health, the State allows non-transient non-community water systems to decide whether or not to treat to remove it.

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