6-17-2013 KC Naira

Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company
1011 Lockheed Way Palmdale, CA 93599
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LOCKHEED MARTIN

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In reply, please refer to ENV 0613/078

14 June 2013

Shu-Fang Orr
California Department of Public Health
Drinking Water Field Operations Branch
500 North Central Avenue, Suite 500
Glendale, CA 91203

SUBJECT: **2012 Consumer Confidence Reports for System No. 1910238**

Enclosed are the 2012 Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) for Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company – Palmdale Sites 2 and 8. These reports will be posted in prominent locations throughout the facilities on June 28, 2013. A list of these locations is enclosed for your reference. The reports have also been posted on the Lockheed Martin internal website.

If you have any questions, please contact Tom Henderson at (661) 572-4326.

Sincerely,

Michael Haro

cc: File

Enclosures as noted

2012 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
List of locations the CCR is posted:

Site 2:

- Building 221, Guard Shack bulletin board
- Building 210, Cafeteria bulletin board
- Building 210, Hanger bulletin board
- Building 250, Maintenance Area bulletin board
- Firehouse

Site 8:

- Building 870, Bulletin board near middle restrooms
- Building 870, Kitchen wall

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company, Palmdale, (System No. 1910238)**

Report Date: June 14, 2013

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 - December 31, 2012 and may include earlier monitoring data.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: Site 8 Groundwater Well

Name & location of source(s): Site 8, Building 874, Palmdale, CA

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source test was conducted of the Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company groundwater well #01A (Site 8) 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 call CA Dept of Public Health Engineer Kun Cheng at (818)551-2019.

For more information, contact: Tom Henderson Phone: (661)572-4326

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 (USEPA).

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 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.

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: Department permission 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)

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 by-products 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 USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (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 provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 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 Department 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.

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 USEPA'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. USEPA/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).

2012 Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Consumer Confidence Report – Palmdale (System No.1910238, Site 8 Well 01)
Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6

TABLE 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (to be completed only if there was a detection of bacteria)	No. of detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	PHG	Typical Source Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or E. coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or *E.coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste

TABLE 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (to be completed only if there was a detection of lead or copper in the sample set)	No. of samples collected	90th percentile level detected	No. sites exceeding AL	AL	PHG	Typical Source Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	10	2.4	0	15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	10	0.062	0	1.3	0.3	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Note: Lead & Copper results are from sites 2 and 8.

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)	6/28/2011	38	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water
Hardness (ppm)	6/28/2011	36	N/A	none	none	Generally found in ground & surface water

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
Nitrate (as nitrate, NO_3) (ppm)	7/25/2012	1.1	NA	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from spetic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	8/21/2012	4.375	0.5 - 10	80	NA	By product of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 (ppb)	8/21/2012	1.15	1.0 - 1.3	60	NA	By product of drinking water disinfection
Arsenic (As) (ppb)	6/28/2011	2.3	NA	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Fluoride (ppb)	6/28/2011	310	NA	2000	1000	Discharge from steel/metal, plastic and fertilizer factories

Note: TTHM and HAA5 results are from sites: 2 and 8.

TABLE 5 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Langlier Index (Corrosivity)	7/9/2008	0.267	NA	Non-corrosive	1	Natural or industrially-influenced balance of hydrogen, carbon and oxygen in the water; affected by temperature and other factors
Chloride (ppm)	6/28/2011	2.8	NA	500	1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor - Threshold (TON)	6/28/2011	1	NA	3	1	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (EC) (umhos/cm)	8/17/2012	119	NA	1600	1	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate as SO4 (ppm)	6/28/2011	15	NA	500	1	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	6/28/2011	150	NA	1000	1	Runoff/ leaching from natural deposits
pH (pH units)	6/28/2011	8.3	NA	1	1	1
Alkalinity, Total (as CaCO3) (ppm)	8/17/2012	48	NA	1	1	1
Bicarbonate (HCO3) (ppm)	6/28/2011	120	NA	1	1	1
Calcium (Ca) (ppm)	8/17/2012	14	NA	1	1	1
Magnesium (Mg) (ppm)	6/28/2011	1.3	NA	1	1	1

TABLE 6 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Notification Level [2]	Health Effects Language
Total Vanadium (ppb)	6/28/2011	24	50	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals
Hexavalent Chromium (ppb)	8/16/2011	7.6	2	2

1 = There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents.
2 = There is no established notification level or health effects language.