

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA—ORLANDO DIVISION**

PHYLISS GRAYSON, individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION

Defendant.

Case No.:

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

Plaintiff Phyliss Grayson (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of a putative class of all other similarly situated persons (“Class Members” or the “Class”), sues Defendant Lockheed Martin Corporation (“Lockheed Martin” or “Defendant”) and, based on personal knowledge and on investigation of counsel and review of public documents and information, alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff brings this class action against Lockheed Martin Corporation, the owner and operator of weapons manufacturing facilities at 5600 Sand Lake Road, Orlando, FL 32819 (“Orlando Facility”), for damages resulting from Defendant’s dangerous and reckless mismanagement of extremely hazardous toxins, including, but not limited to, heavy metals, persistent environmental pollutants, and Volatile Organic Compounds (“VOC”).

2. Lockheed Martin’s dangerous failures at the Orlando Facility occurred over decades. The Orlando Facility manufactures weaponry and associated components and began operations in 1957. The operations at the Orlando Facility utilize chemicals that are among the most toxic to human health on earth, and require the utmost care and handling.

3. Instead of carefully managing these toxins from the moment they arrived at the facility, and ensuring they were properly used, stored, and disposed of, Lockheed Martin stored toxins in leaking storage tanks, collected and transported waste materials in leaking underground piping systems, and dumped thousands of tons of highly toxic waste sludges into trenches dug throughout the Orlando Facility.

4. Lockheed Martin's stunning indifference to environmental protection and human health resulted in staggering levels of contamination at the Orlando Facility. For instance, the EPA has set a regulatory limit of 5 parts per billion, and a goal of 0 parts per billion ("ppb"), for contaminants such as methylene chloride and trichloroethylene. Trichloroethylene has been detected in concentrations as high as 386,000 ppb in groundwater under the Orlando Facility. Methylene Chloride has been detected in concentrations as high as 213,600 ppb in groundwater under the Orlando Facility.

5. Trichloroethylene and methylene chloride, like many of the contaminants present at the Orlando Facility, are artificial chemicals that do not occur naturally. They are known as Volatile Organic Compounds because they are unstable and vaporize into the air from contaminated soil and groundwater. Once these chemicals are airborne, they can be inhaled and cause profoundly harmful effects to the human body.

6. The contaminants present at the Orlando Facility damage virtually every human bodily system. These contaminants have intense effects on the central nervous system, cause blood disorders, are toxic to the liver, kidneys, skin, heart and the immune system. These contaminants damage the respiratory system, skeletal system, reproductive system, and endocrine system and cause birth defects and developmental disorders.

7. Many of the contaminants present at the Orlando Facility are powerful carcinogens and cause a wide array of different cancers.

8. The contaminants present at the Orlando Facility are harmful to humans through any route of exposure. They will damage human health if they are inhaled, swallowed, or touch the skin.

9. The severe and widespread soil and groundwater contamination at the Orlando Facility poses extreme risks to those who live and work nearby. Plaintiff and Class Members have been and continue to be exposed to this contamination by activities that cause contaminated soils to become airborne and move offsite. Due to the volatile nature of the contaminants originating from the Orlando Facility, Plaintiff and Class Members have also been exposed to contaminants that have off-gassed from the soil and groundwater and moved offsite with the wind.

10. After creating an environmental nightmare at the Orlando Facility, Lockheed Martin's subsequent efforts to treat contaminated soil and groundwater Orlando Facility have perversely, and dramatically, increased the risks of exposure and harm to those working and living nearby.

11. Lockheed Martin installed numerous packed tower air strippers and air sparge systems designed to separate contaminants from millions of gallons of groundwater. Likewise, several soil vapor extraction systems were installed to remove contaminants from millions of tons of soil.

12. These air strippers, air sparge systems, and soil vapor extraction systems do not destroy the contaminants, they merely induce a phase change which causes the pollutants to become gaseous. To protect residents and workers nearby from exposure, the air strippers and

soil vapor extraction systems would have to collect the gaseous toxins in sealed collection systems.

13. Astonishingly, Lockheed Martin failed to contain the gaseous toxins extracted from the soil and groundwater treatment systems, but instead expelled concentrated amounts of these harmful chemicals directly into the air that Plaintiff and Class Members breathe.

14. In doing so, Lockheed Martin addressed a situation which was already hazardous to Plaintiff and Class Members, by dramatically and recklessly increasing their risks and the amounts of exposure to the contamination at the Orlando Facility.

15. The illnesses, diseases, and disease processes that exposure to Lockheed Martin's toxic wastes can cause is often latent, meaning not easily detected without diagnostic testing, particularly in their early stages.

16. As a result of Lockheed Martin's irresponsible and reckless conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members have been exposed to toxic wastes known to cause cancer and other serious debilitating diseases. As a result of their exposure, Plaintiff and Class Members suffer a presently increased risk of illnesses, diseases, and disease processes. This presently increased risk of illnesses, diseases and disease processes has caused Plaintiff and Class Members to have a present medical need for diagnostic testing (also known as medical monitoring) for the early detection of those illnesses, diseases and disease processes, including cancer, multiple sclerosis, and other serious debilitating diseases, that can be caused by their exposure to Lockheed Martin's toxic wastes. Monitoring procedures exist which make possible the early detection of cancer, multiple sclerosis, and other serious debilitating diseases caused by Lockheed Martin's toxic wastes and differ from those that would be prescribed in the absence of exposure. Medical monitoring is reasonably medically necessary for those exposed to ensure that latent disease processes can be

immediately identified and aggressively treated. Plaintiff and Class Members have been injured by the present need to incur the costs of diagnostic testing for the early detection of illness, disease or disease process.

17. Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of Class Members, seeks compensatory damages arising out of chemical releases, discharges, and leaks from the Orlando Facility. These damages include the cost of a medical monitoring program for continual screening and detection of illnesses, diseases, or disease processes necessitated by the exposure to toxic wastes released by the Defendant.

PARTIES

18. Plaintiff Phyllis Grayson is a citizen of Florida and lives in Orange County, Florida. Because of Defendant's operations at the Orlando Facility, Plaintiff has been exposed to, and consumed, harmful levels of contamination.

19. Defendant Lockheed Martin Corporation is a Delaware corporation with its headquarters and principal place of business at 6801 Rockledge Drive, Bethesda, Maryland 60093. At all relevant times, Lockheed Martin and its predecessors in interest in law and fact owned and operated the Orlando Facility.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

20. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action under the Class Action Fairness Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d). The amount in controversy exceeds \$5 million, exclusive of interest and costs. There are more than 100 putative Class Members, and at least some Members of the proposed Class have a different citizenship from one of the Defendants.

21. This Court has jurisdiction over Lockheed Martin because Lockheed Martin operates the Orlando Facility in this District. Through its regular business operations in this

District, Lockheed Martin intentionally and regularly avails itself of the markets and jurisdiction in this District, conferring this Court with personal jurisdiction over Lockheed Martin.

22. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2) because a substantial part of the events and omissions giving rise to this action occurred in this District, Defendant's operations in this District caused contamination to be emitted within this District, causing harm to Plaintiff and Class Members residing and working in this District.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

A. THE ORLANDO FACILITY

23. The Orlando Facility was built and began operations in 1957. The facility was initially owned and operated by the Martin Company, which became Martin Marietta in 1961. In March 1995, Martin Marietta and Lockheed Corp. merged to become Lockheed Martin.

24. The facility occupies a site approximately 2.5 miles by 1.8 miles between Sand Lake Road to the north, Bee Line Expressway to the south, and Universal Boulevard (formerly known as Republic Drive) to the west. It is approximately a half mile from Sea World and a mile from Universal Studios.

25. Throughout the course of its operations, the Orlando Facility has been used to manufacture heavy weaponry and artillery, including nuclear capable Pershing ballistic missiles, nuclear capable Sprint antiballistic missiles, Walleye and Bullpup guided missiles, Lacrosse and Patriot surface to air missiles, and Hellfire air to surface missiles. The facility also produced communications and microelectronics systems, processed and reproduced photographic imagery, and engaged in plating and micro-plating activities. Lockheed Martin serviced and modified helicopters and armored vehicles at the facility and operated a two-mile long laser target range. Other areas of focus at the Orlando Facility include electro-optics, smart munitions, anti-armor, and air defense technologies.

26. Since beginning operations at the Orlando Facility, Lockheed Martin has been storing, utilizing and disposing of toxic chemicals for process operations.

B. LOCKHEED MARTIN'S TOXIC MISMANAGEMENT

27. The operations at the Orlando Facility generated dangerous wastes including metal cuttings and scraps, oils and greases, electroplating solutions and sludge, metallic hydroxide sludge, acid and alkali solutions, cyanide, chromate rinse waste, spent acid solutions, waste-cutting oils, and various solvents used to degrease machinery and weaponry. Additionally, the Orlando Facility stored large volumes of chemicals to be used in the facility's operations.

28. The chemicals stored and used at the Orlando Facility, and the wastes generated by the facility's operations, are extremely dangerous to human health. The utmost care and attention is required to ensure that these materials are properly stored, transported, collected, and disposed.

29. Because of the danger inherent to the toxins used at the Orlando Facility, the risks posed to human health can never be eliminated. However, the risks of exposure can be greatly exacerbated if these toxins are mismanaged, as they were by Lockheed Martin.

30. Lockheed Martin's storage, transportation, collection, and disposal practices at the Orlando Facility were outrageously and recklessly indifferent to human health.

31. The Main Plant area, at the northern portion of the Orlando Facility, has been involved in electroplating and waste treatment operations since becoming operational in 1958. The electroplating operations involved heat treatment, vapor degreasing, electro/electroless plating of chromium, copper and nickel into various components, and the chemical conversion coating of aluminum. Wastewater treatment operations consisted predominantly of the treatment of electroplating rinse water.

32. Since 1958, electroplating operations have included an initial degreasing step which utilized a solvent bath of either trichloroethylene ("TCE") or tetrachloroethylene ("PCE")

and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (“Methyl Chloroform”). Cyanide was then used in plating bath operations. Acid and alkaline rinse water wastes from the plating operations were neutralized with concentrated sodium hydroxide or sulfuric acid. Hexavalent chromium was a byproduct of these operations as well. The sludges remaining from these operations were pumped to a sludge storage tank. Cyanide wastes were transferred to cyanide captive pits and batch tanks.

33. The initial system design at the Orlando Facility collected plating operation wastes in concrete troughs that transferred the wastes to captive pits. These troughs leaked into underlying soils for many years, perhaps as early as the late 1950’s. Further, lines carrying solvents to collection and treatment systems leaked, causing further contamination.

34. The contamination underneath and surrounding the Main Plant is extensive, both in soil and groundwater.

35. Beginning in 1959, Lockheed Martin received and stored hazardous materials and toxic chemicals at the northwest boundary of the Orlando Facility, adjacent to Sand Lake Road. The hazardous materials and toxic chemicals stored in this area were repeatedly mismanaged by Lockheed Martin, causing the soil and groundwater in this area to become contaminated. Processes undertaken in this area further contributed to the contamination. Lockheed Martin discharged wastes from oil filled transformers, and drained industrial wastewaters and process discharges directly to soil in this area.

36. In the late 1960’s and early 1970’s, Lockheed Martin dug shallow unlined trenches across 8 acres of land on the west-central portion of the Orlando Facility, and filled the trenches with 1,700 cubic feet of toxic sludge and 3,700 tons of other hazardous wastes.

37. In the early 1970’s, Lockheed Martin dug shallow unlined trenches across 3.5 acres on the western boundary of the Orlando Facility and filled the trenches with 1,200 cubic feet

of toxic sludge. Lockheed Martin then constructed a canal, called the New-Over Canal, that received wastes from these trenches and carried them off in surface waters.

38. From 1973 to 1983, Lockheed Martin dumped 7,800 tons of hazardous wastes in an 11-acre landfill on the Southeast portion of the Orlando Facility. Three sludge ponds adjacent to the landfill were filled to capacity with sludges, including metal hydroxide sludge generated from spent plating solutions and cyanide bearing wastes. A large “sludge cake” was also disposed at this site.

39. In 1981 and 1982, Lockheed Martin dug shallow unlined ditches across 5 acres on the south-central portion of the Orlando Facility, and filled them with 1,900 tons of hazardous wastes.

40. For many years prior to 1985, Lockheed Martin collected, stored, and transported toxic wastes from the Orlando Facility’s Microelectronics Center in an inaccessible and complicated maze of underground piping and solvent holding tanks. Lockheed Martin operated this collection system for many years despite the piping being in a state of disrepair and leaking highly toxic wastes into soil and groundwater.

41. These activities, along with others undertaken by Lockheed Martin at the Orlando Facility, have resulted in extensive contamination of soil and groundwater throughout the site. There are, and have been, numerous plumes of highly contaminated groundwater underneath the Orlando Facility. Additionally, large areas of highly toxic soil exist, and have existed, throughout the Orlando Facility.

C. CONTAMINATION PRESENT AT THE ORLANDO FACILITY

42. Trichloroethylene (“TCE”) is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above

28,000 ppb, TCE has a sweet odor similar to ether or chloroform.¹ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of TCE are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of TCE detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, liver, kidneys, immune system, endocrine system, reproductive system, neurological defects, and developmental defects.² TCE is a potent human carcinogen. It is classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer ("IARC") as "carcinogenic to humans", and classified as a "known human carcinogen" by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") has characterized TCE as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans by all routes of exposure".³ TCE can cause numerous types of cancer, including but not limited to, kidney cancer, liver cancer, malignant lymphoma, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, leukemia, testicular cancer, and lung tumors.⁴

43. Tetrachloroethylene ("PCE") is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 1,000 ppb, TCE has a sharp, sweet odor.⁵ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of PCE are, and/or have

¹ EPA Fact Sheet—TCE, January 2017. <https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/trichloroethylene.pdf>

² ATSDR Toxicological Profile for TCE, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp19.pdf>

³ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for TCE, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp19.pdf>

⁴ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for TCE, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp19.pdf>

⁵ EPA Fact Sheet—PCE, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/tetrachloroethylene.pdf>

been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of PCE detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, liver, kidneys, reproductive system, unborn children, brain chemistry, and developmental defects.⁶ PCE is a potent human carcinogen. It is classified by the IARC as “probably carcinogenic to humans”, and the EPA has characterized PCE as “likely to be carcinogenic to humans by all routes of exposure”.⁷ PCE can cause numerous types of cancer, including but not limited to, bladder cancer, multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, liver cancer, kidney cancer, and cancers of the blood system.⁸

44. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (“Methyl Chloroform”), is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 120,000 ppb, Methyl Chloroform has a sharp, sweet odor similar to chloroform.⁹ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Methyl Chloroform are or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Methyl Chloroform detected at the Orlando Facility can cause harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage to the nervous system, liver, kidneys, reproductive system, and unborn children.¹⁰

⁶ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCE, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp18.pdf>

⁷ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCE, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp18.pdf>

⁸ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCE, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp18.pdf>

⁹ EPA Fact Sheet— Methyl Chloroform, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/methyl-chloroform.pdf>

¹⁰ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Methyl Chloroform, July 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp70.pdf>

45. Vinyl Chloride is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 3,000,000 ppb, Vinyl Chloride has a mild, sweet odor.¹¹ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Vinyl Chloride are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Vinyl Chloride detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, cardiovascular system, lungs, liver, kidneys, reproductive system, unborn children, and nerve damage.¹² Vinyl Chloride is a potent human carcinogen. It is classified by the IARC as "carcinogenic to humans", and the EPA has characterized PCE as "a human carcinogen".¹³ Vinyl Chloride can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to liver cancer, brain cancer, breast cancer, and hematopoietic cancers..¹⁴

46. Methylene Chloride is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 200,000 ppb, Methylene Chloride has a mild, sweet odor.¹⁵ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Methylene Chloride are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando

¹¹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Vinyl Chloride, July 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp20.pdf>

¹² ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Vinyl Chloride, July 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp20.pdf>

¹³ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Vinyl Chloride, July 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp20.pdf>

¹⁴ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Vinyl Chloride, July 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp20.pdf>

¹⁵ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Methylene Chloride, September 2000. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp14.pdf>

Facility. The concentrations of Methylene Chloride detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the liver, kidneys, ocular system, unborn children, nervous system, cardiovascular system, and lungs.¹⁶ Methylene Chloride is a potent carcinogen. The EPA has characterized Methylene Chloride as “a probable cancer causing agent in humans”.¹⁷ Methylene Chloride can cause numerous types of cancer, including but not limited to, lung cancer, liver cancer, breast cancer, and mouth cancer.¹⁸

47. Toluene is a VOC that is found naturally in crude oil. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 2,140 ppb, Toluene has a sweet, pungent odor.¹⁹ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Toluene are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Toluene detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, brain, immune system, kidney, liver, lungs, reproductive system, unborn children, and developmental defects.²⁰

48. Benzene is a VOC that is found naturally in crude oil. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 60,000 ppb, Benzene has a

¹⁶ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Methylene Chloride, September 2000. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp14.pdf>

¹⁷ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Methylene Chloride, September 2000. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp14.pdf>

¹⁸ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Methylene Chloride, September 2000. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp14.pdf>

¹⁹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Toluene, June 2017. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp56.pdf>

²⁰ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Toluene, June 2017. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp56.pdf>

sweet odor.²¹ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Benzene are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Benzene detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the blood, bone marrow, immune system, reproductive system, and unborn children.²² Benzene is a potent human carcinogen. It is classified by HHS as a "known carcinogen"; IARC and EPA have both determined that benzene is "carcinogenic to humans", and the EPA has characterized Benzene as "a human carcinogen".²³ Benzene can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to leukemia.²⁴

49. Chlorobenzene is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Chlorobenzene are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Chlorobenzene detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation or ingestion. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the blood, bone marrow, liver, kidneys, immune system, and nervous system.²⁵

²¹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Benzene, August 2007. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp3.pdf>

²² ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Benzene, August 2007. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp3.pdf>

²³ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Benzene, August 2007. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp3.pdf>

²⁴ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Benzene, August 2007. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp3.pdf>

²⁵ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Chlorobenzene, December 2019.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp131.pdf>

50. Ethylbenzene is a VOC that is found naturally in coal tar. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 2,300 ppb, Ethylbenzene has a sweet, gas-like odor.²⁶ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Ethylbenzene are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Ethylbenzene detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the inner ear and hearing, kidney, respiratory system, nervous system, eyes, and blood.²⁷

51. 1,2-dichlorobenzene ("1,2-DCB") is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 50,000 ppb, 1,2-DCB has a pleasant, aromatic odor.²⁸ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,2-DCB are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of 1,2-DCB detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects

²⁶ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Ethylbenzene, November 2010.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp110.pdf>

²⁷ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Ethylbenzene, November 2010.

<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp110.pdf>; EPA Fact Sheet—Ethylbenzene, January 2017.

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylbenzene.pdf>

²⁸ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DCBs, August 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp10.pdf>

include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the lungs, liver, blood, kidneys, thyroid, pituitary gland, and nervous system.²⁹

52. 1,3-dichlorobenzene (“1,3-DCB”) is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 50,000 ppb, 1,3-DCB has a pleasant, aromatic odor.³⁰ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,3-DCB are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of 1,3-DCB detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the lungs, liver, blood, kidneys, thyroid, pituitary gland, and nervous system.³¹

53. Carbon Disulfide is a VOC that is used to produce rubber chemicals and pesticides. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Carbon Disulfide are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Carbon Disulfide detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and

²⁹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DCBs, August 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp10.pdf>

³⁰ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DCBs, August 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp10.pdf>

³¹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DCBs, August 2006. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp10.pdf>

toxicity to the respiratory system, brain, nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys, eyes, cardiovascular system, reproductive system, unborn children, and developmental problems.³²

54. Carbon Tetrachloride is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 10,000 ppb, Carbon Tetrachloride has a sweet odor.³³ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Carbon Tetrachloride are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Carbon Tetrachloride detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the liver, kidneys, nervous system, respiratory system, unborn children, and reproductive system.³⁴ Carbon tetrachloride is a potent human carcinogen. The EPA has characterized Carbon Tetrachloride as "a probable human carcinogen".³⁵ Carbon Tetrachloride can cause numerous types of cancer, including, liver cancer.³⁶

55. 1,1-Dichloroethane ("1,1-DCA") is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above

³² EPA Fact Sheet—Carbon Disulfide, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/carbon-disulfide.pdf>

³³ EPA Fact Sheet—Carbon Tetrachloride, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/carbon-tetrachloride.pdf>

³⁴ EPA Fact Sheet—Carbon Tetrachloride, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/carbon-tetrachloride.pdf>

³⁵ EPA Fact Sheet—Carbon Tetrachloride, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/carbon-tetrachloride.pdf>

³⁶ EPA Fact Sheet—Carbon Tetrachloride, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/carbon-tetrachloride.pdf>

120,000 ppb, 1,1-DCA has a mild, sweet odor similar to ether.³⁷ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,1-DCA are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of 1,1-DCA detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, cardiovascular system, kidneys, and unborn children.³⁸ 1,1-DCA can cause cancer, and is classified by the EPA as "a possible human carcinogen".³⁹ 1,1-DCA can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to cancer of the blood vessel walls, breast cancer, liver cancer, and endometrial cancer.⁴⁰

56. 1,2-Dichloroethane ("1,2-DCA") is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 6,000 ppb, 1,2-DCA has a mild, sweet odor similar to chloroform.⁴¹ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,2-DCA are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of 1,2-DCA detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful

³⁷ EPA Fact Sheet—1,1-DCA, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylidene-dichloride.pdf>

³⁸ EPA Fact Sheet—1,1-DCA, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylidene-dichloride.pdf>

³⁹ EPA Fact Sheet—1,1-DCA, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylidene-dichloride.pdf>

⁴⁰ EPA Fact Sheet—1,1-DCA, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylidene-dichloride.pdf>

⁴¹ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-DCA, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylene-dichloride.pdf>

effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, cardiovascular system, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, and immune system.⁴² 1,2-DCA is a potent human carcinogen, and has been classified by the EPA as “a probable human carcinogen”.⁴³ 1,2-DCA can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to colon cancer, rectal cancer, stomach cancer, blood vessel wall cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, endometrial cancer, and liver cancer.⁴⁴

57. 1,1-Dichloroethene (“1,1-DCE”) is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 190,000 ppb, 1,1-DCE has a mild, sweet odor similar to chloroform.⁴⁵ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,1-DCE are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of 1,1-DCE detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, liver, kidneys, and lungs.⁴⁶ 1,1-DCE can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to kidney cancer and breast cancer.⁴⁷

⁴² EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-DCA, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylene-dichloride.pdf>

⁴³ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-DCA, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylene-dichloride.pdf>

⁴⁴ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-DCA, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/ethylene-dichloride.pdf>

⁴⁵ EPA Fact Sheet—1,1-DCE, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/vinylidene-chloride.pdf>

⁴⁶ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-DCE, Date Unknown. <https://archive.epa.gov/water/archive/web/pdf/archived-technical-fact-sheet-on-1-2-dichloroethylene.pdf>

⁴⁷ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-DCE, Date Unknown. <https://archive.epa.gov/water/archive/web/pdf/archived-technical-fact-sheet-on-1-2-dichloroethylene.pdf>

58. 1,2-Dichloroethene (“1,2-DCE”) is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless.⁴⁸ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,2-DCE are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. 1,2-DCE has also been found at the Orlando Facility in as Cis-1,2-DCE and Trans-1,2-DCE forms. The concentrations of 1,2-DCE detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, liver, and circulatory system.⁴⁹

59. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (“1,1,2-TCA”) is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,1,2-TCA are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of 1,1,2-TCA detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, and immune system.⁵⁰ 1,1,2-TCA causes cancer, and has been classified by the EPA as “possibly carcinogenic to humans”.⁵¹

⁴⁸ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-DCE, Date Unknown. <https://archive.epa.gov/water/archive/web/pdf/archived-technical-fact-sheet-on-1-2-dichloroethylene.pdf>

⁴⁹ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-DCE, Date Unknown. <https://archive.epa.gov/water/archive/web/pdf/archived-technical-fact-sheet-on-1-2-dichloroethylene.pdf>

⁵⁰ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for 1,1,2-TCA, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp148.pdf>

⁵¹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for 1,1,2-TCA, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp148.pdf>

1,1,2-TCA can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to liver cancer and adrenal cancer.⁵²

60. Chloroform is a VOC that readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of chloroform are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of chloroform detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the liver, blood, kidney, nervous system, reproductive system, unborn children, and developmental defects.⁵³ Chloroform is a potent carcinogen, and has been classified by the EPA as "likely to be carcinogenic to humans by all routes of exposure".⁵⁴ Chloroform can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to intestinal cancer, rectal cancer, bladder cancer, kidney cancer, and liver cancer.⁵⁵

61. 1,2-Dichloropropane is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 250 ppb, 1,2-Dichloropropane has a chloroform-like odor.⁵⁶ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,2-Dichloropropane are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility.

⁵² ATSDR Toxicological Profile for 1,1,2-TCA, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp148.pdf>

⁵³ EPA Fact Sheet—Chloroform, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/chloroform.pdf>

⁵⁴ EPA Fact Sheet—Chloroform, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/chloroform.pdf>

⁵⁵ EPA Fact Sheet—Chloroform, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/chloroform.pdf>

⁵⁶ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-Dichloropropane, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/propylene-dichloride.pdf>

The concentrations of 1,2-Dichloropropane detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, blood, liver, and reproductive system.⁵⁷ 1,2-Dichloropropane is a potent carcinogen, and has been classified by the EPA as a “probable human carcinogen”.⁵⁸ 1,2-Dichloropropane can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to breast cancer and liver cancer.⁵⁹

62. Dichlorobromomethane is a VOC that is colorless and odorless. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Dichlorobromomethane are, and have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Dichlorobromomethane detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation or ingestion. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the liver, kidneys, immune system, unborn children, and developmental defects.⁶⁰ Dichlorobromomethane is a potent human carcinogen. The EPA characterizes Dichlorobromomethane as “a probable human carcinogen”.⁶¹ Dichlorobromomethane can cause

⁵⁷ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-Dichloropropane, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/propylene-dichloride.pdf>

⁵⁸ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-Dichloropropane, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/propylene-dichloride.pdf>

⁵⁹ EPA Fact Sheet—1,2-Dichloropropane, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/propylene-dichloride.pdf>

⁶⁰ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Dichlorobromomethane, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp129.pdf>

⁶¹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Dichlorobromomethane, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp129.pdf>

numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to rectal cancer, kidney cancer, intestinal cancer, and liver cancer.⁶²

63. Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (“DEHP”) is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature and is colorless and odorless. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of DEHP are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of DEHP detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the liver, kidneys, respiratory system, reproductive system, immune system, unborn children, and developmental defects.⁶³ DEHP causes cancer, and has been classified by the EPA as a “probable human carcinogen”.⁶⁴ DEHP can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, and testicular cancer.⁶⁵

64. Xylene is a VOC that is colorless and odorless unless present in extremely high and dangerous concentrations. Above 1,100 ppb, Xylene has a sweet odor.⁶⁶ Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Xylene are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. Xylene

⁶² ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Dichlorobromomethane, June 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp129.pdf>

⁶³ EPA Fact Sheet—DEHP, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/bis-2-ethylhexyl-phthalate.pdf>; ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DEHP, December 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp9.pdf>

⁶⁴ EPA Fact Sheet—DEHP, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/bis-2-ethylhexyl-phthalate.pdf>

⁶⁵ EPA Fact Sheet—DEHP, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/bis-2-ethylhexyl-phthalate.pdf>; ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DEHP, December 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp9.pdf>

⁶⁶ EPA Fact Sheet—Xylene, January 2017. <https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/xylenes.pdf>

has also been found at the Orlando Facility in as m-Xylene, p-Xylene, and o-Xylene. The concentrations of Xylene detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation or ingestion. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, nervous system, cardiovascular system, kidneys, unborn children, and developmental defects.⁶⁷

65. Methylnaphthalene is a VOC that is found naturally in crude oil. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of Methylnaphthalene are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of Methylnaphthalene detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the blood, gastrointestinal system, and respiratory system.⁶⁸ Methylnaphthalene can cause cancer, and is classified by the EPA as "a possible human carcinogen".⁶⁹ Methylnaphthalene can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to lung cancer, throat cancer, and colorectal cancer.⁷⁰

66. Benzo(a)pyrene is a VOC that is found naturally in crude oil. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous

⁶⁷ EPA Fact Sheet—Xylene, January 2017. <https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/xylenes.pdf>

⁶⁸ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Methylnaphthalene, August 2005. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp67.pdf>

⁶⁹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Methylnaphthalene, August 2005. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp67.pdf>

⁷⁰ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Methylnaphthalene, August 2005. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp67.pdf>

levels of Benzo(a)pyrene are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. Two related compounds with similar effects, Benzo(a)anthracene and Benzo(b)fluoranthene, have also been detected at the Orlando Facility at dangerously high concentrations. The concentrations of Benzo(a)pyrene detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, reproductive system, immune system, unborn children, and developmental defects.⁷¹ Benzo(a)pyrene is a potent human carcinogen, and is classified by the IARC as “a known human carcinogen”.⁷² Benzo(a)pyrene can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to gastrointestinal cancer, liver cancer, kidney cancer, throat cancer, and lung cancer.⁷³

67. Polychlorinated biphenyls (“PCBs”) are manmade VOCs that do not occur in nature. They are colorless and odorless. Because they are volatile, PCBs readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. They also move through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of PCBs are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of PCBs detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, liver, kidney,

⁷¹ EPA Toxicological Review of Benzo(a)pyrene, January 2017.
https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris/iris_documents/documents/toxreviews/0136tr.pdf

⁷² EPA Toxicological Review of Benzo(a)pyrene, January 2017.
https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris/iris_documents/documents/toxreviews/0136tr.pdf

⁷³ EPA Toxicological Review of Benzo(a)pyrene, January 2017.
https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris/iris_documents/documents/toxreviews/0136tr.pdf

blood, nervous system, and endocrine system.⁷⁴ PCBs are potent human carcinogens, and both the EPA and IARC have determined that PCBs are “probable human carcinogens”.⁷⁵ PCBs can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to liver cancer, intestinal cancer, skin cancer, gallbladder cancer, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, testicular cancer, prostate cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, uterine cancer, throat cancer, pancreatic cancer, and uterine cancer.⁷⁶

68. Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (“DDT”) is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of DDT are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of DDT detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to unborn children, birth and developmental defects, type 2 diabetes mellitus, liver, and nervous system.⁷⁷ DDT is a potent carcinogen, and has been classified by the IARC and the EPA as a “probable human carcinogen”.⁷⁸ DDT can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to liver cancer and lung cancer.⁷⁹

⁷⁴ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCBs, November 2000. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp17.pdf>; Addendum to ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCBs, April 2011.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/pcbs_addendum.pdf

⁷⁵ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCBs, November 2000. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp17.pdf>; Addendum to ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCBs, April 2011.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/pcbs_addendum.pdf

⁷⁶ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCBs, November 2000. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp17.pdf>; Addendum to ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCBs, April 2011.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/pcbs_addendum.pdf

⁷⁷ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DDT, December 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp35.pdf>

⁷⁸ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DDT, December 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp35.pdf>

⁷⁹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for DDT, December 2019. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp35.pdf>

69. 1,4-Dioxane is an artificial VOC that does not occur in nature. It is colorless and odorless. Because it is volatile, it readily converts to a gas and travels through the air with wind. It also moves through soil and groundwater. Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of 1,4-Dioxane are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of 1,4-Dioxane detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the liver, kidneys, respiratory system, and brain.⁸⁰ 1,4-Dioxane causes cancer, and has been classified by the IARC and the EPA as a "probable human carcinogen".⁸¹ 1,4-Dioxane can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to liver cancer, nasal cancer, and gallbladder cancer.⁸²

70. Dioxins are persistent environmental pollutants used in pesticides such as Agent Orange. Because dioxins are persistent, they remain in the environment for long periods of time and bioaccumulate in human bodies.⁸³ Due to Lockheed Martin's unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of dioxins are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of dioxins detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion, or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the epidermis, blood, liver, metabolic system, immune system, reproductive system,

⁸⁰ EPA Fact Sheet—1,4-Dioxane, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/1-4-dioxane.pdf>

⁸¹ EPA Fact Sheet—1,4-Dioxane, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/1-4-dioxane.pdf>

⁸² EPA Fact Sheet—1,4-Dioxane, January 2017. <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/1-4-dioxane.pdf>

⁸³ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Dioxins, December 1998. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp104.pdf>

unborn children, thyroid, and developmental defects.⁸⁴ Dioxins cause cancer, and have been classified by the IARC and the EPA as “probable human carcinogens”.⁸⁵ Dioxins can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to liver cancer, thyroid cancer, and skin cancer.⁸⁶

71. Perfluoroalkyls (“PFAS”) are persistent environmental pollutants used in plating and electronics manufacturing. Because PFAS are persistent, they remain in the environment for long periods of time and bioaccumulate in human bodies.⁸⁷ Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of PFAS are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. PFAS have also been detected at unsafe levels at the Orlando Facility as perfluorooctanoic acid (“PFOA”) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (“PFOS”). The concentrations of PFAS detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation and ingestion. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the liver, immune system, metabolic system, thyroid, respiratory system, reproductive system, unborn children, and developmental defects.⁸⁸ PFAS can cause cancer, and have been classified by IARC and the EPA as “possible human carcinogens”.⁸⁹ PFAS can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to testicular cancer, kidney cancer, liver cancer, and pancreatic cancer.⁹⁰

72. Cadmium is a heavy metal used in electroplating. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of cadmium are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of cadmium

⁸⁴ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Dioxins, December 1998. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp104.pdf>

⁸⁵ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Dioxins, December 1998. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp104.pdf>

⁸⁶ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PFAS, December 2018. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf>

⁸⁷ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PFAS, December 2018. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf>

⁸⁸ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PFAS, December 2018. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf>

⁸⁹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PFAS, December 2018. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf>

⁹⁰ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PFAS, December 2018. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf>

detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the lungs, respiratory system, kidneys, gastrointestinal system, musculoskeletal system, liver, nervous system, reproductive system, blood, and immune system.⁹¹ Cadmium is a potent human carcinogen. It has been classified by the HHS as a “known human carcinogen” and by IARC as “carcinogenic to humans”.⁹² Cadmium can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to lung cancer, and prostate cancer.⁹³

73. Chromium is a heavy metal used in plating operations. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of chromium are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of chromium detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the lungs, respiratory system, stomach, gastrointestinal system, blood, reproductive system, immune system, reproductive system, epidermis, and eyes.⁹⁴ Chromium is a potent human carcinogen. It has been classified by the EPA as a “known human carcinogen” and by IARC as “carcinogenic to humans”.⁹⁵ Chromium can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to gastrointestinal cancer, mouth cancer, and lung cancer.⁹⁶

74. Lead is a heavy metal used in the manufacture of munitions. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of lead are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of lead

⁹¹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Cadmium, September 2012. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp5.pdf>

⁹² ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Cadmium, September 2012. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp5.pdf>

⁹³ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Cadmium, September 2012. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp5.pdf>

⁹⁴ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Chromium, September 2012. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp7.pdf>

⁹⁵ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Chromium, September 2012. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp7.pdf>

⁹⁶ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Chromium, September 2012. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp7.pdf>

detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the nervous system, kidneys, cardiovascular system, blood, immune system, reproductive system, unborn children, developmental defects, respiratory system, endocrine system, liver, musculoskeletal system, and gastrointestinal system.⁹⁷ The toxic effects of lead have been observed in every organ system studied.⁹⁸ Lead is a potent human carcinogen. It has been classified by the EPA as a “probable human carcinogen” and by IARC as “probably carcinogenic to humans”.⁹⁹ Lead can cause numerous types of cancer, including, but not limited to lung cancer, respiratory tract cancer, stomach cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, throat cancer, and glioma.¹⁰⁰

75. Arsenic is a heavy metal used in rat poison, ammunition and semiconductors. Due to Lockheed Martin’s unreasonable, reckless and egregious conduct, dangerous levels of arsenic are, and/or have been, present in the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility. The concentrations of arsenic detected at the Orlando Facility can cause extremely harmful effects whether exposure occurs through inhalation, ingestion or dermal contact. These harmful effects include, but are not limited to, damage and toxicity to the epidermis, gastrointestinal system, blood, cardiovascular system, nervous system, respiratory system, unborn children, kidneys, and bladder.¹⁰¹ Arsenic is a potent human carcinogen. It has been classified by the EPA as a “known human carcinogen” and by IARC as “carcinogenic to humans”.¹⁰² Arsenic can cause numerous

⁹⁷ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Lead, August 2020. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp13.pdf>

⁹⁸ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Lead, August 2020. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp13.pdf>

⁹⁹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Lead, August 2020. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp13.pdf>

¹⁰⁰ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Lead, August 2020. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp13.pdf>

¹⁰¹ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Arsenic, August 2007. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp2.pdf>

¹⁰² ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Arsenic, August 2007. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp2.pdf>

types of cancer, including, but not limited to skin cancer, liver cancer, bladder cancer, and lung cancer.¹⁰³

D. LOCKHEED MARTIN EXPOSES THE COMMUNITY TO TOXIC WASTE

76. Lockheed Martin was well aware of the risks to human health posed by the toxic materials it used and handled at the Orlando Facility, including those described herein. Lockheed Martin knew, or should have known, that mismanagement and mishandling of these harmful chemicals could pose egregious risks of exposure, and result in debilitating, life-changing, and fatal illnesses and diseases.

77. Instead of taking proper, or in some cases, any precautions to protect against potential exposures, Lockheed Martin created a toxic stew of contamination at the Orlando Facility. This contamination is the result of years of callous and reckless indifference to the health and safety of the environment, and individuals living and working nearby and around the Orlando Facility.

78. Lockheed Martin clearly knew, or at the very least should have known, that burying toxic wastes in trenches, transporting toxic wastes in leaking and inaccessible piping, dumping toxic sludge in ponds, and engaging in the other reckless conduct described herein, would cause profound and widespread soil and groundwater contamination throughout the Orlando Facility.

79. Lockheed Martin also knew, or should have known, that the contamination resulting from these activities, and present at the Orlando Facility, would pose significant health risks to Plaintiff and Class Members.

¹⁰³ ATSDR Toxicological Profile for Arsenic, August 2007. <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp2.pdf>

80. Lockheed Martin knew, or should have known, that Plaintiff and Class Members, would be exposed to Lockheed Martin's contamination through inhaling, ingesting, and coming into dermal contact with contaminated soils that are regularly disrupted by the operations at the Orlando Facility, and thereafter become airborne and travel offsite.

81. Lockheed Martin also knew, or should have known, that Plaintiff and Class Members, would be exposed to Lockheed Martin's contamination through inhaling VOCs that off-gassed from the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility, and traveled offsite with the wind.

82. Lockheed Martin knew, or should have known that, because of the dangerous constituents present in the soil and groundwater, and the high levels of contamination present in the soil and groundwater, such offsite exposures could, and would, cause severe and debilitating illnesses and diseases to individuals living and working near and around the Orlando Facility.

83. Nevertheless, Lockheed Martin continued to expose Plaintiff and Class Members to toxic contaminants from the Orlando Facility.

84. In fact, Lockheed Martin's efforts to treat the soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility vastly increased the risks of exposure to toxic contaminants to Plaintiff and Class Members.

85. Lockheed Martin utilized contaminated groundwater for spray irrigation, causing underground contaminants to make contact with air, vaporize, be carried offsite with wind, and inhaled by Plaintiff and Class Members.

86. Lockheed Martin installed numerous Air Stripping Towers, Soil Vapor Extraction Systems, and Air Sparging Systems at the Orlando Facility. These technologies remove harmful contaminants from soil and groundwater by inducing a phase change that causes VOCs to become

gaseous. These systems then separate the gaseous VOCs from the soil or groundwater that they are treating.

87. However, these treatment systems do not destroy the harmful contaminants, they simply separate contaminants from the treated soil or groundwater. To prevent exposing nearby residents and workers to the harmful toxic gases remaining after the soil or groundwater is treated, it is necessary to collect, contain, and seal the remaining toxic gases in airtight containers.

88. Lockheed Martin failed to contain the toxic gases remaining after the soil and groundwater was treated with Air Stripping Towers, Soil Vapor Extraction Systems, and Air Sparging Systems at the Orlando Facility. Instead, Lockheed Martin recklessly expelled these toxic gases directly into the air breathed by Plaintiff and Class Members.

89. By venting these toxic gases directly into the air, at low heights, Lockheed Martin unearthed high levels of toxic contamination that was present below the ground surface, concentrated the contamination into potent and dangerous gases, and injected the contamination directly into the air supply for the community near and around the Orlando Facility.

90. Lockheed Martin's soil and groundwater treatment systems continue to vent large amounts of toxic gases directly into the air supply for the community near and around the Orlando Facility.

91. Plaintiff and Class Members did inhale, ingest and come into dermal contact with contaminated soils originating from the Orlando Facility, and inhale VOCs off-gassing from soil and groundwater at the Orlando Facility, and as a result suffered injuries and increased health risks, as described herein.

92. Plaintiff's and Class Members' exposures to VOCs were increased and exacerbated by Lockheed Martin's decision to extract harmful chemicals from soil and

groundwater at the Orlando Facility, concentrate the contaminants in gaseous form, and vent the contaminants directly into the air that Plaintiff and Class Members breathe. Plaintiff and Class Members did inhale concentrated VOCs emitted from the Air Stripping Towers, Soil Vapor Extraction Systems, and Air Sparging Systems at the Orlando Facility, and as a result suffer a present increased risk of serious illness, disease, and disease process. This present increased risk of illness, disease and disease process has caused Plaintiff and Class Members to have the present medical need for diagnostic testing (also known as medical monitoring) for the early detection of those illnesses, diseases and disease processes, including cancer, multiple sclerosis, and other serious debilitating illnesses that can be caused by exposure to Lockheed Martin's toxic wastes. Medical monitoring is reasonably medically necessary for those exposed to ensure that latent disease processes can be immediately identified and aggressively treated. Monitoring procedures exist which make early detection of these illnesses, diseases and disease processes, including cancer, multiple sclerosis, and other serious debilitating illnesses that can be caused by exposure to Lockheed Martin's toxic wastes possible, and differ from what would be prescribed in the absence of exposure.

93. Plaintiff and Class Members have been injured by the present need to incur the costs of diagnostic testing for the early detection of illnesses, diseases and disease process.

E. PLAINTIFF AND CLASS MEMBERS WERE EXPOSED TO LOCKHEED MARTIN'S TOXIC WASTES, AND REQUIRE MEDICAL MONITORING

94. Plaintiff and Class Members did inhale, ingest and come into dermal contact with contaminated soils originating from the Orlando Facility. Plaintiff and Class Members also inhaled VOCs off-gassing from the Orlando Facility.

95. Plaintiff's and Class Members' exposures to VOCs were increased, and exacerbated by Lockheed Martin's decision to extract harmful chemicals from soil and

groundwater at the Orlando Facility, concentrate the contaminants in gaseous form, and vent the contaminants directly into the air that plaintiff breathed. Plaintiff and Class Members did inhale concentrated VOCs emitted from the Air Stripping Towers, Soil Vapor Extraction Systems, and Air Sparging Systems at the Orlando Facility.

96. As a result of these exposures to Lockheed Martin's toxic wastes, Plaintiff and Class Members have been injured by the present need to incur the costs of diagnostic testing for the early detection of illnesses, diseases or disease process.

97. Plaintiff's and Class Members' claims are based solely on their exposure to toxic wastes released from Lockheed Martin's Orlando Facility. Therefore, any alleged alternative exposure, or prior medical or family history, is not a basis for Plaintiff's and Class Members' claims in this case. Exposure greater than the minimum specified in the class definition below only increases the risk Plaintiff and the Class Members suffer over the baseline risk caused by Defendants' negligent and tortious conduct.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

98. Plaintiff seeks relief on behalf of herself and as a representative of all others who are similarly situated. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3) and (c)(4), Plaintiff seeks certification of a class defined as follows:

All natural persons who have resided or been employed within 5 miles of the Orlando Facility for a period of one year or more, at any time between January 1, 1985 and the present.

99. Excluded from the Class are Defendant and any of their affiliates, parents or subsidiaries; all employees of Defendant; all persons who have separate lawsuits pending against Defendant for the pollution emanating from the Orlando Facility; all persons who make a timely

election to be excluded from the Class; government entities; and the judges to whom this case is assigned, their immediate families, and court staff.

100. Plaintiff hereby reserves the right to amend or modify the class definition with greater specificity or division after having had an opportunity to conduct discovery.

101. The proposed Class meets the criteria for certification under Fed R. Civ. P. 23(a), (b)(2), (b)(3) and (c)(4).

102. **Numerosity. Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1).** Consistent with Rule 23(a)(1), the Members of the Class are so numerous and geographically dispersed that the joinder of all Members is impractical. While the exact number of Class Members is unknown to Plaintiff at this time, the proposed Class includes thousands of current and former residents and workers who were unlawfully exposed to toxic wastes. Class Members may be notified of the pendency of this action by recognized, Court-approved notice dissemination methods, which may include U.S. mail, electronic mail, internet postings, and/or published notice.

103. **Commonality. Rule 23(a)(2) and (b)(3).** Consistent with Rule 23(a)(2) and with 23(b)(3)'s predominance requirement, this action involves common questions of law and fact that predominate over any questions affecting individual Class Members. The common questions include:

- a. Whether Defendant's conduct was negligent;
- b. Whether Defendant's conduct constitutes a public nuisance;
- c. Whether Defendant's conduct constitutes an abnormally dangerous activity;
- d. Whether Defendant owed a duty of care to Class Members;

- e. Whether the duty of care owed to the Class included the duty to protect against exposures to unsafe and unnecessarily high levels of toxic waste emissions;
- f. Whether Defendant breached its duty to warn the Class of and protect the Class from the long-term health risks and consequences of exposure to high levels of toxic wastes;
- g. Whether medical monitoring and early detection will provide benefits to Members of the Class; and
- h. Whether Plaintiff and Class Members are entitled to injunctive relief and the scope of that relief.

104. **Typicality. Rule 23(a)(3).** Consistent with Rule 23(a)(3), Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the putative Class Members. Plaintiff has resided within 5 miles of the Orlando Facility for over one year during the Class Period. Plaintiff has had significant exposure to toxic wastes released from the Orlando Facilities as have all Class Members. That exposure has resulted in an increased risk of illnesses and diseases in Plaintiff, as it has in all class members. Plaintiff has the same, reasonably medically necessary, need to incur the cost of diagnostic testing for the early detection of illness and disease as all Class Members. Plaintiff therefore seeks the same relief as Class Members: the cost of a medical monitoring program for the early detection of illnesses, diseases or disease processes and an injunction against further emission of toxic wastes.

105. **Adequacy. Rule 23(a)(4).** Consistent with Rule 23(a)(4), Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the Class because Plaintiff is a Member of the Class and is committed to pursuing this matter against Defendant to obtain relief for the Class. Plaintiff has no conflict of

interest with the Class. Plaintiff's Counsel are competent and experienced in litigating class actions. Plaintiff intends to vigorously prosecute this case and will fairly and adequately protect the interests of Class Members.

106. **Superiority. Rule 23(b)(3).** Consistent with Rule 23(b)(3), a class action is superior to any other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and no unusual difficulties are likely to be encountered in the management of this class action. The quintessential purpose of the class action mechanism is to permit litigation against wrongdoers even when damages to individual plaintiffs may not be sufficient to justify individual litigation. Here, the damages suffered by Plaintiff and the Class are relatively small compared to the burden and expense required to individually litigate their claims against Defendant, and thus, individual litigation to redress Defendant's wrongful conduct would be impracticable. Individual litigation by each Class Member would also strain the court system. Individual litigation creates the potential for inconsistent or contradictory judgments and increases the delay and expense to all parties and the court system. By contrast, the class action device presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of a single adjudication, economies of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single court.

107. **Injunctive and Declaratory Relief.** Class certification is also appropriate under Rule 23(b)(2) and (c). Defendant, through its uniform conduct, acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class as a whole, making injunctive and declaratory relief appropriate to the Class as a whole.

108. Likewise, particular issues are appropriate for certification under Rule 23(c)(4) because such claims present only particular, common issues, the resolution of which would advance the disposition of this matter and the parties' interests therein.

109. Finally, all members of the proposed Class are readily ascertainable as they are all current or former residents of defined census tracts. Class Members can be identified, and their contact information ascertained for the purpose of providing notice to the Class.

COUNT I—STRICT LIABILITY; ULTRAHAZARDOUS ACTIVITY

110. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 109 as if fully set forth herein.

111. Defendant's handling, storage, use, and disposal of the toxic contaminants described herein constituted ultrahazardous activities.

112. Handling, storing, utilizing, disposing and emitting the toxic contaminants described herein is abnormally dangerous and cannot be made safe by the exercise of the utmost care. The operations at the Orlando Facility resulted in emissions of toxic substances into nearby homes and businesses, which posed a high degree of risk to Plaintiff and Class Members.

113. There is a reasonable likelihood that the handling, storing, utilizing, disposing, and emitting of the toxic substances described herein will result in life-threatening cancer and other devastating illnesses, diseases and disease processes. These risks cannot be eliminated as long as these toxic contaminants are handled, stored, utilized, disposed of, or emitted near populated areas. Likewise, it was completely inappropriate for Defendant to emit toxic contaminants into a populated area.

114. Defendant's handling, storing, utilizing, disposing and emitting of the toxic contaminants described herein created a high degree of risk of harm to those who live in the surrounding area and substantially increased their risk of developing cancer and other devastating illnesses, diseases and disease processes.

115. The activities conducted by Defendant are exceedingly dangerous and offer little or no value to the surrounding community.

116. Because these activities are ultrahazardous, Defendant is strictly liable for any injuries proximately resulting therefrom.

117. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's ultrahazardous activity and the exposure to toxic contaminants resulting therefrom, Plaintiff and Class Members were exposed to Defendant's toxic wastes, and presently suffer an increased risk of illnesses, diseases and disease processes, and the resulting present need to incur the cost of reasonably medically necessary diagnostic testing for the early detection of illnesses, diseases and disease processes. Plaintiff and Class Members therefore seek as damages the cost of a medical monitoring program for such detection.

118. Defendant knew or ought to have known that its conduct would naturally and probably result in injury to others, including Plaintiff Class Members. Defendant carried on and continued such conduct in reckless disregard of the consequences. Punitive damages are thus warranted. Plaintiff and Class Members are also entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth in the Request for Relief.

COUNT II—STRICT LIABILITY; Fla. Stat. §376.313

119. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 109 as if fully set forth herein.

120. Defendant owned and operated the Orlando Facility, and caused discharges of the contaminants described herein, and polluting conditions which are prohibited by Fla. Stat. §376.30 et seq.

121. Defendant discharged hazardous substances, petroleum, petroleum products, and solvents, as described herein, in violation of Fla. Stat. §376.30 et seq.

122. Defendant's discharges of contaminants, hazardous substances, solvents, petroleum, petroleum products, and creation of polluting conditions, in violation of Fla. Stat. §376.30 et seq., caused Plaintiff and Class Members to be exposed to Defendant's toxic wastes, and suffer increased risk of illness, disease or disease process, and the resulting present need to incur the cost of reasonably medically necessary diagnostic testing for the early detection of illnesses, diseases or disease processes. Plaintiff and Class Members therefore seek as damages the cost of a medical monitoring program for such detection.

123. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant is strictly liable to Plaintiff for compensatory damages resulting therefrom, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper. Plaintiff and Class Members are also entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth in the Request for Relief.

COUNT III—PUBLIC NUISANCE

124. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 109 as if fully set forth herein.

125. Plaintiff and Class Members have a common right to breathe clean air and enjoy a clean environment without dangerous levels of harmful toxic wastes.

126. Defendant's unreasonable and reckless use, storage, transport, handling, disposal and emission of toxic wastes at its Orlando Facility substantially and unreasonably infringes upon and transgresses this public right.

127. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant knew these toxic wastes to be hazardous and harmful to human beings.

128. Defendant knew or should have known that the levels of toxic wastes emitted its Orlando Facility would have a deleterious effect upon the health, safety, and well-being of Plaintiff and Class Members.

129. Defendant's operation of its Orlando Facility caused Plaintiff and Class Members to inhale, ingest, and come into dermal contact with high levels of harmful toxic wastes on a routine and constant basis, causing a substantially elevated risk of cancer and other debilitating diseases.

130. As a proximate result of the Defendant's operations at its Orlando Facility, Plaintiff's and Class Members' common right to breathe clean air and enjoy a clean environment without dangerous levels of harmful toxic wastes was eliminated and/or severely diminished.

131. As a proximate result of Defendant's operation of its Orlando Facility, dangerous levels of harmful toxic wastes continuously invaded and contaminated the areas surrounding Plaintiff's and Class Members workplace and residences, thereby exposing them harmful toxic wastes.

132. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's creation of a public nuisance and the exposure to harmful toxic wastes resulting therefrom, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an increased risk of illnesses, diseases and disease processes, and the resulting present need to incur the cost of reasonably medically necessary diagnostic testing for the early detection of illnesses, diseases and disease processes. Plaintiff and Class Members therefore seek as damages the cost of a medical monitoring program for such detection.

133. Defendant's conduct was willful, wanton, and in reckless disregard for the rights of others, including Plaintiff and Class Members, and punitive damages are thus warranted.

134. By reason of the foregoing, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and Class Members for compensatory and punitive damages, in amounts to be proved at trial, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees and all such other relief as the Court deems proper. Plaintiff and Class Members are also entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth in the Request for Relief.

COUNT IV—PRIVATE NUISANCE

135. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 109 as if fully set forth herein.

136. At all times relevant hereto, Defendant knew its toxic wastes to be hazardous and harmful to human beings.

137. Defendant's unreasonable and reckless storage, use, transport, handling, disposal and emission of toxic wastes from its Orlando Facility constituted an unreasonable invasion of Plaintiff's and Class Members' interests and rights of reasonable use and enjoyment of property and their rights to enjoyment of life free from consuming toxic wastes.

138. Defendant's unreasonable and reckless storage, use, disposal and emission of toxic wastes from its Orlando Facility constituted negligent or reckless conduct.

139. Defendant's unreasonable and reckless storage, use, disposal and emission of toxic wastes from its Orlando Facility was an ultrahazardous or abnormally dangerous condition or activity and thus constitutes an absolute nuisance, or nuisance per se, for which Defendant is strictly liable.

140. Defendant's operation of its Orlando Facility caused Plaintiff and Class Members to breathe, ingest, and come into dermal contact with high levels of toxic contaminants on a routine and constant basis, causing a substantially elevated risk of cancer and other debilitating diseases.

141. As a proximate result of the Defendant's operation of its Orlando Facility, Plaintiff's and Class Members' common right to enjoy a clean environment, without dangerous levels of toxic wastes, was infringed and/or severely diminished.

142. As a proximate result of Defendant's operation of its Orlando Facility, toxic contaminants continuously invaded and contaminated the areas surrounding Plaintiff's and Class Members residences and places of employment, thereby exposing them to toxic wastes.

143. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's creation of a private nuisance and the exposure to toxic wastes resulting therefrom, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an increased risk of illnesses, diseases and disease processes, and the resulting present need to incur the cost of reasonably medically necessary diagnostic testing for the early detection of illnesses, diseases and disease processes. Plaintiff and Class Members therefore seek as damages the cost of a medical monitoring program for such detection.

144. Defendant's conduct was willful, wanton, and in reckless disregard for the rights of others, including Plaintiff and Class Members, and punitive damages are thus warranted. Plaintiff and Class Members are also entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth in the Request for Relief.

COUNT V—NEGLIGENCE

145. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 109 as if fully set forth herein.

146. Defendant owed Plaintiff and Class Members a duty to operate its Orlando Facility in a manner which would not cause Plaintiff or Class Members injury or harm. Plaintiff and Class Members were foreseeable victims located within the scope of the risk created by the Defendant's unreasonable and reckless conduct.

147. Defendant negligently breached its duty of care by mismanaging toxic contaminants in a way that would cause severe and widespread contamination at its Orlando Facility, by emitting dangerous levels of toxic wastes from its Orlando Facility, by failing to take steps to minimize or eliminate the release of toxic wastes from its Orlando Facility, by failing to

utilize alternative processes that would not result in widespread contamination of the release of toxic wastes, failing to use proper materials in constructing the facility, failing to institute proper procedures and training, and by releasing toxic wastes into a heavily populated community.

148. Defendants owed Plaintiff and Class Members a duty of reasonable care commensurate with the risk of operating the Orlando Facility.

149. Defendant negligently breached its duty by, among other things:

- a. Filling unlined trenches and ponds with toxic wastes;
- b. Transporting toxic wastes through defective lines, piping systems, and broken concrete troughs;
- c. Draining toxic wastes directly onto soil;
- d. Emitting dangerous amounts of toxic wastes into the air;
- e. Failing to employ safe methods to adequately control, reduce, or eliminate toxic waste emissions from its Orlando Facility;
- f. Failing to use alternative practices and procedures which would not result in the emission of toxic wastes into neighboring communities;
- g. Emitting dangerous amounts of toxic wastes into a populated area;
- h. Failing to warn neighboring residents and workers that they were being exposed to toxic wastes and of the consequent risks of disease the residents and workers acquired because of that exposure;
- i. Failing to take steps to minimize or eliminate the release of toxic wastes, by failing to utilize alternative procedures that would not result in the release of toxic wastes;

- j. Failing to install closed loop treatment technologies which would contain toxic wastes in sealed containers;
- k. Failing to use proper materials in constructing and maintaining the Orlando Facility; and
- l. Failing to institute proper procedures and training to prevent releases of toxic wastes.

150. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence and their exposure to Defendant's toxic wastes, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an increased risk of illnesses, diseases and disease processes, and the resulting present need to incur the cost of reasonably medically necessary diagnostic testing for the early detection of illnesses, diseases and disease processes. Plaintiff and Class Members therefore seek as damages the cost of a medical monitoring program for such detection.

151. Defendant's conduct was willful, wanton, and in reckless disregard for the rights of others, including plaintiff, and punitive damages are thus warranted. Plaintiff and Class Members are also entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth in the Request for Relief.

COUNT VI—WILLFUL AND WANTON CONDUCT

152. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 109 as if fully set forth herein.

153. At all times relevant, Defendant owed a duty to refrain from willful, wanton, reckless and outrageous conduct and/or conduct which exhibited an utter indifference and/or conscious disregard to the health, safety, and well-being of Plaintiff and Class Members.

154. Upon information and belief, Defendant was, at all times relevant, aware that the toxic wastes it was storing, handling disposing and emitting at its Orlando Facility were highly carcinogenic, capable of causing debilitating diseases, and/or otherwise harmful to humans.

155. Upon information and belief, Defendant was, at all times relevant, aware of the considerable health risks associated with the mismanagement and emissions of its toxic wastes at the Orlando Facility, including the risk of causing various forms of cancer and other debilitating diseases in the surrounding population.

156. Upon information and belief, Defendant was, at all times relevant, aware that their handling, storage, use, disposal, and treatment of toxic wastes at the Orlando Facility actually resulted in the unreasonably dangerous emissions of toxic wastes into the surrounding communities.

157. Notwithstanding this actual knowledge, Defendant breached its duties by, among other things:

- a. Filling unlined trenches and ponds with toxic wastes;
- b. Transporting toxic wastes through defective lines, piping systems, and broken concrete troughs;
- c. Draining toxic wastes directly onto soil;
- d. Emitting dangerous amounts of toxic wastes into the air;
- e. Failing to employ safe methods to adequately control, reduce, or eliminate toxic waste emissions from its Orlando Facility;
- f. Failing to use alternative practices and procedures which would not result in the emission of toxic wastes into neighboring communities;
- g. Emitting dangerous amounts of toxic wastes into a populated area;

- h. Failing to warn neighboring residents and workers that they were being exposed to toxic wastes and of the consequent risks of disease the residents and workers acquired because of that exposure;
- i. Failing to take steps to minimize or eliminate the release of toxic wastes, by failing to utilize alternative procedures that would not result in the release of toxic wastes;
- j. Failing to use proper materials in constructing and maintaining the Orlando Facility; and
- k. Failing to institute proper procedures and training to prevent releases of toxic wastes.

158. Defendant's failures in these and other respects in the face of actual knowledge regarding the risks of unreasonable levels of toxic contamination constitutes willful, wanton, reckless and outrageous conduct, and demonstrates an utter indifference and/or conscious disregard to the health, safety, and well-being of Plaintiff and Class Members.

159. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's willful, wanton, reckless and outrageous conduct, Plaintiff and Class Members suffered an increased risk of illnesses, diseases and disease processes, and the resulting present need to incur the cost of reasonably medically necessary diagnostic testing for the early detection of illnesses, diseases and disease processes. Plaintiff and Class Members therefore seek as damages the cost of a medical monitoring program for such detection. Plaintiff and Class Members are also entitled to declaratory and injunctive relief as set forth in the Request for Relief.

COUNT VII—MEDICAL MONITORING

160. Plaintiff repeats, realleges, and incorporates by reference the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 through 109 as if fully set forth herein.

161. Plaintiff and Class Members have been significantly exposed to levels of toxic contaminants that are far higher than normal background levels. These toxic wastes include dangerous carcinogens that have been proven to cause cancer in humans, and substances which cause numerous other debilitating illnesses.

162. Plaintiff and Class Members came into direct contact with, and consumed, these toxic contaminants due to Defendant's negligence.

163. As a proximate result of their exposure to these toxic contaminants, Plaintiff and Class Members have a significantly increased risk of contracting several different types of cancer and other debilitating diseases. These increased risks make periodic diagnostic medical examinations reasonably necessary.

164. Monitoring procedures exist that makes early detection of these cancers and debilitating diseases possible. These monitoring procedures are different than those normally recommended in the absence of toxic exposures and are reasonably necessary due to Plaintiff's and Class Members' exposures to toxic wastes from the Orlando Facility. .

165. These measures are essential to preventing and/or mitigating long-term health consequences that will be borne by Plaintiff and the Class Members through no fault of their own due to Defendant's actions in exposing Plaintiff and the Class Members to dangerous chemicals and, in some cases, these measures are likely to prove life-saving.

166. As a result, Plaintiff and Class Members should be awarded the quantifiable costs of such a monitoring regime.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of all Class Members proposed in this Complaint, respectfully request that the Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendants as follows:

1. For an Order certifying the Class, as defined herein, and appointing Plaintiff and her counsel to represent the Class;
2. For an award of declaratory and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiff and Class Members;
3. For a declaration that Defendant acted with negligence, gross negligence, and/or willful, wanton, and careless disregard for the health, safety, and property of Plaintiff and Class Members;
4. For injunctive relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiff and the Class Members, including without limitation and injunction that Defendant refrain from continuing to emit toxic wastes from the Orlando Facility.
5. For an injunction prohibiting Defendant from:
 - a. Filling unlined trenches and ponds with toxic wastes;
 - b. Transporting toxic wastes through defective lines, piping systems, and broken concrete troughs;
 - c. Draining toxic wastes directly onto soil;
 - d. Emitting dangerous amounts of toxic wastes into the air;
 - e. Failing to employ safe methods to adequately control, reduce, or eliminate toxic waste emissions from its Orlando Facility;

- f. Failing to use alternative practices and procedures which would not result in the emission of toxic wastes into neighboring communities;
 - g. Emitting dangerous amounts of toxic wastes into a populated area;
 - h. Failing to warn neighboring residents and workers that they were being exposed to toxic wastes and of the consequent risks of disease the residents and workers acquired because of that exposure;
 - i. Failing to take steps to minimize or eliminate the release of toxic wastes, by failing to utilize alternative procedures that would not result in the release of toxic wastes;
 - j. Failing to install closed loop treatment technologies which would contain toxic wastes in sealed containers;
 - k. Failing to use proper materials in constructing and maintaining the Orlando Facility; and
 - l. Failing to institute proper procedures and training to prevent releases of toxic wastes.
6. For an injunction that Defendant pay for a testing and monitoring protocol to test each property and its drinking water for the properties belonging to the members of the Class.
7. For an award of damages, including nominal and compensatory damages, including past and future pain and suffering, past and future treatment costs, and other amounts as allowed by law and in an amount to be determined;
8. For an award to fund a medical monitoring program in an amount determined just and reasonable;

9. For an award of punitive damages as allowed by law and in an amount to be determined;
10. For an award of attorneys' fees, costs, and litigation expenses, as allowed by law;
11. For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded; and
12. For injunctive and declaratory relief, under Rule 23(b)(2) and (c)(4) and as otherwise allowed by law, including,
 - a. Injunctive relief under 23(b)(2) as necessary and appropriate to prohibit Defendant's toxic emissions; and
 - b. Issue certification under Rule 23(c)(4) as necessary and appropriate to provide declaratory relief as to each element of each cause of action alleged herein (Strict liability/ultrahazardous activity, strict liability/Fla. Stat. §376.313; public nuisance; private nuisance; negligence; willful and wanton conduct; medical monitoring).
13. Such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

The undersigned hereby demands a jury trial as to all issues so triable.

Date: September 28, 2020

/s/ T. Michael Morgan

T. Michael Morgan

FL Bar No. 62229

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**Pro Hac Vice* forthcoming

Attorneys for the Plaintiff

CIVIL COVER SHEET

JS 44 (Rev. 09/19)

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS
 PHYLISS GRAYSON, individually and on behalf of all other similarly situated,

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff _____
 (EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)
 T. Michael Morgan, Esq., Morgan & Morgan, PA
 20 N Orange Ave Suite 1600
 Orlando, FL 32801
 T: (407) 418-2031
 F: (407) 245-3384

DEFENDANTS
 LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant _____
 (IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 U.S. Government Plaintiff

2 U.S. Government Defendant

3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)

4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

	PTF	DEF		PTF	DEF
Citizen of This State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Citizen of Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Foreign Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 6

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions.](#)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excludes Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Medical Malpractice	<input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 835 Patent - Abbreviated New Drug Application <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))	<input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act <input type="checkbox"/> 376 Qui Tam (31 USC 3729(a)) <input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit (15 USC 1681 or 1692) <input type="checkbox"/> 485 Telephone Consumer Protection Act <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration <input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY	CIVIL RIGHTS	PRISONER PETITIONS	LABOR	FEDERAL TAX SUITS
<input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	<input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education	Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 463 Alien Detainee <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty Other: <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition <input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement	<input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Management Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Employee Retirement Income Security Act	<input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609
IMMIGRATION				
<input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application <input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions				

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from Another District (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation - Transfer 8 Multidistrict Litigation - Direct File

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

Brief description of cause:

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER RULE 23, F.R.Cv.P. DEMAND \$ _____ CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE _____ DOCKET NUMBER _____

DATE: September 28, 2020 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD: /s/T. Michael Morgan

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT # _____ AMOUNT _____ APPLYING IFP _____ JUDGE _____ MAG. JUDGE _____

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTORNEYS COMPLETING CIVIL COVER SHEET FORM JS 44

Authority For Civil Cover Sheet

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replaces nor supplements the filings and service of pleading or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. Consequently, a civil cover sheet is submitted to the Clerk of Court for each civil complaint filed. The attorney filing a case should complete the form as follows:

- I.(a) Plaintiffs-Defendants.** Enter names (last, first, middle initial) of plaintiff and defendant. If the plaintiff or defendant is a government agency, use only the full name or standard abbreviations. If the plaintiff or defendant is an official within a government agency, identify first the agency and then the official, giving both name and title.
- (b) County of Residence.** For each civil case filed, except U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county where the first listed plaintiff resides at the time of filing. In U.S. plaintiff cases, enter the name of the county in which the first listed defendant resides at the time of filing. (NOTE: In land condemnation cases, the county of residence of the "defendant" is the location of the tract of land involved.)
- (c) Attorneys.** Enter the firm name, address, telephone number, and attorney of record. If there are several attorneys, list them on an attachment, noting in this section "(see attachment)".
- II. Jurisdiction.** The basis of jurisdiction is set forth under Rule 8(a), F.R.Cv.P., which requires that jurisdictions be shown in pleadings. Place an "X" in one of the boxes. If there is more than one basis of jurisdiction, precedence is given in the order shown below.
- United States plaintiff. (1) Jurisdiction based on 28 U.S.C. 1345 and 1348. Suits by agencies and officers of the United States are included here.
- United States defendant. (2) When the plaintiff is suing the United States, its officers or agencies, place an "X" in this box.
- Federal question. (3) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1331, where jurisdiction arises under the Constitution of the United States, an amendment to the Constitution, an act of Congress or a treaty of the United States. In cases where the U.S. is a party, the U.S. plaintiff or defendant code takes precedence, and box 1 or 2 should be marked.
- Diversity of citizenship. (4) This refers to suits under 28 U.S.C. 1332, where parties are citizens of different states. When Box 4 is checked, the citizenship of the different parties must be checked. (See Section III below; **NOTE: federal question actions take precedence over diversity cases.**)
- III. Residence (citizenship) of Principal Parties.** This section of the JS 44 is to be completed if diversity of citizenship was indicated above. Mark this section for each principal party.
- IV. Nature of Suit.** Place an "X" in the appropriate box. If there are multiple nature of suit codes associated with the case, pick the nature of suit code that is most applicable. Click here for: [Nature of Suit Code Descriptions](#).
- V. Origin.** Place an "X" in one of the seven boxes.
- Original Proceedings. (1) Cases which originate in the United States district courts.
- Removed from State Court. (2) Proceedings initiated in state courts may be removed to the district courts under Title 28 U.S.C., Section 1441.
- Remanded from Appellate Court. (3) Check this box for cases remanded to the district court for further action. Use the date of remand as the filing date.
- Reinstated or Reopened. (4) Check this box for cases reinstated or reopened in the district court. Use the reopening date as the filing date.
- Transferred from Another District. (5) For cases transferred under Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1404(a). Do not use this for within district transfers or multidistrict litigation transfers.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Transfer. (6) Check this box when a multidistrict case is transferred into the district under authority of Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1407.
- Multidistrict Litigation – Direct File. (8) Check this box when a multidistrict case is filed in the same district as the Master MDL docket.
- PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE IS NOT AN ORIGIN CODE 7.** Origin Code 7 was used for historical records and is no longer relevant due to changes in statute.
- VI. Cause of Action.** Report the civil statute directly related to the cause of action and give a brief description of the cause. **Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity.** Example: U.S. Civil Statute: 47 USC 553 Brief Description: Unauthorized reception of cable service
- VII. Requested in Complaint.** Class Action. Place an "X" in this box if you are filing a class action under Rule 23, F.R.Cv.P.
- Demand. In this space enter the actual dollar amount being demanded or indicate other demand, such as a preliminary injunction.
- Jury Demand. Check the appropriate box to indicate whether or not a jury is being demanded.
- VIII. Related Cases.** This section of the JS 44 is used to reference related pending cases, if any. If there are related pending cases, insert the docket numbers and the corresponding judge names for such cases.

Date and Attorney Signature. Date and sign the civil cover sheet.

ClassAction.org

This complaint is part of ClassAction.org's searchable class action lawsuit database and can be found in this post: ['Environmental Nightmare': Lockheed Martin Hit with Lawsuit Over 'Toxic Stew of Contamination' at Orlando Facility](#)
