Consumer Confidence Report

Revised on 06/24/2011

230015

Is my water safe?

The John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC) continues to report as in years past, that the drinking water met the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Only those contaminants that were detected are reflected in this report.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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

Where does my water come from?

There are several aquifers that can be traced through Hancock County where SSC is located. The area is underlain by freshwater bearing, southward-tipping sands of Miocene and Pliocene ages. The sequence of alternating and discontinuous clay layers, creating the confining nature of the deeper aquifers, is part of the Coastal Lowlands Aquifer System or the Southeastern Coastal Plain System. SSC's drinking water well depths range from 1,434 to 1,530 feet with a natural flow of 1,100 to 2,500 gallons per minute.

Source water assessment and its availability:

A Vulnerability Assessment for the SSC Drinking Water System was completed and forwarded to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency along with the Certification Statement in 2004. The Certification Statement was also sent to the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH). The Environmental portion of the Assessment was updated and released in 2010. Our wells were ranked lower in terms of susceptibility to contamination. MSDH conducts an annual compliant site review and we continue to maintain an excellent rating.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that

water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

See the Conservation Tips for how you can get involved at work as well as at home.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.

- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. John C. Stennis Space Center is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.14	1.03	1.30	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	23	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	73	NA		2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.015	0.014	0.015	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.24	0.2	0.24	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2009	No	Naturally present in the environment

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	4	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
positive samples/month	positive samples/month: Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jenette B. Gordon
Address:
B1100 Room 3021G
SSC, MS 39529
Phone: 228-688-1416
Fax: 228-688-6699
E-Mail: Jenette.B.Gordon@nasa.gov

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

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Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

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Copper - source water (ppm)		MPL	0.39(MPL)	0.02	0.39	2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

John C. Stennis Space Center
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000

June 17, 2011

Reply to the Attn: **RA02**

Ms. Melissa Parker
Mississippi Department of
Health
Post Office Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215-1700

Dear Ms. Parker:

The John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC) is submitting the 2010 calendar year Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for public water system # 0230015. The population for this reporting period was 5,325. This report does not include data for the Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant.

This letter includes a listing of the Environmental Working Group members, which consist of NASA contractors, resident government agencies, resident academia and other specific contact persons who disseminate or post the CCR in their respective areas.

The attachments for this submission are:

Attachment I - A copy of the CY 2010 CCR.
Attachment II- Copy of the e-mail that was forwarded to the listing noted. Information was placed on the SSC Community website, which is available to all resident agencies at http://ssccommunity.ssc.nasa.gov/library.asp

The CCR Certification form shall be forwarded to you under separate cover letter to meet the October 1st deadline.

The potential areas where the report could be posted are as follows and the asterisk (*) indicates those areas that have accessibility to the SSC internal website:

If you desire to know more about SSC's Water System compliance history, please contact the Mississippi Department of Health representative, Ms. Karen Walters at (601) 576-7518.

If you have additional questions, please contact Ms. Jenette B. Gordon at (228) 688-1416.

Sincerely,

David Lorance

David K. Lorance
Environmental Officer

Enclosure

Working Group Members & Other Contacts	Agency	Building Location
Tripp Boone	U. S. EPA	1105
Carolyn Scott/ Terry Shelby	Naval Oceanographic Office	1000, 1002, 1100, 1005, 1032, 1011, 2406
Lisa Garcia Evan Tillman	United States Geological Survey/HIF	2101
Dennis Mahar	National Data Buoy Center	3202, 3203, 3206
Lou Calehuff	Naval Research Lab	1005, 1007,1009
Merritt Tuel	University Southern Mississippi	1020
Nelson May Walt Gandy	National Marine Fisheries Service	1103
*Cindy Canady Alyce Moran, Patty Ferguson	NASA Concessionaires	1100, 3225, 3226, 2124, 2411, 3219
*Marianne Smith	Pratt-Whitney Rocketdyne	4120, 4220, 4995,4122, 4301,
*Peter Sciarabba Darryl Miller	Jacobs/FOSC	2109, 8100
*Marcia Stewart	Jacobs/FOSC	1100, 1200, 2105, 2204, 2201, 2205, 8000
*Michael Slade Keith Fulton Jimmy Miles	Lockheed/TOC	8201, 8301, 4010, 3305, 3407, 4400,4120, 3226
*Lasonya Pulliam Jim Sever Stacy Brunson	ARTS	1100 (1st & 2nd floor), 1105, 1110, 1210, 1201T
*Al Watkins/ Tabatha Butler	A2R	8100, 8110, 9801
*Dr. Lucius Andrews Sue L. Smith	Jacobs/Clinic	8000
David Everett Johnny Finch	SBT-22	2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2108, 2109,2110, 2119
Jim Barnett	NSSC	1111
William Samuels	NAVSCIATTS	2606, 2104
Dona Stewart	Navy/Child Care	2120
Jim Hesse	LMSO/Rolls Royce	5001, 5003, 5005, 5008
Glen Harriel	Lockheed Martin	5100

2010 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/22/11 Time: 330 - L.M.

PWSID: 230015

System Name: Stennis

Lead/Copper Language Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Fluoride GWR Format

Other

Violation(S)

✓ Will correct report & mail copy marked "**Corrected copy**" to MSDH — OK

✓ Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill. — OK

TTHM 73

HAA5 - 23

MRDL (chlorine) 1.14 RAA 1.03-1.30 Range

Lead 4 } 90th

Copper .2 }

Spoke with Denette Linder — "will correct"

(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Pd 7/20/11