8 / 2014 Date

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLU CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

2013 CERTIFICATION FORM

John C. Stennis Space Center and Area 9 Public Water Supply Name

#02300015 and #0230052
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

Advertisement in local paper

On water bills

Other: Email to Environmental Working Group Members, Resident Agencies and Academia

Date customers were informed: 06/13/2014

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/**Distributed**: 06 /13 /2014

CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)

Name of Newspaper:_ORBITER

Date Published: 06 /18 /2014

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) (See Attachment A)

Date Posted: 06 /19 /2014

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www.sscintranet.ssc.nasa.gov/safety.asp and www.ssccommunity.ssc.nasa.gov/library.asp

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) David K. Lorance/Environmental Officer

> Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

2013 Consumer Confidence Report - Area 9

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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Only those contaminants that were detected are incorporated 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 Area 9 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 Catahoula Aquifer System. Area 9's drinking water well depths range from 600 to 700 feet with a natural flow of 1,500 gallons per minute.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Mississippi State Health Department (MSDH) conducts an annual compliant site review and we continue to maintain excellent water quality.

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.

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

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/MS0230015 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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| | MCLG or | MCL, TT, or | Your | Ra | inge | Sample | | |
|---|--|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|---|
| <u>Contaminants</u> | MRDLG | 1 - De 11 - Person St. 11 - Pe | Water | Low | <u>High</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Violation</u> | Typical Source |
| Disinfectants & Disi | | | Description And out to the color | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids | vidence tha | it additioi I | i of a disi | ntecta I | nt is ne | cessary fo | r control of i | microbial contaminants) |
| (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 30 | ND | 30 | 2012 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 1.2 | 0.97 | 1.2 | 2013 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 39.2 | ND | 39.2 | 2012 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Inorganic Contamin | ants | | | | | | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.0136 | 0.010 5 | 0.013 6 | 2011 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.248 | 0.212 | 0.248 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Lead - source water (ppm) | | MPL | 0.011(MPL) | 0.000 5 | 0.011 | 2013 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper - source water (ppm) | | MPL | 0.28(M PL) | 0.022 | 0.28 | 2013 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Microbiological Con | taminants | 94.7 | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (positive samples/month) | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | | 2013 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| Radioactive Contami | inants | | | | | | | |
| Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L) | 0 | 5 | 0.43 | 0.32 | 0.43 | 2012 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| <u>Contaminants</u> | MCLG | AL | Your Water | Samı <u>Dat</u> | | # Sample | | S Typical Source |
| Inorganic Contamina | A Selection of the Association of the Control of th | | | | | | | 1 2 |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 201 | 3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 6 | 201 | 3 | 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) | | | | |

| pCi/L | pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|
| 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

TO STATER SUPPLY

2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by 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. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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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

The Mississipppi State Health Department (MSDH) conducts an annual compliant site review/inspection for the SSC Water System and we continue to maintain an excellent rating.

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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).

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- 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.
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- 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. AREA 9/PWS #MS0230052 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.

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contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

| | MCLG or | MCI TT, o | | Ra | inge | Sample | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|---|
| <u>Contaminants</u> | MRDLG | a secondary and a secondary | Market Construction Construction | Low | <u>High</u> | <u>Date</u> | Violation | Typical Source |
| Disinfectants & Disi | | NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY. | | | | | | |
| | vidence tha | it addit I | ion of a dis | intecta I | nt is no | cessary to | or control of i | microbial contaminants) |
| Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 2013 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) | NA | 80 | 3.64 | NA | | 2012 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb) | NA | 60 | 12 | NA | | 2012 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Inorganic Contamin | ants | | | | | 1 . | | |
| Barium (ppm) | 2 | 2 | 0.005 | 0.004 5 | 0.005 | 2011 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper - source water (mg/L) | | 1.3 | 0.1216(MPL) | 0.006 5 | 0.121 6 | 2011 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - source water (ppm) | | 0.015 | 0.0038(MPL) | ND | 0.003 8 | 2011 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 0.383 | 0.375 | 0.383 | 2011 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb) | 200 | 200 | 20 | ND | 20 | 2011 | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Microbiological Cont | taminants | | | | | | | |
| Total Coliform (positive samples/month) | 0 | 1 | 0 | NA | | 2013 | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| <u>Contaminants</u> | MCLG | <u>AL</u> . | Your <u>Water</u> | Samı <u>Dat</u> | | # Sample | | § Typical Source |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 201 | 1 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb) | 0 | 15 | 2 | 201 | 1 | 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: 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. | | |
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| ТТ | 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: Adam Murrah

Address:

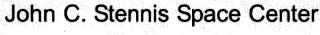
B1100 Room 3021D SSC, MS 39529 Phone: 228-688-1619

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National Aeronautics and Space Administration









Wednesday, June 18, 2014

Features in this issue:

- SSC Drinking Water Report Available Online
- NRL Summer Seminar Series, TODAY
- National Geographic TV features SSC, Monday
- NESC and NEN Webcast, Monday
- "Identity Theft & You" Webinar, June 26
- New Safety Hotline to Report Close Calls
- NASA Exchange Announcements
- NASA@work
- Training Courses Available in SATERN
- Legal Corner: Hatch Act
- History Article: NASA Astronauts at SSC
- Safety Tip: Hearing Protection
- Photo of the Week: SFA Silver Snoopy Awards

Orbiter is produced for employees by the NASA Stennis Space Center Office of Communications. Orbiter is distributed every Wednesday. The deadline for content submission is noon on Monday prior to the week's issue. Current and previous editions of Orbiter may be downloaded from the Stennis Intranet. To submit a news brief to Orbiter, contact Samone Faulkner at 688-3346, or send submission to Samone Faulkner@nasa.gov.

SSC Drinking Water Report Available

The Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) for the SSC Base Side and Area 9 drinking water is available in accordance with Subpart O of 40 CFR 141.155/National Primary Drinking Water regulations. This report shows that neither water system violated any water quality standards, which means we continue to provide good quality water to the SSC Base Side and Area 9 personnel.

The full report is posted in Bulletin Board section of the SSC Intranet Portal at: http://sscintranet.ssc.nasa.gov/ and on the SSC Community portal at:

2014 JUL 11 AM 8: 26

A THE ENDARER SUPPL



Organizations

Councils & Boards

Director's Office

Employee Services

Systems & Applications

Safety, Security, & Health

People Search

Programs & Initiatives

Information Technology

Reference Library

Best Places to Work

Advanced Search

NASA Exchange

The Exchange sponsors a variety of services at SSC including Mini Mart/Gas Station, Car Detailing, Souvenir Shop, DaKitchen PJ's Coffee,

City Diner. Barber Shop, Laundry/Dry Cleaning, Discount Tickets, the Recreational Association and its related clubs, and more.

NASA Exchange Online Store



CyberSecurity CyberSecurity Tip: Is your password

enough to protect your online information? Read more to learn how the newest technology will keep our information safer. Information Technology Security: Frontline Quarterly, Journal Quarterly Journal, Winter - 2014 Issue 1

Collapse/Expand Quick LINKS [4]

Special Features



IT Infrastructure Integration Program (I3P)



SSC Farmers Market



SSC Cafeteria Messag

Weather

What's New

Site Status

Stennis Space Center is open for normal business. Employees are to report for duty.

>> More Information



The Buzz at SSC

Tweets from a list by SSC Web Support

Latest happenings around Stennis Space Center



HEAR our scale model rocket roar during acoustic testing -- 11 seconds of smoke and

youtube.com/watch?v=TN

Retweeted by Stermis Space Center

Show Media

NASA Software Catalog



One of NASA's missions is to ensure that the technologies it creates for aeronautics and space exploration, including software, are transferred into new products and processes to improve life on Earth. The new NASA Software Catalog offers an extensive portfolio of software products for a wide variety of technical applications, organized into fifteen broad subject matter categories. As you scan the products offered, you may find that a solution applicable to your owr challenge has already been developed! If so, contact the Software Release Authority

listed, to assist you with your software request.

Bulletin Board

35m (⊞)

Annual Drinking Water Reports

The Consumer Confidence Reports for SSC Base Side & Area 9 drinking water is available in accordance with Subpart O of 40 CFR 141.155/National Primary Drinking Water regulations. This report shows that both water systems have not violated any water quality standards, which means that good quality water is being provided to all personnel. (6/17/14)

Safeguarding Your Home Computer and Personal

<u>Devices</u> Don't be a victim! You can help protect yourself, your family and your organization by following some common sense rules. (6/10/14)

NASA Feature of the Day



Astronauts Watch the World Cup Aboard the <u>nternational Space Station</u> NASA astronauts Reid Wiseman, Steve Swanson and

en minutes of live World ...

Stennis News and Features

Space in our Lives with Local Ties Found in NASA May 20, 2014

Transfer of NASA cutting-edge technologies to the private sector that benefit day-to-day life on Earth are being cultivated at ..

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May 15, 2014
NASA is nearing completion on two major structural restoration construction packages for the B-2 Test Stand at the agency's ..

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NASA engineers at Stennis Space Center near Bay St. Louis, Miss., achieved a major milestone May 1 as they prepare to test ..



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Extreme Caution Heat Index: 95° F Flag Definitions

Credit: NOAA's National Weather Service Last Updated on Jun 17 2014, 3:53 pm CD1



Severe Weather Warning: ALL CLEAR as of 6/15/2014 2:52:47 PM.

SSC Calendars



Agency Calendar Initiative



2014 Fiscal Calendar



2014 Payroll Calendar



Propulsion Test Calendar



S&MA Training Schedule

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SSC Safety Policy - Everyone working together creates our safe environment.

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Close Call Reporting System (CCRS)

Ergonomic Risk Assessment System (ERGO)

 Ergonomic Risk Assessment, Tracking, and Evaluation System (ERATES)

"For Industrial Hygienist and Ergonomists Only"

NASA Safety Reporting System (NSRS)

 Occupational Health Services (Medical Clinic, EAP, Wellness Center, & Industrial Hygiene)

Office of Protective Services

Permit Required Confined Space Database

Safety Advisories Administration

Safety Management Review

Safety Management Review Administration

Safety|Smart

Single Visitor Request

SSC Counterintelligence

SSC Incident Command Post

SSC Integrated Risk Management

SSC Safety Advisories

SSC Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

SSC Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report - Area 9

Striving to Achieve Real Safety (STARS)

2

Process Safety Management



<u>It's Not My</u> <u>Job</u>



Embody Health



JSC Bldg 37 Electrocution Mishap

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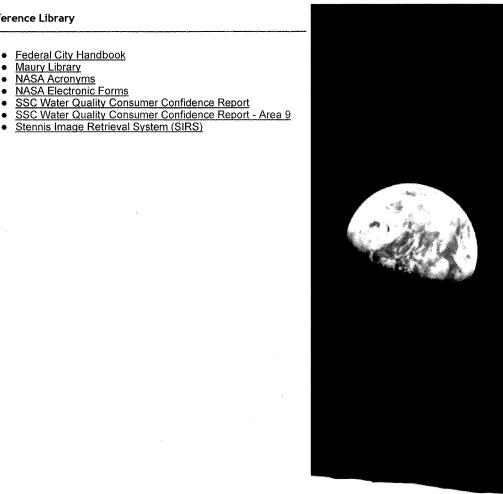
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National Aeronautics and Space Administration

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The Willer Supplies

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



July 8, 2014

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 2013 calendar year signed Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form for public water system #s MS0230015 and MS0230052 (Area 9). The population for this reporting period was 5,035.

The CCR was electronically submitted to the Environmental Working Group members per the listing below, which consist of NASA contractors, resident government agencies, resident academia and other specific contact persons who will disseminate or post the CCR in their respective areas. The following materials are attached to demonstrate dissemination:

Attachment A/2013 CCR Certification Page

Attachment B/ Copy of the e-mail that was sent to the Environmental Working Group and the Federal City Listing of other agencies, contractors and academia

Attachment C/Copy of the Orbiter dated June 18, 2014

Attachment D/CCR Posted on the SSC's Intranet and Community Portals

If you have additional questions, please contact Ms. Jenette B. Gordon at (228) 688-1416 or Mr. Adam Murray at (228) 688-1619.

Sincerely,

David K. Lorance Environmental Officer

Enclosure

cc:

RA02/Adam Murrah

Received

JUL 1 0 2014

Office of Environmental Health

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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DISSEMINATION LISTING

Revised 06/2014

| Working Group Members & Other Contacts | Agency | Building Location |
|--|-------------------|---|
| Tripp Boone | U. S. EPA | 1105 |
| Terry | Naval | 1000, 1002, 1100, |
| Shelby/Rodney | Oceanographic | 1005, 1032, 1011, |
| Dunn | Office | 2406, 9134, 9307, |
| | | 9600 |
| Lisa Garcia/ | United States | 2101 |
| Evan Tillman | Geological | |
| | Survey/HIF | |
| John Wasserman | National Data | 3202, 3203, 3206, |
| John Young | Buoy Center | |
| Lou Calehuff | Naval Research | 1005, 1007,1009 |
| | Lab | |
| Merritt Tuel | University of | 1020, 1022 |
| Allison Mojzis | Southern | |
| | Mississippi | |
| Steve Ashby | Mississippi State | 1021 |
| | University | |
| Keith Long | Mississippi | 1103 |
| | Enterprise for | |
| | Technology | |
| Nelson May | National Marine | 1100 |
| | Fisheries Service | |
| *Cindy Canady | NASA | 1100, 2124, 2411, |
| David Lewis | Concessionaires | 3219,3225, 3226, |
| | | 9101 |
| *Kristi Hurt | Pratt-Whitney | 4120, 4122, 4220, |
| Lasonya Pulliam | Rocketdyne | 4301, 4995, 9101 |
| *Peter Sciarabba | Jacobs/FOSC | 2109, 8100 |
| Darryl Miller | | |
| *Marcia Stewart | Jacobs/FOSC | 1100, 1200, 2105, |
| | | 2201, 2204, 2205, |
| | | 8000, 9101 |
| *Bonnie Sanders | Lockheed/TOC | 3226, 3305, 3407, |
| | | 4010, 4120, 4400, |
| | | 8201, 8301 |
| *Ronald Good | ARTS | |
| *Jim Sever | | at a court st and co |
| | | 1100 (1 st , 2 nd , & |
| | | 3 rd Floors), 1105, |
| | | 1201, 3204, 8000, |
| | | 8302, 8306, 9121 |

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Revised 06/2014

| *Al Watkins/ | A2R | 8100, 8110, 9801 |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Tabatha Butler | | |
| *Anthony Vitale | NAVISCIATTS | 2600, 2601, 2602, |
| | | 2603, 2604, 2605 |
| *Dr. Lucius | Jacobs/Clinic | 8000 |
| Andrews | | |
| Donna Turner | | |
| Johnny Finch | SBT-22 | 2601, 2602, 2603, |
| | | 2604, 2605 |
| David Everett | USSOCOM | 2108, 2109, 2110, |
| | | 2119, 9600 |
| John Cogley | NSSC | 1111 |
| Jim Barnett | | |
| William Samuels | NAVSCIATTS | 2104, 2606, 9312 |
| Phuong Nguyen | | |
| Dona Stewart | NAVY/ Child Care | 2120 |
| Martin Flinders | Rolls-Royce | 5001, 5003, 5005, |
| Jamie Jenkins | · | 5008 |
| Glen Harriel | Lockheed Martin | 5100 |
| | (Stennis) | |
| Jason Fleetwood | Boe-Tel | 8302 |
| Sharon Angelo | Power Dynamics | 9101, 9166 |
| Rachel Trussell | GPO | 9101 |
| Robert Clancy | | |
| Hugh Fouquet | Da Kitchen | 9110 |
| Valorie Wheat | Navy HR | 9110 |
| Mark McCrory | | |
| Craig Case | COE | 9119, 9801 |
| Julie Boudin | QinetiQ | 9121 |
| Ricky Hydoro | NCCIPS | 9300, 9302, 9306, |
| | | 9308-9311, 9315- |
| | | 9321, 9323-9333, |
| | | 9348, 9353, 9354 |
| Brett Sturm | DOE | 9355 |
| | | |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

If you desire to know more about the SSC Water System compliance history, please go to the following website address: http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwinfo/ms.htm . If you have additional questions, please contact Ms. Jenette B. Gordon at (228) 688-1416.

Gordon, Jenette B. (SSC-RA02)

From:

Sent: To: Gordon, Jenette B. (SSC-RA02) Friday, June 13, 2014 1:37 PM

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Subject:

Attachments:

2013 Consumer Confidence Reports

2013 Base Side CCR.pdf; 2013 Area 9 CCR.pdf

All,

The attached Consumer Confidence Reports (CCR) for the SSC Base Side and Area 9 drinking water is being sent to each of you to **post** in your respective areas of responsibility in accordance with Subpart O of 40 CFR 141.155/National Primary Drinking Water regulations. The ID #s for each system is as follows: Base Side # is MS0230015 and Area 9 # is MS0230052. Neither of the water systems violated any water quality standards, which means SSC continues to provide good quality water to the Base Side and Area 9 personnel. This information shall also be placed on the SSC Intranet Portal and published in the Orbiter.

A hard copy of this report is being sent to the Mississippi Department of Health per regulatory requirements.

If you have any questions, please give me a call as listed below or Adam Murrah @ 228-688-1619.

Sincerely,