

2012 JUL 17 AM 10:18



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM**John C. Stennis Space Center
Public Water Supply Name#MS0230015 & MS0230052

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 ReportCustomers 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 and listing of EWG withbuilding designation.Date customers were informed: 6/20/2012

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: / / ☒ CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*Name of Newspaper: OrbiterDate Published: 7/05/2012☒ CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* See attachment ADate Posted: 06/20/2012☒ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at www.sscintranet.ssc.nasa.gov/ and the SSC Community Portal http://ssccommunity.ssc.nasa.gov/index.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.

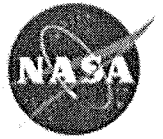
David K. Lorange, Environmental Officer7/17/12
Date

27 MS

Attachment B
SSC Newspaper/Orbiter Notice

2012 JUL 17 AM 10: 17

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



John C. Stennis Space Center

ORBITER

Thursday, July 5, 2012

Features in this issue:

- *Gala Contest: June Winner, July Challenge*
- *Sounds of the Future at SSC*
- *Steak Night Thursday- CANCELLED TODAY*
- *NASA Receives Above and Beyond Award*
- *SSC Drinking Water Report Available*
- *Mars Science Laboratory: Did you know?*
- *SSC Fire Chief Visits Rotary Club*
- *Stennis Night at Zephyr Field, Tickets Sales End Monday*
- *NASA@Work*
- *Training Courses Available in SATERN*
- *This Week in History: Atlantis' Final Mission*
- *Safety Tip: Barbecue Safety*

Orbiter is produced for employees by the NASA Stennis Space Center Office of External Affairs – Public Affairs. *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

Gala Contest: June Winner, July Challenge

NASA is hosting a special contest now through September to give all SSC employees an opportunity to win tickets to the 2012 Stennis Space Center Gala, to be held on October 20. Each month employees will be asked to complete a challenge. Once the challenge is completed and verified by the External Affairs Office, the employee's name will be entered into a monthly drawing. The drawing will occur at the end of each month. The monthly winner will receive a \$10 gift card to the cafeteria in the Roy S. Estess Building, their name in *Orbiter*

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and an entry for a chance to win the grand prize of two tickets to this year's Gala. The winner will be revealed at the beginning of the following month along with the announcement of the new task. We hope all SSC employees will take advantage of this unique opportunity and get excited about the 2012 Gala.

June: Challenge 4 Winner!

Congratulations to **Chad Nicholas of Jacobs**, for winning June's challenge. He found Orbie the Astronaut hiding in Orbiter. His name was randomly drawn from almost 300 entries.

July: Challenge 5

"Orbie in the Workspace"

Over the last month, SSC employees have been searching for Orbie the Astronaut in Orbiter; this month Orbie is joining you in the workspace. There will be a cutout of Orbie sent to SSC offices. SSC employees are to take photos with Orbie during their day at work. This can include time in the office, at the test stands or on work-related travel. Employees are to email their photos of Orbie to ssc-pao@mail.nasa.gov, by noon on Tuesday, July 31, 2012. If there is more than one person in the photo with Orbie please have each employee's name listed in the email, so each person can receive entry into this month's drawing. Only one entry per employee will be allowed for July's challenge.

If you have any questions email ssc-pao@mail.nasa.gov or call ext. 8-3333.

Sounds of the Future

Employees can now download the "Sounds of the Future" ringtones featuring a J-2X test firing recorded here at SSC. To listen to the ringtones and other NASA sounds, visit:

<http://www.nasa.gov/connect/sounds/index.html>.

Steak Night Thursdays, Cancelled TODAY

Steak Night at the Cypress House is cancelled for TODAY, July 5 for the holiday. Steak Night Thursdays will resume next Thursday, July 12, 2012.

NASA receives Above and Beyond Award

NASA received the Above and Beyond Award on May 24 from the Washington, D.C. Chapter of Employer Support for the Guard and Reserve (ESGR). This recognition is based on NASA's nomination for ESGR's highest level award, the Freedom Award, by two employees from Johnson Space Center who are Guard or Reserve members. The nomination cited NASA policies and the direct support employees received in connection with their military service from supervisors, co-workers and the NASA Shared Services Center (NSSC).

The Above and Beyond Award is intended to honor employers that have gone above and beyond the requirements of the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (USERRA).

To view the entire article, visit: [NASA Receives Above and Beyond Award](#).

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. 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 we continue to provide good quality water to the SSC Base Side and Area 9 personnel.

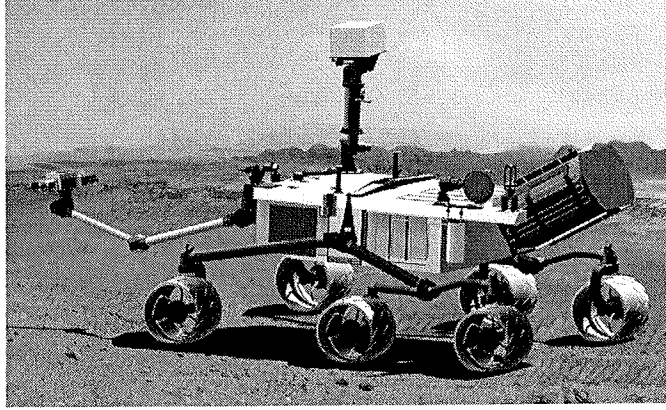
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To read the full reports, visit the SSC Intranet Portal at:

http://ssccommunity.ssc.nasa.gov/documents/SSC_WaterQualityReport.pdf

http://ssccommunity.ssc.nasa.gov/documents/SSC_WaterQualityReport_Area9.pdf

Mars Science Laboratory: Did you know?



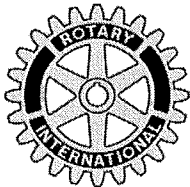
The Mars Curiosity Rover is about twice as long (about 3 meters or 10 feet) and five times as heavy as NASA's twin Mars Exploration Rovers, Spirit and Opportunity, launched in 2003. It inherited many design elements from them, including six-wheel drive, a rocker-bogie suspension system and cameras mounted on a mast to help the mission's team on Earth select exploration targets and driving routes. Unlike earlier rovers, Curiosity carries equipment to gather samples of rocks and

soil, process them and distribute them to onboard test chambers inside analytical instruments. NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, Calif., builder of the Mars Science Laboratory, has engineered Curiosity to roll over obstacles up to 65 centimeters (25 inches) high and to travel up to about 200 meters (660 feet) per day on Martian terrain.

Curiosity is set to land on Monday August 6, 2012 at 12:31 a.m. CDT in the Gale Crater, Mars.

For more information, visit: http://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/mars/main/index.html

SSC Fire Chief visits Rotary Club



The SSC Fire Chief visited the Stennis Rotary Club meeting on June 26 to talk to members about Fire Safety at work and at home. The Chief reviewed the most common site-wide violations that occur at SSC. With the Fourth of July holiday, the Chief also discussed Grilling and Firework Safety and provided critical information to everyone on how to keep their friends and family "Fire Smart" during the holiday. As a token of appreciation, the Rotary

Club donated a book to the Pearlinton Library in Chief Smith's honor; the Chief autographed the book.

Stennis Night at Zephyr Field, Ticket Sales End Soon

Stennis Night at Zephyr Field will be held on Friday, July 20 at 7 p.m. when the New Orleans Zephyrs take on the Nashville Sounds. **Tickets are on sale now through Monday, July 9.** Seats are available in the Lower Sections 121 & 122 for \$9 and the Upper Sections 221 & 222 for \$7. Checks should be made payable to the NASA Exchange. A firework show will be held after the game.

Center Director Patrick Scheuermann is giving a Stennis Employee the opportunity to throw out the first pitch. All Stennis employees who purchase a ticket will be entered into a drawing to throw the first pitch.

For more information and to purchase a ticket, contact your company POC.

Attachment C

Copy of SSC's Intranet & Community Portal Pages

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Home |



John C. Stennis Space Center

SSC Intranet Portal

[Access Request System \(ARS\)](#)
[Close Call Reporting System \(CCRS\)](#)
[DDMS](#)
[IT Security](#)
[Lunch Menus](#)
[Material Safety Data Sheet \(MSDS\)](#)

[NASA Account Management System \(NAMS\)](#)
[NASA Enterprise Service Desk \(ESD\)](#)
[NASA.gov](#)
[NASA Exchange](#)
[RockeTeria Lunch Special](#)

[SATERN](#)
[Search TechDoc](#)
[Site Index \(text-only\)](#)
[SSC Electronic Forms](#)
[SSC Phone Query](#)
[SSC Public Website](#)

[Stennis Institutional GIS](#)
[Stennis Map](#)
[Training Certification](#)
[Record System \(TCRS\)](#)
[Webmail \(NOMAD\)](#)
[WebTADS](#)

Search:

Advanced Search

Collapse/Expand Quick LINKS

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

What's New

**Data At Rest (DAR)**

To protect NASA's IT systems, beginning May 21, 2012 Symantec PGP Desktop is being implemented as the Agency solution for Data at Rest (DAR) encryption. DAR protects the data on your computer while it is powered off. NASA computers have already begun to receive Symantec PGP in order to ensure adherence to NASA and Federal directives. All Agency laptops and desktop computers storing sensitive information will receive DAR. For more information go to <http://sscintranet.ssc.nasa.gov/specialfeatures/dar.asp>.

Bulletin Board**2011 Consumer Confidence Report - Area 9**

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. (7/3/12)

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

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). (7/3/12)

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Stennis News and Features**Stennis Engineer Receives NASA Environmental Excellence Award**

The NASA Environmental Management Division presented a prestigious 2012 Blue Marble Award for environmental excellence to Stennis Space Center engineer Bryon Maynard on June 28. (6/28/12)

NASA Surpasses Test Facility Record With Long-Duration J-2X Powerpack Test

NASA's Stennis Space Center near Bay St. Louis, Miss., broke its own record on June 8, when it conducted a test on the new J-2X powerpack. (6/8/12)

NASA Tests Engine for Commercial Cargo Flight to ISS

Engineers at NASA's Stennis Space Center conducted a test of

Special Features

IT
Infrastructure
Integration
Program
(I3P)



SSC
Cafeteria
Message
Board



Roy S.
Estess
(1939 -
2010)

- [Space Shuttle Commemoration Blog](#)
- [Space Shuttle Transition and Our Role in the Future](#)

SSC Calendars

[Agency Calendar Initiative](#)



[2012 Fiscal Calendar](#)



[2012 Payroll Calendar](#)



[Propulsion Test Calendar](#)



[OHC Training Calendar](#)

Site Status

Stennis Space Center
is in Modified
condition IV. For

Weather

Area Conditions: Slidell Airport, LA

Extreme Caution

RSS Feeds

- » [What is RSS?](#)
- » [What is an RSS Reader?](#)
- [Severe](#)

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John C. Stennis Space Center

SSC Community Portal

[SSC PUBLIC WEBSITE](#)[ACCESS REQUEST SYSTEM \(ARS\)](#)[NASA.GOV](#)[NASA Exchange](#)[What's New](#)[Special Features](#)[Stennis Diversity](#)[Bulletin Board](#)[Council](#)[SSC Occupational](#)[Health Services](#)[Reference Library](#)[SSC Telephone Book](#)[Lunch Menus](#)[2011 Consumer Confidence Report - Area 9](#)

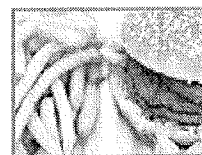
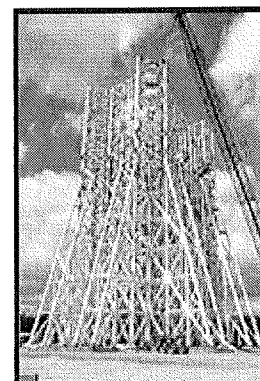
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[2011 Consumer Confidence Report](#)

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[Stennis News Publications](#)[SSC Farmers Market](#)[SSC Cafeteria/Mess Hall](#)

Steel work continues on the A-3 Test Stand at Stennis Space Center.
Photo date: June 2, 2009

[> View](#)[> View Archives](#)[Site Status](#)[Weather](#)[RSS Feeds](#)

Stennis Space Center is in Modified condition IV. For daily status reports, employees should call (228) 688-3777 or check the NASA/SSC website at <http://sscinfo.ssc.nasa.gov>

- [SSC Weather Data](#)
- [Daily Ozone Forecast](#)
- [National Hurricane Center](#)

- » [What is RSS?](#)
- » [What is an RSS Reader?](#)

[NASA](#)

- [Breaking News](#)
- [Image of the Day](#)
- [Constellation Program News](#)
- [Stennis Site News](#)

[More Information](#)

Curator: SDC Operations, x2525 opt 3 | NASA Official: Charles Hallal | [SSC Community Portal](#) | [NASA Web Privacy Policy](#)

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2011 Consumer Confidence Report

For PWS # MS0230015

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 the SSC water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last years' 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 2011. 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.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	31	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.28	0.75	1.28	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	32.4	NA		2011	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0136	0.0105	0.0136	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	0.086	ND	0.086	2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (ppm)		MPL	0.39	0.02	0.39	2009	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
			Your	Sample	# Samples	Exceeds		

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contaminants							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.004	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	ND	No	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 3021F
SSC, MS 39529
Phone: 228-688-1416
Fax: 228-688-6699
E-Mail: Jenette.B.Gordon@nasa.gov

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

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

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
2012 JUL 17 AM 10:16



July 12, 2012

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 2011 calendar year signed Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form for public water system #s MS0230015 and MS0230052. The population for this reporting period was 5,193. This report is inclusive of data for the former Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, which shall from this report forward be referred to as Area 9.

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/ Copy of the e-mail that was sent to the Environmental Working Group
Listing

Attachment B/Copy of the Orbiter dated July 5, 2012

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

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:

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Working Group Members & Other Contacts	Agency	Building Location
Tripp Boone	U. S. EPA	1105
Terry Shelby/Rodney Dunn	Naval Oceanographic Office	1000, 1002, 1100, 1005, 1032, 1011, 2406, 9134, 9307, 9600
Lisa Garcia	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
Janet Haselmaier	Mississippi State University	1021
Nelson May	National Marine Fisheries Service	1103
*Cindy Canady	NASA Concessionaires	1100, 3225, 3226, 2124, 2411, 3219, 9101
*Kristi Hurt	Pratt-Whitney Rocketdyne	4120, 4220, 4995, 4122, 4301, 9101
*Peter Sciarabba Darryl Miller	Jacobs/FOSC	2109, 8100
*Marcia Stewart	Jacobs/FOSC	1100, 1200, 2105, 2204, 2201, 2205, 8000, 9104
*Bonnie Sanders	Lockheed/TOC	8201, 8301, 4010, 3305, 3407, 4400
*Lasonya Pulliam Jim Sever	Computer Science	1100 (1 st & 2 nd floor), 1105, 1110, 1210, 1201T
*Al Watkins/ Tabatha Butler	A2R	8100, 8110
*Dr. Lucius Andrews Sue L. Smith	Jacobs/Clinic	8000
Johnny Finch	SBT-22	2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605,
David Everett	USSOCOM	2108, 2109, 2110, 2119, 9600
Jim Barnett	NSSC	1111
Matthew Martini	NAVSCIATTS	2606

William Samuels	NAVSCIATTS	2104, 2606, 9312
Dona Stewart	Navy/Child Care	2120
Jim Hesse	LMSO/Rolls Royce	5001, 5003, 5005, 5008
Glen Harriel	Lockheed Martin	5100
Phillip Geraci	Boe-Tel	8302
Sharon Angelo	Entech Systems/PDI	9101, 9166
Rachel Trussell	GPO	9101
Hugh Fouquet	DaKitchen	9110
Valorie Wheat	Navy HR	9110
Philip Morris	OMNI	9115
Craig Case	COE	9119, 9801
Julie Boudin	QinetiQ	9121
Rick Hydorn	NCCIPS	9300, 9302, 9306, 9308-9311, 9315-9321, 9323-9333, 9348, 9353, 9354
Brett Sturm	DOE	9355

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

Sincerely,



David K. Lorance
Environmental Officer

Enclosure

cc:
RA02/Adam Murrah

Attachment A

E-Mail to the Environmental Working Group Listing

2012 JUL 17 AM 10: 17

Gordon, Jenette B. (SSC-RA02)

From: Gordon, Jenette B. (SSC-RA02)
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2012 5:48 PM
To: Lorance, David K. (SSC-RA02); Stewart, Marcia L. (SSC-JACOBS)[JACOBS TECHNOLOGY INC (SSC FOSC)]; SANDERS, BONNIE F. (SSC-LMSI)[LOCKHEED MARTIN TOC]; Butler, Tabatha (SSC-A2R)[A2Research (SSC)]; Pulliam, Lasonya D. (SSC-ARTS)[ASRC Research & Technology Solutions LLC (SSC)]; Sciarabba, Peter J. (SSC-JACOBS)[JACOBS TECHNOLOGY INC (SSC FOSC)]; Andrews, Lucius C. (SSC-JACOBS)[COMPREHENSIVE OCCUPATIONAL RESOURCES]; Hurt, Kristi B. (SSC-PWR)[PRATT & WHITNEY ROCKETDYNE (SSC COMMERCIAL)] (kristi.hurt@pwr.utc.com); 'david.everett@navsoc.socom.mil'; Finch Johnny S Mr CIV USSOCOM NSWST22 (johnny.finch@nswstennis.navy.mil); Barnett, James C. (NSSC-XB000); William.Samuels@nswstennis.navy.mil; dona.scdc@yahoo.com; Hesse, James A (james.a.hesse@rolls-royce.com); Nelson.May@noaa.gov; Merritt Tuel (Merritt.Tuel@usm.edu); Calehuff, Lou (Lou.Calehuff@nrlssc.navy.mil); Dennis Mahar (Dennis.Mahar@noaa.gov); Lisa A Garcia (lagarcia@usgs.gov); Shelby, Terry D CIV N62306 (terry.shelby@navy.mil); Fitzgerald, Steve NAVOCEANO, N1 (james.s.fitzgerald@navy.mil); Tripp Boone (Boone.Tripp@epamail.epa.gov)
Cc: Watkins, Al E. (SSC-A2R)[A2Research (SSC)]; Richard, Jeanette M (SSC-A2R)[A2Research (SSC)]; Smith, Sue L. (SSC-JACOBS)[COMPREHENSIVE OCCUPATIONAL RESOURCES]; Sever, James (SSC-ARTS)[ASRC Research & Technology Solutions LLC (SSC)]; Miller, Daryl W. (SSC-JACOBS)[JACOBS TECHNOLOGY INC (SSC FOSC)]; Moran, Alyce L. (SSC-NASA)[MOU-NASA/EXCHANGE (SSC)]; Harriel, Glen A (glen.a.harriel@lmco.com); phillip.geraci@boetel.com; sangelo@pdi-entech.com; rtrussel@gpo.gov; mississippistormrider@yahoo.com; valoeie.wheat@navy.mil; pmorris@otiengineering.com; Case, Craig J SAM (Craig.J.Case@usace.army.mil); julie.boudin@qinetiq-na.com; HYDORN, RICKY R. (SSC-NCCIPS)[SAIC - SSC]; brett.sturm@spr.doe.gov; MURRAH, ADAM W. (SSC-RA02); Marshall.Dunn@navy.mil
Subject: 2011Consumer Confidence Reports
Attachments: 2011 MS0230015 CCR 0612.docx.rtf; 2011 CCR for MS0230052-Area 9 612.rtf

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 we continue to provide good quality water to the SSC 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.

Thanks,

Jenette

Jenette B. Gordon

Environmental Management Staff
B1100 Room 3017F
SSC, MS 39529-6000
Phone: (228) 688-1416
FAX: (228) 688-6699

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUL 17 AM 10: 17

'We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children.'
- Native American Proverb

Attachment II

Copy of e-mail Forwarded to Personnel Listed in Correspondence

2012 JUN 25 AM 11: 28

Gordon, Jenette B. (SSC-RA02)

From: Gordon, Jenette B. (SSC-RA02)
Sent: Wednesday, June 20, 2012 5:48 PM
To: Lorance, David K. (SSC-RA02); Stewart, Marcia L. (SSC-JACOBS)[JACOBS TECHNOLOGY INC (SSC FOSC)]; SANDERS, BONNIE F. (SSC-LMSI)[LOCKHEED MARTIN TOC]; Butler, Tabatha (SSC-A2R)[A2Research (SSC)]; Pulliam, Lasonya D. (SSC-ARTS)[ASRC Research & Technology Solutions LLC (SSC)]; Sciarabba, Peter J. (SSC-JACOBS)[JACOBS TECHNOLOGY INC (SSC FOSC)]; Andrews, Lucius C. (SSC-JACOBS)[COMPREHENSIVE OCCUPATIONAL RESOURCES]; Hurt, Kristi B. (SSC-PWR)[PRATT & WHITNEY ROCKETDYNE (SSC COMMERCIAL)] (kristi.hurt@pwr.utc.com); 'david.everett@navsoc.socom.mil'; Finch Johnny S Mr CIV USSOCOM NSWST22 (johnny.finch@nswstennis.navy.mil); Barnett, James C. (NSSC-XB000); William.Samuels@nswstennis.navy.mil; dona.scdc@yahoo.com; Hesse, James A (james.a.hesse@rolls-royce.com); Nelson.May@noaa.gov; Merritt Tuel (Merritt.Tuel@usm.edu); Calehuff, Lou (Lou.Calehuff@nrlssc.navy.mil); Dennis Mahar (Dennis.Mahar@noaa.gov); Lisa A Garcia (lagarcia@usgs.gov); Shelby, Terry D CIV N62306 (terry.shelby@navy.mil); Fitzgerald, Steve NAVOCEANO, N1 (james.s.fitzgerald@navy.mil); Tripp Boone (Boone.Tripp@epamail.epa.gov)
Cc: Watkins, Al E. (SSC-A2R)[A2Research (SSC)]; Richard, Jeanette M (SSC-A2R)[A2Research (SSC)]; Smith, Sue L. (SSC-JACOBS)[COMPREHENSIVE OCCUPATIONAL RESOURCES]; Sever, James (SSC-ARTS)[ASRC Research & Technology Solutions LLC (SSC)]; Miller, Daryl W. (SSC-JACOBS)[JACOBS TECHNOLOGY INC (SSC FOSC)]; Moran, Alyce L. (SSC-NASA)[MOU-NASA/EXCHANGE (SSC)]; Harriel, Glen A (glen.a.harriel@lmco.com); phillip.geraci@boetel.com; sangelo@pdi-entech.com; rtrussel@gpo.gov; mississippistormrider@yahoo.com; valoeie.wheat@navy.mil; pmorris@otiengineering.com; Case, Craig J SAM (Craig.J.Case@usace.army.mil); julie.boudin@qinetiq-na.com; HYDORN, RICKEY R. (SSC-NCCIPS)[SAIC - SSC]; brett.sturm@spr.doe.gov; MURRAH, ADAM W. (SSC-RA02); Marshall.Dunn@navy.mil
Subject: 2011Consumer Confidence Reports
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If you have any questions, please give me a call as listed below or Adam Murrah @ 228-688-1619.

Thanks,

Jenette

Jenette B. Gordon

Environmental Management Staff
BH00 Room 3017F
SSC, MS 39529-6000
Phone: (228) 688-1416
FAX: (228) 688-6699

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN 25 AM 11: 28

'We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children.'
-- Native American Proverb

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration
John C. Stennis Space Center
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529-6000

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2012 JUN 25 AM 11: 28



June 21, 2012

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 2011 calendar year Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for public water system #s MS0230015 and MS0230052. The population for this reporting period was 5,193. This report is inclusive of data for the former Mississippi Army Ammunition Plant, which shall from this report forward be referred to as Area 9.

This letter includes a listing of the Environmental Working Group members, which consist of NASA and NASA contractors, resident government agencies, resident academia, independent companies and representatives who shall disseminate or post the CCR in their respective areas.

The attachments for this submission are:

Attachment I - CY 2011 CCRs for

- PWS # MS0230015
- PWS # MS0230052

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:

2012 JUN 25 AM 11: 28

Working Group Members & Other Contacts	Agency	Building Location
Tripp Boone	U. S. EPA	1105
Terry Shelby/Rodney Dunn	Naval Oceanographic Office	1000, 1002, 1100, 1005, 1032, 1011, 2406, 9134, 9307, 9600
Lisa Garcia Evan Tillman	United States Geological Survey/HIF	2101
Dennis Mahar	National Data Buoy Center	3202, 3203, 3206
Lou Calhuff	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, 9101
*Marianne Smith	Pratt-Whitney Rocketdyne	4120, 4220, 4995, 4122, 4301, 9101
*Peter Sciarabba Darryl Miller	Jacobs/FOSC	2109, 8100
*Marcia Stewart	Jacobs/FOSC	1100, 1200, 2105, 2204, 2201, 2205, 8000, 9101
*Bonnie Sanders	Lockheed/TOC	8201, 8301, 4010, 3305, 3407, 4400, 4120, 3226
*Lasonya Pulliam Jim Sever Stacy Brunson	ARTS	1100 (1 st & 2 nd floor), 1105, 1110, 1210, 1201T
*Al Watkins/ Tabatha Butler	A2R	8100, 8110, 9801
*Dr. Lucius Andrews Sue L. Smith	Jacobs/Clinic	8000
Johnny Finch	SBT-22	2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605,
David Everett	USSOCOM	2108, 2109, 2110, 96002119
Jim Barnett	NSSC	1111

William Samuels	NAVSCIATTS	2606, 2104, 9312
Dona Stewart	Navy/Child Care	2120
Jim Hesse	LMSO/Rolls Royce	5001, 5003, 5005, 5008
Glen Harriel	Lockheed Martin	5100
Phillip Geraci	Boe-Tel	8302
Sharon Angelo	Entech Systems/PDI	9101, 9166
Rachel Trussell	GPO	9101
Hugh Fouquet	DaKitchen	9110
Valorie Wheat	Navy HR	9110
Philip Morris	OMNI	9115
Craig Case	COE	9119, 9801
Julie Boudin	QinetiQ	9121
Rick Hydoro	NCCIPS	9300, 9302, 9306, 9308-9311, 9315- 9321, 9323-9333, 9348, 9353, 9354
Brett Sturm	DOE	9355

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 K. Lorange
Environmental Officer

Enclosure

cc:
RA02/Adam Murrah

Attachment I
CCR for PWS # MS0230015 & PWS # MS0230052

2012 JUN 25 AM 11:28

2011 Consumer Confidence Report

For Area 9/PWS #MS0230052

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.

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 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.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

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. 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>.

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.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> , <u>TT</u> , or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
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	0.63	0.12	0.63	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.005	0.0045	0.005	2011	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; 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
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.27	ND	0.27	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	20	ND	20	2011	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Lead - source water (ppm)		0.015	0.0038 (MPL)	ND	0.0038	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - source water (mg/L)		1.3	0.1216 (MPL)	0.0065	0.1216	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	1	0	NA		2011	No	Naturally present in the environment
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	2011	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2011	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 3021F
SSC, MS 39529
Phone: 228-688-1416
Fax: 228-688-6699
E-Mail: Jenette.B.Gordon@nasa.gov