

2021 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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Stennis Space Center

PRINT Public Water System Name

MS0230015

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

CCR DISTRIBUTION (Check all boxes that apply)	
INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	DATE ISSUED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advertisement in local paper (Attach copy of advertisement)	05/25/2022
<input type="checkbox"/> On water bill (Attach copy of bill)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Email message (Email the message to the address below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Describe: _____)	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Distributed via U.S. Postal Service	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Posted in public places (attach list of locations or list here) _____	
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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been prepared and distributed to its customers in accordance with the appropriate distribution method(s) based on population served. Furthermore, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the water quality monitoring data for sampling performed and fulfills all CCR requirements of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 40, Part 141.151 – 155.

David Lorance DAVID LORANCE
Name

Digitally signed by DAVID LORANCE
Date: 2022.06.03 10:03:04 -0500

Environmental Officer
Title

June 3, 2022
Date

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (Select one method ONLY)

You must email or mail a copy of the CCR, Certification, and associated proof of delivery method(s) to the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The John C. Stennis Space Center (SSC) continues to report that the drinking water met requirements of the 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.

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.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.0	.04	4.1	2021	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	28.4	21.2	28.4	2021	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	42.2	35.2	42.2	2021	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		102	85.1	102	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching

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	.2	2019-2021 (Triennial)	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2019-2021 (Triennial)	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Chlorine (as Cl₂) Detect In Your Water
<p>Chlorine is added to the John C. Stennis Space Center/MS0230015 drinking water supply for the purpose of disinfection to kill or inactivate harmful disease-causing pathogens, such as bacteria and viruses that could make us sick if we ingested them. A federal Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) of 4.0 ppm has been established for chlorine in drinking water. The MRDL is based on a running annual average (RAA), which is calculated quarterly.</p> <p>While the highest chlorine residual result reported at John C. Stennis Space Center/MS0230015 for calendar year 2021 was 4.1 ppm, the highest quarterly RAA for calendar year 2021 was only 1.0 ppm, far below the MRDL for chlorine. In addition, this sample was collected at a drinking water wellhouse and was likely collected while the well pump was running, resulting in a higher chlorine level. The chlorine result at the same location dropped to 2.1 ppm the following month. Water is not consumed at the wellhouse and chlorine levels drop from the sample point at the wellhouse on to the nearest occupied building where water could be consumed. All chlorine samples collected from occupied buildings in calendar year 2021 were below 4.0 ppm.</p> <p>The presence of chlorine in your drinking water 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).</p>

Undetected Contaminants

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

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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)
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

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, are part of the Coastal Lowlands, Catahoula, and/or the Southeastern Coastal Plain Aquifer Systems. SSC's drinking water well depths range from 676 feet in the Northern Fee Area to 1,504 feet in the Southern Fee Area. They have a natural flow ranging between 500 to 1,500 gallons per minute.

Source water assessment and its availability

The Mississippi State Health Department (MSDH) conducts an annual compliance site review/inspection for the SSC Water System 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.

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 ensuring 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>.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Anna E. Lizana
Address: B1100 Room 3017B
Stennis Space Center, MS 39529
Phone: 228-688-2664

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

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



June 3, 2022

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 2021 reporting year signed Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form for public water system # MS0230015. The population for this reporting period was approximately 3,300.

The CCR was electronically distributed to the SSC Community through the NASA Office of Communications. The CCR was also shared on the SSC Community Portal and SharePoint sites and a link to the CCR was shared in the SSC weekly publication, *Orbiter*. The following materials are attached to demonstrate dissemination:

Attachment A/CCR Certification Page

Attachment B/Copy of the e-mail that was sent to the SSC Community

Attachment C/Copy of the *Orbiter* dated 05/25/2022

Attachment D/CCR posted on the SSC Community Portal

Attachment E/CCR posted on the SSC SharePoint

If you have additional questions, please contact Ms. Anna Lizana at (228) 688-2664.

Sincerely,

DAVID
LORANCE

Digitally signed by DAVID
LORANCE
Date: 2022.06.03
10:03:31 -05'00'

David K. Lorance
Environmental Officer

cc:

RA02/Anna Lizana

Attachment A
CCR Certification Page

Attachment B
E-Mail to the SSC Community

NSSC-NASA <NSSC-NASA@mail.nasa.gov>; NSSC-SP <NSSC-SP@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-BastionTech <SSC-DL-BastionTech@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-FRPPC <ssc-dl-frppc@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-ITS <SSC-DL-ITS@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-LSC (AES) <SSC-DL-LSC-AES@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-NASA-Administrative-Assistants <SSC-DL-NASA-Administrative-Assistants@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-NCCIPS <SSC-DL-NCCIPS@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-NICS-Contractor <ssc-dl-nics-contractor@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-NOMAD-All-Users <ssc-dl-nomad-all-users@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-SACOM-SSC <ssc-dl-sacom-ssc@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-Security-Contract <SSC-DL-Security-Contract@mail.nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-SSME <SSC-DL-SSME@mail.nasa.gov>; Archer, Amber L. (SSC-CBFPARTNERS)[CBF PARTNERS JV, LLC] <amber.l.archer@nasa.gov>; Clark, Charli C. (SSC-EXCHANGE)[Stennis Space Center NASA Exchange] <charli.cormier@nasa.gov>; SSC-DL-NASA <SSC-DL-NASA@mail.nasa.gov>; AMY CLARK <amy.clark@noaa.gov>; Andrew Robinson <arobinson@relativityspace.com>; Angela Fry <angela.fry@socom.mil>; ANGELA SALLIS <angela.sallis@noaa.gov>; Beachum, Javarri <javarri.d.beachum.mil@us.navy.mil>; Becky Shaw <rebecca.shaw@navy.mil>; Bilbo, Sallie N (SSC-IA00) <sallie.n.bilbo@nasa.gov>; Boudreaux, Jolie <jolie.boudreaux@navy.mil>; Bowers, John J. (SSC-CHENEGA)[Chenega Global Protection, LLC] <john.j.bowers@nasa.gov>; Brown, Sarah <sbrown@hpc.msstate.edu>; Castiglione, Jill Bordelon. (SSC-CBFPARTNERS)[CBF PARTNERS JV, LLC] <jill.castiglione@nasa.gov>; Crowninshield, David <david.crowninshield@hq.dhs.gov>; Dajaneir Thompson <dajaneir.thompson@usm.edu>; Daniels, Emma M. (SSC-SACOM)[SYNCOM SPACE SERVICES LLC - Contract] <emma.m.daniels@nasa.gov>; Dawn, Cara <cara.dawn@noaa.gov>; Dixon, Bobby <robert.j.dixon2@navy.mil>; Dr. Paul Mickle <pmickle@ngi.msstate.edu>; ENS Barnhill, Michael <michael.l.barnhill@navy.mil>; ERIC LAMKY <eric.lamky@noaa.gov>; HOLLY TURFIT <holly.turfit@nrlssc.navy.mil>; JOANNE JONES <jjones@usgs.gov>; JoBeth Lee <jlee@relativityspace.com>; JOHN YOUNG (PAE) <john.young@noaa.gov>; Johnson, Victor O. (SSC-LTTO)[State of Louisiana - Louisiana Technology Transfer] <victor.o.johnson@nasa.gov>; Johnston, Artie J. (SSC-NCCIPS)[SAIC] <artie.j.johnston@nasa.gov>; Jon Heckert <jheckert@relativityspace.com>; Jonathan B. Holloway <jonathan.b.holloway@navy.mil>; Kavanaugh, JoBeth <JoBeth.Kavanaugh@MSET.org>; Leslie, Teresa L. (SSC-SAITECH)[SAITECH, INC. - IT Services Contract] <teresa.l.leslie@nasa.gov>; Luis Bonnett <luis.a.bonnett@ice.dhs.gov>; Michelle Herrmann <michelle.p.herrmann@rolls-royce.com>; Mirandy, James R. (SSC-BASTIONTECH)[BASTION TECHNOLOGIES] <james.r.mirandy@nasa.gov>; Mroueh, Cindy (NSSC-NSSC)[Service Provider] <cindy.mroueh@nasa.gov>; Rincon, Joanie McBride (JSC-AA111)[CBF PARTNERS JV, LLC] <joan.m.rincon@nasa.gov>; Savell, Brent (JSC-AA)[CBF PARTNERS JV, LLC] <brent.savell-1@nasa.gov>; Shannon Turner <shannon.turner@nrlssc.navy.mil>; SHERRIE SIMS <sherrie.s8.sims@lmco.com>; Subat, Lisa (SSC-LOGICALINNOVATIONS)[LOGICAL INNOVATIONS, INC.] <lisa.subat-1@nasa.gov>; TARYN SCIAMBRA (Taryn.Sciambra@rocket.com) <taryn.sciambra@rocket.com>; Turner, Anna (NSSC-XF010) <anna.turner@nasa.gov>; Varnado, Sheila (SSC-ALUTIQ)[ALUTIQ LLC] <sheila.varnado-1@nasa.gov>; Williams, James E. (SSC-GPO)[U.S. Government Publishing Office - GPO] <jewilliams@gpo.gov>; Wilson, Debra H. (SSC-SAITECH)[SAITECH, INC. - IT Services Contract] <debra.h.wilson@nasa.gov>

From: SSC-Office-of-Communications <ssc-office-of-communications@mail.nasa.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2022 2:32 PM

Subject: Updated: Annual Drinking Water Report

This message is sent on behalf of the SSC Environmental Office:

Attached you will find the Consumer Confidence Report for the Stennis Space Center drinking water system in accordance with Subpart O of 40 CFR 141.155/National Primary Drinking Water regulations. This report shows that the water system did not violate any water quality standards, which means that good quality water is being provided to all personnel. The report may also be found by visiting [Inside Stennis Resources page](#) and/or [SSC Community Portal](#).

This message is intended for all Stennis employees.

NASA Office of Communications

John C. Stennis Space Center

(228) 688-3333

ssc-office-of-communications@mail.nasa.gov

www.nasa.gov/centers/stennis



Attachment C
SSC Newspaper/Orbiter Notice

Orbiter | May 25, 2022 Edition

Published 5/25/2022



Features in the May 25, 2022, issue:

Moon to Mars Report	COVID-19 & Future of Work	SLS Green Run Testing Panel on Channel 11.1, Today!	Employee Assistance Program (EAP) News
Digital Transformation OCIO Integration	Stennis Annual Drinking Water Report	May Lagbiagbe Now Available!	INFINITY Science Center News
NASA@Work	Special NASA in the News	Training	Safety Message
SSC Historical Photo of the Week			

∨ The Moon to Mars Report

∨ COVID-19 & Future of Work

∨ SLS Green Run Testing Panel on Channel 11.1, Today!

∨ Employee Assistance Program (EAP) News

∧ Stennis Annual Drinking Water Report

The Consumer Confidence Report for the Stennis Space Center drinking water system is available in accordance with Subpart O of 40 CFR 141.155/National Primary Drinking Water regulations. This report shows that the water system did not violate any water quality standards, which means that good quality water is being provided to all personnel. To read the full report, visit [Inside Stennis Resources page](#) and/or [SSC Community Portal](#).

Attachment D
Copy of SSC's Community Portal Page



John C. Stennis Space Center

SSC Community Portal

SSC ORGANIZATIONS

SSC PUBLIC WEBSITE

ACCESS REQUEST SYSTEM (ARS)

NASA.GOV

NASA Exchange

Office of Protective Services

Office of the Chief Technologist

SSC Occupational Health Services

Stennis Diversity Council

ITS21 Contract Portal

SACOM

Reference Library

Severe Weather Warnings

SSC Telephone Book

Lunch Menus

Tenant Related Services

Reference Library

- [Federal City Handbook](#)
- [Maury Library](#)
- [NASA Acronyms](#)
- [NASA Electronic Forms](#)
- [NASA Image and Video Library](#)
- [SSC Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report](#)

Attachment E
Copy of SSC's SharePoint Page

- Send to
-
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Environmental Assurance Program	NASA Language Assistance Plan	Rocket Program Test - Automated Management System	Safety Program
SSC Export Control Program	SSC Scientific and Technical Information		

^ Safety, Security, & Health

Safety and Mission Assurance	Close Call Reporting System	Ergonomic Risk Assessment System	Ergonomic Risk Assessment Tracking and Evaluation System
Occupational Health Services	Office of Protective Services	Permit Required Confined Space Database	Safety Advisories Administration
Safety Management Review	Safety Management Review Administration	Single Visitor Request	Construction Safety
Counterintelligence	Incident Command Post	Integrated Risk Management	Safety Advisories
Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report	Striving to Achieve Real Safety		