Certification

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 21 PM 1:19

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use: Distribution Method I Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV Water system serving less than 500 people must use: Distribution Method I OR Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):	7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):
Stennis Space Center	MS0230015

Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

□ **I.** CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:	
☒ *Provided direct Web address to customer □ Hand delivered □ Mail paper copy ☒ Email	*Add direct Web address (URL) here: https://nasa.sharepoint.com/sites/ssc/SitePages/resources.aspx#safety%2C-security%2C-health; https://ssccommunity.ssc.nasa.gov/library.asp Example: "*The current CCR is available at www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf. call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy*".
☒ **II.** Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.	Date(s) published: June 14, 2023
□ **III.** Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request. List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).	Date(s) notified: Location distributed:
□ **IV.** Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office. □ "**Good Faith Effort**" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)	Date: Locations posted:

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:	Title:	Date:
DAVID LORANCE Digitally signed by DAVID LORANCE Date: 2023.06.21 10:54:33 -05'00'	Chief, Environmental and Health Services Office	June 21, 2023

Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.

1. CCR (Water Quality Report) 2. Certification 3. Proof of delivery method(s)

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

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.

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 Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	.02	3.8	2022	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
Inorganic Contaminants								

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA	.5	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0056	.0046	.0056	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	24.8	NA	24.8	2022	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.376	.362	.376	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

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

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Additional Contaminants

In an effort to ensure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by Federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminants	State MCL	Your Water	Violation	Explanation and Comment
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	15 PCI/L	1.4 PCI/L	No	

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
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	ND	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	ND	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	ND	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	ND	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	ND	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	ND	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	ND	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	**Definition**
ug/L	ug/L : Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
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**

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
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 600 to 700 feet in the Northern Fee Area to 1,434 to 1,530 feet in the Southern Fee Area. They have a natural flow ranging between 1,100 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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

SSC recorded a positive sample for E. Coli on 8/23/2022. All follow-up samples were negative for E.Coli and proper residual chlorine was measured at all times in the system. Investigation determined that post-sampling contamination was the cause.

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.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Adam Murrah
Address: B1111 Room 308L
SSC, MS 39529
Phone: 228-688-1619

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

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

June 21, 2023

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 2022 reporting year signed Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certification Form for public water system # MS0230015. The population for this reporting period was approximately 4,400.

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 06/14/2023
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: 2023.06.21 10:55:55 -05'00'

David K. Lorance
Environmental Officer

cc:

RA02/Anna Lizana

Attachment A
CCR Certification Page

Attachment B
E-Mail to the SSC Community

Annual Drinking Water Report

SSC-Office-of-Communications

To

Bcc NASA Contractor Heads; NASA Stennis & NASA Contractors; NSSC-DL-AEGIS-LAN; NSSC-DL-AEGIS-VOIP; **NSSC-NASA**; NSSC-SP; SSC-DL-FRPPC; SSC-DL-NCCIPS; SSC-DL-NOMAD-All-Users

Reply | Reply All | Forward

Tue 6/13/2023 3:02 PM

SSC_WaterQualityReport.pdf
202 KB

Sent on behalf of NASA Stennis Environmental Services:

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 | June 14, 2023 Edition

Published 6/14/2023

Features in this issue:

- Moon to Mars Report
- NCAS Registration Deadline, June 26
- "Ask the NSSC" Event for Government Travel Cards, June 27
- Employee Assistance Program News
- Annual Drinking Water Report
- NASA@WORK
- Special NASA in the News
- Training
- Safety Announcement: NASA Stennis Road Work
- Safety Message
- SSC Historical Photo of the Week

Attachment D
Copy of SSC's Community Portal Page

John C. Stennis Space Center

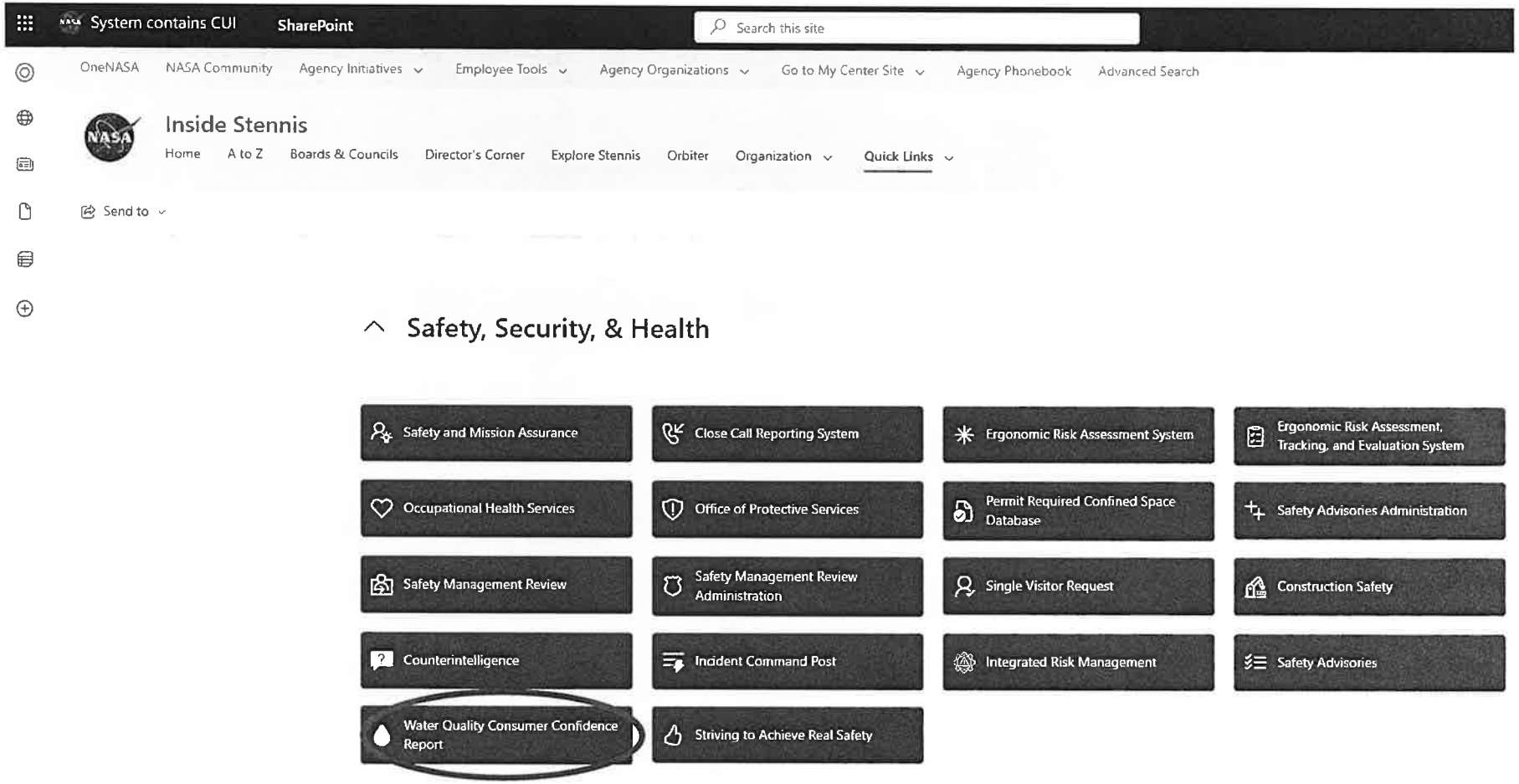
SSC Community Portal

- 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
- [redacted]
- SSC Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

Attachment E
Copy of SSC's SharePoint Page


System contains CUI
SharePoint
Search this site
OneNASA
NASA Community
Agency Initiatives
Employee Tools
Agency Organizations
Go to My Center Site
Agency Phonebook
Advanced Search
Inside Stennis
Home
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Boards & Councils
Director's Corner
Explore Stennis
Orbiter
Organization
Quick Links
Send to
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