Consumer Confidence Report

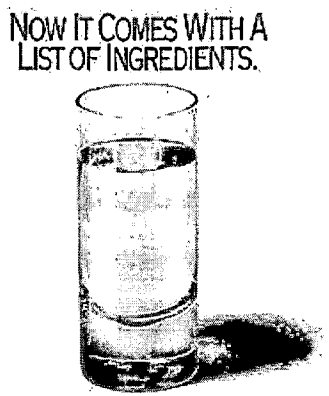
Town of Hudson

EPA # 1201010

2016

What is a Consumer Confidence Report?

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) details the quality of your drinking water, where it comes from, and where you can get more information. This annual report documents all detected primary and secondary drinking water parameters, and compares them to their respective standards known as Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs).



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

What is the source of my drinking water?

The Town of Hudson, through an Operations and Maintenance Agreement with Pennichuck Water Service Corporation, in Nashua, draws its primary water supply from the Dame, Ducharme and Weinstein wells, located in Litchfield. A supplementary source of water is the Pennichuck Pond System during peak demand periods. Treatment for the three well supplies, consist of chlorine for disinfection, pH adjustment for corrosion control, and phosphate addition for corrosion control and iron and manganese sequestration.

Why are contaminants in my 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Source Water Assessment Summary

DES prepared drinking water source assessment reports for all public water systems between 2000 and 2003 in an effort to assess the vulnerability of each of the state's public water supply sources. Included in the report is a map of each source water protection area, a list of potential and known contamination sources, and a summary of available protection options.

Source Name	Date	Low	Med	High
Gravel Pack Well - Weinstein	12/11/00	9	2	1
Gravel Pack Well - Dame	12/11/00	9	1	2
Gravel Pack Well - Ducharme	12/11/00	7	3	2

Note: This information is over 15 years old and includes information that was current at the time the report was completed. Therefore, some of the ratings might be different if updated to reflect current information. At the present time, DES has no plans to update this data.

The complete Assessment Report is available for review. For more information, call *Gary Tetley at 800-553-5191* or visit the DES Drinking Water Source Assessment website at http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/dwsap.htm.

How can I get involved?

For more information about your drinking water, please call our laboratory at 800-553-5191 or send an email to customer-service@pennichuck.com. Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact us with any questions you may have.

Violations: We are pleased to announce there were no violations.

Health Effects

Radon: Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste or smell. It can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. It is a known human carcinogen. Breathing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may cause an increased risk of stomach cancer.

Sodium: Sodium sensitive individuals such as those experiencing hypertension, kidney failure, or congestive heart failure, who drink water containing sodium, should be aware of levels where exposures are being carefully controlled.

Definitions

Action Level or **AL:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level or **MCL**: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or **MCLG:** 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or **MRDL:** 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or **MRDLG:** 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.

Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detectable at testing limits

pCi/L: picoCurie per Liter

ppb: parts per billion

ppm: parts per million

Inorganic Contaminants	Year Collected	Highest Detect	Range Detected	MCL	MCLG	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2014	0.0211	0.0095-0.0211	2	2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm	2015	1.57	1.28 – 1.57	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	2014	47.1	42.7 – 47.1	Not Regulated		NA	Natural sources; runoff from use as salt on roadways
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Chlorine (ppm)	Monthly 2015	Average 0.63	Monthly Average 0.47 - 0.87	4 - MRDL	4-MRDLG	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2015	RAA 22	RAA 18.5 - 22	80	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2015	RAA 4.6	RAA 4.2 – 4.6	60	0	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Radiological Contaminants							
Compliance Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2015	0.6	0.3 – 0.6	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L)	2015	1.3	0.4 - 1.3	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radon (pCi/L)	2011	948	621 - 948	Not Regulated		NA	Erosion of natural deposits

	Year Collected	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Sites Sampled	# sites above Action Level	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	2015	0.293	1.3	1.3	30	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 3	Year Collected	Highest Detect	Range Detected	Reason for Monitoring
Strontium (ppb)	2014	120	96 - 120	Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by USEPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help USEPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard
Chromium (ppb)	2014	0.2	ND – 0.2	
Chromium, Hexavalent (ppb)	2014	0.17	0.13 – 0.17	
Chlorate (ppb)	2014	150	120 - 150	
Vanadium (ppb)	2014	0.2	ND – 0.2	