2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Annual Water Quality Report

TOWN OF HUDSON
HUDSON, NH
PWS #1201010

We are pleased to present to you our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report, also known as the Consumer Confidence Report. This report, a requirement of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water.

Water Source

The Town of Hudson draws its primary water supply from the Weinstein well, located in Litchfield. The water is then treated using chlorine for disinfection, pH adjustment and phosphate addition for corrosion control and iron and manganese sequestration. A supplementary source of water is pumped from the Pennichuck water distribution system year-round. Water is pumped to three water storage tanks located in Hudson. The water quality of our system is constantly monitored by the Town of Hudson and NH DES to determine the effectiveness of existing water treatment and to determine if any additional treatment is required.

White Water, Inc. provides the Town of Hudson with contract operation services. The contract operation includes the services of a state certified operator who monitors the water system for compliance with all state and federal drinking water regulations. If you have any questions, please contact WhiteWater, Inc. at 603-324-8318.

Although we do not have specific dates for public participation events or meetings, feel free to contact the Hudson Water Utility at 603-886-6002 with any matters that concern your drinking water supply or issues you would like to see addressed.

Source Water Assessment

The NH 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. These reports are published on the NH DES website: https://www.des.nh.gov/climate-and-sustainability/conservation-mitigation-and-restoration/source-water-protection/assessment

Source Water Protection

Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes, or underground aquifers that is used to supply public drinking water. Preventing drinking water contamination at the source makes good public health, economic, and environmental sense. You can be aware of the challenges of keeping drinking water safe and take an active role in protecting drinking water. There are lots of ways that you can get involved in drinking water protection activities to prevent the contamination of the ground water source: dispose properly of household chemicals, help clean up the watershed that is the source of your community's water, attend public meetings to ensure that the community's need for safe drinking water is considered in making decisions about land use, etc. Contact our office for more information on source water protection or contact the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at 1.800.426.4791. You may also find information on EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/sourcewaterprotection

Water Quality

The Town of Hudson routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows any detection resulting from our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. It is important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk.

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, ponds, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and radioactive material and can pick up substances resulting from human or animal activity. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring, or manmade. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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** 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, 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** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

To protect public health, EPA and the State of New Hampshire prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in tap 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.

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected throughout water quality monitoring and testing. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Test Results

Unless otherwise noted, testing was done in 2025.
Unless otherwise noted, the highest concentration of each contaminant that was collected has been reported.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	0	highest number of positive samples (monthly)	Absent	0 positive	Naturally present in the environment.
E. Coli Bacteria	N	0	Compliance with fecal/E.coli is determined upon additional repeat testing.	Absent	0 positive	Human and animal fecal waste
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium (12/20/2023, 8/14/2025**)	N	0.008-0.0094	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium (12/20/2023)	N	4	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite** (8/9/2023)	N	0.20	mg/L	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (10/22/2025)	N	1.6	mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (12/20/2023)	N	42.3	mg/L	100-250		Erosion of natural deposits, urban storm runoff.
Sulfate (12/20/2023)	N	13.5	mg/L	250		Erosion of natural deposits; urban storm runoff.
Chloride** (8/14/2025)	N	62	mg/L	250	250	Erosion of natural deposits; storm water runoff containing road salt.
**Data is from PWS#1621010 Pennichuck Water System Nashua, a consecutive system to the Town of Hudson.						
Disinfection Byproducts						
Chlorine (Monthly 2025)	N	0.53-0.80	ppm	4	4	Water additive used for disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (Quarterly 2025)	N	9.30	ug/L	0	60	A byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

		Running Annual Average				
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (Quarterly 2025)	N	20.34 Running Annual Average	ug/L	0	80	A byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Monthly 2025

PFAS are a large, complex group of synthetic chemicals used in various consumer products. We are required to track the following four.

Contaminant	Violation (Y/N)	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
PFHxS – Perfuorohexane Sulfonic Acid	N	ND	ppt	-	18	Discharges and emissions from industrial and manufacturing sources associated with the production or use of these PFAS, including production of moisture and oil-resistant coatings on fabrics and other materials. Additional sources include the use and disposal of products containing these PFAS, such as fire-fighting foams. corrosion of household plumbing systems.
PFNA – Perfluorononanoic Acid	N	ND	ppt	-	11	
PFOS – Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid	N	ND-1.51**	ppt	-	15	
PFOA – Perfluorooctanoic Acid	N	7.27-9.49	ppt	-	12	

Health Effects for PFAS: Some people who drink water containing these PFAS in excess of the MCL may experience certain adverse effects. These could include effects on the liver, blood, immune system, thyroid, and fetal development. These PFAS may also elevate the risk of certain cancers.

**Data is from PWS#1621010 Pennichuck Water System Nashua, a consecutive system to the Town of Hudson.

Additional UCMR Detections 2023-2025

Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the department should consider regulating those contaminants in the future.

Contaminant	Date(s)	Level Detected	Unit Measurement
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	3/13/23, 9/11/23, 7/31/24, 1/14/25	6.8-9	ppt
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	3/13/23, 9/11/23, 7/31/24, 1/14/25	3-5.4	ppt
Perfluorovaleric acid (PFPeA)	3/13/23, 9/11/23, 7/31/24, 1/14/25	3.8-7.8	ppt
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	3/13/23, 9/11/23, 7/31/24, 1/14/25	ND-3	ppt

Lead & Copper 2025 Annual Testing						
Contaminant	**Violation (Y/N)**	**Level Detected**	**Unit Measurement**	**MCLG**	**AL**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead – 90th Percentile	N	ND	ppb	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper – 90th Percentile	N	0.476	mg/L	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Number of **lead** samples collected: 30 Number of sites exceeding **lead** action level: 0 Number of **copper** samples collected: 30 Number of sites exceeding **copper** action level: 0						

**Note: the state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once a year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Not all contaminants are tested for every year due to monitoring waivers and therefore we use the most recent round of sampling. Some of the data presented is more than one year old, however, is limited to no older than five years.*

Violations & Notices			
Violation or Notice	**Date or Monitoring Period**	**Reason for Violation or Notice**	**Corrective Action**
Water Use Reporting	Jan-Mar 2025	Some or all the water use data was not received or was received and rejected due to inaccuracy.	The Water Use Report was submitted in time, but was rejected because the measurements were submitted in cubic feet, and it was supposed to have been in gallons. The report was corrected and resubmitted, but after the deadline had passed so we were issued a violation.

Units of Measurement:

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)	A measurement that corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	A measurement that corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)	Measurements of radioactivity in water.
Millirems per year (mrem/year)	A measurement of radiation absorbed by the water.
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	A measurement of the clarity of water; turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
Million fibers per liter (MFL)	A measurement of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL)	the concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT)	a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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.
Drinking Water Equivalent Level (DWEL)	a lifetime exposure concentration protective of adverse, non-cancer health effects, that assumes all the exposure to a contaminant is from a drinking water source.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water; there is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health; MRDLGs to do reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Running Annual Average (RAA)	the average of all monthly or quarterly samples for the last year at all sample locations.
Non-Detect (ND)	the specified contaminant was not detected.
Level 1 Assessment	a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria has been found in the water system.
Level 2 Assessment	a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria has been found in the water system on multiple occasions.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Lead & Copper: Samples are generally collected, and action levels measured at the consumer's tap. 90% of the tests for a given system must be equal to or below the action level; therefore, a section of the results above has been calculated and are listed as the 90th percentile.

Lead: **Major sources in drinking water:** corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Health effects statement: Infants and children who drink water containing lead more than the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water containing lead more than the action level over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Copper:	**Major sources in drinking water:** corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. **Health effects statement:** Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper more than the action level over many years could, suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their doctor.
Arsenic:	The United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) adopted the new MCL standard of 10ppb in October 2001. Water systems were required to meet this new standard by January 1 2006.
Total Coliform:	Reported as the highest monthly number of positive samples for water systems that take less than 40 samples per month. Coliforms are bacteria which are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria, may be present.
Turbidity:	Turbidity has no health effects, however, can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms, that can include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

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 mean that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by contacting the Environmental Protection Agency by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

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 (800-426-4791) or on EPA's website epa.gov/safewater.

Lead: 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. Town of Hudson is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact WhiteWater at 888-377-7678. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Health Effects of Lead Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

Lead In Schools Per RSA 485:17-a, all NH schools and licensed child care facilities must test for lead at all drinking water outlets where children can drink the water and to remediate any outlets testing at or above 5 ppb. Three rounds of testing at least 6 months apart are required. A comprehensive list of facilities and results are available at www.gettheleadoutnh.org

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY (SLI)

In 2024 a Lead Service Line Inventory of your system was created. The purpose is to identify any remaining service lines which include material that is Lead, Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR), or unknown materials which may increase your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water. All service lines identified as lead or galvanized requiring replacement are required to be replaced on a schedule approved by NHDES. For more information on all service lines in our water system, contact WhiteWater at 888-377-7678.

We, at the Town of Hudson, work hard to provide top quality water to every tap. Water is a limited resource, so it is vital that we all work together to maintain it and use it wisely. We ask that all our customers help us protect and preserve our drinking water resources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future. Please contact us with any questions. Thank you for working together for safe drinking water.