



City of Hudson

330-342-1750

PWS ID # 7701612

What is the Quality of My Water?

In 2020, the City of Hudson had a current, unconditional license to operate our water system issued by the Ohio EPA. This report describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2020. The City of Hudson's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Ohio and the U.S. EPA, which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

In 2020 our Water Department distributed 417 million gallons of water to our customers. The City of Hudson residents are fortunate because we have an abundant supply of water from our well field located in the western portion of town. The Hudson Water Resources treats your water using disinfection, fluoridation, softening and filtration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. The treated water is held, before distribution, in a clear well. We have an approved Wellhead Protection Plan in place which is a detailed report that addresses issues related to underground water movement, delineation of sensitive areas, and identification of potential risks to the water supply zone.

Hudson's Source Water Susceptibility: The sand-and-gravel aquifer that supplies drinking water to the City of Hudson has a low susceptibility to contamination, due to a significant clay layer that lies between it and the ground surface. This does not mean that this aquifer cannot become contaminated, only that the likelihood of contamination is relatively low. The City has identified potential sources of contamination within the wellhead protection area, including private and semi-private septic systems, sewer lines, State Route 303, and a golf course. The City of Hudson has placed a priority on protecting its ground water resources through public education and source controls such as education of employees, inspections, and maintenance of sewer lines. More detailed information is presented in the Source Water Assessment and Protection Report, which can be obtained by calling the City of Hudson Public Works Office at 330-342-1750 or the Ohio EPA.

“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 cost 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.”

Improvement Projects During 2020

The following projects were completed at the Water Treatment Plant:

- ▶ Upgrade PLC for plant operations
- ▶

The following projects were completed on the Water Distribution System:

- ▶ Valve exercise program.

2020 Monitoring Results for the City of Hudson

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 (1-800-426-4791).

| Contaminant | Unit | MCLG Health Goal | MCL EPA's Limits | Highest Level Detected | Range Detected | Violation (Yes / No) | Year ¹ Sampled | Potential Source of Contamination |
|------------------|------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Chemicals | | | | | | | | |
| Barium | ppm | 2 | 2 | 0.01 | NA | NO | 2019 | Discharge of drilling waste, Discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits |
| Arsenic | ppb | 0 | 10 | 2.1 | 0-6.3 | NO | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Fluoride | ppm | 4 | 4 | 1.00 | NA | NO | 2019 | Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|
| Contaminants (units) | Action Level (AL) | Individual Results over the AL | 90% of test levels were less than | Violation | Year Sampled | Typical source of Contaminants |
| Lead (ppb) | 15 ppb | 0 | 4.0 | No | 2020 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| | 0 out of 20 samples were found to have lead levels in excess of the lead action level of 15 ppb. | | | | | |
| Copper (ppm) | 1.3 ppm | 0 | .95 | No | 2020 | Corrosion of household Plumbing systems |
| | 0 out of 20 samples were found to have copper levels in excess of the copper action level of 1.3 ppm. | | | | | |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants and Disinfection By-products | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----------|---------|----------|-------------|----|------|--|
| Chlorine | ppm | MRDLG = 4 | MRDL =4 | 1.49 HQA | 1.34 - 1.58 | NO | 2020 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | ppb | 0 | 80 | 42.8 | 29.3-42.8 | NO | 2020 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids HAA5 | ppb | 0 | 60 | 10 | 6.7-10 | NO | 2020 | By-product of drinking water |

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

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

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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.

How do I participate in decisions concerning my drinking water?

Public participation and comments are encouraged at the regular meetings of the City Council. Check with the city offices for meeting dates and times.

For more information on your drinking water contact

Scott Angel – Superintendent of Water at (330) 342-1750

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Find out more on the internet at www.hudson.oh.us.

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.

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. The City of Hudson 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 at 800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

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

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

NA: Not applicable. BDL-Below detectable level

PPB (parts per billion): Unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per billion.

PPM (parts per million): Unit of measure for concentration of a contaminant. A part per million

SU: Standard Unit

HQA: Highest Quarterly Average.

HARA: Highest Annual Running Average.

HMA: Highest Monthly Average.

CDC: Centers for Disease Control.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.