

HOLYOKE CITY OF 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Covering Data For Calendar Year 2021

Public Water System ID: CO0148005

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Please contact JEREMY THOMPSON at 970-854-2266 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may affect water quality.

General Information

All 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 the 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 (1-800-426-4791) or by visiting [epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 of infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, or to receive a copy of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and microbiological contaminants call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants:** 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:** may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants:** can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants:** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also may come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems (especially for pregnant women and young children). It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. 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. Additional information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Source Water Assessment and Protection (SWAP)

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may have provided us with a Source Water Assessment Report for our water supply. For general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit wqcdcompliance.com/ccr. The report is located under "Guidance: Source Water Assessment Reports". Search the table using 148005, HOLYOKE CITY OF, or by contacting JEREMY THOMPSON at 970-854-2266. The Source Water Assessment Report provides a screening-level evaluation of potential contamination that could occur. It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes. In addition, the source water assessment results provide a starting point for developing a source water protection plan. Potential sources of contamination in our source water area are listed on the next page.

Please contact us to learn more about what you can do to help protect your drinking water sources, any questions about the Drinking Water Quality Report, to learn more about our system, or to attend scheduled public meetings. We want you, our valued customers, to be informed about the services we provide and the quality water we deliver to you every day.

Our Water Sources

<u>Sources (Water Type - Source Type)</u>	<u>Potential Source(s) of Contamination</u>
CITY PARK WELL (Groundwater-Well) GOLF COURSE WELL (Groundwater-Well) CEMETERY WELL (Groundwater-Well) NEW WELL R1 (Groundwater-Well)	Commercial/Industrial/Transportation, Low Intensity Residential, Row Crops, Fallow, Small Grains, Pasture / Hay, Evergreen Forest, Septic Systems, Road Miles

Terms and Abbreviations

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Health-Based** – A violation of either a MCL or TT.
- **Non-Health-Based** – A violation that is not a MCL or TT.
- **Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.
- **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.

- **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.
- **Violation (No Abbreviation)** – Failure to meet a Colorado Primary Drinking Water Regulation.
- **Formal Enforcement Action (No Abbreviation)** – Escalated action taken by the State (due to the risk to public health, or number or severity of violations) to bring a non-compliant water system back into compliance.
- **Variance and Exemptions (V/E)** – Department permission not to meet a MCL or treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Gross Alpha (No Abbreviation)** – Gross alpha particle activity compliance value. It includes radium-226, but excludes radon 222, and uranium.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – Measure of the radioactivity in water.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** – Measure of the clarity or cloudiness of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the typical person.
- **Compliance Value (No Abbreviation)** – Single or calculated value used to determine if regulatory contaminant level (e.g. MCL) is met. Examples of calculated values are the 90th Percentile, Running Annual Average (RAA) and Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA).
- **Average (x-bar)** – Typical value.
- **Range (R)** – Lowest value to the highest value.
- **Sample Size (n)** – Number or count of values (i.e. number of water samples collected).
- **Parts per million = Milligrams per liter (ppm = mg/L)** – One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Parts per billion = Micrograms per liter (ppb = ug/L)** – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Not Applicable (N/A)** – Does not apply or not available.
- **Level 1 Assessment** – A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our 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 have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Detected Contaminants

HOLYOKE CITY OF routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table(s) show all detections found in the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 unless otherwise noted. The State of Colorado requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. Therefore, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. Violations and Formal Enforcement Actions, if any, are reported in the next section of this report.

Note: Only detected contaminants sampled within the last 5 years appear in this report. If no tables appear in this section then no contaminants were detected in the last round of monitoring.

Disinfectants Sampled in the Distribution System TT Requirement: At least 95% of samples per period (month or quarter) must be at least 0.2 ppm <u>OR</u> If sample size is less than 40 no more than 1 sample is below 0.2 ppm Typical Sources: Water additive used to control microbes						
Disinfectant Name	Time Period	Results	Number of Samples Below Level	Sample Size	TT Violation	MRDL
Chlorine	December, 2021	<u>Lowest period</u> percentage of samples meeting TT requirement: 100%	0	3	No	4.0 ppm

Lead and Copper Sampled in the Distribution System								
Contaminant Name	Time Period	90 th Percentile	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	90 th Percentile AL	Sample Sites Above AL	90 th Percentile AL Exceedance	Typical Sources
Copper	08/03/2021 to 08/16/2021	0.09	20	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead	06/11/2021 to 06/17/2021	1	20	ppb	15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	06/11/2021 to 06/17/2021	0.1	20	ppm	1.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts Sampled in the Distribution System									
Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	1.4	1.4 to 1.4	1	ppb	80	N/A	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Radionuclides Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Gross Alpha	2019	3	1.75 to 4.88	4	pCi/L	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium	2019	5	4 to 6	4	ppb	30	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System									
Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Arsenic	2018	7	7 to 7	4	ppb	10	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2018	0.18	0.16 to 0.19	4	ppm	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants Sampled at the Entry Point to the Distribution System

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	MCL Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	2018	0.64	0.63 to 0.65	4	ppm	4	4	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2021	6.54	4.7 to 9.7	16	ppm	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2018	5	3 to 6	4	ppb	50	50	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines

Arsenic: while your drinking water *meets the EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic*. The EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The 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.

Nitrate: *Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm* is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Secondary Contaminants**

**Secondary standards are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin, or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

Contaminant Name	Year	Average	Range Low – High	Sample Size	Unit of Measure	Secondary Standard
Sodium	2018	14.7	14.6 to 14.9	4	ppm	N/A

Violations, Significant Deficiencies, and Formal Enforcement Actions

Non-Health-Based Violations

These violations do not usually mean that there was a problem with the water quality. If there had been, we would have notified you immediately. We missed collecting a sample (water quality is unknown), we reported the sample result after the due date, or we did not complete a report/notice by the required date.

Name	Description	Time Period
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FAILURE TO MONITOR AND/OR REPORT	10/01/2020 - 09/30/2021

Additional Violation Information

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

The City of Holyoke failed to test for the Disinfection Byproducts within the third quarter per its Monitoring Schedule. The City of Holyoke did test for the byproducts and the results are reported and added to the CCR For further questions, please contact the water department at (970) 854-2266.

STATE OF COLORADO,
COUNTY OF PHILLIPS, } ss.

I, David Rodriguez, do solemnly swear that I am Managing Editor of THE HOLYOKE ENTERPRISE, a weekly newspaper published continuously and uninterrupted in Phillips County, Colorado, and having a general circulation therein. The said newspaper has been published continuously and uninterrupted in Phillips County for a period of more than fifty-two consecutive weeks next prior to the first publication of the annexed legal notice or advertisement. That said newspaper has been admitted to the United States mails as a second class matter under the post office notice of advertisement. That said newspaper is published weekly on Wednesdays except on legal holidays and is published by David Rodriguez, Managing Editor, at Holyoke, Colorado. I am duly qualified for publishing legal notices and advertisements with the meaning of the laws of the State of Colorado.

The annexed legal notice or advertisement was published in the regular and entire issue of every number of said weekly newspaper for the period of one insertion; that the first publication of said notice was in the issue of said newspaper dated June 8, 2022, and the last publication of said notice was in the issue of said newspaper dated June 8, 2022.

Managing Editor
David Rodriguez

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of June, 20 22.
My commission expires 1-24-23 David Soble
Notary Public



CITY OF HOLYOKE 2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT GOVERNING DATA FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2021

Public Water System ID# CO0149005
We are pleased to present to you this year's water quality report. Our drinking water is safe to drink and meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water standards. Please contact JEREMY THOMPSON at 970-842-2266 with any questions or for public participation opportunities that may be available.

General Information

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some trace amounts of inorganic and organic substances. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water is unsafe to drink. In fact, the presence of many of these substances is a natural part of the water cycle. Health effects can be estimated by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or by visiting the EPA website at www.epa.gov/sdwh.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system deficiencies, and people taking certain medications are at greater risk of infection. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. For more information about contaminants in drinking water and to learn more about who may be at higher risk, call the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention at (800) 426-4791.

Drinking water from the City of Holyoke tap water and bottled water includes trace amounts of minerals, such as calcium, magnesium, and sodium. These minerals are naturally occurring and are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of certain minerals in the water, such as lead and copper. These substances can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Microbial contaminants, viruses and bacteria, that may come from animal waste, septic systems, and farm animals, can be naturally occurring or result from human waste. These contaminants can be harmful to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, urban areas, and lawns. These substances can be harmful to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can be found in some areas. It can be harmful to your health. It can be picked up by the water treatment process and is not harmful to your health.

The Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment may supply for general information or to obtain a copy of the report please visit www.colorado.gov. The report is located under "Guidance and Information" on the left side of the page.

CITY PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Municipal Source Type)
CITY PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Municipal Source Type)
CITY PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Municipal Source Type)
CITY PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Municipal Source Type)

Other Water Sources
CITY PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Municipal Source Type)
CITY PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Municipal Source Type)
CITY PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Municipal Source Type)
CITY PARK WATER TREATMENT PLANT (Municipal Source Type)

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. It is set to protect the distribution system (pipes and service lines) from corrosion.

Violations: The number of times a contaminant in the drinking water exceeds its MCL or MRDL. The number of violations is reported in the table below.

Drinking Water Contaminants: The table below lists the contaminants found in the drinking water and the number of violations for each.

Drinking Water Contaminants: The table below lists the contaminants found in the drinking water and the number of violations for each.

Drinking Water Contaminants: The table below lists the contaminants found in the drinking water and the number of violations for each.

Drinking Water Contaminants: The table below lists the contaminants found in the drinking water and the number of violations for each.

Drinking Water Contaminants: The table below lists the contaminants found in the drinking water and the number of violations for each.

Drinking Water Contaminants: The table below lists the contaminants found in the drinking water and the number of violations for each.

Drinking Water Contaminants: The table below lists the contaminants found in the drinking water and the number of violations for each.

Drinking Water Contaminants: The table below lists the contaminants found in the drinking water and the number of violations for each.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.

Drinking water is a natural resource. It is made up of water and dissolved minerals. The minerals in drinking water are not harmful. In fact, they can be beneficial to your health. They can be picked up by the water treatment process and are not harmful to your health.



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Certificate of Delivery Form

**** Submit this certification form and a copy of the delivered CCR no later than June 30****

wqedcompliance.com/login (preferred); Fax: (303) 758-1398

WQCD – Drinking Water CAS

4300 Cherry Creek Drive South; Denver, CO 80246-1530

Step I - Public Water System Information

PWSID:	CO 0148005	System Name:		City of Holyoke
Contact Person:	Jeremy Thompson	Phone #:	(970) 854-2266	
Comments:				

The water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (or appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

<i>Jeremy Thompson</i>	<i>Jeremy Thompson</i>	<i>ORC</i>	<i>JUNE 28th, 2022</i>
*System Authorized Signature	Printed Name	Title	Date
*Signature not required if submitted through wqedcompliance.com/login.			

Step II - Consumer Confidence Report Delivery

Date all CCR delivery methods AND good faith efforts were completed: **6/28/2022**

A CCR report must be delivered to each customer unless the system complies with the requirements of a waiver.

Waivers (option 2 and 3 below) cannot be used to meet Tier 3 public notice delivery requirements.

Please select which option was completed (*only select one*).

<input type="checkbox"/> Option 1: Direct delivery of CCR to customers using the methods below
Direct hard copy delivery (mail or door-to-door) or Direct electronic delivery (must meet Department approved guidance).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Option 2 - Waiver for systems serving ≤ 500 people
System must serve 500 or less and have completed BOTH of the following 2 requirements. This cannot be used to satisfy Tier 3 public notice requirements.

1. Notified customers the CCR is available upon request. This notice may be delivered either by mail, door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location.

2. The CCR is available to the public upon request.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Option 3 - Waiver for systems serving $< 10,000$ people
System must serve less than 10,000 and have completed the ALL of the following 3 requirements. This cannot be used to satisfy Tier 3 public notice requirements.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Published full CCR in one or more local newspapers | List Newspaper(s): | Holyoke Enterprise |
| 2. Notified customers the CCR will not be mailed. This notice may be delivered in a newspaper, on a billing statement, or other direct | | |
| 3. The CCR is available to the public upon request. | | |

Step III - Good Faith Efforts

AT LEAST ONE "Good Faith" Effort must be completed. Please select which were completed.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted CCR on website - required for systems serving greater than 100,000 people	http://www.cityofholyokey-co.gov/
<input type="checkbox"/> Mailed CCR to postal patrons (list zip codes in additional information section below)	List Zip Codes:
<input type="checkbox"/> Advertised the availability of the CCR in the news media	List Media:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Published the CCR in local newspaper	List Newspaper: Holyoke Enterprise
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Posted the CCR in public places	List Places: City Hall
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivered multiple CCR copies to single bill addresses serving multiple persons (e.g. apartments, businesses, etc)	List Places:
<input type="checkbox"/> Delivered CCR to community organizations	List Places:

Step IV - Violations

List the violations that you are using the CCR to notify customers of below. **Note: If using the CCR to meet public notification requirements, a description of the violation(s) must be provided in the CCR and include all 10 required elements for a public notice. Visit colorado.gov/cdphe/pnrule for public notice instructions.**

The City of Holyoke failed to sample for TTHM and HAA5 during the sample period. The City of Holyoke did sample for the byproducts and results are found on the CCR.