2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Information

Water System Name: Castlewood Domestic Water System

Report Date: 6/25/2025

Type of Water Source(s) in Use: Groundwater

Name and General Location of Source(s): SFPUC Pleasanton Wells - Castlewood customers receive groundwater produced by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) which is delivered through a single connection at the Castlewood Reservoir. The Castlewood water distribution system consists of two pressure zones, three water storage tanks and four water booster pumps.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: The SFPUC has submitted to the SWRCB a Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program (DWSAPP) for each water source in their system. The DWSAPP report identifies possible sources of contamination to aid in prioritizing cleanup and pollution prevention efforts. Please contact SFPUC if you would like to view or make a copy of this report.

Time and Place of Regularly Scheduled Board Meetings for Public Participation:

For any further questions you may have regarding the Castlewood's water supplies or quality, please visit the Alameda County Public Works Website at www.acpwa.org or call 510-670-5480. For general questions on Castlewood CSA, contact Alameda County Public Works Agency at 510-670-5480.

For More Information About Water Quality, Contact: SFPUC Works 415-551-3000 www.sf311.org

About This Report

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report Statement in Five Non-English Languages (Spanish, Mandarin, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Hmong)

Language in Spanish: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse 510-670-5480 para asistirlo en español.

Language in Mandarin: 这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Castlewood 以获得中文的帮助: 510-670-5480.

Langauge in Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Castlewood o tumawag sa 510-670-5480 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Language in Vietnamese: Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Castlewood tại 510-670-5480 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Language in Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Castlewood ntawm 510-670-5480 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is 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 Level 2 assessment is 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of 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. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

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 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.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

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

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

<: less than

Max: Maximum

N/A: Not Available

NL: Notification Level

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

ORL: Other Regulatory Level

PS: Number of Positive Sample

RAL: Regulatory Action Level

µS/cm: microSiemens/centimeter

Sources of Drinking Water and Contaminants that May Be Present in Source Water

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, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Regulation of Drinking Water and Bottled Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

About Your Drinking Water Quality

Drinking Water Contaminants Detected

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
E. coli	(In the year) 0	0	(a)		Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is E. coli-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following E. coli-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for E. coli.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2023	5	**41***	**1***	15	0.2	0	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2023	5	0.28	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected			MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
		Average	Min	Max			
Barium (ppb)	2024	ND	ND	120	1000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (VI) (ppb)	2024	3.8	3.5	4.1	10	0.02	Leaching from natural deposits
Fluoride (source water) (ppm)	2024	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (as N)	2024	2.4	2.1	2.7	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Particles (pCi/L)	2024	3.7	3.6	4	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	4	3.5	5	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected			SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
		Average	Min	Max			
Chloride (ppm)	2024	130	118	139	500	NA	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2024	<6	<6	9.2	300	NA	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor Threshold (unit)	2024	2	<1	5	3	NA	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2024	1350	1270	1420	1600	NA	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	102	93	111	500	NA	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	760	702	812	1000	NA	Runoff / leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (ntu)	2024	0.1			5	NA	Soil runoff

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Unit	ORL	Range	Average
Alkalinity (as $CaCO_3$) [8]	ppm	N/A	410 - 481	435
Boron	ppb	1000 (NL)	446 - 505	475
Calcium (as Ca)	ppm	N/A	131 - 143	137
Chlorate [9]	ppb	800 (NL)	68	68
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	ppm	N/A	570 - 644	609
Lithium	ppb	N/A	9.1 - 10	9.6
Magnesium	ppm	N/A	70	70
pH	-	N/A	7 - 7.5	7.3
Silica	ppm	N/A	22 - 23	23
Sodium	ppm	N/A	52 - 59	56
Strontium	ppb	N/A	1400 -1590	1500

EXCEEDANCE OF A MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, OR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENT

Exceedance	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken	Health Effects Language
Lead (ppb)	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	**2023**	No corrective action has been taken at this time.	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.

Statement Regarding Exceedance of Lead Action Level:

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Additional General Information on 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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. U.S. 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 Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: 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. Castlewood Domestic Water System 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. [Optional: If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] 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 (1-800-426-4791) or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2024. These revisions add the requirements of the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule, effective since April 1, 2016, to the existing state Total Coliform Rule. The revised rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and E. coli bacteria). The U.S. EPA anticipates greater public health protection as the rule requires water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems. Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system. The state Revised

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Castlewood Domestic Water System did not operate under a variance or exemption in 2024.