2025 Consumer Confidence Report

Castlewood Domestic Water System

Water System Information

Water System Name:	Castlewood Domestic Water System
Report Date:	June 25, 2026
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 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, Contact:	Castlewood Domestic Water System or SFPUC Works 415-551-3000 www.sf311.org

About This Report

SFPUC tests 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, 2025, and may include earlier monitoring data.

Importance of This Report — Non-English Languages

Spanish: Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Castlewood Domestic Water System a Castlewood Domestic Water System para asistirlo en espanol.

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 Domestic Water System 以获得中文的帮助: Castlewood Domestic Water System.

Tagalog: Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Castlewood Domestic Water System o tumawag sa Castlewood Domestic Water System para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Vietnamese: Bao cao nay chua thong tin quan trong ve nuoc uong cua ban. Xin vui long lien he Castlewood Domestic Water System tai Castlewood Domestic Water System de duoc ho tro bang tieng Viet.

Hmong: Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Castlewood Domestic Water System ntawm Castlewood Domestic Water System rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Terms Used in This Report

Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found.
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.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)	The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs protect health; secondary MCLs protect taste, odor, and appearance.

MCLG	The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the U.S. EPA.
PHG (Public Health Goal)	The level of a contaminant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. Set by the California EPA.
AL (Action Level)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.
MRDL / MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level / Goal — the highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water.
TT (Treatment Technique)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ND	Not detectable at testing limit.
ppm / ppb / ppt / pCi/L	Parts per million (mg/L) / parts per billion (ug/L) / parts per trillion (ng/L) / picocuries per liter.

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.

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

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)	0	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. Samples	90th Percentile Detected	No. Sites > AL	AL	PHG	Schools Requesting Lead Sample	Typical Source
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	0	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 3 - Sampling Results for Sodium and Hardness

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (mg/L)	2025	54.9 (range 52–58)	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness, Total (as $Caco_3$) (mg/L)	2025	591 (range 551–644)	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 4 - Detection of Contaminants with a Primary Drinking Water Standard

Chemical or Constituent (units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Min	Max	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Barium (ug/L)	2025	ND	ND	124	1,000	2000	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium, Hexavalent (ug/L)	2025	3.9	3.6	4.2	10	0.02	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (mg/L)	2025	0.126	0.1	0.2	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (mg/L)	2025	2.29	2.1	2.5	10	(10)	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (pCi/L)	2022	4.03	3.5	5	20	(0.43)	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2022	3.71	3.6	4	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 5 - Detection of Contaminants with a Secondary Drinking Water Standard						
Chemical or Constituent (units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Min**	**Max**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Chloride (mg/L)	2025	116	112	124	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Iron (ug/L)	2025	<6		6.1	300	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Specific Conductance (uS/cm)	2025	1,310	1,260	1,350	1,600	Substances that form ions in water; naturally occurring
Sulfate (mg/L)	2025	93	87	99	500	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
TDS (mg/L)	2025	763	733	799	1,000	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 6 - Detection of Unregulated Contaminants				
Chemical or Constituent (units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**MCL**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Alkalinity (as CaCO3) (ppm)	2025	430	None	NA
Boron (ug/L)	2025	473	None	Naturally occurring
Calcium (as Ca) (ppm)	2025	125	None	NA
Chlorate (8)(ppb)	2025	38	None	Animal studies demonstrated that chlorate exposure in rats caused adverse effects to the pituitary and thyroid glands.
Hardness, Total (as $Caco_3$) (mg/L)	2025	591	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	64	None	NA
pH	2025	7.4	None	NA
Silica (ppm)	2025	23	None	NA
Sodium (mg/L)	2025	54.9	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring

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

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 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 Castlewood Domestic Water System at the number listed above. 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.

Summary Information for Exceedance of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

Table 7 - Exceedance Summary

Exceedance	Explanation	Date	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).

Note Regarding Prior Lead Action Level Exceedance: During the 2021–2023 monitoring period, the 90th percentile lead level was 41 ppb, exceeding the action level of 15 ppb (1 site exceeded AL). The water system has been notified and is performing additional testing in 2026. The most recent follow-up sampling results will be reported when available from SFPUC.

Summary Information for Operating Under a Variance or Exemption

Castlewood Domestic Water System did not operate under a variance or exemption in 2025.