The City of Castleford provides an annual water quality report to provide the resources for our customers to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the health and quality standards set by regulatory agencies. In 2025, our water system detected 11 contaminants that fell safely within these required standards. Our system incurred one monitoring violation.

Consumer Confidence Report 2025

What is a contaminant?

Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance present in water that, in high doses, could be harmful to human health or affect water quality. Common in almost all water sources, most contaminants come from naturally-occurring substances or from human activity.

MCLG
(Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)
The level of a contaminant below which there is no known risk to health.

MCL
(Maximum Contaminant Level)
The highest allowed level of a contaminant in your drinking water.

AL
(Action Level)
The level of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires action to treat.

MRDLG
(Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)
The level of a disinfectant below which there is no known health risk.

MRDLG
(Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)
The highest allowed level of a disinfectant in your drinking water.

Common Types of Contaminants

Inorganic contaminants: salts and metals, naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or agriculture.

Pesticides and herbicides: may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Microbial contaminants: viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, wildlife, and agricultural livestock operations.

Organic chemical contaminants: by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants: naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2025 through December 31, 2025.** While contaminants in drinking water are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, City of Castleford maintains consistent sampling schedules to ensure that contaminants that are present are within acceptable ranges for public health and water quality.

CONTAMINANT TABLE

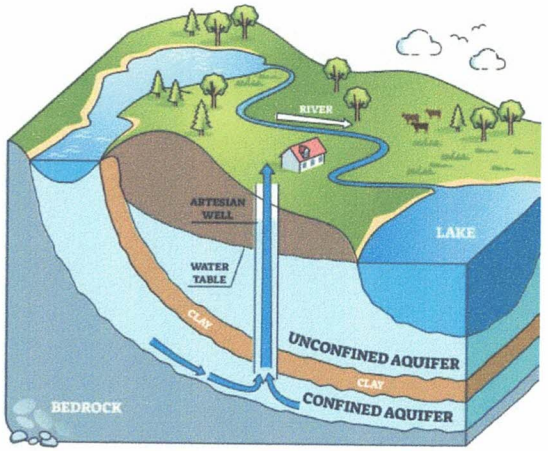
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG/ MRDLG	MCL/ MRDL	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Arsenic (ppb)	N	0	10	5.8	2025	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	N	2	2	0.048	2025	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	0.113	2025	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	4	4	1.03	2025	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	N	10	10	5.31	2025	Runoff from fertilizer use; Septic tank leaching, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
Chlorine (ppm)	N	4	4	0.55	2025	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (ppb)	N	0	60	14.5	2025	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (ppb)	N	NA	80	25.5	2025	By-product of drinking water disinfection
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	N	0	15	0.91	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	N	0	5	1.28	2025	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium (ppb)	N	0	30	1.6	2021	Erosion of natural deposits

Parts Per Million (PPM): equal to one penny in $10,000
Parts Per Billion (PPB): equal to one second in 20,000 years
PicoCuries Per Liter (pCi/L): a measurement of radioactivity in water

Where does my drinking water come from?

The City of Castleford supplies drinking water from two groundwater wells **(Well #1 and Well #2).**

Your drinking water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the use of chlorine and disinfectants to remove potentially dangerous microorganisms and bacteria from water.



SAFE SIPS

ADDRESSING COMMON CONTAMINANTS

Nitrate in Drinking Water

While your drinking water sample results showed levels within the federal limits, it is important to know the potential impacts of nitrate in drinking water. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age, increasing the risk of Blue Baby Syndrome. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Arsenic in Drinking Water

While your drinking water sample results showed levels within the federal limits, it is important to know the potential impacts of arsenic in drinking water. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system and may have an increased risk of cancer. The EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, balancing the health effects of exposure to the cost and technological capability of removing it completely from water.

Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing, which falls outside the control of your drinking water operators. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before use. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For more information, visit **epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

City of Castleford conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to locate all lead plumbing within the drinking water system, within both the infrastructure and individual consumers' homes. You may request information from the LSLI from the City.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. This can include persons undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, elderly individuals, and young children. If you or someone in your household fits one of these vulnerabilities, you may wish to consult with a health care provider if you are concerned about the impact of your drinking water.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/hotline/

2025 Monitoring Violation

It is our duty as your drinking water stewards to inform you of any system violations that occurred in the year of this report. In 2025, our system failed to submit our required sample results for sodium levels in the drinking water system by the required deadline. Sodium is not a regulated contaminant but is an indicator of water quality. We cannot account for sodium levels during this period but all other sampling results were within federal health standards.

About the City of Castleford Drinking Water System

Water System ID: ID5420010
Population Served: 275
Service Connections: 112

Accessing this Report

If you are an individual experiencing difficulties accessing the information in this report, or have follow-up questions, please contact your Drinking Water Operations Specialist using the contact information below.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Primary Water Operations Specialist
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IRWA IDAHO RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION

This Consumer Confidence Report was developed in collaboration with the Idaho Rural Water Association.