

**2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
A WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE WATER USERS OF
PHILIP MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM**

The City of Philip has supplied twenty-one consecutive years of safe drinking water to the public it serves and has been awarded the Secretary's Award for Drinking Water Excellence by the South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources. This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water we provided last year.

We serve more than 759 customers an average of 113,000 gallons of water per day. Our water is surface water that comes from the Missouri River that we purchase from West River/Lyman-Jones Rural Water (WR/LJ). The state has performed an assessment of our source water, and they have determined that the relative susceptibility for the City of Philip public water supply system is low. For more information about your water and information on opportunities to participate in public meetings, call (605) 859-2175, and ask for Brittany Smith.

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 can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Our city council meets on the first Monday of each month at 7:00 PM in the Haakon County courthouse community room. Please feel free to participate in these meetings.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before we treat it may include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage, septic tank systems, agriculture livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or the result of highway 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which 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 (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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 EPA has requested that all public water systems perform an inventory to determine those households served by a lead service line. Contact us for more information about the Lead Service Line Inventory. The City of Philip public water supply 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. 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Detected Contaminants

The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 - December 31, 2025. The state 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. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

City of Philip participated in EPA's UCMR5 sampling program in 2025 and this report is being used as a public notice. Any detected unregulated contaminants have been included in this report.

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.

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

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

Running Annual Average (RAA): Compliance is calculated using the running average of samples from designated monitoring locations.

Regulated Contaminants

Philip Municipal Water System Test Results

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Test Sites > Action Level	Date Last Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	0.2	0	9/7/2023	AL=1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	3	0	9/7/2023	AL=15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids	5.47		9/22/2025	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	32.3		9/22/2025	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Lithium	50 ug/l		2/5/2024			

WRLJ - North Stanley County Test Results

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Last Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Major Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	0.8	0.67 – 0.8	11/3/2025	4	<4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids	17.9		9/26/2025	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes	31.6		9/26/2025	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants

Philip Municipal Water System Test Results

Substance	Level Detected	Date Tested	
Lithium	50 ug/l	2/5/2024	For more information on unregulated contaminants, go to: https://www.epa.dwucmr or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Philip is served water from the Missouri River which is relatively free from contaminants.

A copy of this report is also available at www.philipsd.us.

For further information, please contact Robert Shipp with the City of Philip at 605-859-2175, or Jake Fitzgerald with WR/LJ at 605-669-2931.

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