

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural live stock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater 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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 **Environment Protection Agency'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 Brookings Municipal Utilities for more information about the Lead Service Line Inventory. Brookings Municipal Utilities 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 SUBSTANCES

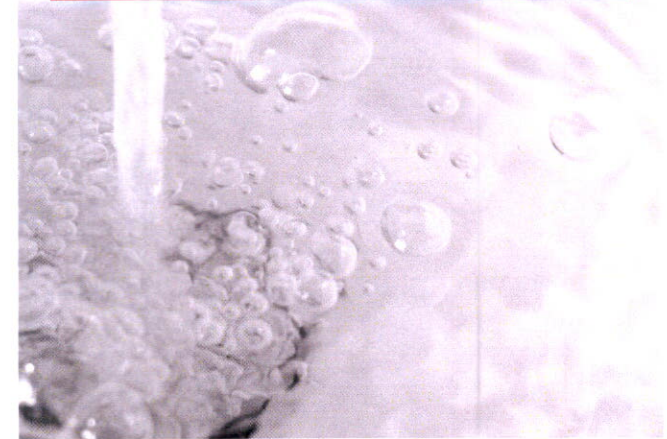
The attached table lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2025 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done 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.

BROOKINGS MUNICIPAL UTILITIES WATER QUALITY INFORMATION

Please direct questions regarding this information to Mr. Eric Witt with the Brookings Municipal Utilities public water system at (605)697-8410.

Issue Date: April 2026

2025 Water Quality Report



BROOKINGS
MUNICIPAL UTILITIES

Each year, Brookings Municipal Utilities monitors your drinking water for possible contaminants. This report is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We regularly test the city's drinking water to ensure compliance, and every year we share those results with our customers.

We served our customers an average of 2,487,000 gallons of water per day in 2025. Our water is ground-water that we withdraw and treat from local wells. The state has performed an assessment of our source water, and they have determined that the relative susceptibility rating for the Brookings Municipal Utilities public water supply system is medium.

525 Western Avenue Brookings, SD 57006
www.BrookingsUtilities.com



Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances, also referred to as PFAS chemicals, have been used in a wide range of consumer and industrial products since the 1940's. These chemicals are known for their resistance to grease, oil, water, and heat and are common in stain and water-resistant fabrics, carpeting, cleaning products, paints, and fire-fighting foam. These chemicals are durable compounds that break down very slowly over time and are sometimes referred to as 'forever chemicals' for their ability to persist in the environment. PFAS, as a class of chemicals, consists of thousands of individual chemical compounds.

In April 2024, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for six (6) individual PFAS compounds, including PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, GenX (HFPO-DA), PFNA, & PFHxS. With the establishment of legally enforceable levels (MCL's), routine testing for PFAS was conducted in 2025. No detection of the six (6) regulated forms of PFAS were detected in 2025.

2025 Table of Detected Regulated Contaminants For Brookings Municipal Utilities

(EPA ID 0071)

Terms and abbreviations used in this table:

- 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 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.
- Action Level(AL): the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. For Lead and Copper, 90% of the samples must be below the AL.
- Running Annual Average(RAA): Compliance is calculated using the running annual average of samples from designated monitoring locations.

Units:
pCi/l: picocuries per liter(a measure of radioactivity) ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter(mg/l) ND: Non-Detect (below detection level)
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter(ug/l) pspm: positive samples per month

Substance	90% Level	Test Sites > Action Level	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (AL)	Ideal Goal	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Copper	0.03	0	8/24/23	AL=1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	8.4	1	8/25/23	AL=15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Highest Level Allowed (MCL)	Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Units	Major Source of Contaminant
Alpha emitters	4	ND - 4	10/17/23	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	3.00	2.00-3.00	7/29/25	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	12.7	9.1 - 12.7	7/29/25	2000	2000	ppb	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	0.95	0.75 - 0.95	7/29/25	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	0.83	0.58 - 0.83	1/20/25	4	<4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (RAA)	4.82	3.58-4.82	9/16/25	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	ND	ND	7/15/25 & 7/29/25	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Regulated PFAS Compounds	ND	ND	2/4/25 & 12/6/25			ppt	Regulated PFAS Compounds = PFOA, PFOS, PFBS, GenX, PFNA & PFHxS)
Selenium	1.5	1.00 - 1.50	7/29/25	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Total Coilform Bacteria	1	Positive Samples		5%	0	pspm	Naturally present in the environment.
Total Trihalomethanes (RAA)	13.6	11.7 - 13.6	9/16/25	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination. Results are reported as a running annual average of test results.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to test for possible contaminants in your drinking water every five years. These contaminants are not regulated and acceptable levels have not been set by EPA. As a means of informing the public, the detected levels of these unregulated contaminants are listed below.

Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range	Date Tested	Units	Notes
Lithium	34.7	23.2 – 34.7	6/3/24	ppb	



Per and polyfluoroalkyl substances, also referred to as PFAS chemicals, have been used in a wide range of consumer and industrial products since the 1940's. These chemicals are known for their resistance to grease, oil, water, and heat and are common in stain and water-resistant fabrics, carpeting, cleaning products, paints, and fire-fighting foam. These chemicals are durable compounds that break down very slowly over time and are sometimes referred to as 'forever chemicals' for their ability to persist in the environment. PFAS, as a class of chemicals, consists of thousands of individual chemical compounds.

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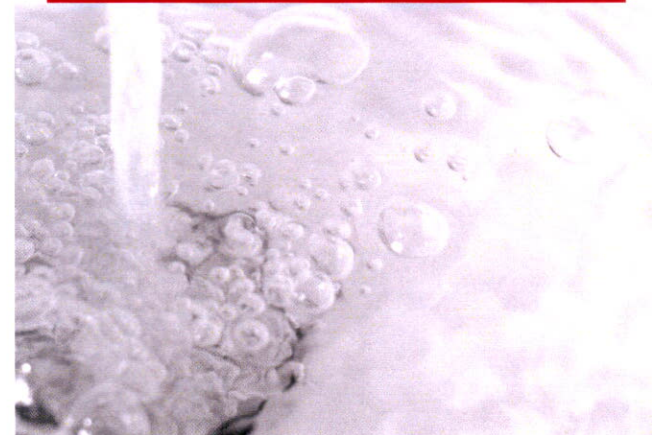
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