

City of Ellendale Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2025

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the safe clean water we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is purchased from Southeast Water Users.

We have a wellhead protection plan available in the Southeast Water Users office in Mantador, ND that provides more information, such as potential sources of contamination.

Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality, has completed the delineation and contaminant/land use inventory elements of the North Dakota Source Water Protection Program. Based on the information from these elements, the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality has determined that our source water is "moderately susceptible" to potential contaminants.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Nicole Kempf at (701) 349-3252. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Monday of the month at 6:00 pm at Ellendale City Hall. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, all efforts will be made to provide assistance.

The City of Ellendale would appreciate it if large volume water customers post copies of the CCR in conspicuous locations or distribute them to tenants, residents, patients, students, and/or employees, so individuals who consume the water, but do not receive a water bill can learn about our water system.

Ellendale routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025 or the most recent data available.

As authorized and approved by EPA, the state has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of our data [e.g., for organic contaminants], though representative, is more than one year old.

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 effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water

runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses. (Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

Not Applicable (NA) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (Dg/l) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Micromhos per centimeter (umho/cm) - micromhos per centimeter is a measure of conductivity in water.

Observations (obsvns) - observations/field at 100 Power.

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 treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 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.

Range - The range of detections, the lowest to the highest result value recorded during the required monitoring timeframe for systems with multiple entry points.

DID YOU KNOW?

THE THEME FOR ELLENDALE'S 2026 SEPTEMBER CELEBRATION (FORMERLY APPELFEFEST) IS A CELEBRATION OF LIVESTOCK AND THE ROLE OF RANCHING IN OUR AREA. IN ADVANCE OF THAT CELEBRATION, WHICH IS SET FOR THE SECOND WEEKEND IN SEPTEMBER, THE LEADER PLANS A SERIES OF ARTICLES ON THE PAST AND PRESENT OF ANIMAL AGRICULTURE IN DICKEY COUNTY.



Thank you for reading the
Dickey County Leader

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

CITY WIDE STREET IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT SPECIAL ASSESSMENT DISTRICT 2026-1 ELLENDALE, NORTH DAKOTA

NOTICE IS GIVEN that City of Ellendale will receive separate sealed bids for the construction of the City Wide Street Improvements Project Special Assessment District 2026-1 project until Friday, May 22, 2026 at 2:00 pm Local Time. No bids may be withdrawn after the scheduled time for the bid opening. A notice of award is anticipated to be issued no later than thirty days from the bid opening date.

Bids must be addressed to and delivered by one of the following methods:

1. Mailed or delivered to the office of the Owner: 55 3rd Ave S, PO Box 267, Ellendale, ND 58436

The work generally consists of:

1. A city street improvement project including mill and overlay, cement treated base, patching, crack sealing, and chip sealing. Several alternatives will be considered to improve gravel roads to paved streets throughout the city.
2. Qualifications:
 - a. To determine Bidder's qualifications to perform the Work, within five (5) calendar days of the Owner's request, Bidder shall submit written evidence of previous experience in performing similar work.

One contract(s) may be awarded based on the Owner's best interests. The award will be based on the lowest responsive, responsible bids on the Bid Schedules and Alternates selected by the Owner.

Contract Time:

1. Construction must be substantially complete and ready for Owner's use and final inspection by June 1st, 2027.
2. The Contractor shall pay the Owner \$2,500.00 for each day or part of a day that expires after the time specified for Substantial Completion of any construction schedule until the Work is substantially complete.

Funding Agency Requirements: N/A

Digital copies of the Bidding Documents are available at www.interstateeng.com or www.questcdn.com for a fee of \$37.00. These documents may be downloaded by selecting this project from the "Bid Documents" tab and by entering Quest Project Number 10175569 on the "Search Projects" page. Paper copies of the Bidding Documents may be obtained from Interstate Engineering, Inc. located at 1903 12th Avenue SW, Jamestown, ND for a fee of \$150.00 per set. For assistance and free membership

registration, contact QuestCDN at (952) 233-1632 or info@questcdn.com

The bidding and contract documents may also be examined at the office of Interstate Engineering located at 1903 12th Avenue SW, Jamestown, ND. Any technical questions or inquiries on obtaining paper copies of bidding and contract documents please contact Jacob Fandrich at 701-252-0234

Bidders must download the bidding documents from either QuestCDN or receive paper copies from the office of record to be a registered bidder and receive addenda and any other information issued by the Engineer or Owner. Addenda and other information will not be sent to Bidders that obtain copies of the bidding documents from other sources.

Each bid will be submitted on the basis of a cash payment for work. Each bid must be accompanied by a Bidder's Bond in the amount of five percent (5%) of the bid, payable to the Owner. All bonds shall comply with the appropriate provisions of the North Dakota Century Code, as amended. The bid bond and a copy of the contractor's license or certificate of renewal shall be in a separate envelope attached to the outside of the bidding documents. All bids must be sealed.

There will not be a pre-bid conference.

No bid will be read or considered which does not fully comply with the above provisions as to Bond and Licenses, and any deficient bid submitted will be resealed and returned to the Bidder immediately.

The Owner retains the right to reject any or all of the bids submitted and to waive any informality in any bid and to hold all bids for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days from said date of opening bids and to hold the three low bids and bid securities for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days from said date of bid opening, and to accept the bid which is in the best interests of the Owner, and to reject the bid of any party who has been delinquent or unfaithful in the performance of any former contract with the Owner.

Dated April 27, 2026.

City of Ellendale, North Dakota

By: Don Flaherty, Mayor

Publication Dates

Dickey County Leader: 4/30/26, 5/7/26, 5/14/26

Jamestown Sun: 4/30/26, 5/7/26, 5/14/26

TEST RESULTS for Ellendale

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Range	Date (year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Arsenic	0	10	1.85	ppb	NA	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2	2	0.0461	ppm	N/A	2018	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	100	100	4.8	ppb	N/A	2018	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	0.266	ppm	N/A	2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	10	10	.638	ppm	.265-.638	2025	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	2.52	ppb	N/A	2018	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Lead	0	AL=15	1.93 90th % Value	ppb	ND-4.08	2023	0 Site exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0	AL=1.3	1.004 90th % Value	ppm	.0575-1.880	2023	1 Site exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
DISINFECTATION BY-PRODUCTS	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL DETECT	UNITS	RANGE	DATE	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs - IDSE)	NA	60	18	ppb	6.02 to 14.71	2025	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Trihalomethanes (THM - IDSE)	NA	80	64	ppb	34.8 to 66.02	2025	NO	By-product of drinking water chlorination
DISINFECTANTS	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL DETECT	UNITS	RANGE	DATE	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	MRDL = 4.0	MRDL = 4	1.7	ppm	.85 to 2.2	2025	NO	Water additives used to control microbes
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL DETECT	UNITS	RANGE	DATE	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U	MRDL = 15	MRDL = 15	8	pCi/l	NA	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM Combined (226, 228)	MRDL =	MRDL = 5	0.515	pCi/l	NA	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
URANIUM, Combined	MRDL =	MRDL = 30	2.46	ppb	NA	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS	MCLG	MCL	LEVEL DETECT	UNITS	RANGE	DATE	VIOLATIONS	Likely Source of Contamination
Alkalinity, Total			342	ppm	335-342	2024	NO	
Bicarbonate as HCO3			418	ppm	409-418	2024	NO	
Calcium			139	ppm	126-139	2024	NO	
Chloride			138	ppm	N/A	2018	NO	
Conductivity @ 25 C UMHOS/CM			1420	umho/cm	1410-1420	2024	NO	
Hardness, Total (AS CACO3)			474	ppm	N/A	2018	NO	
Magnesium			36.9	ppm	N/A	2018	NO	
Nickel			0.00386	ppm	NA	2018	NO	
PH			7.65	PH	7.44-7.65	2024	NO	
Potassium			8.2	ppm	N/A	2018	NO	
Sodium			99.9	ppm	N/A	2018	NO	
Sodium Adsorption Ratio			1.99	obsvns	N/A	2018	NO	
Sulfate			236	ppm	232-236	2018	NO	
TDS			880	ppm	874-880	2024	NO	
ZINC			0.521	ppm	N/A	2018	NO	
Orthophosphate			.755	ppm	0.314-0.755	2024	NO	

Water Quality Report (continued)

EPA requires monitoring of over 80 drinking water contaminants. Those contaminants listed in the table above are the only contaminants detected in your drinking water.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Our supplier, Southeast-West Water Users Association began initial monitoring for eighteen Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in 2025 in preparation for the new PFAS rule that will take effect in 2029. One sample was collected at each Entry Point to the distribution system as required, to determine if PFAS is currently in our drinking water. None of the contaminants included in this round of sampling were detected. Should you have any questions, please contact our office.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements sometimes require rate structure adjustments.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

There is no safe level of lead in drinking water. Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Some of the health effects to infants and children include decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can also result in new or worsened learning and behavior problems. The children of persons who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy may be at increased risk of these harmful health effects. Adults have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Contact your health care provider for more information about your risks.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. City of Ellendale is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home.

Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Stan-

dards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly.

Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact City of Ellendale at City Hall at 701-349-3252. 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>

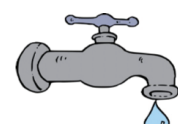
EUSEPA has recently published the Lead and Copper Rule Revision. The purpose of this revision is to strengthen public health protections by removing lead service lines within public water systems. One requirement of this rule revision was to inventory all drinking water service lines within our public water system and notify consumers which type of line serves each property. You may have recently received a letter from our system with this information.

The inventory is a listing of all service lines and the material composition of each line. The types of lines being documented are Lead lines, Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR) and lines made of Unknown Material. Classification of a service line as being comprised of Unknown Service Line material indicates that our system cannot currently confirm the material of both the public and private portions of the line with written records. Non-lead lines were also documented; however, we were not required to notify consumers with documented nonlead lines. The classification of the type of service line serving a residence was based on historical data regarding the property and in some cases verification of the type of material on the privately owned side of the line by visual inspection or replacement records of the owner.

Additional work to update the service line inventory, including inspection of the line, may need to be performed to further document and confirm the type of material making up both the public and private portions of the line serving your home or business. We will need the help of home/building owners in order to access the service line on the private side of the service line to positively identify the material on the line that carries water within your home/building. Our system may perform this work with our own system employees or we may contract with engineering firms or third party contractors to complete this work to improve our service line inventory.

The water we provide is treated with fluoride addition as part of the water treatment process to enhance dental health. For information regarding the level of fluoride in the finished water provided to our consumers, please contact our office.

Please call our office if you have questions. 701-349-3252 The City of Ellendale works diligently to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.



The City of Ellendale is an Equal Opportunity Employer and Provider