

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE CALLING FOR BIDS

The Board of Pierce County Commissioners will receive sealed bids up to the hour of 5:00 P.M., June 3, 2019.
 Quincy Air Compressor- 3 phase
 1000 gallon underground fuel tank-double wall no stand
 Pincor Electric Generator- 5500 watts
 Two Desks
 Propane Furnace
 6 used 14.00 R X 24 Grader Tires
 Bridgestone V-Steel
 Mail or deliver bids to the Pierce County Auditor, 240 2nd St SE, Suite 6, Rugby, ND 58368 in an envelope marked "BID"
 The Board reserves the right to accept the highest bid or reject any or all bids.
 The Board requires payment in full at time of acceptance of bid.
 Any person interested in bidding on the above described vehicle may inspect such equipment by contacting the Pierce County Shop, 10th St SE, Rugby, ND 58368. Telephone 701-776-6972. Or contact auditor's office at 701-776-5225 Ext 2100. By order of the Board of Pierce County Commissioners, dated this 7th day of May, 2019.
 (May 18-25; June 1, 2019)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

PROBATE NO. 35-2019-PR-6
 STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, COUNTY OF PIERCE, IN DISTRICT COURT, NORTHEAST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
 In the Matter of the Estate of Francis J. Pfeifer, Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Hilda Eldevik and Gerold Pfeifer have been appointed co-personal representatives of the Estate of Francis J. Pfeifer. All persons having claims against Francis J. Pfeifer are required to present their claims within three (3) months after the date of the first publication of this notice or said claims will be forever barred. Claims must either be presented to Hilda Eldevik and Gerold Pfeifer, co-personal representatives of the estate, at P.O. Box 998, Minot, ND 58702-0998, or filed with the court. Dated this 17th day of May, 2019.

/s/Hilda Eldevik
 Hilda Eldevik
 Co-Personal Representative

/s/Gerold Pfeifer
 Gerold Pfeifer
 Co-Personal Representative
 (May 25; June 1-8, 2019)

PUBLIC MEETING to discuss preservation and maintenance of

Tunbridge Free Lutheran Church
 The meeting is open to the public, with a special invitation to former church members and descendants of members.

Date: Thursday, June 6, 2019
Time: 6:30 p.m.

Place: Tunbridge Free Lutheran Church

For more information contact:
 Terry Jelsing, 701-776-7606, or
 Jason Bednarz, 701-739-9055

(June 1, 2019)

PIERCE COUNTY COST SHARE DAY

JUNE 10, 2019

8:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M.

Weed Board Building
 1st St NE
 Ruby, ND 58368

*You must have a pesticide card

2 ½ GALLON TORDON @ \$50.00
 Limit 5

1 GALLON OF PLATEAU @ \$50.00
 No Limit

For each gallon of Plateau you are eligible to purchase 5 gallons of MSO @ \$20.00 a gallon

While Supplies Last!

For Further Information call Auditor's Office and leave a message 776-5225

(May 25; June 1, 2019)

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Rugby, North Dakota
 2018**

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report*. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water drawn by wells from the Pleasant Lake Aquifer. The water is disinfected with chlorine, lime-softened & filtered, a process that treats up to 1250 gallons per minute.

The city of Rugby pleased to report that the drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. This report shows our water quality and what it means.

The city of Rugby is participating in North Dakota's Wellhead Protection Program. A copy of this program is available upon request. The North Dakota Department of Health has prepared a Source Water Assessment for the city of Rugby. Information regarding this program is also available upon request.

Our public water system, in cooperation with the North Dakota Department of Health, 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 Health has determined that our source water is "not likely susceptible" to potential contaminants. No significant sources of contamination have been identified.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Greg Boucher, Plant Supervisor at (701) 776-6034. 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 first Monday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the Rugby City Hall. If you are aware of non-English speaking individuals who need help with the appropriate language translation, please call Jennifer Stewart, City Auditor at (701) 776-6181.

The city of Rugby would appreciate it if large volume water customers would please post copies of the *Annual Drinking Water Quality Report* 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.

The city of Rugby routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018. 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 inorganic contaminants], though representative, is more than one-year-old.

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, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which 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.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the number 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 the following table, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Not applicable (NA), No Detect (ND)

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 (µl) - 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) - Pico curies per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

*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 city of Rugby is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. Use water from the cold tap for drinking and cooking. 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 drinking 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

MCLs 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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. To maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions. The city of Rugby works around the clock 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.

| 2018 Test results for the city of Rugby, ND | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----------|------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Units | Range | Date (year) | Violation Yes/No Other Info | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 0 | 10 | 3.46 | ppb | N/A | 2016 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from glass and electronics productions waste. |
| Barium | 2 | 2 | 0.00874 | ppm | N/A | 2017 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits |
| Chromium | 100 | 100 | 1.87 | ppb | N/A | 2017 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of deposits. |
| Fluoride | 4 | 4 | 0.756 | ppm | N/A | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 10 | 10 | 0.11 | ppm | N/A | 2018 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN & U | 15 | 15 | 4.14 | pCi/l | N/A | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Radium, Combined (226, 228) | N/A | 5 | No Detect | pCi/l | -0.19 to 0.0 | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium, Combined | N/A | 30 | 1.85 | ppb | N/A | 2017 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead/Copper | | | | | | | | |
| Copper | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | 0.0402 90% Value | ppm | N/A | 2016 | 0 Sites exceeded AL | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead* | 0 | AL=15 | 2.28 90% Value | ppb | N/A | 2016 | 0 Sites exceeded AL | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfectants | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorine | MRDLG=4 | MRDL=4.0 | 1.5 | ppm | 0.92 to 1.73 | 2018 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |
| Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| Total Halo acetic Acids (HAA5) | N/A | 60 | 10 | ppb | N/A | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) | N/A | 80 | 31 | ppb | N/A | 2018 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Unregulated Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| Manganese | N/A | N/A | 0.012 | ppm | No Detect to 0.012 | 2017 | No | N/A |