Agricultural Groundwater **Monitoring Program**

Inkster Aquifer

Grand Forks County

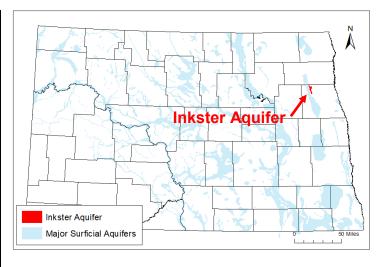
| Aquifer At-a-Glance | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Area | 15.9 square miles | | | | |
| Aquifer Type | Unconfined Surficial | | | | |
| Major Land Uses over Aquifer | Crops (78%) | | | | |
| (percentage of aquifer area covered in 2017) ¹ | Grassland/Pasture (9%) | | | | |
| Depth to Water (2018)* | 3-25 feet | | | | |
| Total Unique Wells Sampled | 15 | | | | |
| Wells Sampled in 2018 | 11 | | | | |
| Samples Collected in 2018 | 17 | | | | |
| Years Sampled | 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, 2013, 2018 | | | | |

*Depths to water may vary seasonally, year to year, and across the aquifer

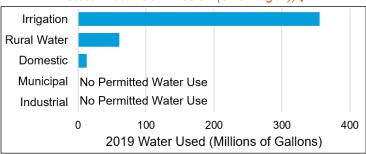
- Aguifer materials consist of fine and coarse sands with interspersed pockets of gravel. Aguifer materials were deposited as part of a delta for a river carrying meltwater away from glaciers during the last ice age.²
- The Inkster aquifer is up to 51 feet thick and averages about 27 feet thick. It thins to the south; southern parts of the aquifer don't provide as large of quantities of water.²
- Irrigation wells are common in the aquifer. A few domestic wells are also installed in the aquifer. Irrigation is concentrated in the northern part of the aquifer.
- The Agassiz Water Users rural water system draws water from the aquifer.
- In North Dakota, permits are required to withdraw large quantities of groundwater. In 2019, 429 million gallons of permitted water were drawn from the aquifer; irrigation use consumed the largest quantity of water. For more information on water use and permits, contact the North Dakota State Water Commission (swc.nd.gov).

References

US Department of Agriculture, 2017, National Agricultural Statistics Service Cropland Data Layer. Kelly, T.E. & Paulson, Q.F., 1970, Geology and Ground-Water Resources of Grand Forks County, North Dakota, North Dakota State Water Commission County Ground-Water Studies 13-Part 3, North Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin 53.



2019 Inkster aquifer permitted water use (from North Dakota State Water Commission (swc.nd.gov)) \



About the Agricultural Groundwater Monitoring Program

- The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality monitors a network of wells in approximately 50 surficial aguifers that are at elevated risk of agricultural contamination.
- Aquifers are sampled on a 5-year rotation.
- Monitoring began in 1992.
- The vast majority of these aquifers are located in central and eastern North Dakota.
- Water is tested for 21 general chemistry parameters, eight trace metals, and 64 pesticides.

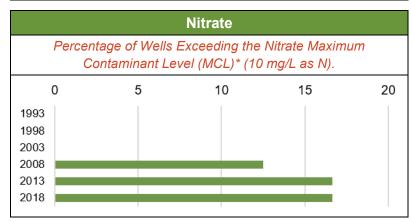
Water Chemistry

Is Aquifer Water High in...?

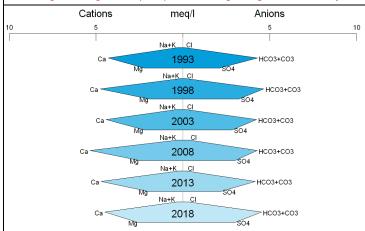
| | Analyte | Result | 2018 Median Concentration | Potential Effects |
|---|---|--------|------------------------------|---|
| | Arsenic | YES | 0.014 mg/L | Skin or circulatory system damage, increased cancer risk |
| ' | Iron | YES | 1.39 mg/L | Metallic taste/odor, discoloration of surfaces |
| | Manganese | YES | 0.89 mg/L | ivietaliic taste/odol, discoloration of surfaces |
| • | Sodium | NO | 5.2 mg/L | Taste, people with certain health conditions may need to limit intake |
| | Sulfate | NO | 143 mg/L | Taste/odor, laxative effect for people not used to the water |
| | For more information about Manipure Contaminant Levels (MOLs), booking officers and the street entire of the second and the second and the street entire of the second and the street entire of the second and | | | |

For more information about Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), health effects, and treatment options for these contaminants and more, see the NDDEQ's fact sheets (deq.nd.gov/wq/1_Groundwater) or visit the US EPA website (epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

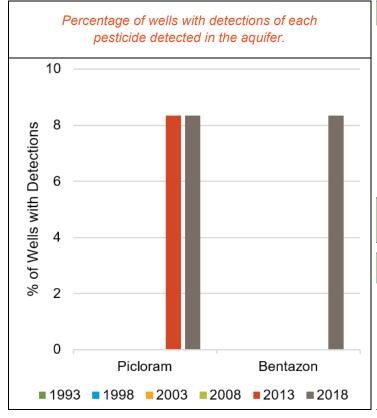
| Dominant Water Type | Water Hardness |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Calcium-Bicarbonate | Very Hard |







Pesticides



State Pesticide Management Plan

Agricultural Groundwater Monitoring Program aquifers are monitored as a part of the State Pesticide Management Plan. A Prevention Action Level (PAL) threshold of 25% of the pesticide's Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* or Health Advisory Level (HAL) is used to identify whether action is needed to prevent further contamination.

| Prevention Action Level Exceedances | None |
|--|------|
| MCL or HAL Exceedances | None |

Number of Unique Wells with Pesticide Detections since 1993

2 of 15 Total Wells

| 2018 Pesticide Detections | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Picloram | 1 Well | Herbicide applied to crops and roads/rights-of-way | | | |
| Bentazon | 1 Well | Herbicide applied to crops | | | |

*Note that MCLs are for public drinking water systems; private wells are not regulated in North Dakota. MCLs still provide guidelines for drinking groundwater.