

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.

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 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 (µg/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) - 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.

TEST RESULTS FOR THE CITY OF VALLEY CITY								
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Units	Range	Date (year)	Violation Yes/No Other Info	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium	2	2	0.00673	ppm	NA	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	4	4	1.27	ppm	NA	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate-Nitrite	10	10	3.16	ppm	NA	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	50	50	3.41	ppb	NA	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Lead/Copper								
Copper	1.3	AL=1.3	0.0578 90 th % Value	ppm	NA	2009	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead**	0	AL=15	ND 90 th % Value	ppb	NA	2009	0 sites exceeded AL	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	70	70	2.43	ppb	NA	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Tetrachloroethylene*	0	5	6.26	ppb	NA	2010	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Trichloroethylene	0	5	2.55	ppb	NA	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross Alpha, Including RA, Excluding RN&U	15	15	0.08107	pCi/l	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium, Combined	NA	30	0.121	ppb	NA	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts								
HAA5 (Total Haloacetic Acids)	NA	60	18	ppb	12.3-16.6	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
THM (Total Trihalomethanes)	NA	80	37	ppb	25.9-31	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Disinfectants								
Chloramine	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4.0	1.8	ppm	1.5 to 2.2	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Organic Carbon Removal								
Alkalinity Source	NA	NA	345	mg/l	314.00-345.00	2010	No	Natural erosion, certain plant activities, certain industrial wastewater discharges
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - Finished	NA	NA	5.43	mg/l	1.48 to 5.43	2010	No	Naturally present in the environment
Carbon, Total Organic (TOC) - Source	NA	NA	8.91	mg/l	2.34 to 8.91	2010	No	Naturally present in the environment

****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 Valley City 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 or 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.

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).

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.

Thank you for allowing us to provide your family with clean, quality water this year. In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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).

Please call Wade Hesch, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, at 701-845-0652 if you have questions concerning your city's water system. Valley City Water Department 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.

(May 26, 2011)

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Probate No. 02-2011-PR-20
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
BARNES COUNTY, STATE OF
NORTH DAKOTA
In the Matter of the ESTATE OF
AUSTIN J. PITHEY, Deceased.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned person has been appointed person representative of the above estate. All persons having claims against the deceased 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 Joanne M. Pithey, personal representative of the above estate, or filed with the court.

Dated this 18th day of May, 2010
Joanne M. Pithey
Personal Representative
250 4th St. NE, #2
Valley City, ND 58072
Thomas E. Goven
Attorney at Law
117 3rd St. NW, Ste. 8
Valley City, ND 58072
(701) 845-4081
State Bar ID Nos: 03863

(May 26, June 2 & 9, 2011)

of time must pass after herbicide application and before haying or grazing operations may begin. These restrictions are determined by the herbicide label.

Since spraying operations will be conducted over the course of the summer and are dependent upon the weather, it is impossible to set a timetable for spraying and haying in any specific area. If anyone is planning to cut ditch hay they should contact the Weed Control Officer to determine if and when a specific area has been treated and what the restriction timeline is. Operators wishing to not have their ditches sprayed prior to haying should contact the Weed Control Officer, Jim McAllister, 1525 12th St NW, Valley City, ND, phone 701-845-0240 (office), 701-840-1473 (cell) or email at jmcallister@co.barnes.nd.us

(May 26, June 2 & 9, 2011)

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STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA
COUNTY OF BURLEIGH
IN DISTRICT COURT
SOUTH CENTRAL JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Public Service Commission, Petitioner,
VS. Mitchell Feeds, Inc. and
Western Surety Company
Respondents
PSC Case No. GE-11-S1

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT AS TRUSTEE AND NOTICE TO FILE CLAIMS
Civil No. 08-201 1-CV-00917
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on May 10, 2011, the SOUTH CENTRAL JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT appointed the Public Service Commission Trustee of Mitchell Feeds, Inc. under North Dakota Century Code Chapter 60-

02.1 for the benefit of outstanding receipt holders of Mitchell Feeds, Inc. The Order was filed May 10, 2011.

FURTHER, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT:

1. Any person having a claim against Mitchell Feeds, Inc. for the non-payment of grain purchased or marketed by Mitchell Feeds, Inc. in North Dakota, shall file the claim with the Public Service Commission, 600 East Boulevard Avenue, Department 408, Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0490.
2. Claims must be filed within forty-five (45) days after the last publication of this notice.
3. Any person filing a claim with the Public Service Commission shall include receipts or sufficient documentation to enable the Commission to determine the validity of the claim. This could include unsatisfied scale tickets or other memoranda given by the grain buyer for, or as evidence of, the receipt or sale of grain, dishonored checks, or any related contracts.
4. Unless a claim is filed with the Public Service Commission within the time specified, the claimant may be barred from participation in the trust fund.

Bismarck, North Dakota, this 20th day of May, 2011.

By:
Mark Gruman (ID No. 06019)
Special Assistant Attorneys General
State Capitol- 12th Floor
600 East Boulevard Ave - Dept 408
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505-0480
Telephone (701) 328-2400
Facsimile (701) 328-2410
Attorneys for the Public Service Commission

(May 26 & June 2, 2011)

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NOTICE FOR CUTTING HAY IN DITCHES
Operators who wish to cut and make ditch hay, please be advised that Barnes County Weed Control may have sprayed portions of the road ditches with herbicides for noxious weed control. Some of the herbicides used may have a haying or grazing restriction, meaning a certain amount

of time must pass after herbicide application and before haying or grazing operations may begin. These restrictions are determined by the herbicide label.

Since spraying operations will be conducted over the course of the summer and are dependent upon the weather, it is impossible to set a timetable for spraying and haying in any specific area. If anyone is planning to cut ditch hay they should contact the Weed Control Officer to determine if and when a specific area has been treated and what the restriction timeline is. Operators wishing to not have their ditches sprayed prior to haying should contact the Weed Control Officer, Jim McAllister, 1525 12th St NW, Valley City, ND, phone 701-845-0240 (office), 701-840-1473 (cell) or email at jmcallister@co.barnes.nd.us

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5/26 Valley City