Agricultural Groundwater **Monitoring Program**

Painted Woods Lake Aquifer

McLean County

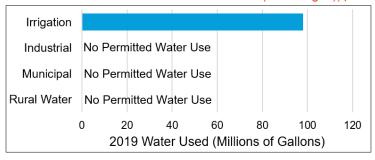
Aquifer At-a-Glance			
Area	9.1 square miles		
Aquifer Type	Unconfined Surficial		
Major Land Uses over Aquifer	Crops (46%)		
(percentage of aquifer area covered in 2017) ¹	Open Water/Wetlands (37%)		
Depth to Water* ²	5-20 feet		
Total Unique Wells Sampled	4		
Wells Sampled in 2020	3		
Samples Collected in 2020	3		
Years Sampled	1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020		

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

- Aguifer materials consist of sands and gravels deposited by streams moving meltwater away from glaciers during the last ice age and more recent sands and gravels deposited by the Missouri River. Some parts of the aguifer are overlain by silty sands.²
- The aquifer ranges from 0-125 feet thick and averages 70 feet thick.2
- Domestic wells are common in the aquifer. Irrigation and stock wells are also installed in the aquifer.
- In North Dakota, permits are required to withdraw large quantities of groundwater. In 2019, 98 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).



2019 Painted Woods Lake 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.

References

US Department of Agriculture, 2017, National Agricultural Statistics Service Cropland Data Layer. Klausing, R.L., 1974, Ground-Water Resources of McLean County, North Dakota, North Dakota State Water Commission County Ground-Water Studies 19-Part 3, North Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin

Water Chemistry

Is Aquifer
Water
High in?

	Analyte	Result	2020 Median Concentration	Potential Effects
	Arsenic	YES	0.020 mg/L	Skin or circulatory system damage, increased cancer risk
r	Iron	YES	28.8 mg/L	Metallic taste/odor, discoloration of surfaces
	Manganese	YES	1.50 mg/L	
?	Sodium	YES	224 mg/L	Taste, people with certain health conditions may need to limit intake
	Sulfate	YES	571 mg/L	Taste/odor, laxative effect for people not used to the water
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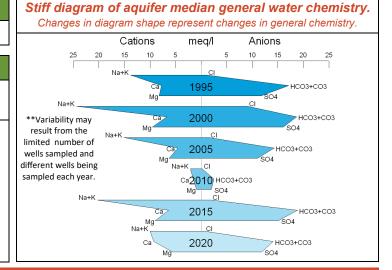
For more information about Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), health effects, and treatment options for these contaminants and more, see the NDDEQ's fact sheets (deq.nd.gov/wq/1_Groundwater) or visit the US EPA website (epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water).

Dominant Water Type	Water Hardness
Sodium-Bicarbonate	Very Hard

Nitrate

Percentage of Wells Exceeding the Nitrate Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)* (10 mg/L as N).

No Nitrate MCL Exceedances



Pesticides

Percentage of wells with detections of each pesticide detected in the aquifer.

No Pesticide Detections

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 1995

0 of 4 Total Wells

2020 Pesticide Detections

No Pesticide Detections