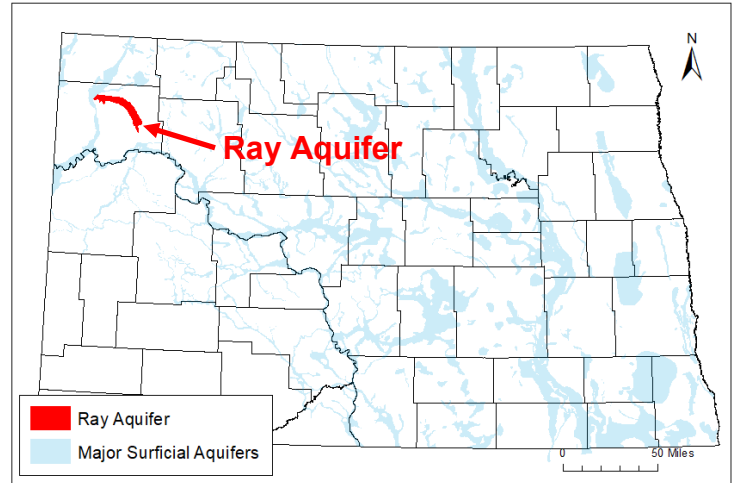


Ray Aquifer

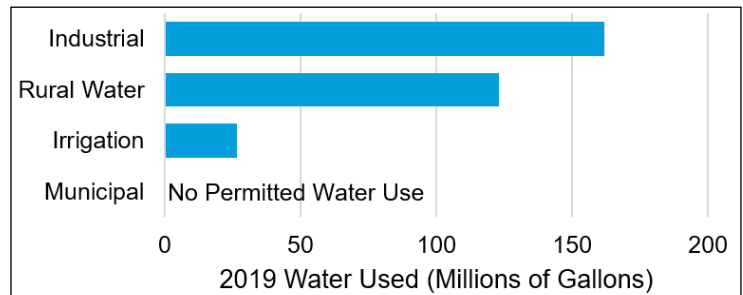
Williams County

Aquifer At-a-Glance	
Area	115.6 square miles
Aquifer Type	Confined Surficial
Major Land Uses over Aquifer (percentage of aquifer area covered in 2017) ¹	Crops (81%) Grassland/Pasture (11%)
Depth to Water (2020)*	40-85+ feet
Total Unique Wells Sampled	7
Wells Sampled in 2020	6
Years Sampled	2015, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020

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



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



- Aquifer materials consist of sands and gravels that were deposited by streams in ancient river valleys carved in the region's bedrock. The coarsest gravels are found at the bottom of the aquifer away from the edges. A layer of silt and clay 66-187 feet thick overlays the aquifer.²
- The aquifer averages around 60 feet thick.²
- Domestic and stock wells are common in the aquifer. Several irrigation and industrial wells are also installed in the aquifer.
- The R & T Water District rural water system draws water from the aquifer.
- In North Dakota, permits are required to withdraw large quantities of groundwater. In 2019, 312 million gallons of permitted water were drawn from the aquifer; industrial 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).

About the Western Groundwater Monitoring Program

- The North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality (NDDEQ) monitors a network of wells in approximately 20 surficial aquifers that are at elevated risk of oilfield contamination.
- Aquifers are sampled on a 1.5-year rotation.
- Monitoring began in 2013.
- The monitored aquifers are all within the oil-producing counties of northwestern North Dakota.
- Water is tested for general chemistry parameters, trace metals, diesel and gasoline range organics, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes.

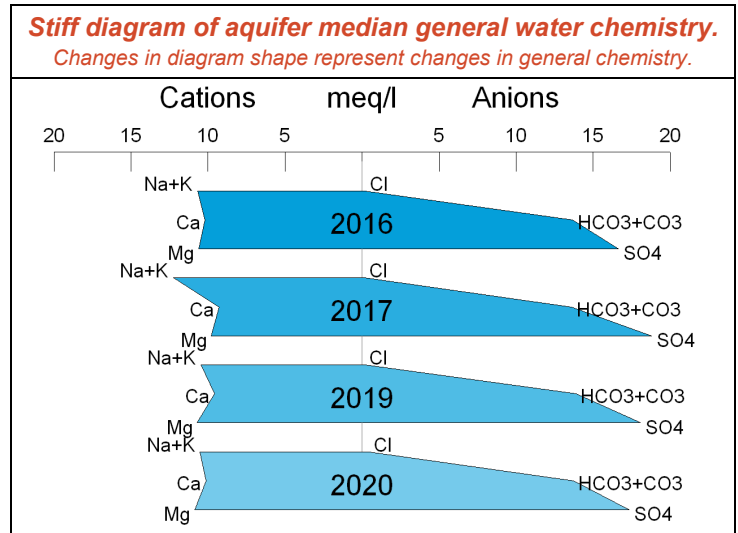
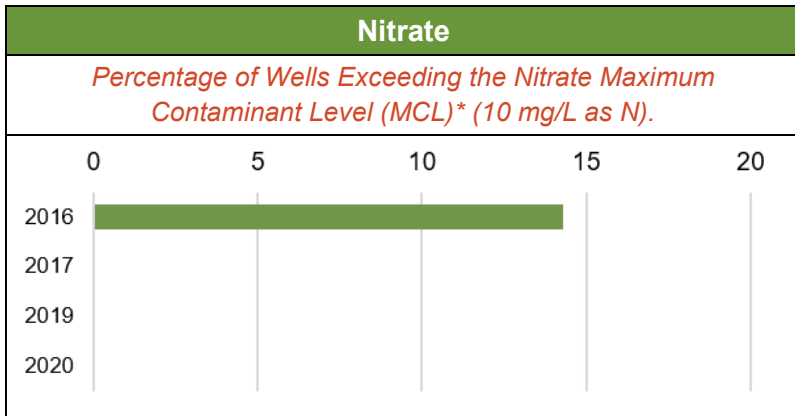
References

- (1) US Department of Agriculture, 2017, National Agricultural Statistics Service Cropland Data Layer.
- (2) Armstrong, C.A., 1969, Geology and Ground Water Resources of Williams County, North Dakota, North Dakota State Water Commission County Ground Water Studies 9-Part 3, North Dakota Geological Survey Bulletin 48.

Water Chemistry

Is Aquifer Water High in...?	Analyte	Result	2020 Median Concentration	Potential Effects
	Arsenic	YES	0.018 mg/L	Metallic taste/odor, discoloration of surfaces
	Iron	YES	7.60 mg/L	
	Manganese	YES	0.50 mg/L	
	Sodium	YES	235 mg/L	Taste, people with certain health conditions may need to limit intake
	Sulfate	YES	832 mg/L	Taste/odor, laxative effect for people not used to the water
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-Magnesium-Sulfate	Very Hard



Oilfield Compounds

Gasoline and Diesel Range Organics	
Gasoline and diesel range organics (GRO and DRO) are groups of chemical compounds containing carbon that are common in either gasoline or diesel fuel. Neither group has a regulatory limit, but the NDDEQ uses a screening level of 500 µg/L. Detections below this may be from other natural carbon sources such as decaying plant matter rather than oil byproducts.	
GRO Screening Level Exceedances	None
DRO Screening Level Exceedances	None

BTEX	
Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) are a group of compounds that are naturally occurring in petroleum. All four have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)* that can be used as screening levels to determine the severity of any detection.	
Benzene Detections	None
Toluene Detections	None
Ethylbenzene Detections	None
Xylenes Detections	None

Chloride	
Chloride is both a natural component of groundwater and a component of brine (salt water), a byproduct of oil production.	
Percentage of Wells Exceeding the Non-regulatory Chloride Secondary Water Quality Standard (250 mg/L).	
No Chloride Standard Exceedances	

Bromide	
Bromide is a natural component of groundwater and can also be introduced through oil and gas extraction.	
Wells Exceeding NDDEQ's 3-5 mg/L Screening Level:	None

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

Feel free to use this information, but please credit the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality.